SYLLABUS

Cambridge International AS and A Level
History
9389

For examination in June and November 2017 and 2018
3. **Syllabus content at a glance**

Candidates/teachers will select one topic for each component. They may be related to each other (e.g. both US papers) but there is no requirement that this is the case.

### AS Level

| Component 1  | Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1815–1871  
The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861  
The Search for International Peace and Security, 1919–1945 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Component 2  | Modern Europe, 1789–1917  
The History of the USA, 1840–1941  
International Relations, 1871–1945 |
| Component 3  | The Causes and Impact of British Imperialism, c.1850–1939  
The Holocaust  
The Origins and Development of the Cold War, 1941–1950 |
| Component 4  | Europe of the Dictators, 1918–1941  
The History of the USA, 1945–1990  
International History, 1945–1991  
Southeast Asian History, 1945–1990s |
6. Syllabus content

6.1 Component 1

1 hour, 40 marks

Candidates will complete one document question on one of these options:

- European Option: Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1815–1871
- American Option: The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861

There will be two parts to each question.

Part (a) Candidates will be expected to consider two sources on one aspect of the material.

Part (b) Candidates will be expected to use all the sources and their knowledge of the period to address how far the sources support a given statement.

Candidates must answer both parts of the question they choose.

Sources will contain a maximum of 600 words and there will be at least three sources on a specific issue. Evidence will contain material from a range of documentary sources.

European Option: Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1815–1871

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Questions</th>
<th>Key Content</th>
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</table>
| What were the main problems of nationalists in Germany and Italy? | • The post-Vienna Settlement of Germany and Italy  
• Regionalism  
• Different ideas of nationalism |
| Why did Prussia and Piedmont lead the development of unification in Germany? | • Revolutions in 1848–49  
• Condition of Prussia and Piedmont in 1848  
• Roles of Prussia and Piedmont in Germany and Italy  
• Immediate developments after 1849 |
| How did Bismarck achieve the unification of Germany? | • Bismarck’s aims in 1862  
• Internal policies  
• Wars of unification |
| How did Italian leaders achieve the unification of Italy? | • Aims and methods of Cavour, Garibaldi and Mazzini  
• Importance of foreign intervention  
• Stages of unification |
6.2 Component 2

1 hour 30 minutes, 60 marks

Candidates will select two questions from one of these options:

- European Option: Modern Europe, 1789–1917
- American Option: The History of the USA, 1840–1941

There will be two parts to each question.

Part (a) requires a causal explanation.

Part (b) requires consideration of significance and weighing the relative importance of factors.

Candidates must answer both parts of the question they choose.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Questions</th>
<th>Key Content</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>France, 1789–1814</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Candidates will <strong>not</strong> be expected to study foreign policy in detail but should be able to show an understanding of the effects within France of foreign policy.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| What were the aims and domestic problems of French politicians from 1789 to 1795? | • The reaction of Louis XVI to the revolution  
• The counter-revolutionaries  
• Aims of the Jacobins and other groups |
| Why were French governments unstable from 1789 to 1795? | • Governments from 1789 to 1795  
• Economic problems  
• Impact of war on France |
| Why did Napoleon Bonaparte rise to power by 1799? | • The aims and rule of the Directory  
• The reputation of the Directory  
• The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte |
| What were Napoleon Bonaparte’s domestic aims from 1799 to 1814? | • Napoleon as first consul  
• Aims and reforms  
• The inauguration of the empire  
• Propaganda and popularity |
| **The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–c.1890** | |
| Candidates will be expected to be aware of the impact of developments in Britain, France and Germany. | |
| What were the causes of the Industrial Revolution by 1800? | • Changes in pre-industrial society (agricultural revolution)  
• Growth of capitalism  
• Early mechanisation  
• Changes in communications; roads and canals |
### Syllabus content

| What factors encouraged and discouraged industrialisation from 1800 to c.1890? | • Developments in steam power; railways and machines  
• Urbanisation  
• Tariffs and trade  
• Conservative interests |
| --- | --- |
| How did the Industrial Revolution affect different classes up to c.1890? | • Social impact on higher, middle and lower classes  
• Impact on standards of living |
| What were the political and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution up to c.1890? | • Changes and challenges to political structures  
• Rise of the middle classes  
• Relative prosperity and decline |

#### The Origins of World War I, 1900–1914

| Why did the Alliance System develop? | • Reasons for the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente  
• Relations between members of the alliances  
• Consequences of the alliances for international stability |
| --- | --- |
| What was the importance of militarism and the Naval Race? | • Increasing armaments  
• Reasons for and consequences of the Naval Race  
• War aims |
| Why were the Balkans unstable? | • Condition of the Balkans in the late 1800s  
• Balkan Nationalism |
| Why did war break out in 1914? | • Reactions to the assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo  
• The invasion of Belgium  
• Declarations of war |

#### The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

| What were the causes and immediate outcomes of the 1905 Revolution? | • Position and policies of Nicholas II  
• Social and economic change  
• Bloody Sunday and wider risings  
• The October Manifesto and its implementation |
| --- | --- |
| What were the strengths and weaknesses of Romanov rule from 1906 to 1914? | • Support for the Tsar  
• Reforms of Stolypin  
• Extent of opposition |
| What were the causes of the February Revolution in 1917? | • Effects of World War I  
• The role of Rasputin  
• Abdication of Nicholas II  
• Installation of the Provisional Government |
| Why did the Bolsheviks gain power in October 1917? | • Lenin’s leadership of the Bolsheviks  
• Crises of the Provisional Government  
• The October Revolution |