



## **AP<sup>®</sup> United States Government and Politics 2004 Scoring Guidelines**

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**Question 1**

**8 Points**

**Part a: (2 points) 1 point for each of two identifications**

Acceptable identifications of explicit, formal constitutional powers of the President may include:

- Commander-in-chief; power to commit troops
- Appointment of ambassadors and foreign policy officials
- Negotiate/make treaties
- Recognition of nations
- Receive ambassadors and other public ministers

**Part b: (2 points) 1 point for each of two identifications**

Acceptable identifications of explicit, formal constitutional powers of Congress may include:

- Confirm ambassadors
- Power of purse in military/foreign policy matters
- Declare war
- Pass laws/resolutions re: foreign policy issues
- Regulate foreign commerce (including trade agreements)
- Ratify treaties

**Part c: (2 points) 1 point for each of two identifications**

Acceptable identifications of informal powers may include:

- Executive agreements
- Access to media/bully pulpit/morale building
- Agenda setting
- Meet with world leaders
- Crisis manager
- International coalition building
- President has access to more information, knowledge, or expertise than does Congress
- Recognized as global leader

**Part d: (2 points) 1 point for each of two explanations**

Response must show how or why the identified power gives the President advantages over Congress.

Acceptable explanations of the President's advantage over Congress may include:

- Persuade Congress: negotiate, offer support, threats, etc.
- Persuade public: (various means of persuasion) on foreign policy process/issues (e.g., apply pressure to Congress)
- Ability to circumvent the formal process

Score of zero (0) for attempted answer that earns no points.

Score of dash (—) for blank or off-task answer.

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**Question 2**

**8 points**

**Part a: (6 points) 2 points for each description, 1 point for each general description, 1 point for showing why the strategy would be used**

Acceptable explanations include:

Litigation

- lack broad popular support (numbers or pub opinion) and/or lack influence over legislation/policy
- rights issues involved
- success establishes firm precedent

Campaign contributions

- financial resources
- groups that need access
- narrow or focused issue
- buy candidate loyalty/support

Grassroots lobbying (not lobbying in general) //Mass mobilization

- popular support but lack of funds
- popular support is strength
- requires less other resources (\$, access)
- democratic concerns (philosophical approach). Needs to go beyond influencing public opinion to include involvement/activity for first point; must include how the involvement/activity affects decision makers for second point.

**Part b: (2 points) 1 point for correct association of a group with a strategy, 1 point for linkage to the other strategies**

Acceptable associations include:

- AMA: campaign contributions
- SC: grassroots OR litigation
- NRA : grassroots OR campaign contributions
- NAACP: litigation OR grassroots

IF they do not correctly identify an acceptable association then they CANNOT get the second point.

Score of zero (0) for attempted answer that earns no points.

Score of dash (—) for blank or off-task answer.

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**Question 3**

**7 points**

**Part a: (1 point) 1 point for description**

Accurate description of cartoon's point of view (e.g., voting for a third party is throwing away a vote)

**Part b: (4 points) 1 point for each of two identifications, 1 point for each of two explanations**

Accepted answers may include:

- Winner-take-all aspect of electoral college
- Ballot access
- Campaign financing (rules/limits, not effects)
- Federal funding of presidential elections
- Exclusion from presidential debates
- Single-member plurality districts

**Part c: (2 points) 1 point for each of two descriptions**

Acceptable answers may include:

- New or different ideas or issues
- Voice for fringe
- Safety valve for discontent
- Enhanced participation
- Room for critical voices
- Pushes major parties to include otherwise underrepresented concerns/groups
- Clarify major-party candidates' positions

Score of zero (0) for attempted answer that earns no points.

Score of dash (—) for blank or off-task answer.

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**Question 4**

**6 points**

**Part a: (2 points) 1 point definition, 1 point explanation**

Definition of divided government required for first point. (Essay must earn first point to be eligible for explanation point, below.)

Explanation point requires linkage between divided government and decline in trust/confidence.

Acceptable responses may include linkage to:

- Heightened partisanship
- Decline of the middle (moderates frozen out, extremes driving legislation)
- Frustration with the governmental process
- Confirmation process slowed, stopped, or circumvented, increasing frustration/disgust
- Gridlock

**Part b: (2 points) 2 point explanation**

For the first point, acceptable explanations include:

- Candidates must spend more time raising money
- Role of interest groups (PACs), corporations and connections to wealthy donors
- Keeps good people from running for office
- Small contributions don't matter
- *Perception* that there is wasteful spending

To receive the second point, must provide linkage to cynicism or distrust.

**Part c: (2 points) 1 point for each of two explanations**

Acceptable behavioral consequences include:

- Protest
- Decline in voting
- Increase in independents or third-party identifiers
- Indications of less conventional participation, more non-conventional participation, or limitation to local nonpartisan or community action

Score of zero (0) for attempted answer that earns no points.

Score of dash (—) for blank or off-task answer.