Question 1

6 points

Part (a): 1 point
One point is earned for a correct definition of direct democracy:

- Rule by the people + Individual participation on legislation or policy
- OR Making decisions without delegating authority to elected representatives

Part (b): 1 point
One point is earned for defining a republican form of government:

Authority is delegated to elected representatives to make decision on behalf of citizens.

Part (c): 1 point
One point is earned for a description of one reason the framers chose a republican form of government. Reasons include:

- Fear of mob rule (tyranny of the majority)
- Size of country
- Elitism – inadequate education/uninformed public
- Did not trust people
- To counter the influence of factions
- Preexistence of states
- Reinforcement of federalism

Part (d): 2 points
One point is earned for each description of the models of congressional representation.

- An acceptable description of the trustee model (attitudinal view):
  o Decisions made by elected official using their own personal views or decisions made by the elected official based on the public good and not on the basis of constituents’ views.

- An acceptable description of the delegate model (representational view):
  o Decisions made by the elected official mirror the constituents’ views, represent constituents’ views, or do what voters tell them to do.

Part (e): 1 point
One point is earned for an acceptable explanation of why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee (attitudinal view) rather than a delegate (representational view).

- Information access
- Reliance on expertise
- Divided constituency
- Salience of issue
- Vote his or her conscience (explaining why)
- Difficulty determining what voters want

Note: Must close loop to show contrast that the representative is voting regardless of what the constituents want.
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2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 1 (continued)

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

A score of dash (—) is assigned to an answer that is blank.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
SECTION II
Time—1 hour and 40 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.

1. There are several different approaches to representation within a democratic political system.
   (a) Define direct democracy.
   (b) Define republican form of government.
   (c) Describe one reason the framers of the United States Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy.
   (d) Describe each of the models of congressional representation.
      - Trustee model (attitudinal view)
      - Delegate model (representational view)
   (e) Explain why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee (attitudinal view) rather than a delegate (representational view).

a) Direct democracy is a form of government, such as that of Ancient Greece, in which the citizens vote directly on key issues and for their leaders, rather than elect representatives, citizens represent themselves and meet together to discuss and vote on issues.

b) A republican form of government is one in which citizens elect leaders to represent them in the government and to cast votes on important issues to represent the interests of their constituents.

c) The framers chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy because they feared putting important political matters directly in the hands of the people. They feared this would result in conflict and destruction of the original values of the Constitution, particularly because the new government was still

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d) The trustee model of congressional representation is one in which the Congress person makes decisions political decisions influenced by their own personal views and ideologies. The delegate model is one in which the Congress person votes and makes political decisions based solely on what he or she believes their constituents would want.

e) A member of Congress might act more as a trustee than a delegate if the issue at hand falls under his or her area of expertise. For example, a Congress person with a business background may base a vote concerning business regulation on his or her own prior knowledge and experience with the matter rather than on what their constituents support.
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.

1. There are several different approaches to representation within a democratic political system.
   (a) Define direct democracy.
   (b) Define republican form of government.
   (c) Describe one reason the framers of the United States Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy.
   (d) Describe each of the models of congressional representation.
      • Trustee model (attitudinal view)
      • Delegate model (representational view)
   (e) Explain why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee (attitudinal view) rather than a delegate (representational view).

   A direct democracy is when an individual goes and casts a vote for a candidate directly. In this circumstance, no member of the electorate or other official represents this vote, but rather the individual's vote comes straight from the citizen. For example, the House of Representatives and the Senate in the United States are directly elected by the people, a form of representative democracy.

   On the other hand, a republican form of government is a representative form of government. This means that people are elected to represent the views and votes of the greater population. An example of this occurs every 4 years or presidential term when regular citizens cast their votes but it becomes the electorate's duty to carry out these viewpoints. The electorate then votes based on
the people's opinion they are ultimately representing. The framers of the United States chose to implement a republican form of government over a direct democracy because of their "inherent distrust" of the people. The framers believed that if a direct democracy were to exist, people would vote selfishly, not considering the needs of others. Additionally, a direct democracy does not represent the population accurately since only a few members are voting. In a republican form of government, more people are being accurately represented.

There are two models of congressional representation: the trustee and delegate model. A trustee model is when a member of Congress votes on his or her personnel opinion or viewpoint. This model does not take into account the needs of the constituents or district the congressman is representing. On the other hand, in the delegate model, a congressperson acts according to the people he or she is representing. In this circumstance, no personnel opinion is involved or associated with the congressperson's decisions and actions.

In some situations, a member of Congress might act as a trustee rather than
Question 1 is reprinted for your convenience.

1. There are several different approaches to representation within a democratic political system.
   
   (a) Define direct democracy.
   
   (b) Define republican form of government.
   
   (c) Describe one reason the framers of the United States Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy.
   
   (d) Describe each of the models of congressional representation.
   
   - Trustee model (attitudinal view)
   
   - Delegate model (representational view)
   
   (e) Explain why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee (attitudinal view) rather than a delegate (representational view).

   a delegate when the circumstance directly relates or affects the congress member personally. Other times, a congress member can determine that his opinion is more accurate or more effective than the opinion of the people.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS  
SECTION II  
Time—1 hour and 40 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.

1. There are several different approaches to representation within a democratic political system.

(a) Define direct democracy.

(b) Define republican form of government.

(c) Describe one reason the framers of the United States Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy.

(d) Describe each of the models of congressional representation.
   - Trustee model (attitudinal view) acts as someone in behalf of how the constituent would vote.
   - Delegate model (representational view) will vote based on high party.

(e) Explain why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee (attitudinal view) rather than a delegate (representational view). To gain support.

In a direct democracy, the people vote directly for whatever is being voted for. There is no middle man. In a republican form of government, elected officials do the voting. Those elected officials are voted into office by the people.

One of the reasons the framers of the United States Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy is it is more orderly and organized. Instead of having a whole bunch of people vote, there are certain people who do the voting so that they can keep things simple and easy.

A trustee model of congressional representation or an attitudinal view is the representation in which the person votes the way the constituent want them to vote. This is different from a delegate model or representational view in which the person will vote based on his or her party affiliation. A member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee rather than a delegate to gain more support from his or her constituents or they may disagree with the views of their political party on the
Question 1

Overview

This question examined students’ knowledge of political representation. Part (a) asked students to define direct democracy. Part (b) asked students to define republican form of government. Part (c) asked students to describe why the framers chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy. Part (d) asked students to describe the trustee model (attitudinal view) of congressional representation and the delegate model (representational view) of congressional representation. Part (e) asked students to explain why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee rather than a delegate.

Sample: 1A
Score: 6

In part (a) the response earned 1 point. One point was earned for defining direct democracy as “citizens vote directly on key issues … rather than elect representatives.”

In part (b) the response earned 1 point. One point was earned for defining republican form of government as “one in which citizens elect leaders to represent them in government.”

In part (c) the response earned 1 point by describing one reason why the framers of the U.S. Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy. The response states “they feared putting important political matters directly in the hands of the people. They feared this would result in conflict and destruction.”

In part (d) the response earned 2 points. One point was earned for describing a trustee as when “the Congress person makes political decisions influenced by their own personal views.” A second point was earned by describing a delegate as when “the Congress person votes and makes political decisions based on what … their constituents would want.”

In part (e) the response earned 1 point by explaining why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee rather than a delegate. The response states that the trustee model is often used “if the issue at hand falls under his or her area of expertise.” The response explains this argument by providing an appropriate example.
Question 1 (continued)

Sample: 1B
Score: 4

In part (a) the response did not earn a point because direct democracy is incorrectly defined as “a vote for a candidate.”

In part (b) the response earned 1 point. One point was earned for defining republican form of government as “people are elected to represent the views … of the greater population.”

In part (c) the response earned 1 point by describing one reason why the framers of the U.S. Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy. The response states “their ‘inherent distrust’ of the people” caused the framers to believe “that if a direct democracy were to exist, people would vote selfishly, not considering the needs of others.”

In part (d) the response earned 2 points. One point was earned for describing a trustee as when “a member of Congress votes on his or her personnel [sic] opinion or viewpoint.” A second point was earned by describing a delegate as when “a Congress person acts according to the people he or she is representing.”

In part (e) the response did not earn a point because no clear explanation is given about why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee rather than a delegate. No point was given if the response explains some variation of personal gain.

Sample: 1C
Score: 2

In part (a) the response earned 1 point. One point was earned for defining direct democracy as “people vote directly for whatever is being voted for. There is no middle man.”

In part (b) the response earned 1 point. One point was earned for defining republican form of government as “elected officials are voted into office by the people.”

In part (c) the response did not earn a point because there is no clear description of why the framers of the U.S. Constitution chose a republican form of government over a direct democracy. No clear distinction is made between what might be expected in a direct democracy and a republican form of government.

In part (d) the response did not earn any points. The response did not accurately describe either the trustee model or the delegate model of congressional representation.

In part (e) the response did not earn a point for explaining why a member of Congress might sometimes act as a trustee rather than a delegate. The response inaccurately uses a partisan argument to explain the trustee model.