

## Unit 4 - Transoceanic Connections

### Topic 4.6 - Internal and External Challenges to State Power from 1450 to 1750

#### Thematic Focus: Governance (GOV)

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.

**Essential Questions:** *In what ways did both internal and external resistance to state power arise from social, political, and economic challenges at the local levels between 1450 to 1750?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p><b>Explain</b> the effects of the development of state power from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Maroon Societies: Strayer p. 626</p> <p>Queen Nzinga: Strayer p. 629</p> <p>Cossacks: Strayer p. 698</p>	<p><b>KC 4.3.III.iii</b> State expansion and centralization led to resistance from an array of social, political, and economic groups on a local level.</p> <p><b>KC 5.3.III.C</b> Slave resistance challenged existing authorities in the Americas.</p>	

**Response to learning objective:**

<b>Illustrative Examples</b>	<b>Notes - Significance (how does each help answer the Essential Question) &amp; Theme</b>
Local resistance Pueblo revolts	
Local resistance Fronde	
Local resistance Cossack revolts	
Local resistance Maratha conflict with the Mughals	
Local resistance Ana Nzinga resistance (As ruler of Ndongo and Matamba)	
Local resistance Metacom's War (King Philip's War)	
Maroon societies in Caribbean and Brazil as a form of slave resistance	
North American slave resistance	