

Thursday 19 November 2020 – Morning

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



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

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 (*).
- This document has **8** pages.

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** difficulty migrants faced when travelling to the Far West in the 1840s. [1]
- (b) Name **one** of the railroad companies which built lines across the Plains after 1860. [1]
- (c) Identify **one** way in which US Government policies affected Native American culture between 1877 and 1900. [1]
- 2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses slavery in the years 1793–1838. Support your summary with examples. [9]
- 3 What was the impact of the Pikes Peak gold rush on the development of the American West? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 4* How far do you agree that the lives of African Americans changed little during the Civil War 1861–1865? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5* ‘The main reason for conflict between Native and White Americans after 1861 was the broken promises of the US Government.’ How far do you agree with this statement? 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 Nazi dictatorship in July 1934? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. [7]

Source A – A Gestapo report on the ‘Night of the Long Knives’ from July 1934

The suppression of Röhm’s plot to overthrow the Führer has been like a purifying thunderstorm. It has been greeted by a liberating sigh of relief by the people. Wide sections of the population, however, have been deeply shocked by the shooting of people unconnected with the Röhm revolt. It is realised these were excesses, which took place without the knowledge and against the will of the Führer.

- 7 How useful are Sources B and C and Interpretation D for a historian studying control and opposition in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1939? In your answer, refer to the two sources and the interpretation as well as your own knowledge. [15]

Source B – An extract from a secret report by Socialists on attitudes in Nazi Germany in June 1937. It was sent to Socialist leaders who were living in exile.

The number of those who deliberately criticise the regime is very small, quite apart from the fact that they have no way to express this criticism. The regime controls all of the press and radio stations.

Propaganda is everywhere. It does not stop people feeling discontent but propaganda tells them that to complain is to threaten the Third Reich – a prospect which would leave them horrified. They have seen what happens to the Jews and do not wish to share their fate. It becomes increasingly evident that the majority of the people have two faces: one which they show to their family and friends and people they see as reliable. The other face is for the authorities. The private face shows the sharpest criticism of everything that is going on now; the official face beams with optimism and contentment.

Source C – A painting from 1938 which was displayed in a beer hall in Munich.



Interpretation D – An extract from the memoirs of Henrik Metelmann, 1970. Metelmann came from a working-class family in Hamburg and was a member of the Hitler Youth.

Cited in Modern World History by Ben Walsh, 1970 p.162, Henrik Metelmann.
Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

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

- 8*** 'The Second World War had a negative impact on the German people between 1939 and 1945.' How far do you agree with this view? **[18]**
- 9*** 'The most common response to Nazi occupation was collaboration.' How far do you agree with this view of Nazi rule in Europe between 1939 and 1945? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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, which 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.

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 the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.