

**Governance**  
A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Study Guide Notes
Explain how political changes in the period from c. 1900 to the present led to territorial, demographic, and nationalist developments.	The redrawing of political boundaries after the withdrawal of former colonial authorities led to the creation of new states.	
	The redrawing of political boundaries in some cases led to conflict as well as population displacement and/or resettlements, including those related to the Partition of India and the creation of the state of Israel.	

Respond to the Learning Objectives:

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**Economic Systems**

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Study Guide Notes
Explain the economic changes and continuities resulting from the process of decolonization.	In newly independent states after World War II, governments often took on a strong role in guiding economic life to promote development.	
	The migration of former colonial subjects to imperial metropolises (the former colonizing country), usually in the major cities, maintained cultural and economic ties between the colony and the metropole even after the dissolution of empires.	

**Respond to the Learning Objective:**

