

3. Compare protection of civil liberties in two different AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries. In your response, you should do the following.
- (a) Define civil liberties.
 - (b) Describe two different examples of constraints on civil liberties, each one used by a different AP Comparative Government and Politics course country.
 - (c) For each of the two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries described in part (b), explain how the constraints on civil liberties have influenced popular support for the government.

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 3: Comparative Analysis**5 points**

(a)	Define civil liberties.	1 point
<p>Acceptable definitions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantees of personal freedoms that government cannot restrict without due process. • Individual rights protected by law from unjust governmental action. 		
(b)	Describe two different examples of constraints on civil liberties, each one used by a different AP Comparative Government and Politics course country.	2 points
<p>Acceptable descriptions include (max one point per country):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the United Kingdom, libel laws constrain freedom of speech/press by punishing speech or media deemed ‘harmful’ to individuals or the government. • In the United Kingdom, anti-terrorism laws allow restrictions of privacy by giving the government access to citizens’ private information. • In the United Kingdom, anti-terrorism laws allow arrest and deportation of individuals deemed ‘terrorists’ without due process constraining freedom of movement and expression. • In the United Kingdom, mass public surveillance cameras restrict privacy by giving the government information on the movement and location of citizens without their consent. • In Russia, the law concerning foreign agents/NGOs restricts freedom of assembly and petition by disallowing/disbanding/forcing registration of citizen organizations deemed ‘hostile’ to the government. • In Russia, government ownership/violence against the media restrict freedom of the press. • In Russia, anti-terrorism laws restrict freedom of religion by defining some religious organizations as ‘extremist.’ • In Russia, laws prohibiting/allowing discrimination against LGBT citizens restrict privacy, assembly, or expression. • In China, crackdown/arrest/restrictions of protests constrain freedom of expression, assembly, or speech. • In China, restrictions/cooption of religious organizations constrain freedom of religion. • In China, restrictions/cooption of national/ethnic identity movements constrain freedom of expression. • In China, the hukou system constrains freedom of movement by eliminating benefits to those who move without permission. • In China, social credit system/ranking restricts freedom of expression, speech, assembly, and/or movement by categorizing individuals based on adherence to party principles. 		

- In Nigeria, Sharia law in the North leads to restrictions on sex, homosexuality, women, and on freedom of religion, expression, or movement.
- In Nigeria, government/military violence against media restricts press freedom.
- In Nigeria, laws prohibiting/allowing discrimination against LGBT citizens restrict privacy, assembly, or expression.
- In Nigeria, curfews constrain freedom of movement.
- In Mexico, police/security force violence against media/politicians/citizens restricts freedom of press and expression.
- In Mexico, crackdowns on protests deemed ‘threatening’ constrain freedom of assembly, petition, or expression.
- In Mexico, corruption weakens protections against violations of civil liberties.
- In Iran, Sharia law leads to restrictions on sex, homosexuality, women, and on freedom of religion, expression, or movement.
- In Iran, censorship of films, media, or the internet or restrictions on freedom of press or expression.
- In Iran, state-sanctioning of demonstrations/use of guards against protests and gatherings constrain assembly, expression, speech.

(c) For each of the two AP Comparative Government and Politics course countries described in part (b), explain how the constraints on civil liberties have influenced popular support for the government.	2 points
<p>Acceptable explanations include (max one point per country):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constraints may influence popular support if they are supported by a majority of people who believe the constraints will secure stability and security.• Constraints may or may not influence popular support if they are only affecting marginalized/minority groups, and not affecting substantial or influential portions of the population.• Constraints may influence popular support if opposed by the international community.• Constraints may produce a loss in popular support if opposed by the majority of citizens or a vocal, active minority.• Constraints may produce a loss in popular support if opposed by active popular media.• Constraints may produce a loss in popular support if they are affecting a substantial or influential portion of population.• Constraints may influence popular support by creating fear, which suppresses citizens’ willingness to oppose the government.	
Total for question 3	5 points