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**HISTORY**

**9389/21**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**May/June 2017**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

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



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This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** Insert.

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

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

**1 France, 1789–1814**

- (a) Why did the Jacobins fail to retain power? [10]
- (b) 'The failings of the Directory explain Napoleon's rise to power.' How far do you agree? [20]

**2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–c.1890**

- (a) Why were canals important to the Industrial Revolution? [10]
- (b) To what extent did the Industrial Revolution have different causes in different countries? Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

**3 The Origins of World War I, 1900–1914**

- (a) Why did the alliance system affect international stability? [10]
- (b) 'The principal trouble-maker in the period from 1900 to 1914.' Explain which country you think most deserves this title. [20]

**4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917**

- (a) Why was Trotsky's role in the October 1917 Revolution important? [10]
- (b) 'The 1905 Revolution failed.' How far do you agree with this view? [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 did the concept of Manifest Destiny gain such influence in the 1840s and 1850s? [10]
- (b) 'American entry into the First World War meant the end of American isolationism.' How far do you agree? [20]

**6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877**

- (a) Why did it take the North three years to turn its superiority of resources over the South into military victory? [10]
- (b) How valid is the assertion that 'all plans for Reconstruction, whether Presidential or Congressional, were far too ambitious'? [20]

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

- (a) Why were farming associations, such as the Granger movement, established in the late nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How deserved were the widespread criticisms of party bosses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? [20]

**8 The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, from the 1920s to 1941**

- (a) Why, in 1935, was a second New Deal introduced? [10]
- (b) 'The saviour of American democracy.' How far do you agree that Franklin Roosevelt deserves this title? [20]

**Section C: International Option**  
**International Relations, 1871–1945**

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

**9 International Relations, 1871–1918**

- (a) Why was Japan stronger in 1918 than it had been in 1914? [10]
- (b) To what extent had Bismarck achieved his foreign policy aims by 1890? [20]

**10 International Relations, 1919–1933**

- (a) Why did the Dawes Plan of 1924 help to improve relations between France and Germany? [10]
- (b) ‘Criticism of the Paris peace settlement of 1919 was undeserved.’ How far do you agree? [20]

**11 International Relations, 1933–1939**

- (a) Why, by 1934, was Mussolini widely respected by European politicians? [10]
- (b) ‘In September 1939, Hitler had every reason to believe that Britain would do nothing to defend Poland.’ How far do you agree? [20]

**12 China and Japan, 1919–1945**

- (a) Why did support for Chinese nationalism increase after 1918? [10]
- (b) How far was Emperor Hirohito responsible for Japan becoming a military dictatorship in the 1930s? [20]

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