

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

**J411/36 The Mughal Empire, 1526–1707
with Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945**
Sample Question Paper

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

OCR supplied materials:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

Other materials required:

- None

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- 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.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

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 Mughal Empire, 1526–1707**

Answer questions 1 (a–c), 2 and 3.

- 1.
- (a) Name **one** of the first three Mughal emperors. [1]
 - (b) Give **one** example of a European nation that was trading in India by 1650. [1]
 - (c) Name **one** building which Emperor Shah Jahan ordered to be built. [1]
2. Write a clear and organised summary that analyses northern India around 1530, just after the Mughal conquest. Support your summary with examples. [9]
3. Why do you think history books pay so much attention to Nur Jahan, the wife of Emperor Jahangir? Explain your answer. [10]

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

- 4.* How far do you agree that the Emperor Akbar deserves to be known as 'Akbar the Great'? Give reasons for your answer. [18]
- 5.* "When the Emperor Aurangzeb died in 1707, the Mughal Empire was stronger than it had ever been". 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 Nazi propaganda? Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer.

[7]

Source A – An announcement in a German newspaper, 16 March 1934

Attention! The Führer will be speaking on the radio. On Wednesday 21 March, the Führer is speaking on all German stations from 11am to 11.50am. The district Party headquarters have ordered that all factory owners, department stores, offices, shops, pubs and blocks of flats put up loudspeakers an hour before the broadcast of the Führer's speech so that the whole workforce and all national comrades can participate fully in the broadcast.

7. How useful are Interpretation B and Sources C and D for a historian studying the growth of Hitler Youth organisations between 1932 and 1939? In your answer, refer to the interpretation and the two sources as well as your own knowledge.

[15]

Interpretation B – From *The Third Reich in Power* by Richard J Evans, 2006

From July 1936 the Hitler Youth had an official monopoly on the provision of sports facilities and activities for all children below the age of fourteen; before long, it was the same for 14–18 year olds. In effect, sports facilities were no longer available to non-members. Hitler Youth members were given special days off school for their activities. The results of such pressure soon became apparent. By the end of 1933 there were 2.3 million boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen in the Hitler Youth organisation. By the end of 1935 this figure was approaching four million, and by the beginning of 1939 it had reached 8.7 million.

Source C – Graph showing membership numbers of the Hitler Youth organisations, 1932–1939



Source D – Poster published by the Nazi government in Germany, 1938

The words on the poster mean: "Build youth hostels and homes".



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

8.* “There was little effective opposition to the Nazis”. How far do you agree with this view of Germany between 1933 and 1945?

[18]

9.* “German occupation in the Second World War was, in general, far harsher in eastern Europe than in western Europe”. How far do you agree with this view?

[18]

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Copyright Information:

Source A: Quote appears in Greg Lacey and Keith Shepherd, *Germany 1918–1945: A depth study: Student's Book (Discovering the Past for GCSE)*, pg 113, John Murray Publishers, London, 2002.

Interpretation B: Extract from Richard J. Evans, *The Third Reich in Power, 1933 – 1939: How the Nazis Won Over the Hearts and Minds of a Nation*, pg 272, Penguin Books Ltd, London, 2006.

Source C: Data from Greg Lacey and Keith Shepherd, *Germany 1918–1945: A depth study: Student's Book (Discovering the Past for GCSE)*, pg 130, John Murray Publishers, London, 2002.

Source D: Hitler Youth propaganda poster, 1938 (colour litho), Witte, Herman (fl.1938) / Private Collection / Peter Newark Historical Pictures. Image supplied by Bridgeman Images, www.bridgemanimages.com

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