

**2004 AP® UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SECTION II
Time—100 minutes**

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. In your response, use substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below.

1. Presidents are generally thought to have advantages over Congress in conducting foreign policy because of the formal and informal powers of the presidency.
 - (a) Identify two formal constitutional powers of the President in making foreign policy.
 - (b) Identify two formal constitutional powers of Congress in making foreign policy.
 - (c) Identify two informal powers of the President that contribute to the President's advantage over Congress in conducting foreign policy.
 - (d) Explain how each of the informal powers identified in (c) contributes to the President's advantage over Congress in conducting foreign policy.

- 2. Different interest groups will choose different techniques to achieve their objectives based on their resources, characteristics, and goals.
 - (a) Describe each of the following techniques and explain why an interest group would choose each technique.
 - Litigation
 - Campaign contributions
 - Grassroots lobbying/ mass mobilization
 - (b) Select one of the following groups and identify the primary technique it uses from the list in part (a). Explain why the group you selected would employ that technique over the other two techniques.
 - American Medical Association (AMA)
 - Sierra Club
 - National Rifle Association (NRA)
 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

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2004 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 1

8 Points

Part a: (2 points) 1 point for each of two identifications

Acceptable identifications of explicit, formal constitutional powers of the President may include:

- Commander-in-chief; power to commit troops
- Appointment of ambassadors and foreign policy officials
- Negotiate/make treaties
- Recognition of nations
- Receive ambassadors and other public ministers

Part b: (2 points) 1 point for each of two identifications

Acceptable identifications of explicit, formal constitutional powers of Congress may include:

- Confirm ambassadors
- Power of purse in military/foreign policy matters
- Declare war
- Pass laws/resolutions re: foreign policy issues
- Regulate foreign commerce (including trade agreements)
- Ratify treaties

Part c: (2 points) 1 point for each of two identifications

Acceptable identifications of informal powers may include:

- Executive agreements
- Access to media/bully pulpit/morale building
- Agenda setting
- Meet with world leaders
- Crisis manager
- International coalition building
- President has access to more information, knowledge, or expertise than does Congress
- Recognized as global leader

Part d: (2 points) 1 point for each of two explanations

Response must show how or why the identified power gives the President advantages over Congress.

Acceptable explanations of the President's advantage over Congress may include:

- Persuade Congress: negotiate, offer support, threats, etc.
- Persuade public: (various means of persuasion) on foreign policy process/issues (e.g., apply pressure to Congress)
- Ability to circumvent the formal process

Score of zero (0) for attempted answer that earns no points.

Score of dash (—) for blank or off-task answer.