No list of what to study is complete, and this one is no different. Nonetheless, this should get you started. For both of these sections, you will always have a choice—you will never be forced to answer a single question.

Students are commonly concerned if they took the class with Dr. Hayes. Although Dr. Hayes and I approach these classes somewhat differently, this should not present a problem. There will always be at least one question that was discussed in Dr. Hayes’ class, or in her book. If you took the class with Dr. Hayes, make sure to review your books in addition to class notes!

**Metro. Government**
1) Metropolitan fragmentation- make sure to discuss annexation, special districts, etc.
2) Types of local government (council-manager, etc.)--why did these different types come about? Are certain ones better for certain cities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each?
3) Federalism- how is it changing?
4) Machines--what were they? How did they work? How were they stopped? What were the effects of the reforms put in to deal with machines (both intended and unintended).
5) Citizen participation local government- to what extent does it occur? What factors bring on higher or lower levels of participation
6) Social capital--what is it and what can cities do to improve it? Is this an appropriate role for cities?
7) What can cities do to raise money (stadiums, etc.)? Are these projects generally a good idea?
8) What are the various ways to understand power in cities? Be sure to discuss pluralism, elitism, and Paul Peterson's theory discussed in *City Limits*.

**Policy Analysis**
1) What are the various ways to understand how policy is made? (stages theory, streams and windows, etc.)
2) Be able to critique a survey
3) What is forecasting and when it is appropriate?
4) What is cost-benefit analysis? What are its strengths, weaknesses?
5) What is problem definition and how can it help us to understand policy?
6) Why are markets important for understanding policy?
7) Describe the advantages and disadvantages of taking a qualitative approach to measuring policy analysis.
8) What are some of the major critiques of the mainstream way to approach policy analysis?