

AP[®] COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

3 points

One point is earned for a correct definition of sovereignty. An acceptable definition is:

- Having independent legal authority over a population in a particular territory based on a recognized right to self-determination.

Note: A definition must include notions of exclusive territoriality and autonomous authority. The term “popular sovereignty” does not earn a point.

One point is earned for each of two descriptions of how member states give up sovereignty as members of the European Union (EU).

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Monetary policies (if in the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)/Eurozone) (e.g., setting the value of currency).
- Environmental regulation (e.g., protection of air and water quality, conservation of resources).
- Trade policy (e.g., tariffs, product classifications).
- Human rights (e.g., nondiscrimination and equal opportunity policies, workers’ rights).
- Judicial review (e.g., European Court of Justice decisions).
- Border control: immigration from other member states (although the EU15 were allowed to set limits on the work/residence of people from the new member states for the time being).
- External border control.

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.

3 A

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

FRQ ~~3~~ 3 Comp A

SOVEREIGNTY - is a government's ability to independently make and implement policies within its borders

Because the EU is an economic as well as political union, EU member states give up to some degree control of their own economic policies. For example, since the majority of EU member states use the Euro, member states cannot control the amount of currency in circulation like countries such as the US, which is completely in control of its own currency through the Federal Reserve.

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

3A₂

Comp A
③ Border Control - because of the EU's integration mission, member states do not have complete control of who can live and work within their borders, since citizens of one member state can work in any other, according to current EU policies.

Sovereignty is a countries ability to rule itself. Each person also has his own individual sovereignty, which he gives up a part of in order to become a citizen of a country. Just as countries must give up some of their sovereignty in order to become a member of the European Union. One way in which member states give up some sovereignty is through currency. Each country in the European Union must use the euro as its currency, ~~instead of the~~ ~~or~~ ~~the~~. Another way in which members of the EU must give up power is through ~~taxes~~ trade taxes. Member states cannot put their own taxes on goods when trading with other member states. While this is giving up some sovereignty, free trade is also a benefit benefit.

3) Sovereignty means that the power rests on the ~~state~~ state. Members of EU ~~loss~~ some (like the United Kingdom) loss some sovereignty as they must also follow the laws and regulations of the EU.

For example, the judicial arm of the EU has ~~jud~~ ~~judicial~~ the power of judicial review and can call acts by a certain member state unconstitutional. The member states must abide by the rulings of the judicial arm of the EU.

Also, the EU constitution limits the sovereignty of the member states.

Great Britain, for example, did not want to accept the EU constitution as it would limit its sovereignty.

AP[®] COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2008 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3

Overview

The overall intent of this question was to examine the concept of sovereignty and to determine if students could describe how the European Union's supranational status requires that member states relinquish ultimate authority in specific areas over their people and territories. Students had to: (1) define sovereignty and (2) describe two ways in which member states give up some sovereignty as members of the European Union.

Sample: 3A

Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for defining sovereignty as “a government's ability to independently make and implement policies within its borders.”

The response earned 1 point for describing how European Union member states give up some sovereignty by stating that “since the majority of EU member states use the [e]uro, member states cannot control the amount of currency in circulation.”

The response earned 1 point for giving another example of how European Union member states give up some sovereignty: because of “current EU policies” on border control, “member states do not have complete control of who can live and work within their borders.”

Sample: 3B

Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for this definition: “Sovereignty is a countries [*sic*] ability to rule itself.”

The response did not earn a point for describing how European Union members give up some sovereignty. The student incorrectly states, “Each country in the European Union must use the euro as its currency.”

The response earned 1 point for stating, “Another way in which members of the EU must give up power is through trade taxes. Member states cannot put their own taxes on goods when trading with other member states.”

Sample: 3C

Score: 1

The response did not earn a point for the definition of sovereignty, as the phrase “the power rests on the state” is too vague.

The response earned 1 point for describing how European Union members give up some sovereignty: “the judicial arm of the EU has the power of judicial review” and “[t]he member states must abide by the rulings of the judicial arm of the EU.”

The response did not earn a point for a second example of how European Union members give up some sovereignty. The student incorrectly states that “the EU constitution limits the sovereignty of the member states.”