Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9389/21**

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.

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Section A: European Option

Modern Europe, 1789–1917

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

1 France, 1789–1814

(a) Why did Louis XVI oppose demands for reform in 1789? [10]

(b) 'The counter-revolutionaries failed through poor leadership.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

(a) Why was there an increase in agricultural output by 1800? [10]

(b) 'Governments were the most important obstacle to 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 Kaiser cause tension in Europe? [10]

(b) 'Serbian nationalism was the main cause of instability in the Balkans before 1914.' How far do you agree? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

(a) Why did the Tsar become increasingly unpopular after 1914? [10]

(b) 'The poor state of the Russian economy was the main reason for Bolshevik success in October 1917.' How far do you agree? [20]

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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 United States prevent Filipino attempts to establish independence after 1898? [10]

(b) 'Total dominance'. How accurately does this describe US relations with the states of Central America in the period from 1865 to 1917? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why was Grant appointed General-in-Chief of the Union Army in March 1864 and not before? [10]

(b) 'The position of ex-slaves changed little between 1865 and 1877.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

(a) Why was the development of the US economy in the late nineteenth century characterised by a cycle of 'boom and bust'? [10]

(b) 'President Wilson was not a Progressive.' How far do you agree with this view? [20]

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

(a) Why was the impact of the Great Crash so severe? [10]

(b) 'Franklin Roosevelt's main achievement was to reinforce American democracy.' How valid is this judgement? [20]

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Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

(a) Why did the Boxer Rebellion break out in 1899? [10]

(b) 'The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 was successful in preventing imperial conflicts in Africa.' How far do events between 1885 and 1914 support this claim? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

(a) Why was Corfu at the centre of an international crisis in 1923? [10]

(b) 'International relations in Europe during the 1920s were dominated by economic issues.' How far do you agree with this claim? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

(a) Why did the Nazi-Soviet Pact lead to the outbreak of the Second World War? [10]

(b) 'Mussolini was more interested in pursuing his own objectives than in ensuring a Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War.' How far do you agree with this judgement? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

(a) Why did democracy fail in Japan in the 1930s? [10]

(b) To what extent did Chiang Kai-shek maintain the policies and principles of Sun Yat-sen as leader of the Kuomintang? [20]

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