

**2014 AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

2. Voter turnout is influenced by constitutional provisions, voting laws, and demographics.

(a) Identify the effect of one of the following amendments on the electorate.

- Fifteenth Amendment
- Nineteenth Amendment
- Twenty-sixth Amendment

(b) Explain how each of the following factors may affect voter turnout.

- Motor voter laws
- Photo identification laws

(c) Select one of the following demographic features and describe its relationship to the likelihood of a person voting in an election.

- Education
- Age

(d) Explain why voter turnout is different in each of the following.

- Presidential versus midterm elections
 - Primary versus general elections
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3. Congress and the president both have a role in making foreign policy. Despite recent expansions in presidential power, there are still limits on presidential decision making in foreign policy.

(a) Describe two enumerated powers Congress has in making foreign policy.

(b) Describe two expressed powers the president has in making foreign policy.

(c) Explain how executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy.

(d) Explain how one of the following can limit the president's ability to implement foreign policy.

- Elections
- Presidential approval ratings

AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS 2014 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

6 points

Part (a): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate identification of how one of the following amendments affected the electorate:

- The Fifteenth Amendment gave African Americans the right to vote.
- The Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote.
- The Twenty-Sixth Amendment gave citizens age 18 and over the right to vote.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for each explanation of factors that affect voter turnout:

- Motor voter laws add more registered voters to the rolls, potentially changing voter turnout.
- Photo identification laws create a potential barrier for those without accepted forms of ID, changing voter turnout.

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate description of how one of the following affects the likelihood of a person voting in an election:

- Education
 - Education is positively correlated with voter turnout: The higher the education level of a person, the more likely he or she is to vote.
- Age
 - Age is positively correlated with voter turnout: The older a person is, the more likely he or she is to vote.

Part (d): 2 points

One point is earned for each accurate explanation of why voter turnout differs in the following:

- Presidential vs. midterm elections
 - Media coverage is greater in presidential elections.
 - Increased interest in and importance of national and presidential campaigns.
- Primary vs. general elections
 - Partisans and activists are more likely to vote in primaries.
 - Only party members may vote in closed primaries.
 - Many primary elections are noncompetitive.
 - Independents are less likely to participate in primary elections.
 - General elections simplify choices.
 - Media coverage is greater in general elections.
 - Increased interest in and importance of general elections.

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

A score of dash (—) is assigned to an answer that is blank.