**Unit 2 – Networks of Exchange Topic 2.2 – The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World**

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| **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 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.  |  |
| **Respond to the learning objective:** |

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| **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 how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.  | 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.  |  |
| **Respond to the learning objective:** |

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| **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:** |