

**2007 AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

3. Conflicts between Congress and the President over war powers have their origin in the United States Constitution. In 1973 Congress passed the War Powers Resolution in an attempt to clarify the balance of powers between the two branches of government.
- (a) Describe the primary constitutional conflict between Congress and the President over the decision to go to war.
- (b) Describe two provisions of the War Powers Resolution that were designed to limit the President's power over war making.
- (c) The War Powers Resolution has received mixed reviews, but Congress has other powers over war making. Other than the constitutional power that you described in (a), identify and explain two other formal powers Congress has over war making.
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4. The framers of the United States Constitution created a federal system.
- (a) Define federalism.
- (b) Select two of the following and explain how each has been used to increase the power of the federal government relative to the states.
- Categorical grants
 - Federal mandates
 - Selective incorporation
- (c) Select two of the following and explain how each has been used to increase the power of the states relative to the federal government.
- Welfare Reform Act of 1996
 - Block grants
 - Tenth Amendment

STOP

END OF EXAM

AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

7 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for a correct description of the primary conflict over the decision to go to war: the President is commander-in-chief and Congress has power to declare war.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for each correct description of a provision of the War Powers Resolution designed to limit the President's power over war making.

Acceptable descriptions include:

- President must notify Congress within 48 hours of sending troops into combat.
- President must consult with Congress whenever feasible.
- Conflicts are limited to 60 days unless Congress takes action,
- Congress can extend time from the initial 60 days **or** can withdraw troops after 60 days with adequate notification to the President.

Part (c): 4 points

One point is earned for correctly identifying two other formal powers Congress has over war making (maximum 2 points). One point is earned for each explanation of the formal powers identified in part (c) (maximum 2 points).

Acceptable answers include:

- Passing laws.
- Appropriations (any mention of “funding”).
- Confirmation of nominees.
- Impeachment.
- Treaty ratification.
- Congressional oversight (hearings or investigations).

To earn a point, the explanation must tell how or why these are formal Congressional powers over war making.

A score of zero (0) is earned for an attempted answer that earns no points.

A score of dash (—) is earned for a blank or off-task answer.