

<div>Governance</div> <div>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.</div>		
Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Study Guide Notes
Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia over time.	Empires collapsed in different regions of the world and in some areas were replaced by new imperial states, including the Mongol khanates.	
<div>Respond to the learning objective:</div>		

Economics 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
<p>Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.</p>	<p>The expansion of empires—including the Mongols—facilitated Afro-Eurasian trade and communication as new people were drawn into their conquerors' economies and trade networks.</p>	

Respond to the learning objective:

Cultural Developments and Interactions

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Study Guide Notes
Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of continuity and change.	Interregional contacts and conflicts between states and empires, including the Mongols, encouraged significant technological and cultural transfers.	

Respond to the learning objective: