

HISTORY

9389/23

Paper 2 Outline Study

May/June 2015

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.

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 Louis XVI attempt to flee from France in 1791? [10]
- (b) ‘Political instability in France between 1789 and 1795 was caused by economic problems.’ How far do you agree with this view? [20]

2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–1850

- (a) Why did the Industrial Revolution cause urbanisation? [10]
- (b) To what extent can mechanisation be seen as the main cause of the Industrial Revolution? Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

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

- (a) Why was there a crisis over Morocco in 1905–06? [10]
- (b) ‘Britain must take responsibility for the outbreak of World War I.’ How far do you agree with this view of the causes of World War I? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, 1905–1917

- (a) Why were the Bolsheviks successful in October 1917? [10]
- (b) ‘The Tsar was secure on his throne in 1914.’ How far do you agree? [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 was the war with Mexico in 1846–48 important to the expansion of the USA in North America? [10]
- (b) How serious a threat to the USA was the rise of Japan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why in March 1864 did President Lincoln appoint Grant as head of the Union army? [10]
- (b) How far were civil liberties in the North sacrificed to the need to win the Civil War? [20]

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

- (a) Why were anti-trust laws introduced from the 1890s? [10]
- (b) ‘The impact of the “robber barons”, such as Carnegie and Rockefeller, was beneficial to the United States.’ How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the Great Depression last so long? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that President Hoover’s response to the Great Crash was wholly inadequate? [20]

Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why did Bismarck establish a system of alliances? [10]
- (b) How far was President Theodore Roosevelt responsible for the USA's move towards a more imperialistic foreign policy? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why did the French seek a harsh peace settlement with Germany? [10]
- (b) 'Woodrow Wilson was the architect of the Paris Peace Settlement.' How far do you agree? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did Mussolini order the invasion of Abyssinia in 1935? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War caused by the disunity of his enemies? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why was the Northern Expedition successful? [10]
- (b) To what extent were Japan's economic problems responsible for the country becoming a military dictatorship in the 1930s? [20]

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