

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SECTION II
Time—1 hour and 30 minutes
4 Questions

Directions: You have 1 hour and 30 minutes to answer one conceptual analysis question, one quantitative analysis question, one comparative analysis question, and one argument essay. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. It is also suggested that you spend approximately 10 minutes total on question 1, 20 minutes each on questions 2 and 3, and 40 minutes total on question 4. These suggested times do not reflect the weight of the questions as part of your AP exam score. In your responses, use substantive examples where appropriate. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

1. (A) Describe regime.
(B) Describe one difference between authoritarian regimes and democratic regimes.
(C) Explain how authoritarian regimes maintain legitimacy.
(D) Explain why citizens in an authoritarian regime would turn out to vote.

**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 1: Conceptual Analysis

4 points

(A)	Describe regime.	1 point
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Acceptable descriptions include:

- Regime refers to the fundamental rules that control access to and the exercise of political power.
- Regime refers to the set of formal institutions that define the relationship between the state and its citizens.

(B)	Describe one difference between authoritarian regimes and democratic regimes.	1 point
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Acceptable descriptions include:

- Authoritarian regimes often do not allow more than one party to exist, while democratic regimes allow competition.
- Authoritarian regimes typically do not have competitive elections, while democratic regimes have free and fair elections.
- Leaders in authoritarian regimes typically retain power over a long period of time, while leaders in democratic regimes alternate power through competitive elections.
- Authoritarian regimes typically limit the role of the people in the political process, while democratic regimes allow citizen participation.
- Authoritarian regimes use rule by law, while democratic regimes use rule of law.
- Authoritarian regimes lack independent branches of government, while democratic regimes typically have independent branches.
- Authoritarian regimes often have a lack of transparency, while democratic regimes are typically transparent.
- Authoritarian regimes typically limit civil liberties and/or human rights, while democratic regimes typically protect civil liberties and human rights.

(C)	Explain how authoritarian regimes maintain legitimacy.	1 point
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Acceptable explanations include:

- Authoritarian regimes often hold controlled/noncompetitive elections to maintain legitimacy because they give the people a feeling of efficacy.
- Authoritarian regimes control the messages people receive through the media, which can cause people to be supportive of the regime.
- Authoritarian regimes can generate economic growth and stability, which can make people happy and supportive of the regime.
- Charismatic leadership gives people an emotional attachment to the regime, which makes people support the regime.
- Tradition or ideology or religion (political culture) unify the people, which encourages them to support the regime.

(D) Explain why citizens in an authoritarian regime would turn out to vote. **1 point**

Acceptable explanations include:

Citizens would turn out to vote because:

- They have a desire to get ahead economically or socially, and participating in elections might be rewarded by political authorities.
- They fear repercussions from the government or political leaders if they fail to turn out to support the government in elections.
- They may be punished or denied benefits and services by the government if they do not participate in elections.
- They believe that by voting, they may be able to affect policy or change the status quo at least in some small way.
- They may support what the regime is accomplishing and vote to demonstrate that support.
- They have been actively recruited or coopted by the regime to act in a certain way, which may include participating in elections.
- They have been persuaded by the state-controlled media that they should vote and support the regime.
- They may believe their vote will make a difference because they believe the election is competitive.

Total for question 1 4 points