

**Modified Enlarged 36pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

Tuesday 11 June 2019 – Afternoon

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

**J411/39 The Making of America, 1789–1900
with Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes
plus your additional time allowance**

**YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

**Section A – The Making of America,
1789–1900: 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 (*).**

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SECTION A

The Making of America, 1789–1900

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1 (a) Give one example of a group of people who migrated West between 1839 and 1860. [1]**
 - (b) Give one example of a way in which the lives of Plains Indians changed in the years 1877–1900. [1]**
 - (c) Give one example of how African Americans were discriminated against after the Civil War. [1]**
-
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses big business in America in the years 1877–1900. Support your summary with examples. [9]**

3 Why did the building of the railroads have such a big impact on the Plains? Explain your answer with examples. [10]

Answer EITHER question 4 OR question 5.

4* ‘Slavery alone caused the American Civil War’. How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

5* How far do you agree that control and ownership of land was the most important cause of conflict in the early years of America, 1789–1838? 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.



Jetzt wird rücksichtslos
durchgegriffen

Kommunistische Brandstifter zünden das Reichstagsgebäude an – Der Mitteltrakt mit dem großen Sitzungssaal vernichtet – Kommunistischer Brandstifter verhaftet – Das Zeichen zur Entfesselung des kommunistischen Aufwuhes – Schärfste Maßnahmen gegen die Terroristen – Alle kommunistischen Abgeordneten in Haft – Alle marxistischen Zeitungen verboten

Das brennende Reichstagsgebäude

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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