



Scoring Guidelines

Question 1: Conceptual Analysis

Answer a, b, c, and d.

- (A) Define economic liberalization.
- (B) Describe a measure that a democratic or authoritarian government could use to liberalize its economy.
- (C) Explain one reason a government would choose to liberalize its economy.
- (D) Explain why a decision to introduce economic liberalization policies might affect social cleavages.

Scoring Guideline for Question 1: Conceptual Analysis

4 points

Learning Objectives: **IEF-3.C** **IEF 3.D**

(A) Define economic liberalization **1 point**

Acceptable definition:

- Economic liberalization occurs when a state reduces its economic role and embraces free market mechanisms.

1.A

(B) Describe a measure that a democratic or authoritarian government could use to liberalize their economy. **1 point**

Acceptable descriptions include:

- Democratic or authoritarian governments can eliminate subsidies or tariffs to liberalize their economies.
- Democratic or authoritarian governments can privatize government-owned industries to liberalize their economies.
- Democratic or authoritarian governments can open their markets to foreign direct investment to liberalize their economies.

1.A

(C) Explain one reason why a country would choose to liberalize its economy. **1 point**

Acceptable explanations include:

- A country might choose to liberalize its economy to remedy undesirable domestic circumstances, such as one of the following:
 - rising unemployment
 - reduced productivity
 - trade deficits.
- Liberalizing the economy could take pressure off of the government and satisfy its citizens.
- A country might choose to liberalize its economy due to pressure from other countries and international organizations.
- A country might choose to liberalize its economy because free trade and a liberalized economy helps to develop a middle class.

1.B

(D) Explain why a decision to introduce economic liberalization policies might affect social cleavages. **1 point**

Acceptable explanations include:

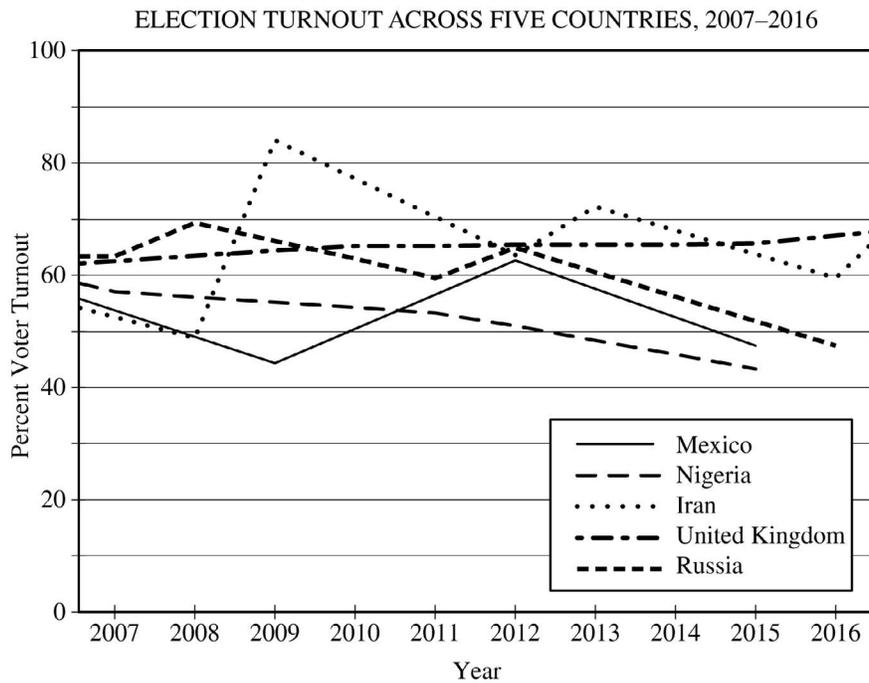
- Economic liberalization policies might affect social cleavages because the economic policies often contribute to rising inequality between classes or regions.
- Economic liberalization policies might affect social cleavages because the economic policies often contribute to inequalities because a middle class develops, but so do disparities among groups (rich/poor, urban/rural)
- Economic liberalization policies might affect social cleavages because less protectionism and freer movement of goods and services may cause tensions with immigration and people looking for work.

1.B

Total for question 1 4 points

Question 2: Quantitative Analysis

Answer a, b, c, d, and e.



- (A) Using the data in the graph, identify the country with the highest turnout in a single year.
- (B) Using the data in the graph, describe voter turnout between 2007 and 2015 in Nigeria.
- (C) Describe political efficacy.
- (D) Using your knowledge of political efficacy and the data in the graph, explain the pattern of Iran's political turnout in 2009 and 2013.
- (E) Explain what the data illustrate about political participation in authoritarian regimes.

Scoring Guideline for Question 2: Quantitative Analysis

5 points

Learning Objectives: **DEM-1.B**

- (A)** Identify the country with the highest turnout in a single year. **1 point**
• Iran **3.A**
-
- (B)** Describe voter turnout between 2007 and 2015 in Nigeria. **1 point**
Acceptable descriptions include: **3.B**
• Voter turnout in Nigeria declined between 2007 and 2015.
• In 2007 voter turnout was just under 50 percent, and in 2015 turnout declined to 32 percent.
-
- (C)** Describe political efficacy. **1 point**
Acceptable descriptions include: **1.A**
• Citizens have faith and trust in government and believe that they can influence politics.
• Citizens believe that one’s vote can influence political affairs.
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- (D)** Using your knowledge of political efficacy and the data in the graph, explain the pattern of Iran’s political turnout in 2009 and 2013. **1 point**
Acceptable explanations include: **3.C**
• In 2009 voter turnout was high because voters wanted to elect reformist Musavi to office and remove hardliner Ahmadinejad from office.
• In 2009, once the candidates were vetted, there was real political competition among candidates, with no guaranteed winner, and citizens believed their votes mattered.
• Voter turnout in 2013 was lower than in 2009 but still fairly high. It was lower than in 2009 because citizens had less faith in free and competitive elections, and this was the first presidential election since the protests of 2009.
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- (E)** Explain what the turnout data illustrate about political participation in authoritarian regimes. **1 point**
Acceptable explanations include: **3.D**
• Authoritarian regimes often allow citizens to participate to develop and maintain a sense of political legitimacy.
• Political participation in authoritarian regimes is often mandatory, which often means that turnout in authoritarian regimes is higher than in democratic regimes.

Total for question 2 **5 points**

Question 3: Comparative Analysis

Compare how legislative powers can be independent or constrained by other governmental institutions in two different AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries. In your response, you should do the following.

- (A) Define legislative independence.
- (B) Explain how legislative independence is used by governmental institutions in two different AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries.
- (C) Explain why each of the two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries described in (B) would choose to constrain legislative powers.

Scoring Guideline for Question 3: Comparative Analysis

5 points

Learning Objectives: **PAU-3.F**

(A) Define legislative independence.

1 point

Acceptable definition:

1.A

- Legislative independence refers to the degree to which a legislature is free to exercise its powers without influence from other branches/institutions.

(B) Explain how legislative independence is used by government institutions in two different AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries.

2 points

1.E

Acceptable explanations include the following (max 1 point per country):

- In Iran the Majles has power over the budget, confirms and impeaches ministers, and may issue formal questions that the government must answer. The Majles uses this power to check the executive branch.
- In the United Kingdom, the legislature is fused with the executive branch, but the legislature solely is responsible for making decisions on financial bills, such as new taxes.
- During Question Time, members of the United Kingdom legislature can question the prime minister about various policies, and it uses this power to hold the prime minister accountable and open debate.
- In Nigeria, the legislature passes bills into laws, although bills still require the president's signature.
- In Nigeria, the constitution gives the legislature the power to impeach the president as well as oversight, and it uses both powers to remain independent and to check the executive branch.
- In Mexico, the constitution gives the legislature the power to impeach the president, and it uses this power to check the executive branch.

(C) Explain why each of the two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries described in (B) would choose to constrain legislative powers.

2 points

2.A

2.B

2.C

Acceptable explanations include the following (max 1 point per country):

- The Iranian government chooses to constrain the Majles to give the Supreme Leader more power.
- The Iranian government constrains the power of the Majles to make sure that all institutions abide by theocratic rules.
- Iran's Expediency Council, which is selected by the Supreme Leader as an advisory committee to resolve disputes between the Majles and the Guardian Council, can constrain the Majles to reduce its power.
- In the United Kingdom, the legislature is constrained by elections. Legislatures constrain the power to maintain a balance of power and to maintain a separation of powers.
- In the United Kingdom, all members of the House of Commons are up for election every 5 years. This constrains lawmakers to work for their constituents.
- In Nigeria the House of Representatives is constrained by the executive branch, because the president wants to have more concentrated power.
- In Mexico the legislature is constrained by elections as a way to maintain stability and prevent corruption.

Total for question 3

5 points

Question 4: Argument Essay

Develop an argument as to whether democratic or authoritarian regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty in a country.

Use one or more of the following course concepts in your response:

- Power
- Authority
- Legitimacy

In your response, you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with a defensible claim or thesis that establishes a line of reasoning using one or more of the provided course concepts.
- Support your claim with at least TWO pieces of specific and relevant evidence from one or more course countries. The evidence should be relevant to one or more of the provided course concepts.
- Use reasoning to explain why your evidence supports your claim or thesis, using one or more of the provided course concepts.
- Respond to an opposing or alternate perspective, using refutation, concession, or rebuttal.

Scoring Guidelines for Question 4: Argument Essay

5 points

Learning Objectives: PAU-1.D LEG-1.A LEG-1.B

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
<p>Row A</p> <p>Claim/Thesis</p> <p>(0-1 points)</p> <p>5.A</p>	<p>0 points</p> <p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intended claim or thesis only restates the prompt. The intended claim or thesis does not make a claim that responds to the prompt. <p>Examples that do not earn this point:</p> <p>Restates the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Democratic regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty in a country.”</i> <i>“Authoritarian regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty in a country.”</i> <p>Does not respond to the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Democratic regimes maintain sovereignty by maintaining government legitimacy.”</i> <i>“Authoritarian regimes maintain sovereignty through unchecked powers.”</i> <p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The claim or thesis must consist of one or more sentences that may be located anywhere in the response. A claim or thesis that meets the criteria can be awarded the point whether or not the rest of the response successfully supports that line of reasoning. 	<p>1 point</p> <p>Responds to the prompt with a defensible claim or thesis that establishes a line of reasoning.</p> <p>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</p> <p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The claim or thesis responds to the prompt rather than restating or rephrasing the prompt and establishes a line of reasoning. The response must include a defensible claim or thesis that establishes a line of reasoning about whether democratic or authoritarian regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty in a country, using one or more of the provided course concepts: power; authority; or legitimacy. <p>Examples that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Democratic regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty in a country because they can do so by using less coercive power than authoritarian regimes.”</i> <i>“Authoritarian regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty in a country because they can carry out their preferred policies and government actions without taking into account the wishes of citizens.”</i>

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria		
Row B Evidence (0-2 points) 5.B	0 points	1 point Provides <u>one</u> piece of specific and relevant evidence from a course country relevant to one of the course concepts in the prompt.	2 points Provides <u>two</u> pieces of specific and relevant evidence from one or more course countries relevant to one or more of the course concepts in the prompt.
Decision Rules and Scoring Notes			
Responses that do not earn points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not provide any accurate evidence Provide general (not specific) evidence Provide evidence that is not relevant to the course concepts in the prompt Examples that do not earn points: <p>Not specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In democratic countries, officials must follow the rule of law." "In authoritarian countries, officials do not have to follow the rule of law." <p>Not relevant to course concepts in the prompt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In Nigeria, the government fights corruption." "In the United Kingdom, they have a free media." "In China, the regime promotes economic growth." "In Iran and Russia, the government controls the media." 		Responses that earn 1 or 2 points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide specific and relevant evidence from required course countries, relevant to the course concepts in the prompt Examples of acceptable specific and relevant evidence (1 point per example, max 2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "In the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Nigeria, the government maintains sovereignty through the legitimacy of the citizens." "In the United Kingdom, government officials follow the rules, law, and regulations, which gives the government authority and allows it to maintain sovereignty." "In Mexico and Nigeria, government officials follow the rules and laws set forth in the constitution, which gives the government authority and allows it to maintain sovereignty." "In authoritarian regimes such as China, the state uses coercive power to maintain sovereignty and does not require the consent of citizens." "In China, the Communist Party maintains sovereignty and has complete control over transitions of power and transitions from one government to the next." "Iran uses its armed forces to maintain international and domestic sovereignty, which allows the Supreme Leader to maintain control of the population." "In democratic countries like the United Kingdom and Nigeria, government officials follow the rules and regulations that the constitution provides, which is a source of their authority." 	
Additional Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanations of the relationship between the evidence and the claim or thesis are <u>not required</u> to earn points in Row B. 			

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
<p>Row C</p> <p>Reasoning (0-1 points)</p> <p>5.C</p>	<p>0 points</p>	<p>1 point</p> <p>Explains how or why the evidence supports the claim or thesis</p>
	<p>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</p>	
	<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include evidence but offer no reasoning to connect the evidence to the claim or thesis • Restate the prompt without explaining how the evidence supports the claim or thesis 	<p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must explain the relationship between the evidence provided and the claim or thesis
		<p>Examples of reasoning that explain how evidence supports the claim or thesis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Democratic regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty by maintaining high levels of legitimacy by acting on citizen input through representative officials.”</i> • <i>“As long as the governments follow democratic procedures and written rules of constitutions, they do not need to use coercive power to maintain sovereignty.”</i> • <i>“Authoritarian regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty because they can act more efficiently through the use of coercive power and thus quickly implement policies and make important decisions.”</i>
<p>Additional Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To earn this point, the response must have a defensible claim or thesis (earned the point in Row A). • The explanation of the relationship between one piece of evidence and the claim or thesis is sufficient to earn this point. 		

Reporting Category	Scoring Criteria	
<p>Row D</p> <p>Responds to Alternate Perspectives (0-1 points)</p> <p>5.D</p>	<p>0 points</p>	<p>1 point</p> <p>Responds to an opposing or alternate perspective using refutation, concession, or rebuttal</p>
	<p>Decision Rules and Scoring Notes</p>	
	<p>Responses that do not earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restate the opposite of the claim or thesis May identify an alternate perspective but do not refute, concede, or rebut that perspective to the provided claim or thesis 	<p>Responses that earn this point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must describe an alternate perspective AND refute, concede, or rebut that perspective
	<p>Examples of responses that do not earn the point:</p> <p>Restates the opposite of the claim or thesis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Although some argue that democratic regimes are better at maintaining sovereignty, they are wrong because it is clear that authoritarian regimes are more effective.”</i> <p>Identifies an alternate perspective but does not refute, concede, or rebut that perspective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“There are some who argue that authoritarian regimes are more effective at maintaining sovereignty because they say that authoritarian regimes have more control over the people and thus can more easily maintain their rule.”</i> 	<p>Examples of acceptable responses to an alternate perspective may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“Although democratic regimes are good at maintaining sovereignty in a country, authoritarian regimes may be just as effective at maintaining sovereignty. Authoritarian regimes can maintain sovereignty without consulting representatives or citizens and can make difficult decisions for the good of the country. Therefore, authoritarian regimes can be better at maintaining sovereignty.”</i> <i>“Although democratic regimes are good at maintaining sovereignty in a country, there are potential problems. Democratic regimes have to incorporate citizen input into decision making, which can lead to counterproductive policies or decisions that are not necessarily good for democracy.”</i> <i>“Although authoritarian regimes are good at maintaining sovereignty, democratic regimes can also be effective at maintaining sovereignty. Governing with the consent of the people, democratic regimes are good at maintaining sovereignty by maintaining government legitimacy. Having a legitimate and democratic government can be very efficient for maintaining sovereignty.”</i>
<p>Additional Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To earn this point, the response must have a defensible claim or thesis (earned the point in Row A). Responses that demonstrate an incorrect understanding of the alternate perspective do not earn this point. 		