

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Tuesday 11 June 2024 – 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**

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.

Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.

**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.**

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 (*).

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

SECTION A

The Making of America, 1789–1900

Answer Questions 1 (a–c), 2 AND 3.

1

- (a) Identify ONE way in which the Lakota Sioux used the buffalo. [1]**
 - (b) Name a new technology or development that helped Homesteaders survive on the Plains after 1861. [1]**
 - (c) Identify ONE way in which African Americans tried to improve their lives between 1877 and 1900. [1]**
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the American Civil War.**

Support your summary with examples.
[9]

3 What was the impact of the growth of big business and/or cities during the period 1877–1900?

Explain your answer. [10]

Answer Question 4 OR Question 5.

4* ‘The main reason the USA expanded between 1789 and 1838 was because land was taken from Native American tribes in wars.’

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer. [18]

5* ‘Between 1861 and 1877, Native Americans of the Plains had no success in challenging the US government and white settlement.’

How far do you agree?

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 Germany towards the end of the Second World War?**

Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. [7]

SOURCE A

A poster published in Germany in early 1945. The words say, ‘Frontline City Frankfurt will be held!’. A ‘Frontline City’ was a city Hitler had declared must be defended against Allied attack at all costs.

The poster shows a group of Germans standing upright holding tools and a Nazi flag. They are standing on a pile of rubble in front of a building.



7 How useful are INTERPRETATION B and SOURCES C and D for a historian studying Nazi control of Germany in 1933?

In your answer, refer to the two sources and the interpretation as well as your own knowledge. [15]

INTERPRETATION B

An extract from the book ‘The Nazi Seizure of Power’ by historian W S Allen, published in 1965. The book contains a detailed study of the experiences of the German town of Northeim. This extract was based on an interview with Hermann Schulze in the 1960s.

BLANK PAGE

SOURCE C

An extract from a set of instructions published in 'The Oberstdorf Village and Tourist News' (a small, local village newspaper) on 1 April 1933. Oberstdorf was a remote village and tourist resort. The instructions relate to the nationwide boycott of Jewish shops and businesses organised by the Nazis.

The Oberstdorf NSDAP (Nazi) Action Committee will decide which shops, department stores and law firms are Jewish. Descendants and relatives of Jews will be counted as Jews for the purposes of this order.

The following banners on lorries or trucks must be driven through the streets in the following order: Boycott all Jewish businesses! Don't buy in Jewish department stores! Don't go to Jewish lawyers or doctors! The Jews are our downfall!

SOURCE D

The front cover of the 'Munich Illustrated Press', published in July 1933. The caption says, 'Early morning roll call (register) in the education camp'. The camp it is referring to is Dachau.

The front cover shows men standing in lines with serious expressions on their faces.

16. Juli 1933
10. Jahrgang / Nr. 28
Verlag Knorr & Hirth,
6. m. b. H., München

Münchner

Preis: 20 Pfennig

Osterr.: 40 Grosch. / Tschscholl.: 2 Kron.
Schweiz: 30 Rappen / Italien: 1,50 Lire
Frankreich: 1,50 Frs. / Eliaß-Celti-
ringen: 1,25 Frs. / Holland: 15 Cent
Jugoslawien: 5 Dinar / Estland: 25 Cent

Illustrierte Presse



Frühappell im Erziehungslager

Disziplin erzieht zu gemeinschaftlicher aufbauender Arbeit

Aufnahme: Bauer-München

Answer Question 8 OR Question 9.

8* 'In the period January 1933 to August 1934, the passing of new laws was the most important method Hitler used to gain total power.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer. [18]

9* 'The key turning point in the development of Nazi anti-Jewish policy was the use of the Einsatzgruppen in 1941.'

**How far do you agree with this view
FOR THE PERIOD 1935–1945?**

Give reasons for your answer. [18]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment, which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.