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**HISTORY**

**9389/21**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**May/June 2014**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

**DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.**

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.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The marks are given in brackets [ ] at the end of each part question.

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This document consists of **4** printed pages.

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

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

**1 France, 1789–1804**

- (a) Why was Louis XVI executed in 1793? [10]
- (b) How complete was Napoleon's power over France by 1804? [20]

**2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–1850**

- (a) Why did changes in transport encourage the Industrial Revolution? [10]
- (b) Assess the effects of the Industrial Revolution on political systems by 1850. Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

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

- (a) Why was the Triple Entente formed? [10]
- (b) Which of Austria and Russia was the more responsible for tensions in the Balkans from c.1900 to 1914? [20]

**4 The Russian Revolution, 1905–1917**

- (a) Why did the Provisional Government face problems in ruling Russia? [10]
- (b) 'The Russian people supported Nicholas II between 1906 and 1914.' How far do you agree with this statement? [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, in 1867, did the USA acquire Alaska from Russia? [10]
- (b) How consistent was US policy towards Central America and the Caribbean from 1900 to 1939? [20]

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

- (a) Why did President Lincoln introduce the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863? [10]
- (b) How severe were the limitations on civil liberties imposed by the federal government during the Civil War? [20]

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

- (a) Why did many leading US corporations turn themselves into trusts in the late nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that the expansion of the railroad network was the main cause of the rapid growth of the American economy in the period from 1865 to 1914? [20]

**8 The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929–1941**

- (a) Why, in 1937, did President Roosevelt embark on his 'court packing plan'? [10]
- (b) How far did the New Deal encourage economic growth? [20]

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

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

**9 International Relations, 1871–1918**

- (a) Why was the Franco-Russian Alliance of 1894 agreed? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that Japan had become a Great Power by 1914? [20]

**10 International Relations, 1919–1933**

- (a) Why did the Locarno Treaties of 1925 offer new hope for lasting peace in Europe? [10]
- (b) How justified were German criticisms of the Treaty of Versailles? [20]

**11 International Relations, 1933–1939**

- (a) Why did Mussolini adopt a more aggressive foreign policy after 1934? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War due to the support he received from Germany and Italy? [20]

**12 China and Japan, 1919–1945**

- (a) Why was the Kuomintang successful in the period from 1925 to 1928? [10]
- (b) 'In terms of their political beliefs, Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek had little in common.' How far do you agree with this statement? [20]

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