

Key Concepts:

This learning tool lends itself to learning two foundational social studies concepts:

- the economic concept of **globalization**;
- the historical concept of **turning point**.

1. Key Concept: Globalization

Historians and economists study globalization all over the world and at different times in history. Technology usually spurs on globalization, whether it be advanced navigation and ship building in the Middle Ages or computers, smart phones and the Internet today. Every globalization event is transformational, meaning that significant change occurs that is lasting and important.

Apply the concept of globalization to the history of cloves. Use your reading from “[Spice Migrations: Cloves](#)” to answer these questions to guide you.

- How did the Dutch violate a custom of Bandanese parents to honor their newly born children?¹
- How did this abuse of local customs lead to consequences for the Dutch later on?²
- How did the French break the Dutch monopoly of cloves and other spices in 1770?³
- How did these actions by the French expand the global production of cloves.⁴

2. Key Concept: Turning Point

Historians study continuity and change over time. Many things remain constant, and sometimes, things change. Sometimes, there’s a big event that leads to the change. That kind of big event is called a turning point.

Apply the concept of turning point to the history of pepper. Use your reading from “[Spice Migrations: Cloves](#)” to answer these questions to guide you.

- How did the island’s citizens of Bandas gain ownership of clove plantations after years of colonial and Indonesian government control?⁵
- How might this shift in ownership of clove plantations have changed the lifestyles of the citizens?⁶

-
1. Ambonese parents were prohibited from planting trees when their children were born. The parents believed their children's lives were linked to the lives of the trees.
 2. Banning of customs was part of what inspired the unsuccessful 1817 revolt.
 3. The French smuggled clove seedlings out of the island of Ambon and transplanted them to Seychelles, Reunion, and Madagascar.
 4. Cloves were produced in many locations and traded with many countries.
 5. Under the terms of the Treaty of Breda, , England ceded Pulau Rhun to the Netherlands and Britain gained the ownership of Manhattan Island in North America.
 6. In 1982, residents of Pulau Rhun took over the state-owned enterprise and divided the groves among the islands' families.