Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 11 June 2024 – 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

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 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.

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.

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Section A

The Mughal Empire, 1526–1707

Answer Questions 1 (a–c), 2 **and** 3.

1

(a) Name **one** achievement of Nur Jahan. **[1]**

(b) Give **one** example of a military campaign fought by Shah Jahan. **[1]**

(c) Give **one** example of Aurangzeb's religious piety. **[1]**

2 Write a clear and organised summary that analyses Aurangzeb's military campaigns.

Support your summary with examples. **[9]**

3 Why did Shah Jahan carry out major building projects during his reign (1627–1658)?

Explain your answer. **[10]**

Answer Question 4 **or** Question 5.

4* 'Babur was an impressive leader and ruler in the period 1526 to 1530.'

How far do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

5* 'All of Akbar's subjects benefited from his rule.'

How far do you agree with this view of Akbar's reign (1556–1605)?

Give reasons for your answer. **[18]**

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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.

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.

© William Sheridan Allen, The Nazi Seizure of Power: The Experience Of A Single German Town, 1922-1945, p 198-199, Franklin Watts, 1965. From first line " Hermann Schulze lost his job at a railway yard because he was a member of the Social Democratic Party [the f

[redacted]

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.

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

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