**2009 AP**

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

SECTION II

1. In The Federalist paper number 10, James Madison expressed concern over the possibility that both majority and minority factions would have too much power over government, and he presented ways of minimizing that danger. The United States Constitution established a democratic government but also contained several provisions that limited majority rule. Throughout the next two centuries, the role of majority rule in the United States government and politics continued to change.

1. Identify the part of the national government that was originally most closely tied to citizens and explain how it was tied to citizens.
2. Explain two ways the United States Constitution limited majority rule.
3. Choose two of the following twentieth-century developments and explain how each moved the United States from a less democratic system to a more democratic system.

• Primary elections

• The Seventeenth Amendment

• Expansion of suffrage

**6 points**

**Part (a): 2 points**

One point is earned for identifying the House of Representatives or Congress. One point is earned for an explanation of how the House or Congress is most closely tied to citizens.

Acceptable explanations are:

* Members of the House are more directly elected than the president and were originally more directly elected than members of the Senate.
* The shorter term length (or frequent elections) ties them to the people.
* Members must live in the state they represent. House members represent relatively small districts.

**Part (b): 2 points**

One point is earned for each of two explanations. Each explanation must show how a constitutional provision or principle limits majority rule.

Any of the following can be used as a reference point in the explanation of how majority rule is limited:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Provisions that limit how the majority can**  **have an impact on government** | **Provisions that limit the power**  **of government** |
| • Electoral college  • U.S. senators originally selected by state  legislatures  • Longer terms of senators  • Independent judiciary  • Life tenure for U.S. Supreme Court justices  • Appointment process  • Representative form of government | • Bill of Rights  • Expressed powers  • Specific prohibitions (e.g., ex post facto  laws, bills of attainder)  • Separation of powers  • Checks and balances  • Federalism  • Bicameralism |

**Part (c): 2 points**

One point is earned for each of two explanations. Each explanation must state how the development cited moved the process from a less democratic system to a more democratic system in the twentieth century.

Acceptable explanations must indicate how the United States became more democratic through:

* Primary elections—voters gained more control over the nomination process/control taken away from political parties.
* Seventeenth Amendment—mandated direct election of U.S. senators.
* Expansion of suffrage—led to a more representative set of voters/more eligible voters.

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

A score of dash (—) is assigned to a blank or off-task answer.