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**HISTORY**

**9389/22**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**October/November 2015**

**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, 1789–1804**

- (a) Why did Napoleon become Emperor in 1804? [10]
- (b) 'It provided effective government for France.' Assess this view of the Directory. [20]

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

- (a) Why did changes in transport speed up the process of industrialisation? [10]
- (b) 'The Industrial Revolution improved the standard of living.' How far do you agree with this statement? Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

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

- (a) Why did Germany's invasion of Belgium lead to a wider European war? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Austria responsible for the instability in the Balkans between 1900 and 1914? [20]

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

- (a) Why did World War I have damaging effects on the Russian economy? [10]
- (b) To what extent was war with Japan the cause of the 1905 revolution? [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, between 1901 and 1934, did the USA fight the ‘banana wars’ against the small states of Central America and the Caribbean? [10]
- (b) How successful was US policy towards China in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the North experience such limited military success in 1861–62? [10]
- (b) How far did Reconstruction achieve its aims? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Progressivism emerge as a major political force in the 1890s? [10]
- (b) How effectively did industrial cities address the social and economic problems they faced in the late nineteenth century? [20]

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

- (a) Why was the Tennessee Valley Authority established? [10]
- (b) ‘By the late 1930s the New Deal had been destroyed by opposition.’ How far do you agree? [20]

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

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

**9 International Relations, 1871–1918**

- (a) Why did Germany join the ‘Scramble for Africa’ later than Britain and France? [10]
- (b) ‘Japan became a world power because of the advantages it gained from World War I.’ How far do you agree? [20]

**10 International Relations, 1919–1933**

- (a) Why were German reparations reduced by the Young Plan in 1929? [10]
- (b) ‘A peace which satisfied no one.’ How fair is this judgement on the Paris Peace Settlement? [20]

**11 International Relations, 1933–1939**

- (a) Why was the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, pleased with the outcome of the Munich Conference in 1938? [10]
- (b) To what extent was appeasement responsible for the outbreak of World War II? [20]

**12 China and Japan, 1919–1945**

- (a) Why did support for communism grow in China during the 1930s? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the world economic crisis responsible for Japan becoming a military dictatorship during the 1930s? [20]

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