Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

HISTORY **9389/22**

Paper 2 Outline Study **October/November 2016**

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.

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** Insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

Section A: European Option

Modern Europe, 1789–1917

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

1 France, 1789–1814

(a) Explain why there were many coups in France between 1795 and 1799. [10]

(b) 'Hunger was the main cause of political instability between 1789 and 1795.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

(a) Why were the upper classes affected by the Industrial Revolution? [10]

(b) 'Investors were more important than inventors in bringing about the Industrial Revolution.' How far do you agree? Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

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

(a) Explain why Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance. [10]

(b) 'Balkan nationalism was the principal cause of Balkan problems in the years before the First World War.' How far do you agree? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

(a) Why was the Duma important in the period from 1906 to 1914? [10]

(b) 'The 1905 revolution posed no threat to the survival of the Tsarist regime.' How far do you agree? [20]

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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 annex the Republic of Hawaii in 1898? [10]

(b) How far did the USA benefit from winning the war against Mexico in 1846–48? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Account for the rise and fall of the Freedmen's Bureau during the Reconstruction era. [10]

(b) How great was the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation? [20]

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

(a) Explain why US agriculture experienced a serious crisis in the later nineteenth century. [10]

(b) How far does Theodore Roosevelt deserve to be described as a Progressive? [20]

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

(a) Why did the US Supreme Court declare many New Deal reforms to be unconstitutional? [10]

(b) How consistent and coherent were Franklin Roosevelt's domestic policies? [20]

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Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

(a) Why did Bismarck sign the Reinsurance Treaty with Russia in 1887? [10]

(b) 'Victory in the war against Spain (1898) was the main reason for the USA's emergence as an imperial power.' How far do you agree? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

(a) Why did the world economic crisis after 1929 lead to an increase in international tension? [10]

(b) 'Harsh and vindictive.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the Treaty of Versailles? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

(a) Why, in 1934, was Mussolini concerned about Hitler's intentions towards Austria? [10]

(b) 'The main reason for Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War was his ability to maintain the unity of right-wing groups.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

(a) Why did the USA increase its economic sanctions against Japan in the period from 1939 to 1941? [10]

(b) To what extent did Chiang Kai-shek, as leader of the Kuomintang, follow the Three Principles established by Sun Yat-sen? [20]

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