



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

**HISTORY**

**9389/21**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**October/November 2021**

**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.

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

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

**1 France, 1789–1814**

- (a) Why did demands for reform become more radical between 1789 and 1792? [10]
- (b) How far were Napoleon's domestic policies aimed at increasing his personal power? [20]

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

- (a) Why was industrialisation encouraged by developments in transport by 1800? [10]
- (b) To what extent were governments responsible for economic growth in the nineteenth century? 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 Schlieffen Plan play an important part in the July Crisis of 1914? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Serbia responsible for the instability in the Balkans in the years before World War One? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the Kornilov revolt fail? [10]
- (b) How secure was the Tsar's hold on power between 1906 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 United States follow a policy of 'dollar diplomacy' during the early twentieth century? [10]
- (b) 'The relationships between the US and the great powers of Europe were fundamentally changed by the Civil War.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Lincoln face challenges to his political leadership during the Civil War? [10]
- (b) To what extent were the policies of Radical Reconstruction successful in reuniting the country? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Theodore Roosevelt introduce the idea of a 'square deal' in his first term as President? [10]
- (b) 'Trade policies such as high tariffs were the main cause of rapid industrialisation in the United States during the late nineteenth century.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why do some historians suggest that the New Deal had little impact? [10]
- (b) To what extent was opposition to the New Deal from the conservative right more effective than opposition from other groups? [20]

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

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

**9 International Relations, 1871–1918**

- (a) Why did the United States enter the First World War in 1917? [10]
- (b) How far did the Berlin Conference of 1884–85 solve the problems of the ‘Scramble for Africa’? [20]

**10 International Relations, 1919–1933**

- (a) Why did relations between France and Germany improve between 1924 and 1929? [10]
- (b) ‘The application of Wilson’s principle of national self-determination was the main cause of problems in the “successor states” in the 1920s.’ How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the issue of Czechoslovakia remain a problem after the Munich Conference? [10]
- (b) ‘Mussolini did not plan his foreign policy, he simply reacted to opportunities.’ How far do you agree? [20]

**12 China and Japan, 1919–1945**

- (a) Why did Japanese policies in the Far East between 1937 and 1941 lead to its involvement in the Second World War? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree with the claim that it was the leadership of Mao Zedong that ensured the survival of the Chinese Communist Party? [20]

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