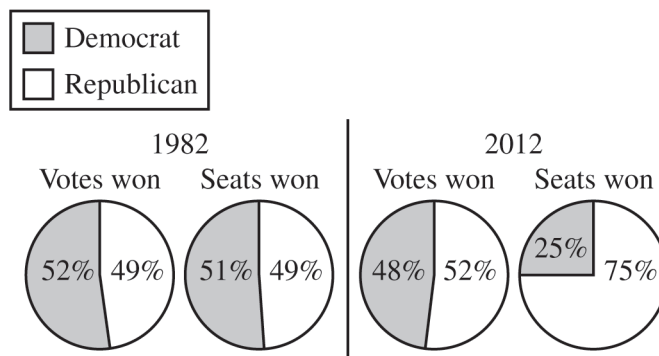


United States House of Representatives Elections for Ohio: Votes Won versus Seats Won, 1982 and 2012



Note: Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Rich Exner and James Owens, *The Plain Dealer*

2. Use the pie charts to answer the following questions.

- Identify the party that won the highest percentage of votes and seats in 1982.
- Describe a change between the percentage of seats won by Republicans in 1982 and 2012.
- Draw a conclusion about the difference in percentage of votes won and seats won in Ohio in the 2012 election as shown in the charts.
- Explain why the information in the charts could pose a challenge to participatory democracy.

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.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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.

Betts v. Brady (1942)

3. In 1941, Smith Betts was arrested for robbery in the state of Maryland. Unable to afford a lawyer, he was denied a public defender by a judge and forced to represent himself. He was found guilty and given an eight-year sentence.

In the ensuing case, *Betts v. Brady* (1942), the Supreme Court ruled against Mr. Betts, who claimed his constitutional right to a fair trial was denied. In a 6-3 decision, the Court held that the right to counsel applied to only criminal cases in federal courts and that he did not have a right to counsel in a state court, except in death penalty cases.

Justice Black, in his dissenting opinion, reasoned, “This case can be determined by a resolution of a narrower question: whether, in view of the nature of the offense and the circumstances of his trial and conviction, this petitioner was denied the procedural protection which is his right under the federal Constitution. I think he was.”

- A. Identify the constitutional amendment in the Bill of Rights that is common to both *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) and *Betts v. Brady* (1942).
- B. Explain how the decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright* relates to the reasoning in Justice Black’s dissenting opinion in *Betts v. Brady*.
- C. Explain how the decision in *Betts v. Brady* demonstrates the principle of federalism.

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.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.