



AP[®] United States Government and Politics 2013 Scoring Guidelines

The College Board

The College Board is a mission-driven not-for-profit organization that connects students to college success and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the College Board was created to expand access to higher education. Today, the membership association is made up of over 6,000 of the world's leading educational institutions and is dedicated to promoting excellence and equity in education. Each year, the College Board helps more than seven million students prepare for a successful transition to college through programs and services in college readiness and college success — including the SAT[®] and the Advanced Placement Program[®]. The organization also serves the education community through research and advocacy on behalf of students, educators, and schools. The College Board is committed to the principles of excellence and equity, and that commitment is embodied in all of its programs, services, activities, and concerns.

© 2013 The College Board. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, SAT and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Board. All other products and services may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Visit the College Board on the Web: www.collegeboard.org.

AP Central is the official online home for the AP Program: apcentral.collegeboard.org.



AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1

6 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct definition of direct democracy:

- Rule by the people + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Individual participation on legislation or policy} \\ \textbf{OR} \\ \text{Making decisions without delegating authority to elected} \\ \text{representatives} \end{array} \right.$

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for defining a republican form of government:

Authority is delegated to elected representatives to make decision on behalf of citizens.

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for a description of one reason the framers chose a republican form of government. Reasons include:

- Fear of mob rule (tyranny of the majority)
- Size of country
- Elitism – inadequate education/uninformed public
- Did not trust people
- To counter the influence of factions
- Preexistence of states
- Reinforcement of federalism

Part (d): 2 points

One point is earned for each description of the models of congressional representation.

- An acceptable description of the **trustee model** (attitudinal view):
 - Decisions made by elected official using their own personal views **or** decisions made by the elected official based on the public good and **not** on the basis of constituents' views.
- An acceptable description of the **delegate model** (representational view):
 - Decisions made by the elected official mirror the constituents' views, represent constituents' views, or do what voters tell them to do.

Part (e): 1 point

One point is earned for an acceptable explanation of why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee (attitudinal view) rather than a delegate (representational view).

- Information access
- Reliance on expertise
- Divided constituency
- Salience of issue
- Vote his or her conscience (explaining why)
- Difficulty determining what voters want

Note: Must close loop to show contrast that the representative is voting regardless of what the constituents want.

**AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 1 (continued)

A score of zero (0) is assigned to an answer that is completely off task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is assigned to an answer that is blank.

AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

6 points

Part (a): 2 points

One point is earned for each of two correct descriptions of the functions of political parties in elections including:

- Provide cues for voters
- Provide a platform of issues
- Recruit candidates for government office
- Nominate candidates for government office
- Raise funds for their candidates' campaigns
- Support for candidates' campaigns
- Mobilize voters and get out the votes

Part (b): 1 point

One point is earned for the correct description of a role of political parties within Congress to promote the party's public policy agenda:

- Leadership positions in Congress are assigned on a party basis.
- Party leaders articulate legislative policy priorities of the party.
- Party leaders facilitate legislative policy priorities of the party.
- Majority party selects committee chairs who promote the party's legislative priorities in committee.
- Majority party appoints and controls the standing committees.
- Majority party controls floor debates.
- Majority party controls the rules and calendar favorable to majority party's policy priorities.

Part (c): 2 points

One point is earned for an explanation of how each of the following factors has weakened the influence of political parties over the political process:

- Direct primaries: Gives parties less control over the nomination process of candidates; candidates appeal directly to voters and bypass parties; candidates may win who are not favored by the party elite.
- Candidate-centered campaigns: Candidates appeal directly to voters; candidates can raise money by appealing to voters or PACs directly; candidates choose their own issues to campaign on.

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for an explanation of how party polarization has strengthened party influence in Congress:

Members of political parties vote along party line; therefore they are less likely to cross party lines to vote with the other party.

A score of zero (0) is assigned to an answer that is completely off task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is assigned to an answer that is blank.

**AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 3

5 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of a similarity between President Barack Obama's judicial appointments and those made by President George W. Bush. Possible responses include:

- In both cases more than half the appointees were white. President Obama's appointees were 59 percent white, while President Bush's appointees were 82 percent white.
- In both cases the number of Hispanic nominees is roughly similar, within two percentage points.
- In both cases Asian Americans were the lowest demographic nominated, both under 10 percent.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for each of two correct descriptions of a difference between President Barack Obama's judicial appointments and those made by President George W. Bush. Possible responses include:

- Obama appointed a significantly greater percentage of women than did Bush. President Obama's appointees were 46 percent women, while President Bush's appointees were 22 percent women.
- Obama was more likely to appoint racial minority candidates than was Bush; for example, 22 percent of President Obama's appointees were African American, as opposed to 7 percent of President Bush's appointees.
- Obama appointed more than Bush in any single minority category, appointing a higher percentage of African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian Americans.

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct explanation of why a president's party affiliation accounts for differences in presidential appointments to the judiciary. Possible responses include:

- President chooses nominees with similar views who will rule in a manner consistent with the President's policy preferences — party ID is a rough indicator.
- President chooses nominees that cater to his party's electoral coalition, which will help his party win future elections.

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of a way that a president can increase the chances of having judicial nominations confirmed. Possible responses include:

- Consulting with the Senate/using senatorial courtesy
- Choosing a moderate
- Properly vetting candidates/selecting qualified candidates

A score of zero (0) is assigned to an answer that is completely off task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is assigned to an answer that is blank.

AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS 2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

6 points

Part (a): 2 points

One point is earned for a correct explanation of the importance of each of the following in the formation of the policy agenda:

Media

- Affects agenda setting by what it chooses to cover (priming/gatekeeping/watchdog).
- Media framing of issues.

Elections

- Election winners control agenda.
- Initiative process.
- Issues raised during campaigns.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for a correct description of the role of each of the following in the enactment of public policy:

Congressional committees: committee actions related to the enactment of public policy (gatekeeper/mark-up legislation/hold hearings).

Executive Orders

- Presidents use executive orders to enact policy.
- Bypass Congress.

Part (c): 2 points

One point is earned for a correct explanation of the importance of each of the following in the implementation of public policy:

Bureaucratic discretion: bureaucrats have the ability to shape implementation of public policy.

Issue networks or iron triangles

- Interest group(s)/congressional committee(s) pressure bureaucracy to implement policy that benefits them.
- Bureaucracy can shape policy implementation to benefit interest group(s).

A score of zero (0) is assigned to an answer that is completely off-task or is on task but earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is assigned to an answer that is blank.