

HISTORY

9389/21

Paper 2 Outline Study

October/November 2014

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

This paper contains **three** sections:

Section A: European Option

Section B: American Option

Section C: International Option

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions from **one** section only.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The marks are given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: European Option**Modern Europe, 1789–1917**

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

1 France, 1789–1804

(a) Why did the Estates General fail to solve France's problems? [10]

(b) How far did Napoleon show himself to be 'the son of the Revolution' as First Consul from 1799 to 1804? [20]

2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–1850

(a) Why did the Industrial Revolution change patterns of trade? [10]

(b) Evaluate the reasons why industrialisation was later to develop in continental Europe than in Britain. Refer to at least **one** continental country in your answer. [20]

3 The Origins of World War I, c.1900–1914

(a) Why did Germany invade Belgium in 1914? [10]

(b) Assess the consequences of the Alliance System for international stability from c.1900 to 1914. [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, 1905–1917

(a) Why did Tsar Nicholas II continue to face problems from 1906 to 1914? [10]

(b) 'The Bolshevik seizure of power came as a surprise.' How far do you agree with this claim? [20]

Section B: American Option**The History of the USA, 1840–1941**

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

5 The Expansion of US Power from the 1840s to the 1930s

- (a) Why, in 1904, did President Roosevelt introduce what became known as the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine? [10]
- (b) How consistently did the USA support an Open Door policy towards China in the years from 1899 to 1931? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why was the Compromise of 1877 agreed? [10]
- (b) How far, by 1877, did the position of the ex-slaves change because of Reconstruction? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

- (a) Account for the rise of the Progressive Movement in the late nineteenth century. [10]
- (b) How far did the Progressive reforms make the USA more democratic? [20]

8 The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929–1941

- (a) Why was political opposition to the New Deal ineffective? [10]
- (b) How radical were the reforms of the First and Second New Deals? [20]

Section C: International Option
International Relations, 1871–1945

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why did Britain and France agree the Entente Cordiale in 1904? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the Scramble for Africa the result of economic rivalry between the major powers? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why was France unhappy with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the USSR successful in its attempts to establish improved relations with the rest of Europe in the period from 1919 to 1933? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did Italy, Germany and the USSR become involved in the Spanish Civil War? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that Britain's appeasement of Hitler during the 1930s was a misjudgement? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why did Japan attack Pearl Harbor in 1941? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the Kuomintang's rise to power by 1928 dependent on support from the Chinese Communist Party? [20]

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