Answer one question from each section, providing and argument supported by specific scholarly examples.

**Part I  United States**

A. Discuss the ways in which social distinctions across lines of class, race, ethnicity and gender have shaped urban forms and spatial relations in US cities throughout the twentieth century. How has the social geography of US cities been shaped from below by migration, urban development and renewal, community-based institutions, protest, suburbanization, and/or grass-roots projects commercial or residential projects? How has this geography been shaped by municipal, state, and national policy or economic conditions?

B. Discuss changes in the historical study of U.S. cities and urban life over the last fifty years. How have historians and kindred scholars defined or described cities—and related spatial forms such as suburbs—and how have these definitions and descriptions changed in terms of what “counts” as a city or a suburb? What aspects of politics, social relations, and culture do they see as most important to their historical reconstructions of cities and urban life, and how have these emphases changed over time and/or across different regions in which U.S. cities are studied? What wider changes in the methodologies of U.S. history have shaped the study of U.S. cities during this period, as demonstrated by specific examples?

**Part II  Latin America**

A. How is the field of urban history constituted in Latin America? As you frame your response, consider the kinds of themes, approaches and methods scholars have employed. What questions do historians ask? How do they answer them? How does the work of historians dialogue with the work of scholars in other disciplines of the social sciences?

B. Discuss the significance of industrialization and urban reform in Latin American urban history. Focusing on at least two cities, examine the manners in which historians have engaged the patterns of continuity and of transformation.

**Part III Comparative**

A. Identify some key similarities and differences in urban form and urban life that appear in the historiographies of U.S. and Latin American cities, as well as important debates in and across these historiographies that address these questions. How do these distinctive global regions compare, for example, with regard to key features of urban demography, geography, economies and politics? How are distinctions of class, race, and ethnicity similarly or differently expressed in U.S. and Latin American cities? What are some key moments, sources, and forms of urban protest, and how do they compare? In what ways are urban forms and populations differentiated by region across the Americas? How do the historiographies of each region inform one another on these topics, and how might they learn from one another?