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**HISTORY**

**9389/23**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**October/November 2019**

**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 was the Brumaire coup d'état successful? [10]
- (b) To what extent were French government and society reformed by the end of 1791? [20]

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

- (a) Why were there major developments in the iron and steel industries? [10]
- (b) 'Changes in transport and communications were the result of industrialisation rather than a cause.' How far do you agree? Refer to any **two** countries from Britain, France or Germany in your answer. [20]

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

- (a) Why did the Sarajevo assassinations lead to war between Austria and Serbia? [10]
- (b) 'The Great Powers had very different war aims in 1914.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why was Rasputin murdered? [10]
- (b) Assess the view that the Tsar was able to strengthen his regime between 1905 and 1914. [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 US government order its naval force known as the 'Great White Fleet' to circumnavigate the globe in 1907–09? [10]
- (b) Assess the importance of the Indian Wars to the expansion of the USA in North America during the nineteenth century. [20]

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

- (a) Why, in the Civil War, despite inferior resources, was the South able to resist the North for so long? [10]
- (b) 'The three constitutional amendments of 1865–70 were revolutionary in their impact.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why were party bosses in the cities so powerful? [10]
- (b) How far, by the early twentieth century, had the Progressives limited the excesses of the Gilded Age? [20]

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

- (a) Why was there widespread opposition to the National Labor Relations Act of 1935? [10]
- (b) How far did President Hoover depart from traditional economic policies in order to revive the US economy? [20]

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

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

**9 International Relations, 1871–1918**

- (a) Why were the European powers able to avoid war over the ‘scramble for Africa’? [10]  
 (b) How far had the USA departed from its policy of isolationism by 1914? [20]

**10 International Relations, 1919–1933**

- (a) Why, in 1921–22, did the Washington Naval Conference take place? [10]  
 (b) ‘A foolish action, from which France gained nothing.’ How far do you agree with this assessment of the French occupation of the Ruhr? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the British government’s opinions about Hitler’s intentions change between September 1938 and March 1939? [10]  
 (b) In 1934 Mussolini described Hitler as ‘that mad little clown’. Analyse the reasons why Mussolini subsequently became Hitler’s closest ally. [20]

**12 China and Japan, 1919–1945**

- (a) Why did Japan feel it essential to attack Pearl Harbor? [10]  
 (b) ‘In the period from 1925 to 1937, the Kuomintang lost more than it gained under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek.’ How far do you agree? [20]

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