



Cambridge International AS & A Level

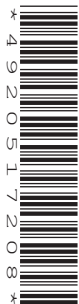
HISTORY

9389/23

Paper 2 Outline Study

May/June 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 were political clubs, such as the Jacobins, set up during the Revolution? [10]
- (b) 'Effective propaganda was the main reason why Napoleon remained in power for so long.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why were the early technological innovations in textile manufacturing important in causing industrialisation? [10]
- (b) To what extent did industrialisation lead to political change? 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 Anglo–French relations improve by 1904? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the Kaiser responsible for the outbreak of war in 1914? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why was the Provisional Government unable to solve Russia's problems in 1917? [10]
- (b) 'The strengths of Romanov rule outweighed the weaknesses between 1906 and 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 did the Indian Wars break out so often in the later nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How successfully did the United States respond to the rise of Japan in the period from 1898 to 1922? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why was Andrew Johnson's presidency controversial? [10]
- (b) 'The Confederacy lost the Civil War because its member states believed more in states' rights than in a united war effort.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the industrial working class experience bad living conditions in the late nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How far did the Progressive Movement achieve its goals? [20]

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

- (a) Why did business groups oppose the New Deal? [10]
- (b) 'Politicians were more responsible than bankers for failing to prevent the Great Crash turning into the Great Depression.' How far do you agree? [20]

Section C: International Option
International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why did Bismarck want to isolate France in the years after 1871? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Kaiser Wilhelm responsible for the decline in Anglo–German relations before 1914? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why did Germans consider the Treaty of Versailles to be unfair? [10]
- (b) ‘The United States wanted no involvement in European affairs in the 1920s.’ How far do you agree? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

- (a) Why were foreign powers involved in the Spanish Civil War? [10]
- (b) ‘Chamberlain’s decisions at the Munich Conference were justifiable.’ How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why did large-scale protest break out in China on 4 May 1919? [10]
- (b) ‘Military ambitions rather than economic difficulties were responsible for Japan’s decision to take over Manchuria in 1931.’ How far do you agree with this statement? [20]

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