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**HISTORY**

**9389/23**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**May/June 2018**

**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 a Republic created in 1792? [10]
- (b) To what extent was maintaining order Napoleon's principal domestic aim? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the agricultural revolution lead to an increase in production? [10]
- (b) Assess the importance of changes in communications to industrialisation. 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 was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in 1914 so important in causing the outbreak of the First World War? [10]
- (b) To what extent should Germany take responsibility for causing the arms race before 1914? [20]

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

- (a) Why was the Kornilov affair important in bringing about the downfall of the Provisional Government? [10]
- (b) 'In the period to 1914, the main reason the Tsarist regime survived was the weakness of the opposition.' 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 support the Republic of China following its formation in 1912? [10]
- (b) How far was US policy towards Native Americans in the later nineteenth century simply one of force and repression? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the South surrender in 1865 and not before? [10]
- (b) How far did Reconstruction help to reunite the American people after the Civil War? [20]

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

- (a) Why were many leading industrialists of the later nineteenth century known as ‘robber barons’? [10]
- (b) How emancipated had American women become by 1920? [20]

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

- (a) Why did President Hoover’s measures to contain the harmful effects of the Great Crash fail? [10]
- (b) To what extent did the Supreme Court oppose the New Deal? [20]

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

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

**9 International Relations, 1871–1918**

- (a) Why, in the late nineteenth century, did the USA want to develop trade with China? [10]
- (b) To what extent were the Boer Wars responsible for Britain's decision to end its policy of 'splendid isolation'? [20]

**10 International Relations, 1919–1933**

- (a) Why, during the 1920s, did Russia enjoy better relations with Germany than it did with Britain and France? [10]
- (b) 'The Dawes Plan was the most important factor in improving international relations in the 1920s.' How far do you agree? [20]

**11 International Relations, 1933–1939**

- (a) Why was the attempt to achieve Anschluss in 1934 unsuccessful? [10]
- (b) How successful was Mussolini's foreign policy? [20]

**12 China and Japan, 1919–1945**

- (a) Why did the ending of the First World War lead to economic problems in Japan? [10]
- (b) How successful was the Kuomintang in its attempt to achieve control over China in the period from 1925 to 1935? [20]

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