

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

## 2009 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1

#### 3 points

One point is earned for a correct description of the status of private property in China under Mao.

Acceptable descriptions include any of the following:

- Private property was not allowed (in most periods).
- The constitution of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) prohibited private ownership of property; property was “owned by the people.”
- Private property was redistributed to the landless/peasants—land reform.
- Private property was confiscated.
- Private property was collectivized.
- After collectivization of private lands, communes were formed.
- The state was the primary owner of property and means of production.
- People often had right of use but no ownership.

*Note:* No identification point is earned for vague responses such as “There was none” or “People could not own anything.”

One point is earned for an identification of one policy undertaken by the Chinese government in the past 30 years that contradicts Mao’s policy, and 1 point is earned for an explanation of a way in which it does so.

Acceptable policies include any of the following:

- Decollectivization of land
- Disbanding of communes
- Private production allowed
- Privately owned enterprises
- Extended leases for land use
- Household responsibility system
- Constitutional reform
  - New rights of ownership
  - Enforcing the rule of law

Acceptable explanations include either of the following:

- Demonstrated linkages to Mao-era private property policy
- Comparative statement between Mao and current private property policy

No identification point is earned for the following unless the policy is linked to private property:

- Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
- Open Door policy
- “Three Represents” policy
- Township and Village Enterprises (TVEs)
- Privatization
- Capitalism
- Market economy
- Free market

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**Question 1 (continued)**

*Note:* The identification and corresponding explanation must be linked to the status of private property in China. If economic policies are used, such as market economy, free market, or SEZs, the response must relate the status of private property to the policy.

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

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

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

[ 1 A ]

There was no private property for the masses in China under Mao. Rather, collectivism existed in which all land ~~is~~ was state-run and shared by everyone. In the past 30 years, China has privatized many previously state-owned industries. Privatization has required that companies own their own land and capital to operate. This contradicts Mao's practice of no private property and collectivism.

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

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Mao sought to eliminate private property. He nationalized industry, and allowed peasant groups to seize land from large land owners. These groups then worked the land in collective groups, the land was owned and controlled by the government. Production quotas and prices were set by the government.

The household responsibility system granted individual farmers and families more control over their economic well-being. They rent land from the government, usually for a long period of time, and set their own production quotas and prices. The profits are theirs — establishing their private property.

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

1C

Under Mao's control all property was controlled by the government. To change the face of the country, both economically and socially, the government took total control, thus there was ~~no private property~~ very little private property. Mao took over and moved the majority of the population of the country into the city to expand industrialism. This policy greatly limited public property.

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## 2009 SCORING COMMENTARY

### Question 1

#### Overview

The overall intent of this question was for students to contrast policy in a major area of economics and politics—private property—during two periods in recent Chinese political life. Students had to (1) describe the status of private property in China under Mao and (2) explain one more recent (within the past 30 years) Chinese policy that contradicted the Maoist policy. The skills tested were both descriptive and analytical: to describe, identify, and explain.

#### Sample: 1A

##### Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for describing the status of private property under Mao with the statement, “There was no private property for the masses in China under Mao.”

The response earned 1 point for describing the current policy of privatization linked to private property in the statement, “China has privatized many previously state-owned industries. Privatization has required that companies own their own land and capital to operate.”

The response earned 1 point for the explanation that privatization contradicts Maoist policy: “This contradicts Mao’s practice of no private property.”

#### Sample: 1B

##### Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for describing the status of private property under Mao: “the land was owned and controlled by the government.”

The response earned 1 point for identifying the household responsibility system linked to private property with the statement, “The profits are theirs—establishing their private property.”

The response earned no point for pointing out how this policy contradicts Maoist policy regarding private property.

#### Sample: C

##### Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for describing the status of private property under Mao: “The government took total controll [*sic*], thus there was very little private property.”

The response earned no point for identifying a policy of the Chinese government in the past 30 years.

The response earned no point for explaining the contradiction of a more recent policy to the Maoist policy of private property.