AP Government & Politics: U.S.
2000 Scoring Guidelines

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5 POINTS TOTAL

Part A: 3 points total

1 point for each problem clearly linked to a solution

If only problem OR solution is given, no credit

No credit if problem is only implicit, not clearly listed

Possible examples of A:
Amendment process
Creation of a dominant national legislature
Creation of an executive
Interstate commerce
National court system
Power to coin money
Power to raise a military force
Power to tax/raise revenue
Settle disputes between states
Supermajority
“Supremacy Clause”
Treaties
Reference to other enumerated powers of Article 1, Section 8

Part B: 2 points total

1 point for general description of specific continuing tensions between centralization and decentralization (federal/state; federal/local governments) with at least implicit linkage to one of the three policy areas.

2 points for a specific explanation of the continuing tensions between centralization and decentralization (federal/state; federal/local governments) with explicit linkage to one of the three policy areas. Explanation has to say how, why, etc.

*Readers should look throughout essay for identification of problems and solutions, even if not

Attempts to answer question but earns no points: scored as zero (0)
Blank or off-task: scored as a dash ( - )
clearly written up front.

Attempts to answer question but earns no points: scored as zero (0)
Blank or off-task: scored as a dash (-)
7 POINTS TOTAL

***Note: “appointment process” includes nomination and confirmation

Part A: 4 points total: Nominees’ CHARACTERISTICS
1 point for identifying ALL THREE characteristics (1 point total)
1 point for EACH discussion (3 points total)

Accepted characteristics may include:

- Acceptability (NOT to House OR Congress)
- Age
- Competence/qualifications (e.g. ABA rating)
- Gender
- Ideology
- Issue orientation (litmus test)
- Judicial experience
- Partisan identification
- Patronage
- Race/Ethnicity
- Region
- Religion
- Reputation (e.g. prestigious education, ethics, character)
- Role (activist vs. restraint)

Not necessary to use specific examples of nominees. If example is incorrect, but discussion is correct, student still gets credit.

The discussion for each must show that they are three distinct characteristics – (e.g., acceptability must be discussed differently than ideology – no double-dipping)

Part B: 3 points total: METHODS Used by Interest Groups to Influence Process
1 point for identifying BOTH methods (1 point total)
1 point for EACH explanation that provides linkage (2 points total)
--two explanations must be distinct (no double-dipping)
--explanation must answer question of how the method has been used to influence the process

METHODS must be relevant to the appointment process and may include:

- Advertisement (any media)
- Campaign contributions to White House or Senate
- Mailings/e-mail
- Op/ed pieces
- Press conferences
- Protests/demonstrations
- Ratings
- Talk shows (TV and radio)
- Testifying after nomination
- Writing to interest group members
- Lobbying EITHER White House staff/President OR lobbying the judicial committee (NOT lobbying Congress in general; can say “lobbying Senate;” can say “lobbying White House to influence the President’s selection”)
- “Use of media” (does not count with another form of media as second point)

Attempts to answer question but earns no points: scored as zero (0)
Blank or off-task: scored as a dash ( - )
2000 AP Comparative Government & Politics
Question 3 Scoring Guidelines

9 POINTS TOTAL

Note that this map deals with the PRESIDENTIAL election – and A and B ask for explain of support for presidential candidate, not Congress, governor, etc.

1 point for correctly identifying BOTH a Democratic region and a Republican region.

For strong Democratic support: regions 1, 4, 6 only
For strong Republican support: region 3 only

Part A: 4 points total  Support for Democratic candidate:
Identify first factor that contributes to Democratic support (1 point)
Explain first factor -- student must answer the question “why?” or “how?” (1 point)

Identify second factor that contributes to Democratic support (1 point)
Explain second factor -- student must answer the question “why?” or “how?” (1 point)

Possible Democratic factors include:
- Unions/labor
- Race/ethnicity
- Urban areas
- Tradition of Democratic support (does not apply to Region 1)
- Liberal
- Environmental concerns

Part B: 4 points total  Support for Republican candidate:
Identify first factor that contributes to Republican support (1 point)
Explain first factor -- student must answer the question “why?” or “how?” (1 point)

Identify second factor that contributes to Republican support (1 point)
Explain second factor -- student must answer the question “why?” or “how?” (1 point)

Possible Republican factors include:
- Non-union
- Rural/less urban
- Tradition of Republican support
- Conservative
- Strong Christian/Protestant/Fundamentalist

Region 3: just saying that Dole is from Kansas or Bush is from Texas is not enough for ID unless explained in terms of the region
6 POINTS TOTAL

Obstacle 1   **One point** for description  
**One point** for elaborating the obstacle  
**One point** for explicit linkage to how/why obstacle restricts enactment of finance reform  
**TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS FOR OBSTACLE 1:**  Three (3)

Obstacle 2   **One point** for description  
**One point** for elaborating the obstacle  
**One point** for explicit linkage to how/why obstacle restricts enactment of finance reform  
**TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS FOR OBSTACLE 2:**  Three (3)

Attempts to answer question but earns no points: scored as zero (0)  
Blank or off-task: scored as a dash (–)

OBSTACLES PERMITTED:

• **Buckley v. Valeo (1976)**  
  **Description:** Supreme Court struck down certain campaign donation limits and spending limits as violation of free expression provisions of 1st Amendment  
  **Explanation:**  
  ▪ Contributing to one’s own campaign, contributing to parties for party building, and spending money independently of a campaign are forms of protected free expression.  
  ▪ A constitutional amendment is required to limit free expression, not a more easily enacted statute.

• **Soft Money**  
  **Description:** unregulated donations to political parties for party activities/party building; usually spent in the states to aid candidates *indirectly* in various ways  
  **Explanation:**  
  ▪ Both parties benefit from soft money, so partisan members of Congress and presidents have little incentive to regulate this resource; there is no critical policy-making mass for reform  
  ▪ Interest groups are often the contributors of these funds, perceive benefits from their use, and have no incentive to urge office seekers or incumbents with whom they have a relationship to regulate these monies.

• **Incumbency**  
  **Description:** an office holder who is pursuing reelection  
  **Explanation:**  
  ▪ Incumbents benefit most from existing campaign finance laws  
  ▪ Incumbents have a high probability of re-election and thus attract more donations than challengers, which gives them a desirable advantage in re-election contests.  
  ▪ Incumbents know the consequences of current policy, find them favorable, and realize that changes may created unanticipated negative consequences for themselves.

NOTES:  
(1) This discussion is necessarily set in the context of federal elections (presidency and Congress).  
(2) One or both points may be earned for the explanation without earning the description point, although earning one such point will likely be unusual, and two points rare.  
(3) Independent expenditures are NOT considered soft money