**Unit 6 – Consequences of Industrialization Topic 6.3 – Indigenous Responses to State Expansion 1750 to 1900**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750 to 1900. | Increasing questions about political authority and growing nationalism contributed to anticolonial movements. |  |
| Anti-imperial resistance took various forms, including direct resistance within empires and the creation of new states on the peripheries. |  |
| Increasing discontent with imperial rule led to rebellions, some of which were influenced by religious ideas. |  |
| **Respond to the Learning Objective:** | | |