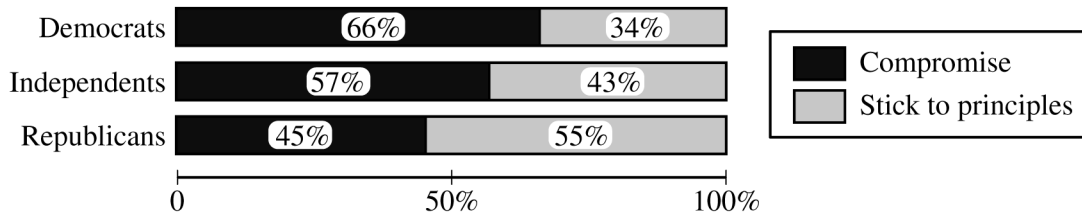


2019 AP[®] US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

SHOULD GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS COMPROMISE
OR STICK TO THEIR PRINCIPLES?



Source: American National Election Studies 2016 Pilot, January 2016

2. Use the bar graph to answer the following questions.

- Identify the political affiliation of people who are most likely to believe elected officials should compromise.
- Describe the difference between Democrats and Republicans on their attitudes of whether government officials should stick to their principles, based on the data in the bar graph.
- Explain how the data in the bar graph could influence how a Republican candidate would shift his or her campaign positions after securing the Republican nomination for president.
- Explain how the data in the bar graph could affect policy making interactions between the president and Congress.

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

2019 AP® US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

3. This question requires you to compare a Supreme Court case you studied in class with one you have not studied in class. A summary of the Supreme Court case you did not study in class is presented below and provides all of the information you need to know about this case to answer the prompt.

In the 1950s, Pete Hernandez, a Mexican American agricultural worker, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to life in prison by an all-white jury in Jackson County, Texas. Hernandez's defense claimed that people of Mexican ancestry had been discriminated against in Jackson County. They pointed to the fact that no person of Mexican ancestry had served on a jury in 25 years and that the Jackson County Courthouse itself practiced segregation in its facilities. The five jury commissioners, who selected the members of the grand jury, testified under oath that they selected jurors based only on their qualifications and did not consider race or national origin in their decisions.

In the ensuing case, *Hernandez v. Texas* (1954), the Supreme Court unanimously ruled in favor of Hernandez, deciding that evidence of discrimination against Mexican Americans existed in Jackson County and that the Constitution prohibits such discrimination.

Based on the information above, respond to the following questions.

- A. Identify the clause in the Fourteenth Amendment that was used as the basis for the decision in both *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) and *Hernandez v. Texas* (1954).
- B. Explain how the facts in both *Brown v. Board of Education* and *Hernandez v. Texas* led to a similar decision in both cases.
- C. Explain how an interest group could use the decision in *Hernandez v. Texas* to advance its agenda.

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

AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2019 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

4 points

Part A: 1 point

One point is earned for identifying the political affiliation of people who are most likely to believe elected officials should compromise.

- Democrats

Part B: 1 point

One point is earned for describing the difference between Democrats and Republicans on their attitudes of whether government officials should stick to their principles, based on the data in the bar graph.

- More Republicans compared to Democrats think that government officials should stick to their principles.
- 55% of Republicans compared to 34% of Democrats think that government officials should stick to their principles.

Part C: 1 point

One point is earned for explaining how the data in the bar graph could influence how a Republican candidate would shift his or her campaign positions after securing the Republican nomination for president.

- The Republican candidate will likely promise to stick to conservative principles in the primary, but then decide to shift toward compromise in the general election.

Part D: 1 point

One point is earned for explaining how the data in the bar graph could affect policy making interactions between the president and Congress.

- Policy making is easier when the president and Congress are from the same political party/unified government.
- Policy making is more difficult when the president and Congress are from different political parties/divided government.
- The president or Congress is likely to compromise when making policy to appeal to Democrats/Independents.

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

A score of NR is assigned to an answer that is blank.