

3. Compare protection of civil liberties in two different AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries. In your response, you should do the following.
- (a) Define civil liberties.
  - (b) Describe two different examples of constraints on civil liberties, each one used by a different AP Comparative Government and Politics course country.
  - (c) For each of the two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries described in part (b), explain how the constraints on civil liberties have influenced popular support for the government.

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**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

**Question 3: Comparative Analysis****5 points****(a)** Define civil liberties.**1 point****Acceptable definitions include:**

- Guarantees of personal freedoms that government cannot restrict without due process.
- Individual rights protected by law from unjust governmental action.

**(b)** Describe two different examples of constraints on civil liberties, each one used by a different AP Comparative Government and Politics course country.**2 points****Acceptable descriptions include (max one point per country):**

- In the United Kingdom, libel laws constrain freedom of speech/press by punishing speech or media deemed ‘harmful’ to individuals or the government.
- In the United Kingdom, anti-terrorism laws allow restrictions of privacy by giving the government access to citizens’ private information.
- In the United Kingdom, anti-terrorism laws allow arrest and deportation of individuals deemed ‘terrorists’ without due process constraining freedom of movement and expression.
- In the United Kingdom, mass public surveillance cameras restrict privacy by giving the government information on the movement and location of citizens without their consent.
- In Russia, the law concerning foreign agents/NGOs restricts freedom of assembly and petition by disallowing/disbanding/forcing registration of citizen organizations deemed ‘hostile’ to the government.
- In Russia, government ownership/violence against the media restrict freedom of the press.
- In Russia, anti-terrorism laws restrict freedom of religion by defining some religious organizations as ‘extremist.’
- In Russia, laws prohibiting/allowing discrimination against LGBT citizens restrict privacy, assembly, or expression.
- In China, crackdown/arrest/restrictions of protests constrain freedom of expression, assembly, or speech.
- In China, restrictions/cooption of religious organizations constrain freedom of religion.
- In China, restrictions/cooption of national/ethnic identity movements constrain freedom of expression.
- In China, the hukou system constrains freedom of movement by eliminating benefits to those who move without permission.
- In China, social credit system/ranking restricts freedom of expression, speech, assembly, and/or movement by categorizing individuals based on adherence to party principles.

- In Nigeria, Sharia law in the North leads to restrictions on sex, homosexuality, women, and on freedom of religion, expression, or movement.
- In Nigeria, government/military violence against media restricts press freedom.
- In Nigeria, laws prohibiting/allowing discrimination against LGBT citizens restrict privacy, assembly, or expression.
- In Nigeria, curfews constrain freedom of movement.
- In Mexico, police/security force violence against media/politicians/citizens restricts freedom of press and expression.
- In Mexico, crackdowns on protests deemed ‘threatening’ constrain freedom of assembly, petition, or expression.
- In Mexico, corruption weakens protections against violations of civil liberties.
- In Iran, Sharia law leads to restrictions on sex, homosexuality, women, and on freedom of religion, expression, or movement.
- In Iran, censorship of films, media, or the internet or restrictions on freedom of press or expression.
- In Iran, state-sanctioning of demonstrations/use of guards against protests and gatherings constrain assembly, expression, speech.

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- (c)** For each of the two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries described in part (b), explain how the constraints on civil liberties have influenced popular support for the government. **2 points**

**Acceptable explanations include (max one point per country):**

- Constraints may influence popular support if they are supported by a majority of people who believe the constraints will secure stability and security.
- Constraints may or may not influence popular support if they are only affecting marginalized/minority groups, and not affecting substantial or influential portions of the population.
- Constraints may influence popular support if opposed by the international community.
- Constraints may produce a loss in popular support if opposed by the majority of citizens or a vocal, active minority.
- Constraints may produce a loss in popular support if opposed by active popular media.
- Constraints may produce a loss in popular support if they are affecting a substantial or influential portion of population.
- Constraints may influence popular support by creating fear, which suppresses citizens’ willingness to oppose the government.

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**Total for question 3     5 points**