

**2015 AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS  
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

4. The Fourteenth Amendment protects civil rights and civil liberties.
- (a) Describe the difference between civil rights and civil liberties.
- (b) Identify the primary clause of the Fourteenth Amendment that is used to extend civil rights.
- (c) Describe a specific legislative action that extended civil rights to each of the following.
- Women
  - Persons with disabilities
- (d) Identify the primary clause of the Fourteenth Amendment that is used to extend civil liberties.
- (e) Explain how civil liberties were incorporated by the Supreme Court in two of the following cases.
- *Gideon v. Wainwright*
  - *Mapp v. Ohio*
  - *Miranda v. Arizona*

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

# **AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS 2015 SCORING GUIDELINES**

## **Question 4**

**7 points**

**Part (a): 1 point**

One point is earned for a correct description of the difference between civil rights and civil liberties. The response must include both of the following:

- Civil rights protect groups from discrimination.
- Civil liberties protect individuals from government actions.

**Part (b): 1 point**

One point is earned for a correct identification of the equal protection clause.

**Part (c): 2 points**

One point is earned for a correct description of a specific legislative action that extended civil rights to each of the following:

- Women: right to vote; equal pay for equal work; equality in academics and athletics; laws expanding role of women in the military, etc.
- Persons with disabilities: public accommodations; educational accommodations, etc.

**Part (d): 1 point**

One point is earned for a correct identification of the due process clause.

**Part (e): 2 points**

One point is earned for each of two accurate explanations of how civil liberties were incorporated by the Supreme Court by the following cases:

- *Gideon v. Wainwright* — right to an attorney for indigents
- *Mapp v. Ohio* — illegally seized evidence cannot be used in court; exclusionary rule
- *Miranda v. Arizona* — must be informed of rights: no self-incrimination; right to counsel, etc.

**NOTE:** The response must include reference to incorporation (i.e., application to the states or police action)

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

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