

Part 1: Short Answer Questions: To answer these questions you must identify (i.e., define) the listed concept and give its significance *to this course* (the same or similar concepts are used in other branches of political science and economics, so it is important to not the last clause). Fully correct answers do only this (Do not try to prove or derive anything or discuss the concept in detail). The answers to these questions can be given in four sentences or less. You will lose points for writing material unrelated to the answer so *think before writing*. **Credit: Answer 8 (eight) of the following for 5 points each** (40 total points).

1. Fire alarm oversight
2. Discharge petition
3. Niskanen model
4. Enacting coalition
5. Agency slippage
6. Iron triangle
7. Structuralist Marxism (relative to theory of the state)
8. *Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States*
9. McNary-Haugenism
10. Legal-rational state
11. National Labor Relations Act
12. Black bill

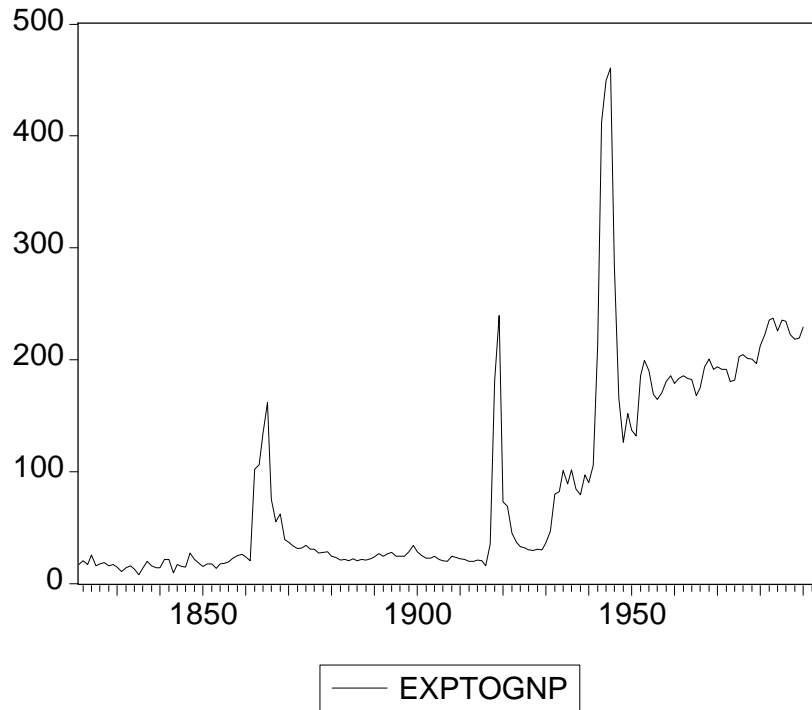
Part II: Mandatory Essay. Everyone must answer this essay. 30 points.

Over the course of the semester we have developed a number of alternative frameworks that could form the basis of a political economic analysis: rational choice theory; pluralist theory; and structuralist theory. In addition, Finegold and Skocpol develop elite theory, three variants of Marxist theory, and their own historical/structural analysis.

a. If you had to select one of these approaches as the basic framework for an analysis of the early New Deal, which would you select? Explain your answer by developing an explicit comparison between your preferred theoretical framework and *one* of the other frameworks listed above. Illustrate your argument with explicit reference to the facts of the early New Deal as developed in Finegold and Skocpol. (20 points)

b. Suppose, instead, that you were called upon to develop an analysis of changes in the electoral success of Republican party congressional candidates since 1950. Would your answer remain the same. Why, or why not? (10 points)

Part III: Optional Essays: Do two for a total of 30 points



1. The above picture shows growth in government expenditures as a percentage of GNP (there are some problems with the scale, don't worry about that). The spikes are obviously associated with wars, but even ignoring those, the story of growth of government is pretty clear: stability from well before the Civil war until the New Deal, followed by fairly steady growth following the New Deal. Note that the periods before and after 1932 have periods with Democrat and Republican presidents, and Democrat and Republican congresses.

- a. How would a Niskanen-type bureaucratic dominance model account for the facts represented here? (5 points)
 - b. How would a Congressional dominance approach account for these facts? (5 points)
 - c. Which do you find more compelling? Why? (5 points)
2. One of the essential elements of Shepsle and Bonchek's rational choice analysis of institutions relates to *structure-induced equilibrium*. Consider a legislative environment.
 - a. Explain why we might expect there to be no equilibrium derived purely from the preferences of members (often called a *preference-induced equilibrium*). (5 points)
 - b. Give 3 examples of institutional structures in the US congress and, for each one, explain how it helps produce stable legislative outcomes. (10 points)
3. "State" is an essential concept in structural analysis.
 - a. Define "state" and explain its significance to structural analysis. (5 points)
 - b. Given this definition, explain the sense in which Shepsle and Bonchek do not have an analysis of the state. (5 points)
 - c. Finegold and Skocpol argue that the lack of an analysis of the state is a fundamental weakness of rational choice models of political economy. Using the case of the AAA, explain this argument. Do you agree with Finegold and Skocpol or Shepsle and Bonchek? Why/why not? (5 points)