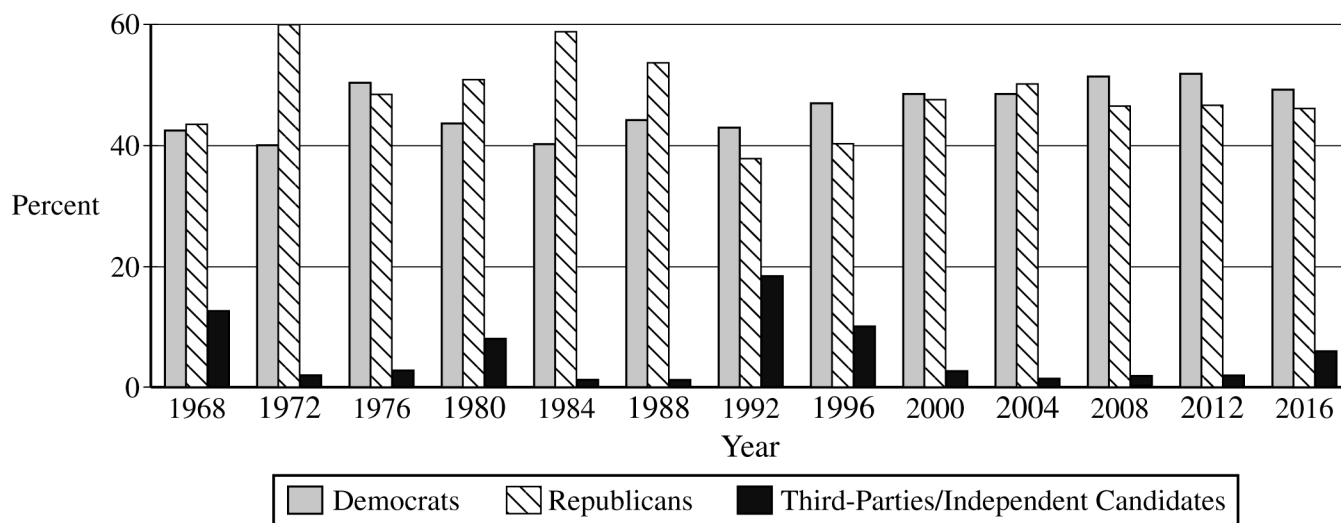


PERCENT OF POPULAR VOTE SHARE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BY PARTY



Source: Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections, 2016

2. Use the data from the bar graph to answer the following questions.
- Identify the year in which a presidential candidate had the greatest percent of the popular vote in a presidential election.
 - Describe the overall trend in the percent of the popular vote of third-party/independent candidates.
 - Using the data, draw a conclusion about how the third-party/independent candidate may have affected the outcome of the 1992 presidential election.
 - Explain why the data in the bar graph does not necessarily relate to the outcome of presidential elections.

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.

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.

Timbs v. Indiana (2019)

3. In November of 2013, Tyson Timbs was arrested after selling illegal drugs to an undercover police officer. Timbs pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to a year of house arrest, five years probation, and a \$1,200 fine.

In addition, the state sought to seize Timbs’s Land Rover, which Timbs used to transport the illegal drugs. The Land Rover was previously purchased for \$42,000. Timbs argued that the vehicle seizure constituted an excessive fine, which was a violation of the Eighth Amendment. The maximum fine for Timbs’s crime was \$10,000, which was considerably less than the price Timbs paid for the Land Rover.

In the resulting case, *Timbs v. Indiana* (2019), the Supreme Court unanimously ruled in favor of Timbs. The opinion of the Court, authored by Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, stated that the excessive fines clause is a provision that applies to the states. The Court found that the protection against excessive fines is “fundamental to our scheme of ordered liberty” and “deeply rooted in this Nation’s history and tradition.”

- A. Identify the legal doctrine that is common in both *Timbs v. Indiana* (2019) and *McDonald v. Chicago* (2010).
- B. Explain how the holding in *McDonald* was similar to the holding in *Timbs*.
- C. Explain how the decision in *Timbs* affects the reserve powers of the states.

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.