

**AP[®] UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
2014 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 3

6 points

Part (a): 2 points

One point is earned for each accurate description of an enumerated power that Congress has in making foreign policy. Enumerated powers include:

- Declaring war
- Power of the purse
- Treaty ratification
- Regulating commerce with other nations
- Raising and supporting army/navy
- Passing laws relative to foreign policy
- Defining and punishing offenses against the laws of other nations
- Confirming cabinet or administrative appointments: Defense, State, trade reps, etc.

Part (b): 2 points

One point is earned for each description of expressed powers the president has in making foreign policy. Expressed powers include:

- Receiving ambassadors
- Appointing ambassadors
- Commander-in-Chief
- Making treaties
- Appointing cabinet officers and administrative agency heads relevant to foreign policy

Part (c): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate explanation of how executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy: they can be entered into unilaterally (no interference from Congress).

Part (d): 1 point

One point is earned for an accurate explanation of how one of the following limits the president's ability to implement foreign policy. Accurate explanations include:

- Elections
 - Elections matter: Presidents must seek re-election; they can be voted out of office after first term; elections can shift agenda or focus.
 - Midterm elections lead to shifts in partisan makeup of Congress, often to the detriment of the president's party.
- Presidential approval ratings
 - Lower ratings can lead to perceptions of lesser authority or influence, constraining the president's freedom to implement foreign policy.

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.

3A 1/1

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

Congress, in matters of foreign policy, has the ~~ability~~ enumerated responsibilities of declaring war on another nation and ratification (with a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority) of a treaty with another country.

The president, in matters of foreign policy, has the enumerated responsibilities of appointing ambassadors to foreign countries and as commander-in-chief, mobilizing troops into foreign territories.

Executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy because executive agreements carry virtually the same weight as treaties but do not need to be approved by congress.

Elections (especially mid term elections - which generally return the opposition party to the president as the majority party in one or both houses) can harm the president's implementation of foreign policy because ^{elections} ~~can~~ can detriment a ~~person's~~ president's ability to obtain a formal declaration of war or formal ratification of a treaty.

3 B 1st

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

A) Congress must vote to pass a treaty or official agreement between a country and the U.S. allowing the branch to practice their enumerated power. The president is not always needed in order for Congress to have agreements between other countries. Congress could vote and pass then president could veto allowing Congress to over-rule by voting again and receiving enough votes.

B) The president practices his expressed power by forming executive agreements with other countries which doesn't require Congress' approval. He is also allowed to

ADDITIONAL ANSWER PAGE FOR QUESTION 3.

c) Executive agreements between a country and the U.S. president does not require the approval of congress, therefore, making it easier for the president to implement foreign policy.

D) Presidential approval ratings is overall a rating of how well the president is liked for his actions. If the president wants an agreement between the U.S. and another country it must go through congress, ~~so~~ which is where the approval ratings start to effect him. Usually, if the ratings are high, congress will favor him but if they are low he will have a hard time with Congress.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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.
- Describe two enumerated powers Congress has in making foreign policy.
 - Describe two expressed powers the president has in making foreign policy.
 - Explain how executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy.
 - Explain how one of the following can limit the president's ability to implement foreign policy.
 - Elections
 - Presidential approval ratings

a. 1.) One power the Congress has is to override a veto to impeach the president two out of three votes overrides the ruling on the president will be impeached

2.) Congress has the power to declare war

b. 1.) The president also has the power to declare war

2.) The president also has the power to legislate a veto, and pass it.

c. Executive agreements ~~can~~ expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy

because the president has the right to do so.

It is in his job making that he is able to do so.

d. Explain how one of the following can

limit the President's ability to implement foreign policy

- Election
- Presidential approval ratings

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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2014 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3

Overview

This question examined students' knowledge of foreign policy powers held by the Congress and the president. Part (a) asked students to describe two enumerated foreign policy powers held by Congress. Part (b) asked students to describe two expressed foreign policy powers held by the president. Part (c) asked students to explain how the use of executive agreements expands the president's ability to implement foreign policy. Part (d) asked students to explain how either elections or presidential approval ratings limit the president's ability to implement foreign policy.

Sample: 3A

Score: 6

In part (a) the response earned 2 points. One point was earned for correctly describing an enumerated power of Congress. The response states, "Congress . . . has the enumerated responsibilities of declaring war on another nation." A second point was earned by stating that "Congress . . . has the enumerated responsibilities of . . . ratification . . . of a treaty with another country."

In part (b) the response earned 2 points. One point was earned for correctly describing an expressed power of the president. The response states, "The president . . . has the enumerated responsibilities of appointing ambassadors." A second point was earned by stating that these responsibilities include "mobilizing troops into foreign territories."

In part (c) the response earned 1 point for correctly explaining how executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy. The response states that "executive agreements carry virtually the same weight as treaties but do not need to be approved by congress."

In part (d) the response earned 1 point for correctly explaining how presidential approval ratings or elections limit the president's ability to implement foreign policy. The response states, "Elections (especially mid term elections which generally return the opposition party to the president as the majority party . . .) can detriment a president's ability to obtain formal declarations of war or formal ratification of a treaty."

Sample: 3B

Score: 3

In part (a) the response earned 1 point. One point was earned for correctly describing an enumerated power of Congress. The response states, "Congress must vote to pass a treaty." The response did not earn a second point for describing a second enumerated power of Congress.

In part (b) the response earned 0 points.

In part (c) the response earned 1 point for correctly explaining how executive agreements expand the president's ability to implement foreign policy. The response states, "Executive agreements between a country and the U.S. president does not require the approval of congress."

In part (d) the response earned 1 point for correctly explaining how presidential approval ratings or elections limit the president's ability to implement foreign policy. The response states, "If the president wants an agreement between the U.S. and another country it must go through Congress . . . Usually, if the ratings are high, Congress will favor him but if they are low he will have a hard time with Congress."

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Question 3 (continued)

Sample: 3C

Score: 1

In part (a) the response earned 1 point. One point was earned for correctly describing an enumerated power of Congress. The response states, "Congress has the power to declare war."

In part (b) the response earned 0 points.

In part (c) the response earned 0 points.

In part (d) the response earned 0 points.