

**2002 AP® COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS  
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

**COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**Section II**

**Time—100 minutes**

**Directions:** You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. 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. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. Illustrate your essay with substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below.

1. Political corruption can be defined as the use of illegitimate channels of political influence. Using this definition, respond to each of the following.
  - (a) Describe how two conditions may contribute to political corruption.
  - (b) Explain one consequence of corruption for politics in Russia.
  - (c) Explain one other consequence of corruption for politics in either India or Mexico or Nigeria.
2. A threat to the stability of a political regime involves more than a simple change of government. Both democratic and authoritarian regimes experience threats to stability.
  - (a) Identify one threat to regime stability in China since 1950, and describe the regime's response to this threat.
  - (b) Identify one threat to regime stability in France since 1950, and describe the regime's response to this threat.
  - (c) Explain how the threat you identified in (a) challenged regime stability in China.
  - (d) Explain how the threat you identified in (b) challenged regime stability in France.
3. Two major forces shaping the political world today are fragmentation and globalization. Fragmentation results from strong primary loyalty to cultural, ethnic, religious, or linguistic groups. Globalization results from rapidly expanding economic, cultural, and technological contact among countries.

Respond to the following in the context of India or Mexico or Nigeria.

  - (a) Select two of the following and explain one specific political consequence of fragmentation for each.
    - Political parties
    - Political legitimacy
    - Sovereignty
  - (b) Select two of the following and explain one specific political consequence of globalization for each.
    - Political parties
    - Political legitimacy
    - Sovereignty

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2002 SCORING GUIDELINES**

**Question 1**

**Total: 6 points**

Part (A) 2 Points: 1 point for each description

- a description of one condition contributing to corruption, with no description of HOW it contributes = 0 points
- a description of one condition, with a description of HOW it contributes to corruption = 1 point
- a description of two different conditions, with a description of HOW each contributes to corruption = 2 points

Note: Must describe HOW each condition contributes to political corruption to earn credit

Part (B) 2 Points for an explanation of one specific consequence of corruption for **Russia**

- an explanation of corruption in general, with no specific reference to Russia = 0 point
- an attempted explanation of a consequence of corruption that is specific to Russia but is not clearly linked to a political consequence = 1 point
- a specific explanation of a consequence of corruption for Russia with country-specific evidence = 2 points

Part (C) 2 Points for an explanation of one specific consequence of corruption in **India or Mexico or Nigeria**

- an explanation of corruption in general, with no specific reference to India or Mexico or Nigeria = 0 point
- an attempted explanation of a consequence of corruption that is specific to India or Mexico or Nigeria but is not clearly linked to a political consequence = 1 point
- a specific explanation of a consequence of corruption for India or Mexico or Nigeria with country-specific evidence = 2 points

Score of zero (0) for attempted answer that earns no points

Score of dash (—) for blank or off-task answer

Notes:

- Answers that do not present sections a, b, and c in correct order can still earn all points.
- Answers in (b) and (c) may be unlinked from (a), and may rely on the same example of corruption (e.g., election fraud).