





UNIFIED AND INDEPENDENT

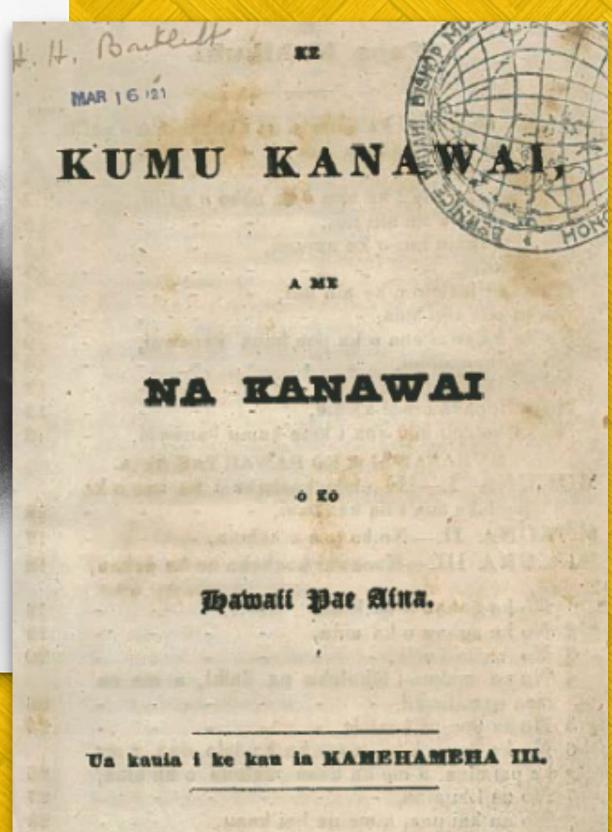
1810

In 1810, Kamehameha completes unifying the Hawaiian islands into one nation under his sovereign rule. The capital is eventually established at Honolulu, Oʻahu.





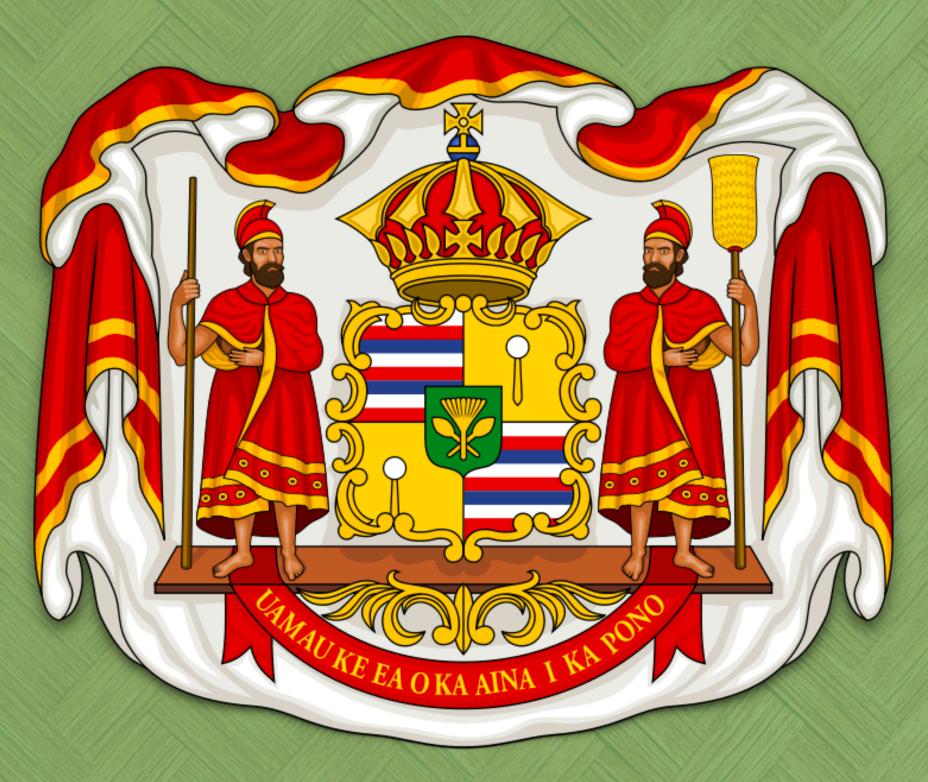
KAMEHAMEHA III



1840 CONSTITUTION

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

By the United Kingdom and France







KINGDOM OF HAWAI'I

Austria-Hungary 1875

Belgium 1862

Denmark 1846

France 1846 & 1857

Germany 1879

Great Britain 1836, 1846 & 1851

Italy 1863

Japan 1871 & 1886

Netherlands 1862

Portugal 1882

Russia 1869

Samoa 1887

Spain 1863

Sweden & Norway 1852

Swiss Confederation 1864

United States 1849, 1870, 1875, 1883 & 1884

By the 1890s, the Hawaiian Kingdom had 136 diplomatic posts around the world.

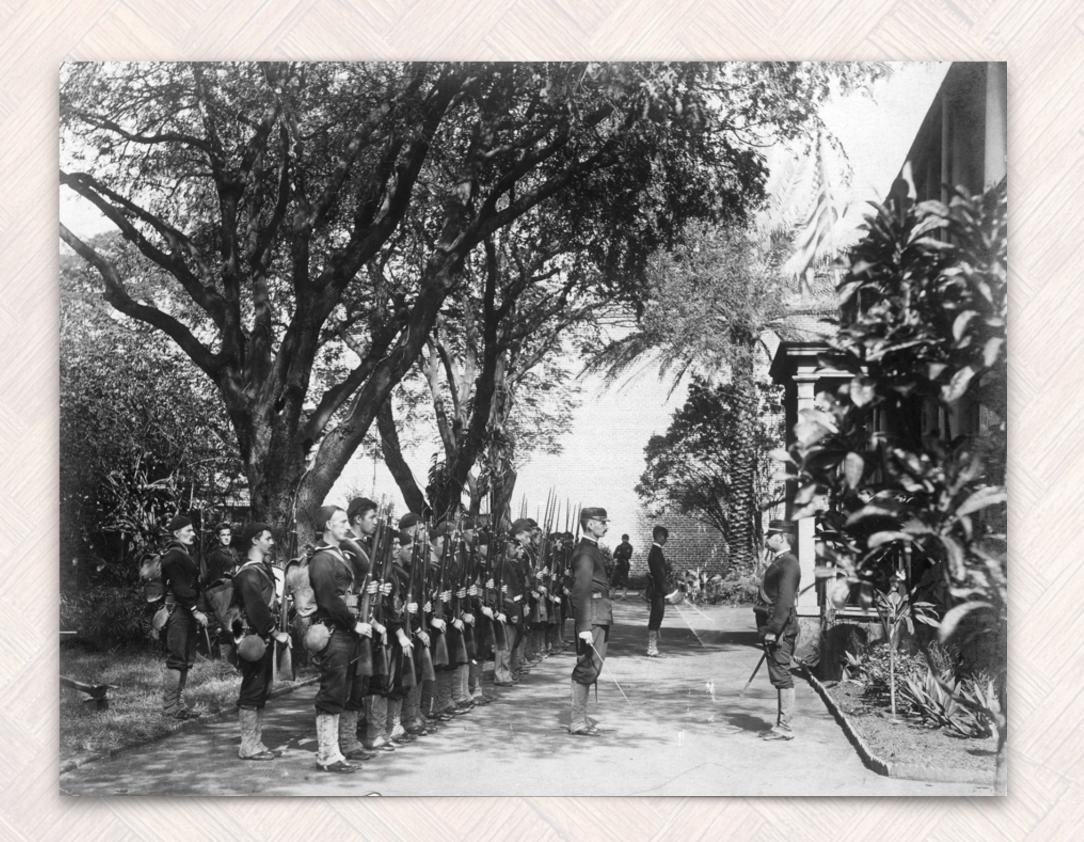
THE OVERTHROW

1887

In 1887, things started to change when U.S. business interests force King Kalakaua to sign a new constitution drastically reducing the power of the throne.

1893

But on January 17th 1893, everything changed. The Hawaiian Kingdom, now under Queen Lili'uokalani is seized in a coup with the backing of fully armed U.S. troops.



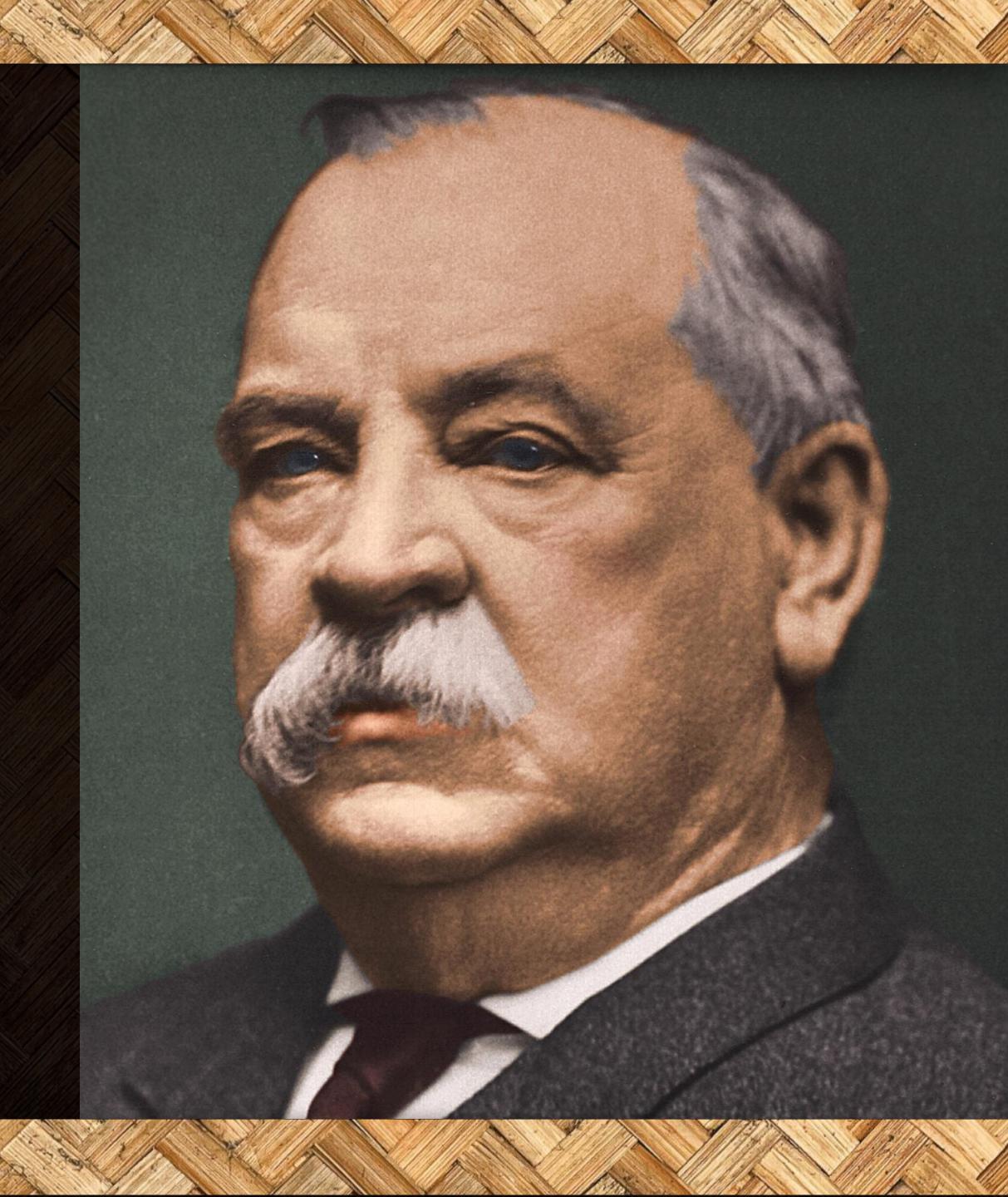


THE QUEEN'S RESPONSE

To avoid needless bloodshed, Queen Lili'uokalani urges her people not to take up arms, trusting the American people and government will peacefully resolve the situation.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

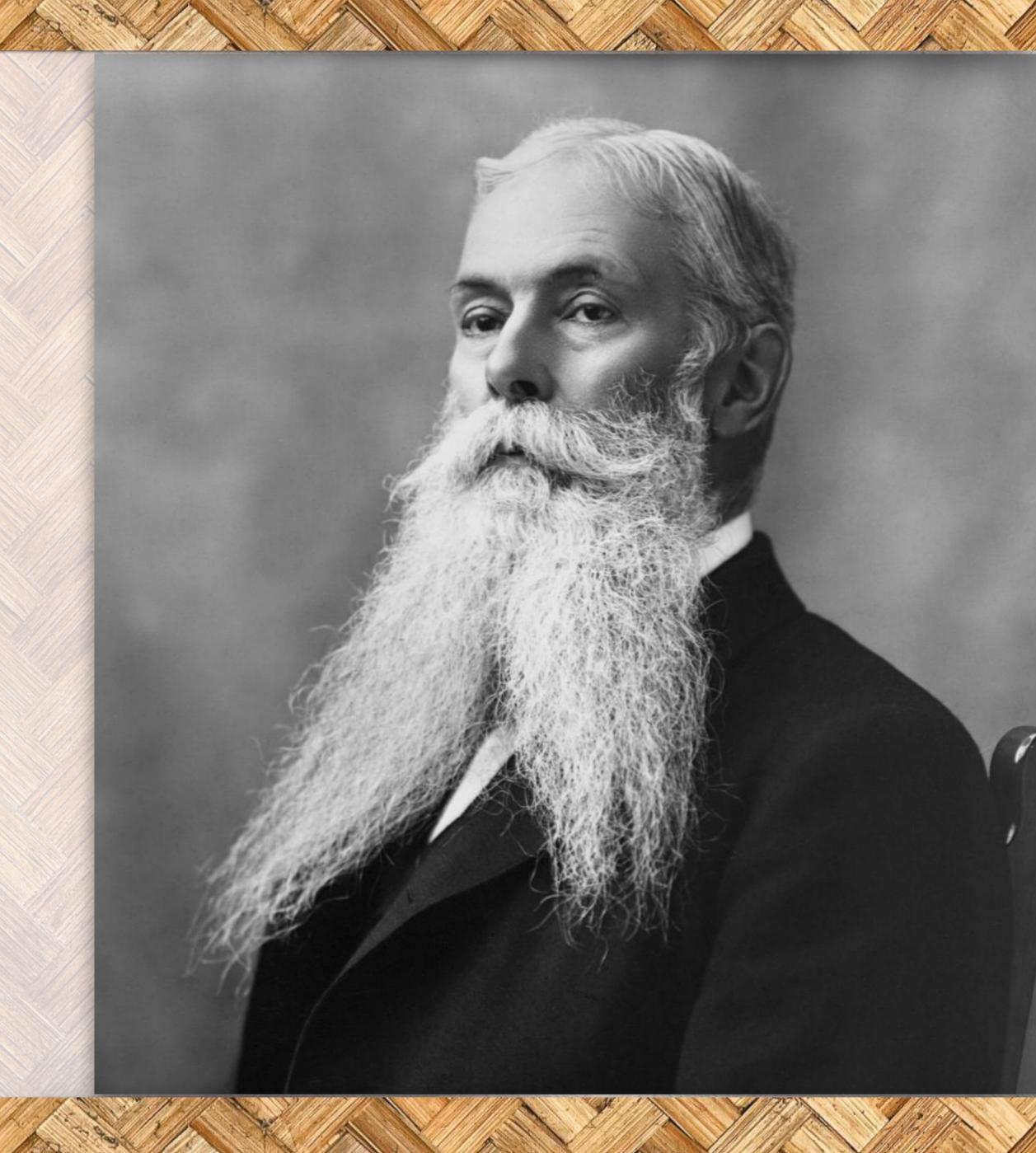
The insurgents attempt to annex Hawai'i to the United States. U.S. President Grover Cleveland describes the overthrow as a shameful "act of war" against a friendly, sovereign nation. He and Lili'uokalani agree to terms to settle the matter, but the U.S. Congress fails to implement the settlement.



REPUBLIC OF HAWAI'I

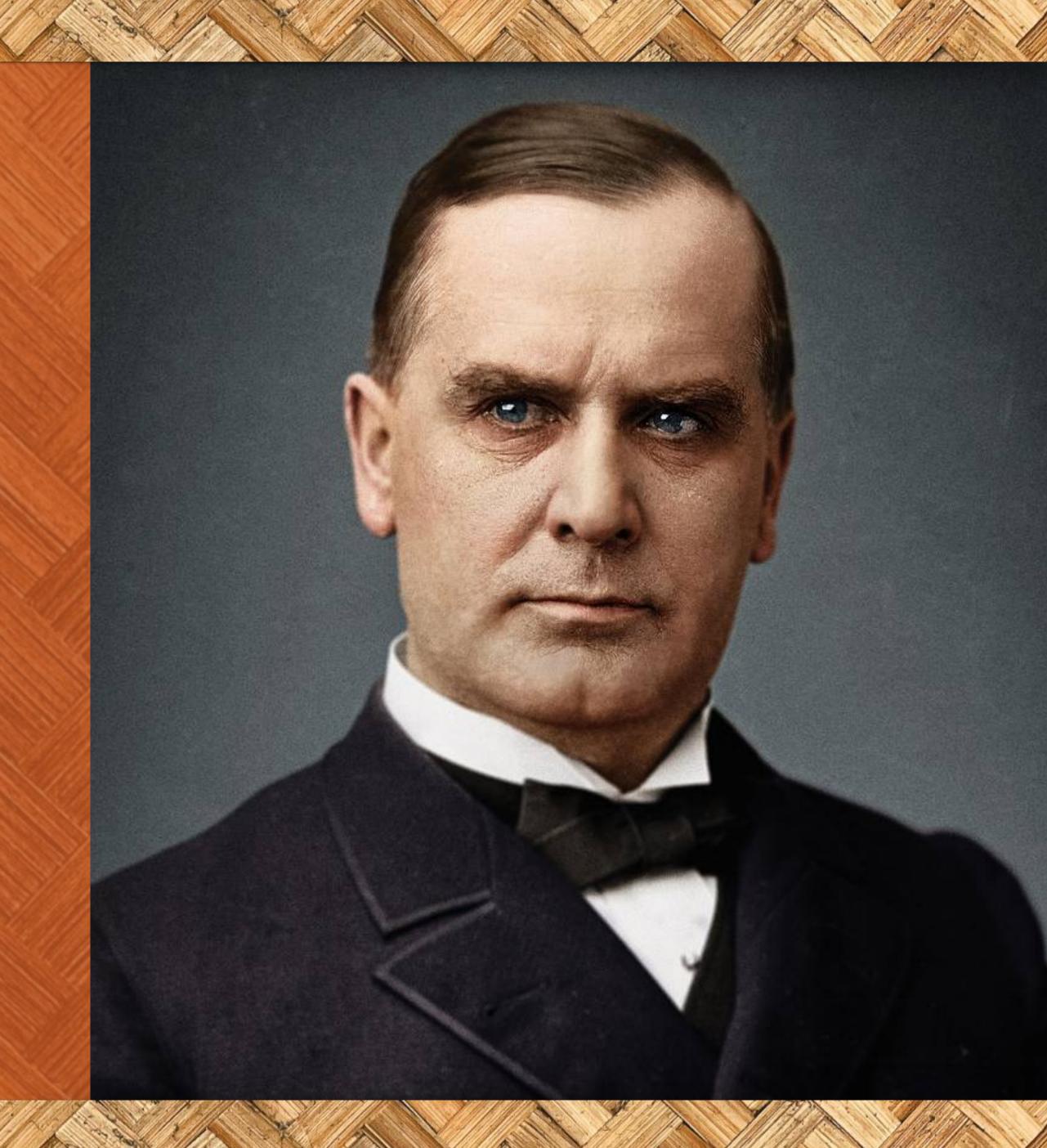
1894

The insurgents refuse to return Hawai'i to Hawaiian rule, declaring the islands as the Republic of Hawai'i under President Sanford B. Dole.



MILLIAM MCKINLEY

In 1897, William McKinley becomes U.S. President and expresses his desire for the United States to annex Hawai'i.





PALAPALA HOOPII KUE HOOHUIAINA.

I ka Mea Mahaloia WILLIAM McKINLEY, Peresidena, a me ka Aha Senate, o Amerika Huipuia.

МЕ КА МАНАЦО:-

No ka Mea, ua waihoia aku imua o ka Aha Senate o Amerika Huipuia le Kuikahi no ka Hoohui aku ia Hawaii nei ia Amerika Huipuia i oleloia, no ka noonooia ma kona kau mau iloko o Dekemaba, M. H. 1897; nolaila,

O Makou, na poe no lakou na inoa malalo ibo, he poe makaainana a poe noho oiwi Hawaii hoi no ka Apana o Homolulu Kona Mokupuni o chu , he poe lala no ka

, he poe lala no ka Ананиі Наман Алона Алона о ко Наман Рак-Алона, а me na poe e ae i like ka manao makee me ko ka Ahahui i oleloia, ke kue aku nei me ka manao ikaika loa i ka hoohuita aku o ko Hawaii Pacaina i oleloia ia Amerika Huipuia i oleloia ma kekahi ano a loina paha.

PETITION AGAINST ANNEXATION.

To His Excellency WILLIAM McKINLEY, President, and the Senate, of the United States of America.

Greeting:—

Whereas, there has been submitted to the Senate of the United States of America a Treaty for the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America, for consideration at its regular session in December, A. D. 1897; therefore,

WE, the undersigned, native Hawaiian citizens and residents of the District of Monobula Kona.

Island of Oal., who are members of the Hawahian Patriotic League of the Hawahian Islands, and others who are in sympathy with the said League, earnestly protest against the annexation of the said Hawahian Islands to the said United States of America in any form or shape.

loa i ka hoohuita aku o ko Hawaii Pacaina i oleloia ia Amerika Huipnia i oleloia ma kekahi ano a loina paha.				the said Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America in any form or shape.		
Sept 14, 1897. Johnson, Kakanatela Secretary.				James Keguiluna Kaylig		
1	INOA—NAME.	AGE.		INOA—NAME.	Aos	
1	Keaniani	30	26	S. B. E. Himair	32	
2	Kaululehna	42	27	France	38	
3	Phillip Naone.	17	28	Heahea	22	
		21	29	Haiha	152	
5	J. H. naone	30	30	Rahaialii	36	
6	D. Naone	32	31	Solomon Ky	24	
7	J. L Stephens	58		Jacob xoie	35	
8	Kealoha Kanekoa			Avia	90	
9	2 mi 15 am awa	47	34	Kawika Kamaha	16	
10	J. a. Lawel wor	31	35	Kauham Starperfor	26	
11	I Achi Apana	28	36	Kalanola	40	
12	Thomas Unea	194	37	R. S. Cahair	22	
13	alona apana	10000	Section Section 1	Glia	28	
14	John Cheali			M. S. Maikai	32	
15	Malachaeha	49	40	Daniel opio	2:	
16	1 anla	45	41	Gell Kella	36	
17	Reaupuni	20	42	IM akwakane William Rose,	57	
18	Dane. Maili				23	
19	Thomas Johnson	29	44	Keaka	38	
20	HaileleMankas	hil	45	Gai plaspala	17	
21	Pahir kila		46	Realoha:	17	
22	Mama	82	47		22	
23	Joseph Kani	1000	48		18	
24	P. J. Heleav	62.	49	Kelikuiniho	15	
25	Markai William	28	50	Ohni Kelii horluhi	18	

Named for the Hawaiian word for opposition, the Kū'ē Petitions of 1897 were central to the protest against annexation.

82% of the population of Hawai'i signed the Kū'ē petition opposing annexation. This caused the second attempt at annexation to fail.



NOL XXVIII. NO. ent.

HONOLULU, HAWAHAN ISLANDS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



"HERE TO STAY!"

And the star-spangled banner In triumph shall wave, O'er the Isles of Hawaii And the homes of the brave.

FIRST NEWS.

BONOLULE, H. L. U. S. A., July 43, 1898, 3.39 p. m. The Pacific Mail 838 Coptle eigenta from all Walshit that there Islands have been naneaed in the Finited States by the possengein the Senate or Worklagton of the Horse Joint Resolution Physicane being butered everywhere

Thousands flocked to the water front.

There are great arounds on the attects evidencing the very delirium of joy. At 1:15 a salion of 100 game was fired.

At 4:20 All the whietles were sounding.

VOTE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- With a rish, without the change of a word, the resolutions of act make Hawaii a part of the United States were passed by the Seante this afternoon. From out of it situation which gave no promine of ending for weeks, perhaps, and at a time when those who have had charge of the distributer against the measure had been assuring every one

and the Congress of the Islands. It is believed that this will be done by a special messenger, probably John AV. Vorces, because accreting of State, and Shat the studies Phillodelphia will carry rhe-messenser to the Johnsh.

Inviselistedy upon the personne by the threating Congress of an me which under effective the Newlands resolution the commissions with rather the Constant flag and the Finlands older will actually in

other with earlier it.

It is believed that the communication which will be easy, by the

islands to frame the lows for their (uttre government will be undo up of either W. O. Smitt er W. A. Kitney of Bonophi and John Michardson of Man. M. W. Vetec of Colifornia, N. W. McGray, former Copini (inneral to Japan, now of Colar Equids, in. The fifth member will come either from Minnesota or Massachusetts. The commission probably will be appointed at once. It is between the President will appoint all incombent officers to administer the islands' affairs with new laws.

The laws under which the officials will operate, it is under stood, will be those now in force, and menting will be done to change the routine of precedure in the various departments no the the commission reports an entirely may unde and form of

ANNIHILATED

Attempted to Run the Blockade at Santiago. He is a Prisoner-Heavy Losses. -

CERVERA'S PLINT WHER OUT. WASHINGTON, JULY 4.—The following butletin from connectors. Warrang was received to adight PLAYA DET ESTF. July 2. To the Sucretary of the Navy:



COMMANDER W. 6. SCHRICT.

Controller Walled Societische fan opposite tar obteine of the well in
1801 when is was put in research of the viscolities and just in the Arthor for the hiller
of the Original Societies (see). The absolute a part of the United Societies (des Arthor).

At 9:38 p. m. notay the Spanish separation, seven in all, includbeginne grandent, came out of Santlago harbor in columns and was totally destroyed widdle as loss; excepting the Cristohal Colon, which was capsed formally miles to the westward by the commander in chief. In Bracklyn, the Ovegon, and the Tonas, currendering to the Bracklyn, but was brackled to

Note of our offects or area very injured except on board the Brooklyn, Chief Yeeman Ellis was kalled and one manwounded.

Adviced Certers, all the communiting officers, excepting of the Oquendo, about 79 other officers and 1400 men are prisoners. About 350 were hilled so drowned and 360 wounded.

"ANNEXATION" BY CONGRESS

1898

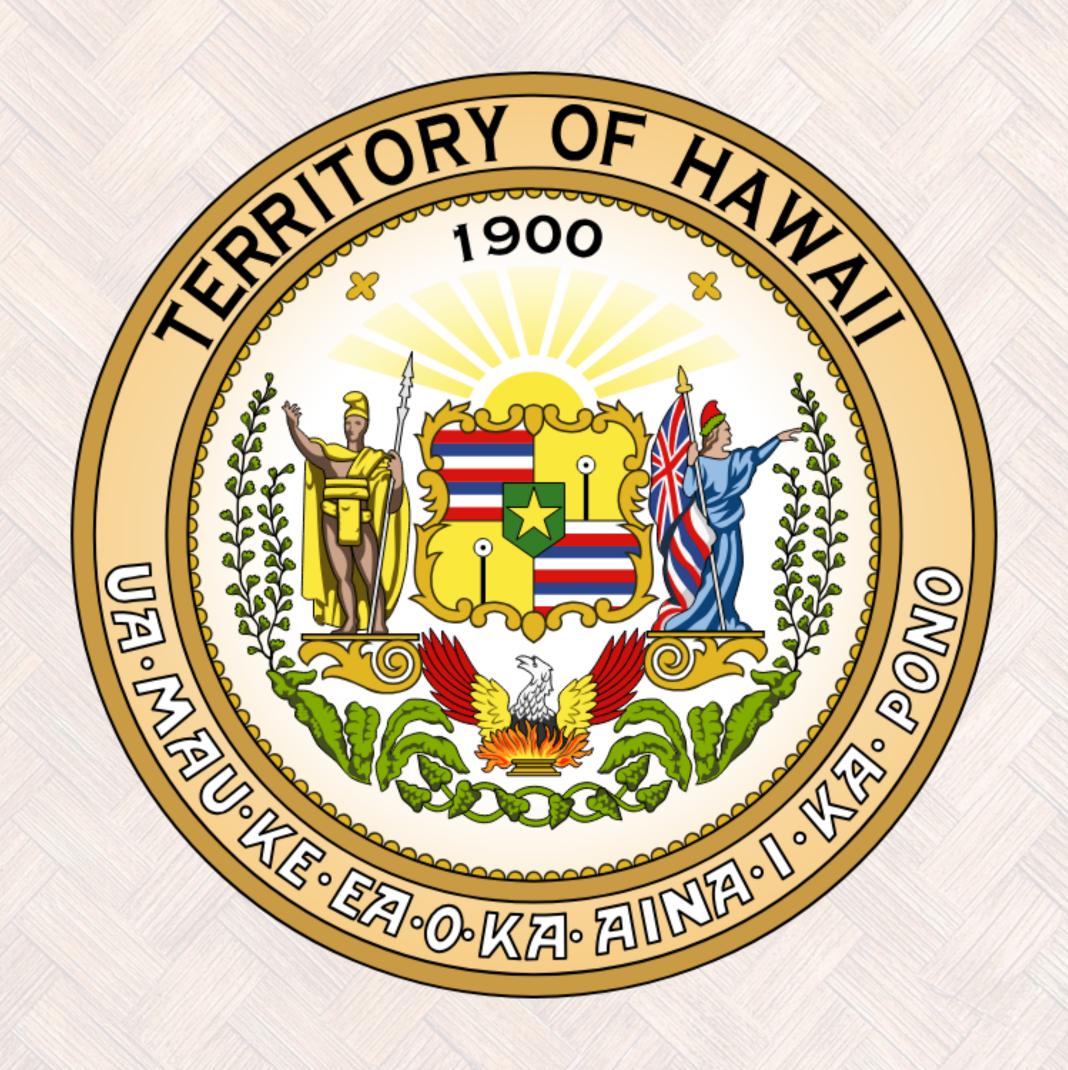
Under cover of the Spanish-American War, U.S. Congress passes a joint resolution to annex the Hawaiian Islands out of "military necessity". The rogue, self-declared Republic of Hawaiii "cedes" the Islands to the U.S.



TERRITORY OF HAWAII

1900

The U.S. passes the Organic Act to govern the new "Territory of Hawai'i"; claims the Republic of Hawai'i "lands" as U.S. lands; and converts Republic of Hawai'i citizens and Hawaiians into U.S. citizens.



AMERICANIZATION OF HAWAI'I



Under the U.S. Territory of Hawai'i, schools erase references to the Hawaiian Kingdom, ban the Hawaiian language and suppress the traditional culture of the islands. American History replaces Hawaiian History and citizens are indoctrinated into American identity and culture.

UNITED NATIONS DECOLONIZATION

1946

In 1946, with the convening of the United Nations in the aftermath of World War II, Hawai'i is added to a list of non-self-governing territories. The UN commits to facilitating self-determination and decolonization worldwide.

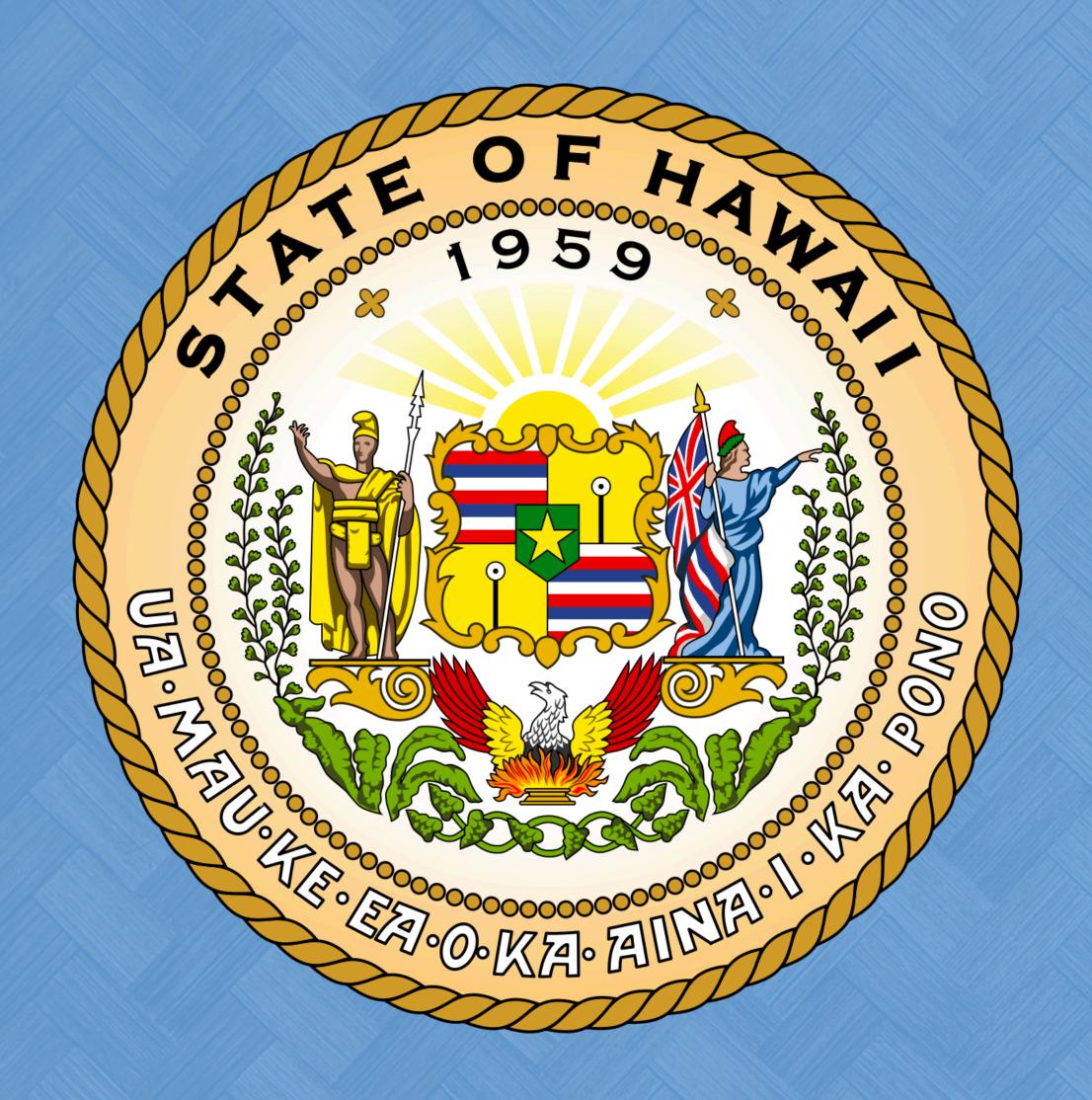


STATEHOOD REFERENDUM

1959

The U.S. government conducts a referendum claiming the people of Hawai'i have self-determined to become a U.S. state. Despite a flawed process, the referendum is approved by the United Nations, effectively consigning Hawai'i to the U.S.





1959 STATEHOOD



RESISTANCE ACTIONS

1970s 1980s 1990s

Protect Kaho'olawe, the Kalama, Halawa and Makua Valley protests, as well as other resistance actions challenge the legitimacy of the State of Hawai'i.



107 STAT. 1510

PUBLIC LAW 103-150-NOV. 23, 1993

Public Law 103-150 103d Congress

Joint Resolution

Nov. 23, 1993 [S.J. Res. 19] To acknowledge the 100th anniversary of the January 17, 1893 overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii, and to offer an apology to Native Hawaiians on behalf of the United States for the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Whereas, prior to the arrival of the first Europeans in 1778, the Native Hawaiian people lived in a highly organized, self-sufficient, subsistent social system based on communal land tenure with a sophisticated language, culture, and religion;

Whereas a unified monarchical government of the Hawaiian Islands was established in 1810 under Kamehameha I, the first King

Whereas, from 1826 until 1893, the United States recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii, extended full and complete diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian Government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849.

1875, and 1887; Whereas the Congregational Church (now known as the United Church of Christ), through its American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, sponsored and sent more than 100 missionaries to the Kingdom of Hawaii between 1820 and 1850;

Whereas, on January 14, 1893, John L. Stevens (hereafter referred to in this Resolution as the "United States Minister"), the United States Minister assigned to the sovereign and independent Kingdom of Hawaii conspired with a small group of non-Hawaiian residents of the Kingdom of Hawaii, including citizens of the United States, to overthrow the indigenous and lawful Government of Hawaii;

Whereas, in pursuance of the conspiracy to overthrow the Government of Hawaii, the United States Minister and the naval representatives of the United States caused armed naval forces of the United States to invade the sovereign Hawaiian nation on January 16, 1893, and to position themselves near the Hawaiian Government buildings and the Iolani Palace to intimidate Queen Liliuokalani and her Government;

Whereas, on the afternoon of January 17, 1893, a Committee of Safety that represented the American and European sugar planters, descendents of missionaries, and financiers deposed the Hawaiian monarchy and proclaimed the establishment of a Provisional Government;

Whereas the United States Minister thereupon extended diplomatic recognition to the Provisional Government that was formed by the conspirators without the consent of the Native Hawaiian

1003 THE APOLOGY

17 January 1993

100 Years After the Overthrow



"The Native Hawaiian people never directly relinquished to the United States their claims to their inherent sovereignty as a people over their national lands."

U.S. Public Law 103-150

THE MOVEMENT

A MULTI-GENERATIONAL QUEST FOR SELF-DETERMINATION





MAUNA KEA PROTESTS

The efforts climax in 2019 with the protect Mauna Kea Kapu Aloha movement, galvanizing the Hawaiian sovereignty movement and bringing international awareness to the cause.



2025 OUR FUTURE

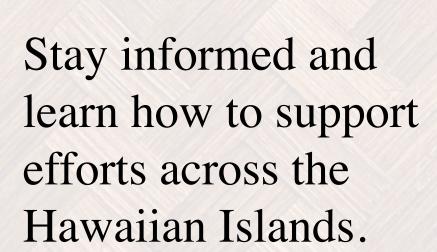
INFORM

2 INVITE

REVIEW

RENEW





Help ensure Hawaiian voices are invited to participate in issues affecting them.

Call for a review of ancient and modern Hawaiian history in the spirit of aloha.

Share and support projects working to renew the islands and culture of Hawai'i.

