

<b>Governance</b> 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 the process of state building and expansion among various empires and states in the period from 1450 to 1750.	Europeans established new trading posts in Africa and Asia, which proved profitable for the rulers and merchants involved in new global trade networks. Some Asian states sought to limit the disruptive economic and cultural effects of European-dominated long-distance trade by adopting restrictive or isolationist trade policies.	
	Driven largely by political, religious, and economic rivalries, European states established new maritime empires, including the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and British.	
	The expansion of maritime	

	trading networks fostered the growth of states in Africa, including the Asante and the Kingdom of the Kongo, whose participation in trading networks led to an increase in their influence.	
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**Respond to the Learning Objective:**

## 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
Explain the continuities and changes in economic systems and labor systems from 1450 to 1750.	Despite some disruption and restructuring due to the arrival of Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch merchants, existing trade networks in the Indian Ocean continued to flourish and included intra-Asian trade and Asian merchants.	
	Newly developed colonial economies in the Americas largely depended on agriculture, utilized existing labor systems, including the Incan <i>mit'a</i> , and introduced new labor systems including chattel slavery, indentured servitude, and <i>encomienda</i> and <i>hacienda</i> systems.	

Respond to the Learning Objective:

## Social Interactions and Organization

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

Learning Objective	Historical Developments	Study Guide Notes
Explain changes and continuities in systems of slavery in the period from 1450 to 1750.	Slavery in Africa continued in its traditional forms, including incorporation of slaves into households and the export of slaves to the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean regions.	
	The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slaves in the Americas, leading to significant demographic, social, and cultural changes.	

**Respond to the Learning Objective:**