



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Tuesday 11 June 2019 – Afternoon

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

J411/38 The Making of America, 1789–1900
with Aztecs and the Spanish Conquest, 1519–1535

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 Making of America, 1789–1900: Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2, 3 and **either** question 4 **or** question 5.
- Section B – Aztecs and the Spanish Conquest, 1519–1535: 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 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

Aztecs and the Spanish Conquest, 1519–1535

Answer questions 6 and 7.

- 6 What can Source A tell us about the Spanish as they moved through Tlaxcalan territory? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. [7]

Source A – From *The Conquest of New Spain* written by Bernal Diaz in the 1560s. Diaz was a member of Cortes' expedition to Mexico. In this source Diaz describes a debate between Cortes and some of his soldiers in September 1519. This was shortly after fierce battles with the Tlaxcalans.

B Diaz, 'The Conquest of New Spain', pp158-160, translator J Cohen, 'The Conquest of New Spain', Penguin Books Ltd, 1963, © J Cohen 1963. Item removed due to third party copyright restrictions.

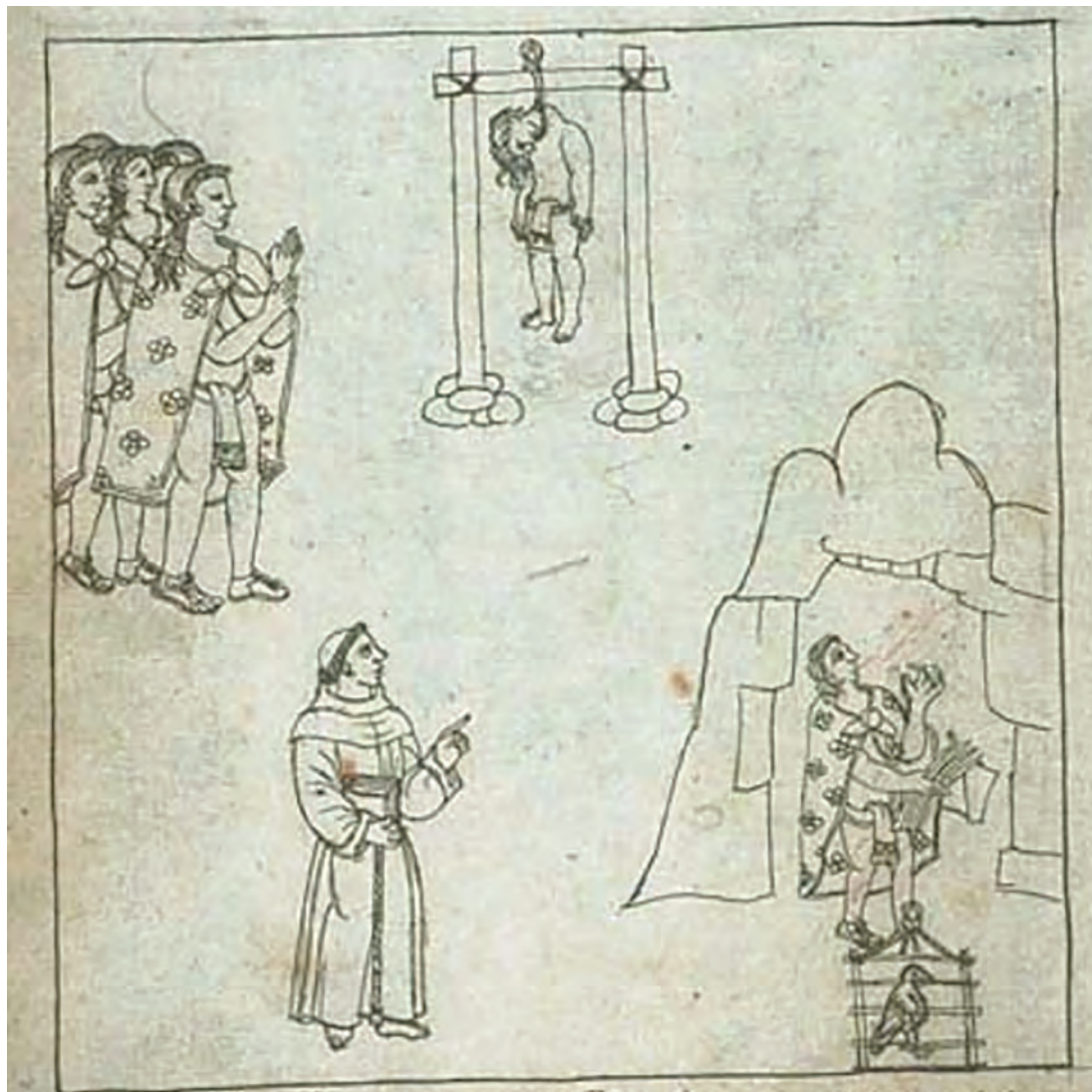
- 7 How useful are Sources B and C and Interpretation D for a historian studying the work of the Church in New Spain? In your answer, refer to the two sources and the interpretation as well as your own knowledge. [15]

Source B – From *The History of the Indies of New Spain* by Fray Diego Duran, written in 1581. Duran was born in Spain but his family moved to Mexico City and he was educated there. In 1556 he became a Dominican friar and spent the rest of his life preaching and in close contact with the Indians.

The Christian religion began to grow and the Indians took to it with love and willingness. After the Christian fathers had preached to them, they began to abandon their idols. They broke them, mocked them and stepped on them. They begged to be baptised with great enthusiasm, and it was an amazing thing to see the millions who came for this baptism and who gave up the blindness in which they had lived their lives.

Twelve years after the conquest of New Spain, the fathers of the Order of Saint Augustine arrived and took up the work of conversion. They dedicated themselves to this work and began to convert these poor nations. In order to present a good example before the Indians, the most Christian Cortes would kneel and kiss the hands of any friar he met.

Source C – An illustration from *The History of Mexico* written by Munoz Camargo in the 1580s. Camargo was born in 1529. He had a Spanish father and Indian mother. This illustration was probably not drawn by him but by an Indian. Underneath the illustration was written ‘Punishment and justice for someone who had gone back to the Aztec religion. He is to be hanged the very next day.’



Interpretation D – From *The Conquest of Mexico* by the historian Hugh Thomas, 1993.

Cortes believed that the friars held the secret of keeping the large population peaceful and he was pleased to welcome in 1523, three volunteer Franciscans. So began the domination of the friars. Many more came, carrying out conversions by the thousand. Documents suggest that at least on a superficial level their success in Mexico was remarkable. The conquerors covered the country with a network of monasteries, churches and shrines. Yet this conversion was a patchwork. Fray Diego Duran was honest enough to see that Mexicans, while formally attending Christian festivals, seemed underneath to be celebrating pagan ones. The secret practice of ancient religious ceremonies continued for many years. Some Indian converts publicly washed their heads; so renouncing their baptism.

TURN OVER FOR QUESTIONS 8 AND 9.

6

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

- 8*** How far do you agree that its agriculture was the basis of the wealth of the Aztec Empire? Explain your answer. **[18]**
- 9*** 'Religious belief was the most important reason the Aztecs practised human sacrifice.' How far do you agree with this view? **[18]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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