



2020

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY

FREE PRACTICE TEST

Updated for the 2020 online exam!



EUROPEAN HISTORY**Total Time—45 minutes****Question 1 (Document-Based Question)****Suggested reading and writing time: 45 minutes**

It is suggested that you spend 5–10 minutes reading the documents and 35–40 minutes writing your response. Note: You may begin writing your response before the reading period is over.

Directions: Question 1 is based on the accompanying documents. The documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis or claim that establishes a line of reasoning.
- Describe a broader historical context relevant to the prompt.
- Support an argument in response to the prompt using at least 4 documents.
- Use at least 2 additional pieces of specific historical evidence (beyond that found in the documents) relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- For at least 2 documents, explain how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
- Use evidence to corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument that addresses the prompt.

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1. Evaluate whether or not the English Civil War resulted in the establishment of a constitutional government in England.

Document 1

Source: James I, speech before Parliament, 1609

The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth; for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God's throne, but even by God himself they are called gods...Kings are justly called gods, for that they exercise a manner or resemblance of divine power upon earth; for if you will consider the attributes to God, you shall see how they agree in the person of a king. God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake at his pleasure, to give life or send death, to judge all and to be judged not accountable to none, to raise low things and make high things low at his pleasure, and to God are both soul and body due. And the like power have kings: they make and unmake their subjects, they have power of raising and casting down, of life and of death, judges over all their subjects and in all causes and yet accountable to none but God only, They have power to exalt low things and abase high things, and make of their subjects like men at the chess, - a pawn to take a bishop or a knight ,- and to cry up or down any of their subjects, as they do their money. And to the king is due both the affection of the soul and the service of the body of his subjects...

Document 2

Source: Parliament of England, *Petition of Right*, 1628, a statement by the Parliament of England after it was dissolved and then reassembled by Charles I

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

[We] Humbly show unto our Sovereign Lord the King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, that whereas it is declared and enacted by a statute made in the time of the reign of King Edward. . . that no tallage or aid shall be laid or levied by the king or his heirs in this realm, without the good will and assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other the freemen of the commonalty of this realm; and by authority of parliament holden in the five-and-twentieth year of the reign of King Edward III, it is declared and enacted, that from thenceforth no person should be compelled to make any loans to the king against his will, because such loans were against reason and the franchise of the land. . . your subjects have inherited this freedom, that they should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge not set by common consent, in parliament.

They do therefore humbly pray your most excellent Majesty, that no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent by act of parliament; and that none be called to make answer, or take such oath, or to give attendance, or be confined, or otherwise molested or disquieted concerning the same or for refusal thereof;

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Document 3

Source: Edmund Ludlow, *The Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow, Lieutenant-general of the Horse in the Army of the Commonwealth of England*, published posthumously in 1698, describing events in 1648

The day following some of the principal officers of the army came to London. . . . and consulting with some members of Parliament and others, it was concluded after a full and free debate, that the measures taken by the Parliament were contrary to the trust reposed in them, and tending to contract the guilt of the blood that had been shed upon themselves, and the nation: that it was therefore the duty of the army to endeavour to put a stop to such proceedings; having engaged in the war, not simply as mercenaries, but out of judgment and conscience, being convinced that the cause in which they engaged was just, and that the good of the people was involved in it.

Being come to this resolution, three of the members of the House and three of the officers of the army withdrew into a private room, to consider of the best means to attain the ends of our said resolution, where we agreed that the army should be drawn up the next morning, and guards placed in Westminster Hall. . . . that none might be permitted to pass into the House but such as had continued faithful to the public interest. To this end we went over the names of all the members one by one, giving the truest characters we could to their inclination, wherein I presume we were not mistaken in many; for the Parliament was fallen into such factions and divisions, that anyone who usually attended and observed the business of the House, could, after a debate on any question, easily number the votes that could be on each side, before the question was put. . . . Col. Pride commanded the guard that attended to the Parliament doors, having a list of those members who were to be excluded, preventing them from entering into the House, and securing some of the most suspected under a guard provided for that end.

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Document 4

Source: Satirical image of Oliver Cromwell produced in the Netherlands, c. 1655



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Document 5

Source: Parliament of England, An Act for Preventing Dangers Which May Happen from Popish Recusants, 1673

For preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants and quieting the minds of his Majesty's good Subjects Be it enacted by the Kings most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by authority of the same That all and every person or persons as well Peers as Commoners that shall bear any Office or Offices Civil or Military or shall receive any Pay; Salary, Fee or Wages by reason of any Patent or Grant from his . . . And that all and every of the said respective persons and Officers not having taken the said Oaths in the said respective Courts aforesaid shall on or before the first day of August. . . take the said Oaths in open Court between the said hours of nine and twelve of the Clock in the Forenoon, And the said respective Officers aforesaid shall also receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Usage of the Church of England. . . in some Parish Church upon some Lord's day commonly called Sunday immediately after Divine Service and Sermon.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid That at the same time when the persons concerned in this Act shall take the aforesaid Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, they shall likewise make and subscribe this Declaration following under the same Penalties and Forfeitures as by this Act is appointed:

I . . . do declare That I do believe that there is not any Transubstantiation* in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or in the Elements of Bread and Wine, at, or after the Consecration thereof by any person whatsoever.

* A Catholic belief that during a Christian religious service, the bread and wine consumed by believers become the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ

END OF DOCUMENTS FOR QUESTION 1.

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CHANGES TO THE 2020 EXAM FORMAT

AP[®] EUROPEAN HISTORY



ONLINE TESTING

The test will be conducted at home, at the same time around the world, and can be taken on any device: PC, laptop, tablet, or smart phone. You can either type your responses, or handwrite them and photograph them with your phone. If at all possible, plan to take your exam on a computer instead of a phone, as scrolling through the documents will be a challenge.

TEST DURATION

Students will have 45 minutes to respond to one question. Then they will be given 5 minutes to upload their response.

QUESTION TYPE

The 2020 AP[®] European History Exam will include a single Document Based Question (DBQ) with 5 historical sources.

OPEN BOOK FORMAT

Notes, books, and study guides can be used during the exam. Be sure to consolidate and organize your notes before test day, because you will not have enough time during the exam to go through all of your notes from the entire year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The 2020 exam will cover Units 1–7. It will not include Units 8–9. For additional information about the exam, visit the College Board website: <https://apcoronavirusupdates.collegeboard.org/>

DATE	TIME
Wednesday, May 13	10:00AM Hawaii 12:00PM Alaska 1:00PM Pacific 2:00PM Mountain 3:00PM Central 4:00PM Eastern
MAKE-UP EXAM	
<i>Available with permission from your school.</i>	
Tuesday, June 2	8:00AM Hawaii 10:00AM Alaska 11:00AM Pacific 12:00PM Mountain 1:00PM Central 2:00PM Eastern

LOOKING FOR MORE SUPPORT?

CHECK OUT THESE MARCO LEARNING RESOURCES!

Free Resources

- Free study guides, practice tests, and live reviews on our [website](#).
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