**Unit 6 – Consequences of Industrialization Topic 6.2 – State Expansion from 1750 to 1900**

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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** |
| Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900. | Some states with existing colonies strengthened their control over those colonies and in some cases assumed direct control over colonies previously held by non-state entities. |  |
| European states as well as the United States and Japan acquired territories throughout Asia and the Pacific, while Spanish and Portuguese influence declined. |  |
| Many European states used both warfare and diplomacy to expand their empires in Africa. |  |
| Europeans established settler colonies in some parts of their empires. |  |
| The United States, Russia, and Japan expanded their land holdings by conquering and settling neighboring territories. |  |
| **Respond to the Learning Objective:** | | |