

# Monday 27 June 2022 – Afternoon

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

J411/83 Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945

Time allowed: 1 hour

**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.
- Answer Questions 1 and 2, and **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

**INFORMATION**

- The total mark for this paper is **40**.
- 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 **4** pages.

**ADVICE**

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

## Living under Nazi Rule, 1933–1945

Answer Questions 1 and 2.

- 1 What can **Source A** tell us about wartime opposition in Nazi Germany?  
Use the source and your own knowledge to support your answer. **[7]**

**Source A**

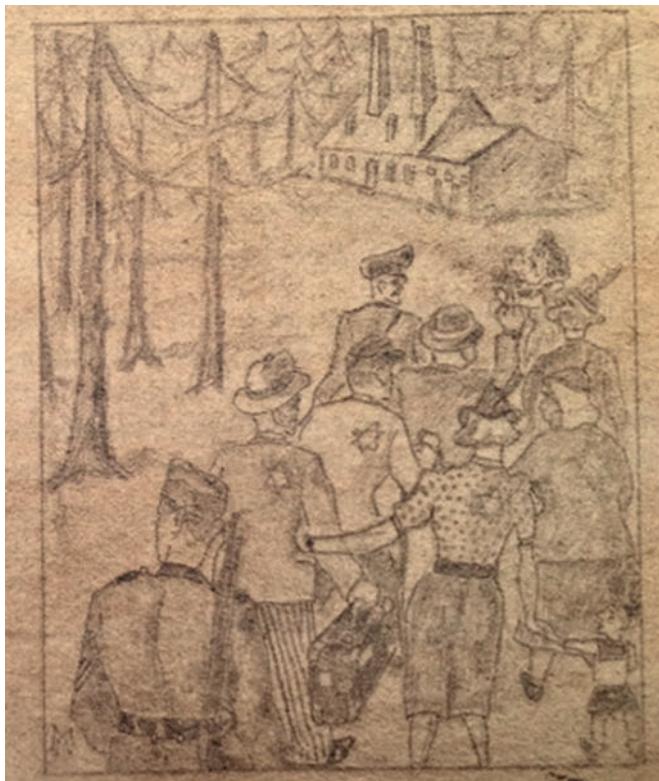
**An extract from a report of a local branch of the Nazi Party to the Gestapo in 1943.**

I have been informed that gatherings of young people have become more common than ever, especially since the last bombing raid on Dusseldorf. These youngsters hang around into the late evening with musical instruments and young females. Since this lowlife is to a large extent outside the Hitler Youth and adopts a hostile attitude towards the organisation, they are a danger to other young people. There is a suspicion that it is these youths who have been writing slogans like 'Down with Nazi brutality' on walls.

- 2 How useful are **Sources B** and **C** and **Interpretation D** for a historian studying Nazi camps in occupied Europe?  
In your answer, refer to the two sources and the interpretation as well as your own knowledge. **[15]**

**Source B**

**One of a set of 32 sketches made by an unknown prisoner in around 1943 at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. The sketches were found in 1947, in a bottle which had been buried.**



### Source C

**Scenes and commentary from a Nazi film about the Terezin camp in Czechoslovakia. The film was made in 1944 and called 'The Führer Gives a City to the Jews'. The Nazis intended that the film would be shown in neutral countries during the war.**



The single women and the girls make themselves comfortable in their living quarters.



The big sport event in the camp is football.

### Interpretation D

**The text from the back cover of the DVD 'Escape from Sobibor', made in 1987. The film was set in the Sobibor death camp in 1943.**

Few stories of triumph have emerged from the Holocaust but 'Escape from Sobibor' is one such story, depicting the true events that led to the mass escape from one of the most notorious death camps of the Third Reich. On 14th October 1943, the inmates of Sobibor in Eastern Poland put into action a terrifyingly ambitious plan that gave every prisoner the chance to escape and survive.

Those organising the escape knew that the plan must include every prisoner – leaving no one behind to face revenge by the SS. This film recounts those events with accuracy.

**TURN OVER FOR QUESTIONS 3 AND 4**

Answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4.

- 3\*** 'The lives of women and girls became worse as a result of Nazi policies.'  
How far do you agree with this view of Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1939? **[18]**
- 4\*** 'The most serious threat to the Nazis came from the Churches.'  
How far do you agree with this view of opposition to the Nazis in Germany between 1933 and 1939? **[18]**

**END OF QUESTION PAPER**



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