

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

**HISTORY**

**9389/21**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**October/November 2020**

**1 hour 30 minutes**



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions from **one** section only. Answer **both** parts of the questions.  
Section A: European Option  
Section B: American Option  
Section C: International Option
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **4** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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

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

**1 France, 1789–1814**

(a) Why was Napoleon able to overthrow the Directory? [10]

(b) 'Louis XVI was responsible for the political instability of 1789 to 1792.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

(a) Why had many canals been built by c.1800? [10]

(b) 'The lower classes suffered as a result of industrialisation.' How far do you agree? Refer to any **two** countries from Britain, France and Germany in your answer. [20]

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

(a) Why did the Naval Race have serious consequences? [10]

(b) 'The members of the Triple Entente had different reasons for going to war with Germany.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

(a) Why was opposition to the Tsar ineffective in the period from 1906 to 1914? [10]

(b) 'Poor leadership by the Tsar was the main cause of the Revolution in February 1917.' 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 did the USA decide to play a minor role in European affairs in the 1920s? [10]
- (b) 'An unnecessary series of wars.' How accurately does this describe the Indian Wars of the later nineteenth century? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the 1876 presidential election lead to a political crisis? [10]
- (b) 'The Emancipation Proclamation ensured that the North would win the Civil War.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Theodore Roosevelt return to contest the presidency in 1912? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that the development of the railroads made little difference to industrialisation in the late nineteenth century? [20]

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

- (a) Why was the First New Deal replaced by the Second New Deal? [10]
- (b) To what extent did the economic prosperity of the 1920s benefit Americans? [20]

## Section C: International Option

### International Relations, 1871–1945

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

#### 9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why were there two crises over Morocco in the early twentieth century? [10]
- (b) How important was the Anglo–Japanese Alliance of 1902 in the emergence of Japan as a significant world power? [20]

#### 10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why did the World Disarmament Conference of 1932–33 fail? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the creation of minority ethnic groups the main problem for the successor states of eastern Europe? [20]

#### 11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

- (a) Why did Italy intervene in the Spanish Civil War? [10]
- (b) How successful was Britain's policy of appeasement? [20]

#### 12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why did the Japanese military decide that December 1941 was the best time to attack Pearl Harbor? [10]
- (b) How successful was the Kuomintang in establishing its control of China by 1928? [20]

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