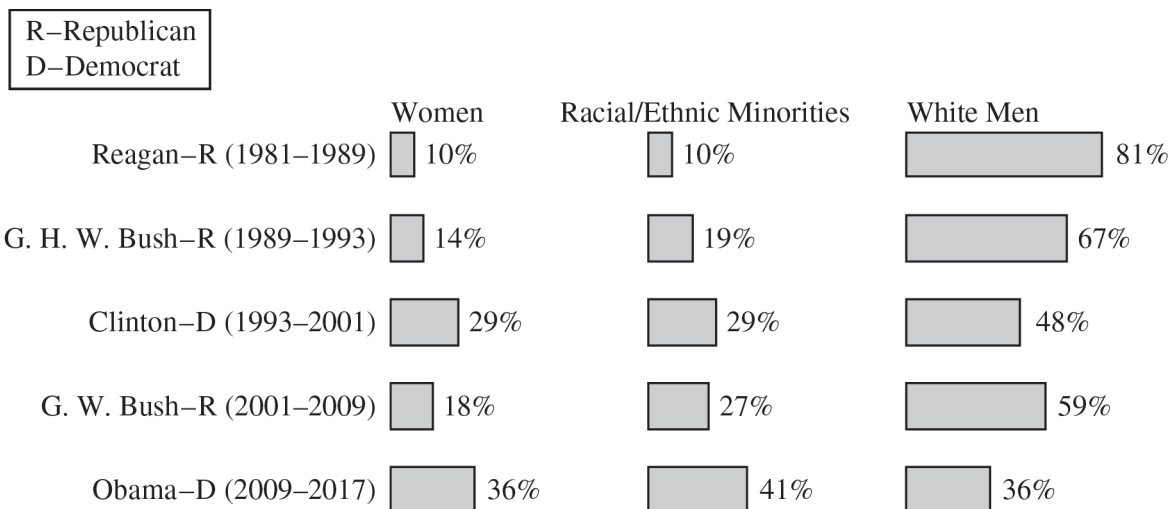


Cabinet Diversity by President, 1981–2017



Source: Georgia Public Broadcasting News, 2017

2. Use the bar graphs to answer the following questions.

- A. Identify the president who had the highest percentage of women and racial/ethnic minorities serving in the Cabinet.
- B. Describe a pattern in the percentage of racial and ethnic minorities serving in Cabinet positions.
- C. Draw a conclusion about the political parties and the diversity of Cabinet appointments as shown in the bar graphs.
- D. Explain how interest groups can influence presidential Cabinet appointments as shown in the bar graphs.

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.

McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission (2013)

3. Alabama businessman Shaun McCutcheon contributed \$33,088 to sixteen different candidates running for federal office in 2012. His donations exceeded the aggregate (total) campaign finance limit established by the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA) of 2002. This law limited the total amount of political contributions that an individual could make in a given two-year election period to federal candidates, federal political action committees, and political parties.

In the subsequent case, *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission* (2013), the Court ruled in a 5–4 decision that limits on the amount of political contributions established by the BCRA are unconstitutional. The Court held that “contributing money to a candidate is an exercise of an individual’s right to participate in the electoral process. . . . A restriction on how many candidates and committees an individual may support is hardly a ‘modest restraint’ on those rights. The government may no more restrict how many candidates or causes a donor may support than it may tell a newspaper how many candidates it may endorse.”

- A. Identify the civil liberty that is common in both *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* (2010) and *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission* (2013).
- B. Explain how the decision in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* relates to the reasoning in *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission*.
- C. Explain how the decision in *McCutcheon v. Federal Election Commission* can be used to support the participatory, pluralist, or elite model of 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.