

# AP<sup>®</sup> COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

## 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2

#### 2 points

One point is earned for the definition of devolution. One point is earned for identifying one institution created by devolution in the United Kingdom in the past 10 years.

Common definitions of devolution are:

- Devolution is the decentralization of national/central power to local units of government.
- Devolution is the decentralization of power from the center to local units.

The definition will not earn a point if it refers exclusively to federal systems.

The definition will not earn a point if it simply says power devolves to the states.

Institutions created by devolution in the UK:

- Scottish Parliament.
- Welsh Assembly.
- Northern Ireland Assembly.
- Mayor of London.

The answer must specify a specific legislative body in the case of Northern Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, but does not have to use the exact name of the institution.

A score of zero (0) is earned for an attempted answer that earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is earned for a blank or off-task answer.

2

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

2A

Devolution is the dispersion of power from the central government to the regional and local governments so that a type of power sharing may occur. One example of recent devolution in the U.K. ~~was the creation of~~ was the shift of certain powers down to a popularly elected mayor of London.

2. Devolution is the process of decentralizing power from a central, collective part of the government to lower subsets of government. Local officials gain more power, somewhat similar to federalism, but not in a formal manner. In the United Kingdom, devolution has led to the establishment of many state-owned enterprises (SOEs) that perform functions once held by the central government, such as food production and healthcare.

3. The Great Proletarian Revolution, launched by Mao Zedong, is similar to Iran's Cultural Revolution in that it placed a clear focus on distributing power to the rural social class (farmers) and increasing their significance relative to the urban class. In addition, both revolutions intended to combat new forces that were threatening to alter the traditional practices of each country, meaning that they were both conservative in respect to their goals.

4. In a command economy, the authoritative power determines prices without basing them on demand and supply. In a market economy, the demand and supply of a product is the only determinant of its price. Thus, they contrast in that ~~command economies do not use supply and demand to~~ determine price, while market economies do.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

2,3,4

20

Short-Answer Concepts:

1.

2. Devolution is giving national power to people. United Kingdom created many institutions to give away power to people, such as the New Labour.

3. The Great proletarian Cultural Revolution in China and the Cultural Revolution in Iran are in some way similar. Both countries used a revolution instead of a coup d'état: a sudden overthrow of the government. A revolution is a violent overthrow of someone in the government. China and Iran used this two revolutions to have, proclaimed their legal rights as citizens, to have equal rights as the elites did.

4. Command and market economy are practice all around the world. Command economy, is when the government or president tells you how to managed your company, and how to do it. A market economy is like laissez-faire, you decide how to run you business and nobody tells you how to do it. In contrast in a command economy, the government runs it, and in a market economy, you do it!

5.

# AP<sup>®</sup> COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS 2007 SCORING COMMENTARY

## Question 2

### Overview

The purpose of this question was for students to show that they understood and could define the concept of devolution and could then apply the definition by providing an example of an institution of government created by devolution.

### Sample: 2A

#### Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for defining devolution as “the dispersion [*sic*] of power from the central government to the regional and local governments so that a type of power sharing may occur.”

The response earned 1 point for identifying the office of the Mayor of London as an institution created by devolution.

### Sample: 2B

#### Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for defining devolution as “the process of decentralizing power from a central, collective part of the government to lower subsets of government. Local officials gain more power, somewhat similar to federalism, but not in a formal manner.”

The response did not earn a second point because no institution created by devolution is identified.

### Sample: 2C

#### Score: 0

The response did not earn any points because the student’s definition (“Devolution is giving national power to people”) is inaccurate. In addition, the response does not identify an institution created by devolution.