



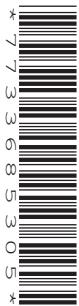
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 11 June 2019 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project)

J411/36 The Mughal Empire, 1526–1707
with Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Section A – The Mughal Empire, 1526–1707: Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and **either** question 4 **or** question 5.
- Section B – Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945: Answer questions 6 and 7, and **either** question 8 **or** question 9.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **8** pages.

SECTION A

The Mughal Empire, 1526–1707

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Name **one** feature of Akbar's administration. [1]
- (b) Give **one** example of how Jahangir supported art during his reign. [1]
- (c) Give **one** example of how Aurangzeb showed his religious piety. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the court of Shah Jahan. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 Why was Humayun involved in so many conflicts in the years 1530 to 1556? Explain your answer with examples. [10]

Answer **either** question 4 **or** question 5.

- 4* 'Aurangzeb alone was to blame for the weakened state of the Mughal Empire in 1707.' How far do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* How far do you agree that Nur Jahan played a more important role than Jahangir in ruling the Mughal Empire 1605–27? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

SECTION B

Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945

Answer questions 6 and 7.

6 What can Source A tell us about the Holocaust? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. **[7]**

Source A – A letter received by a Polish resistance group in 1944 from Jewish members of the Sonderkommando. The letter came from the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp and was accompanied by pictures the Sonderkommando had taken. Sonderkommando were prisoners forced to work for the Nazis.

G Didi-Huberman, 'Images in Spite of All: Four Photographs from Auschwitz'. (First published as *Images malgré tout*, Paris: Les Éditions de Minuit, 2003), Le Editions de Minuit, 2008. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

7 How useful are Sources B and C and Interpretation D for a historian studying the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship between January and July 1933? In your answer, refer to the two sources and the interpretation as well as your own knowledge. [15]

Source B – The image and headline from a Nazi newspaper, published on 1 March 1933. The words have been translated into English below.



NOW WE WILL TAKE RUTHLESS STEPS

Communists set Reichstag alight – Communist arsonists arrested – Signs of a Communist uprising – Increased measures against the terrorists – All Communist MPs arrested – All Communist newspapers banned

Source C – An extract from an article entitled ‘A walk through Dachau Concentration Camp’, published in a local German newspaper in June 1933.

The former Dachau Powder Factory has become a modern camp for political prisoners. Where grass and weeds once grew, neat paths have now been laid. We visited a row of barracks, and everywhere we saw the same picture: cleanliness, order, light and air. The prisoners work gladly and willingly and most of them are probably happy to have an orderly life, good food, and a roof over their heads. For those unclean people who oppose the Nazi Volk community, one term hangs over their head like a looming sword: concentration camp.

Interpretation D – An extract from a book by historian Ian Kershaw in 2008.

I Kershaw, 'Hubris' pp 138, Penguin Books Ltd, 1998. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

Answer **either** question 8 **or** question 9.

8* 'The lives of all workers improved as a result of Nazi policies between 1933 and 1939.' How far do you agree with this view? [18]

9* 'The German people supported the war between 1939 and 1945.' How far do you agree with this view? [18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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