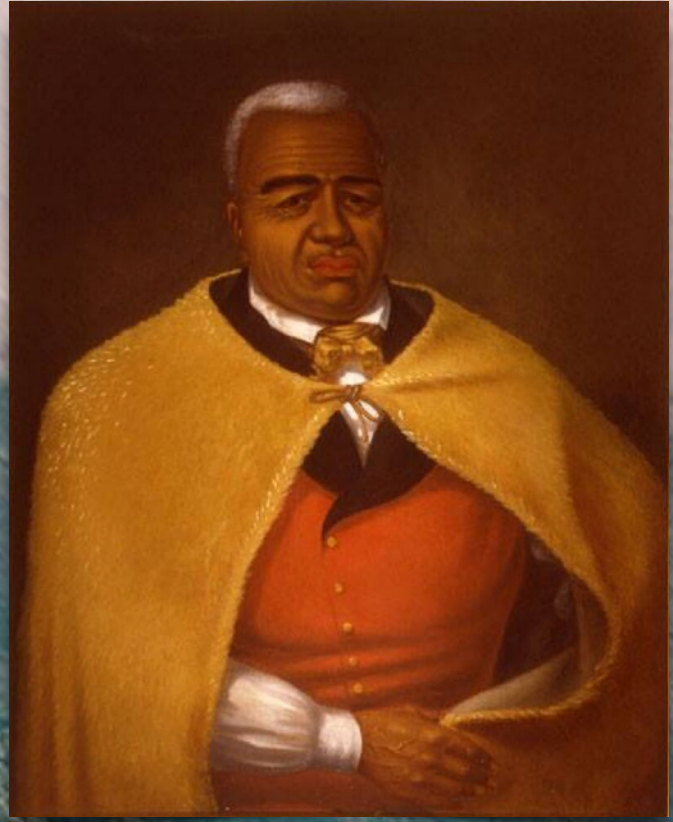


ALOHA
MAI
KAKOU





HAWAII

OUR STORY. OUR FUTURE.



1810
KINGDOM

UNIFIED AND INDEPENDENT

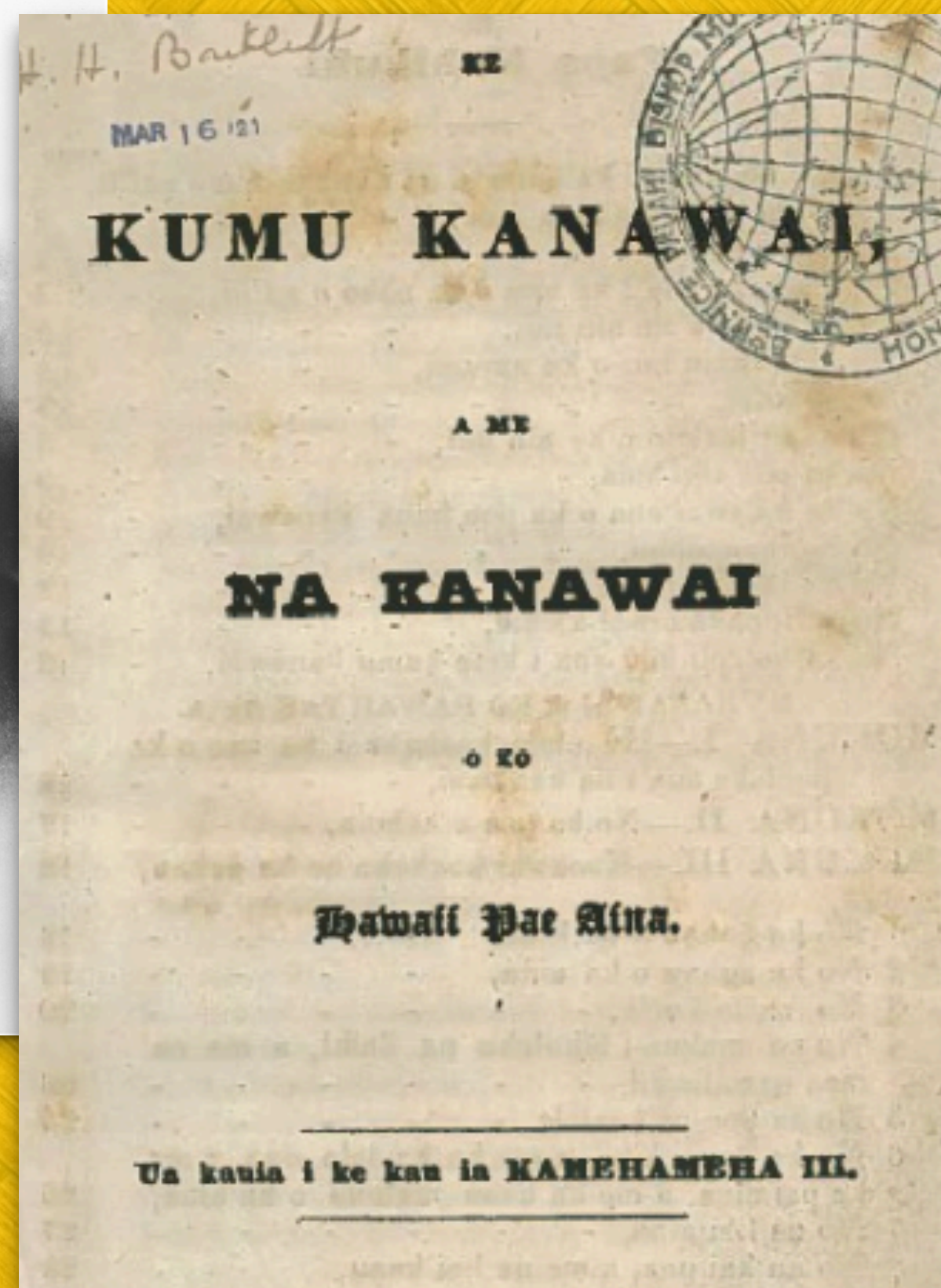
1810

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





KAMEHAMEHA III

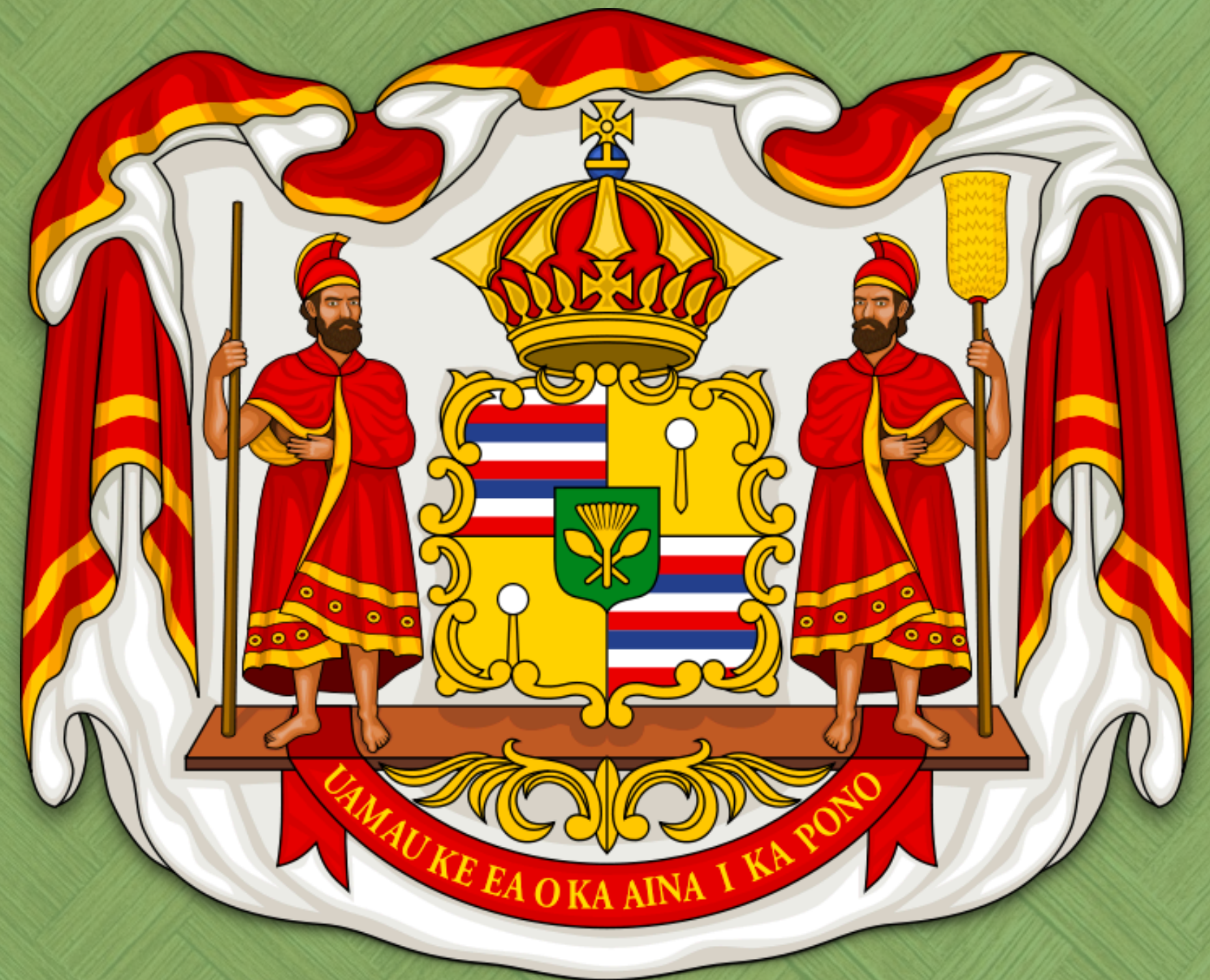


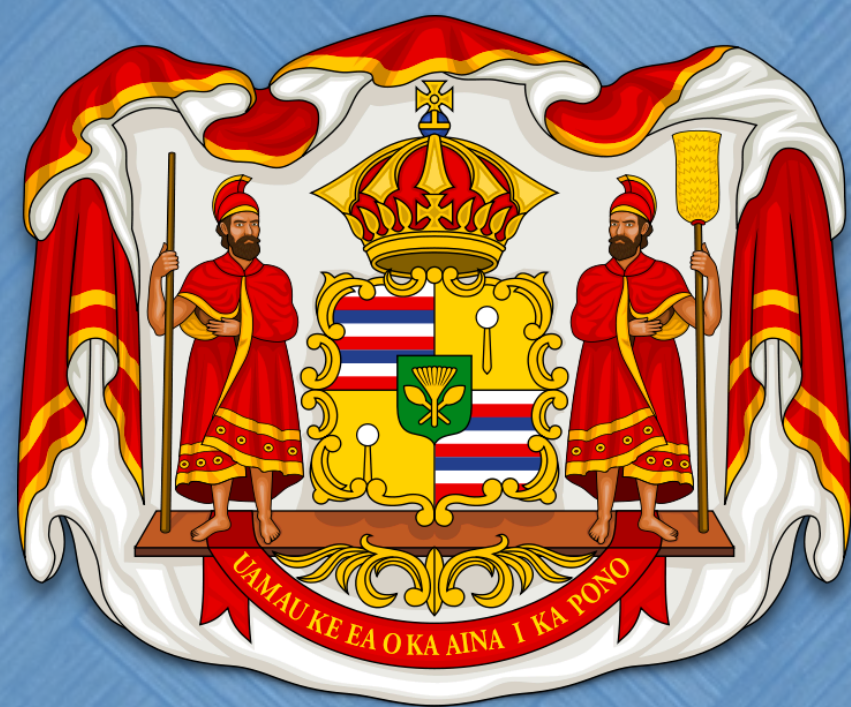
1840 CONSTITUTION

1843

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

By the United Kingdom and France





KINGDOM OF HAWAI'I

TREATIES

Austria-Hungary	1875	Netherlands	1862
Belgium	1862	Portugal	1882
Denmark	1846	Russia	1869
France	1846 & 1857	Samoa	1887
Germany	1879	Spain	1863
Great Britain	1836, 1846 & 1851	Sweden & Norway	1852
Italy	1863	Swiss Confederation	1864
Japan	1871 & 1886	United States	1849, 1870, 1875, 1883 & 1884

136

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.





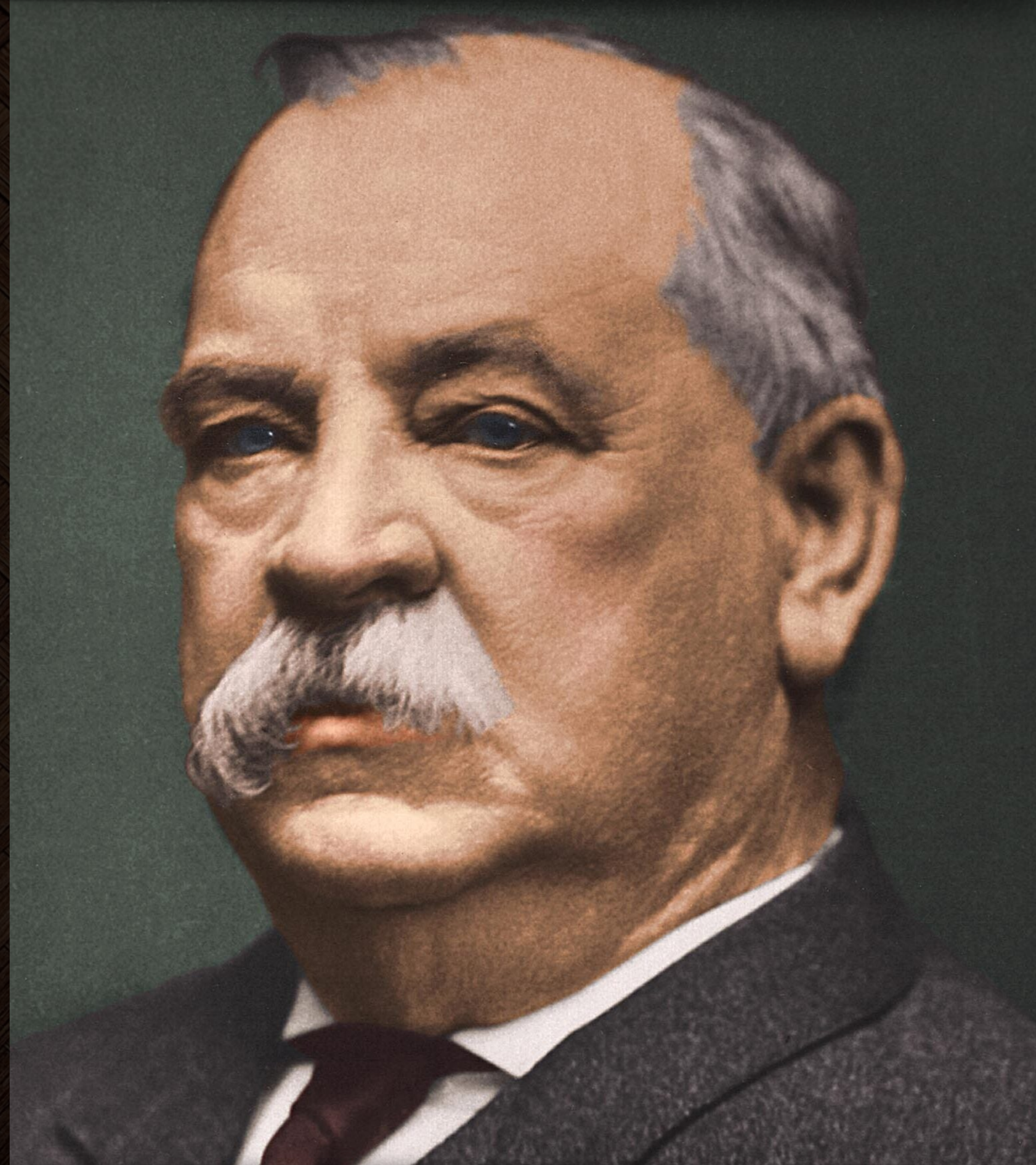
*To the Hon. Josephus Daniels,
Secretary of the Navy.*

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

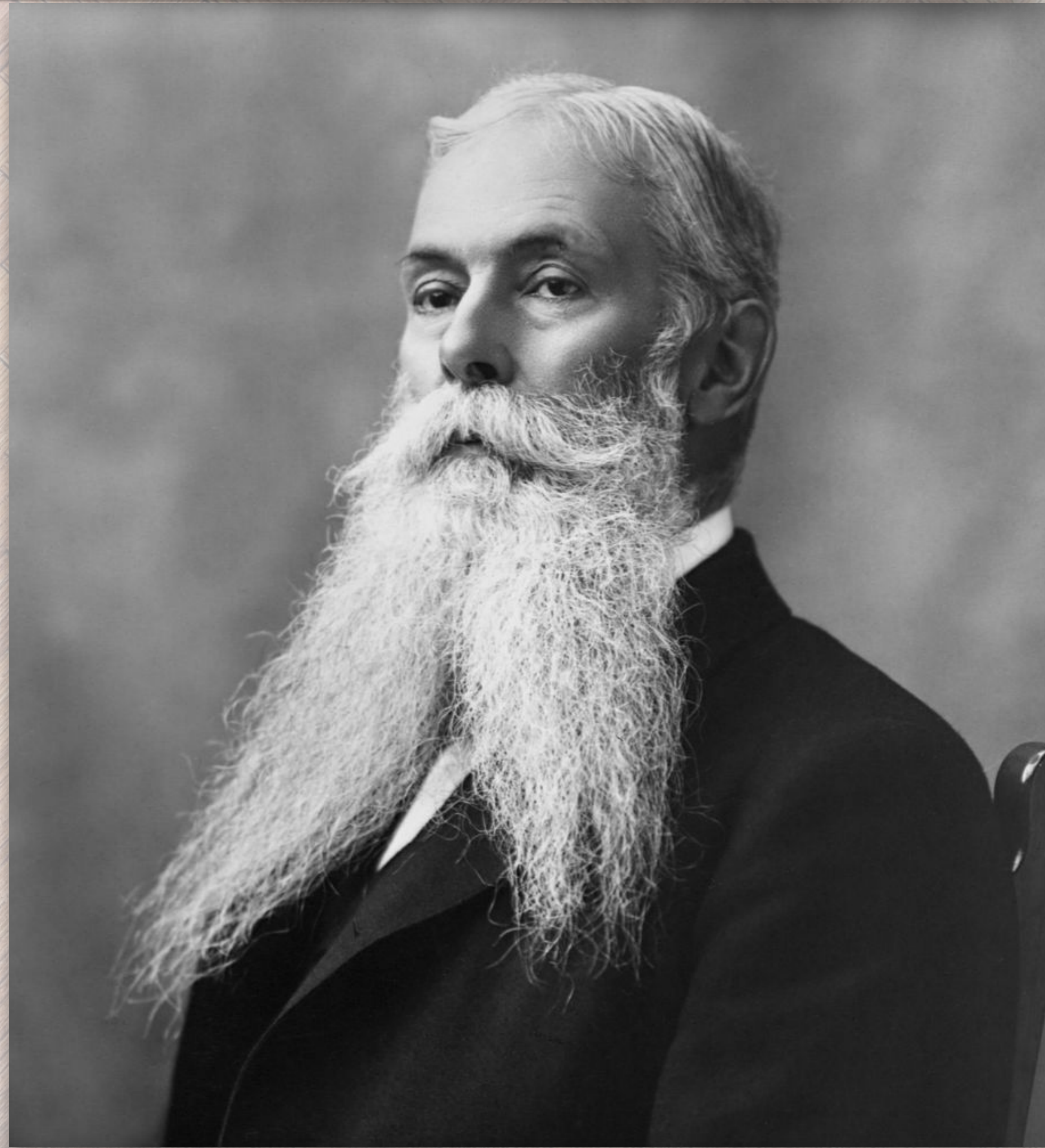
The insurgents attempt to annex Hawai'i to the United States. U.S. President Grover Cleveland describes the overthrow as a shameful "act of war" against a friendly, sovereign nation. He and Lili'uokalani agree to terms to settle the matter, but the U.S. Congress fails to implement the settlement.



REPUBLIC OF HAWAI'I

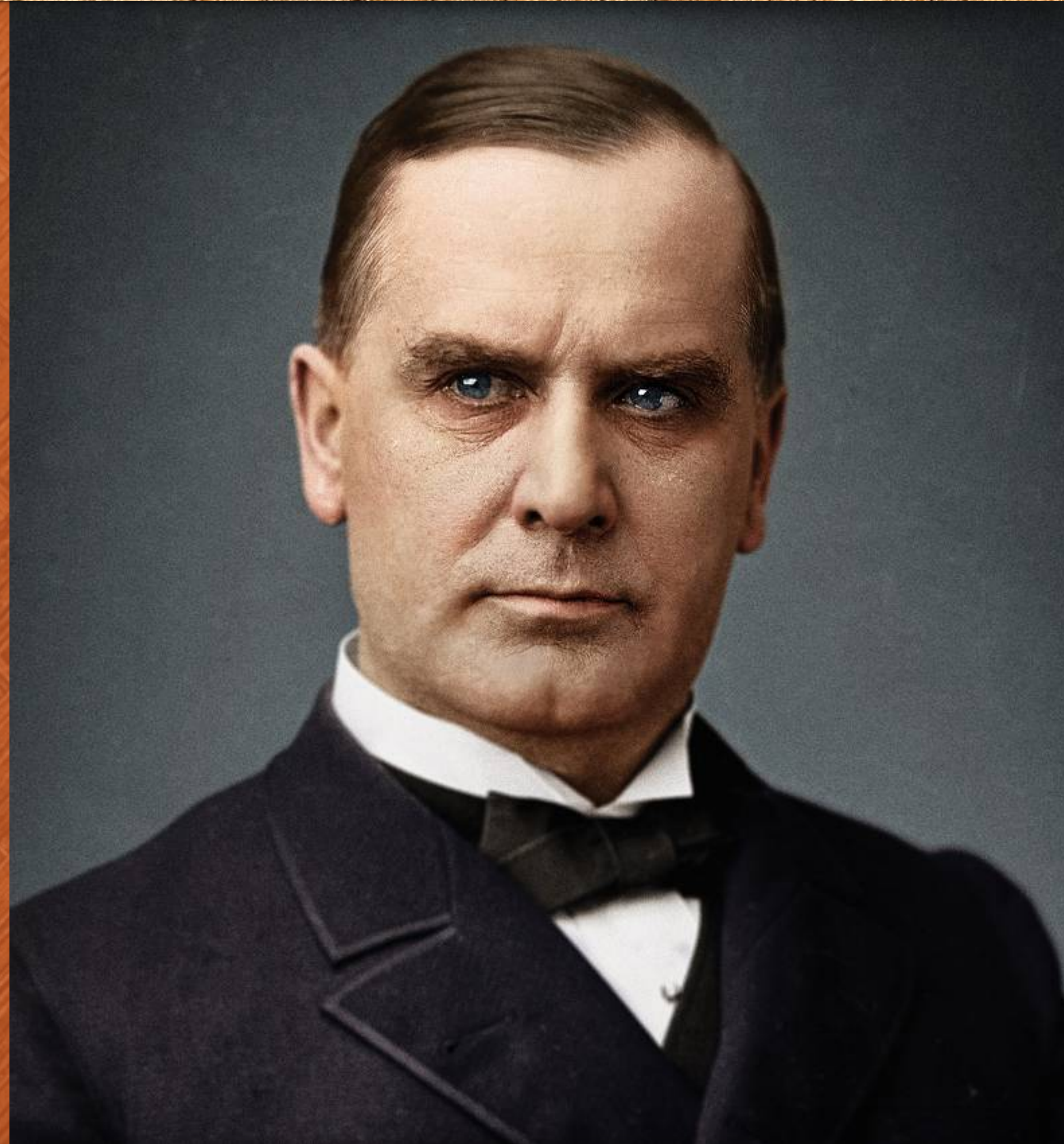
1894

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



WILLIAM MCKINLEY

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





HUI ALOHA 'ĀINA

6

Palapala Hoopii Kue HooHuiaina.

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

ME KA MAHALO:—

No KA MEA, ua waihoia aku imua o ka Ahi Senate o Amerika Huipua he Kuikahi no ka HooHui aku ia Hawaii nei ia Amerika Huipua i oleloia, no ka roonooia ma koma kau mau iloko o Dekemaha, M. H. 1897; nolaila, O MAKOU, na poe no lakou na inoa malalo iho, he poe makasipana a poe noho oiwi Hawaii hoi no ka Apana o Honolulu, he poe lala no ka AHAHUI HAWAII ALOHA AINA o KO HAWAII PAU-AINA, a me na poe e ae i like ka manao makee me ko ka Ahshui i oleloia, ke kua aku nei me ka manao ikaika loa i ka hooHuiia aku o ko Hawaii Paolina i oleloia ia Amerika Huipua i oleloia ma kekahi ano a loina paha.

IKKA-ATTEST:
Sept 11, 1897
Enoch Johnson
Kauaunalo-Secretary.

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 Honolulu, hea, Island of Oahu, who are members of the HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, and others who are in sympathy with the said League, earnestly protest against the annexation of the said Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of America in any form or shape.

James Kaunilani
President

INOA—NAME.	AGE.	INOA—NAME.	AGE.
1 Keaniani	30	26 S. B. E. Hirani	32
2 Kaululehua	42	27 Soane	38
3 Philip Naone	17	28 Heaheha	22
4 J. H. Naone	21	29 Halaia	24
5 Healakai	30	30 Kakaiahi	36
6 S. Naone	32	31 Solomon K.	24
7 J. L. Stephens	58	32 Jacob K.	35
8 Kealoha Kauhwa	62	33 Kaka	26
9 L. M. B. M. a. a	47	34 Kawika Lamaha	16
10 J. A. Lawlor	31	35 Kauhau K.	26
11 J. A. Lawlor	28	36 Kalauala	40
12 Thomas Ane	17	37 R. H. Paka	27
13 Alona Apana	34	38 Elia	28
14 John Keahi	23	39 M. S. Maikai	32
15 Kalaichaka	48	40 Daniel Oio	27
16 Kaula	45	41 L. K.	36
17 Kaula	20	42 J. M. K.	56
18 Kaula	48	43 William Rose	22
19 Thomas Johnson	29	44 Keaka	38
20 Kaula	45	45 Kaula	17
21 Kaula	48	46 Kaula	17
22 Kaula	32	47 James K.	22
23 Kaula	32	48 James K.	18
24 Kaula	62	49 Kaula	15
25 Kaula	28	50 Kaula	18

THE KŪ`Ē

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

82%

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



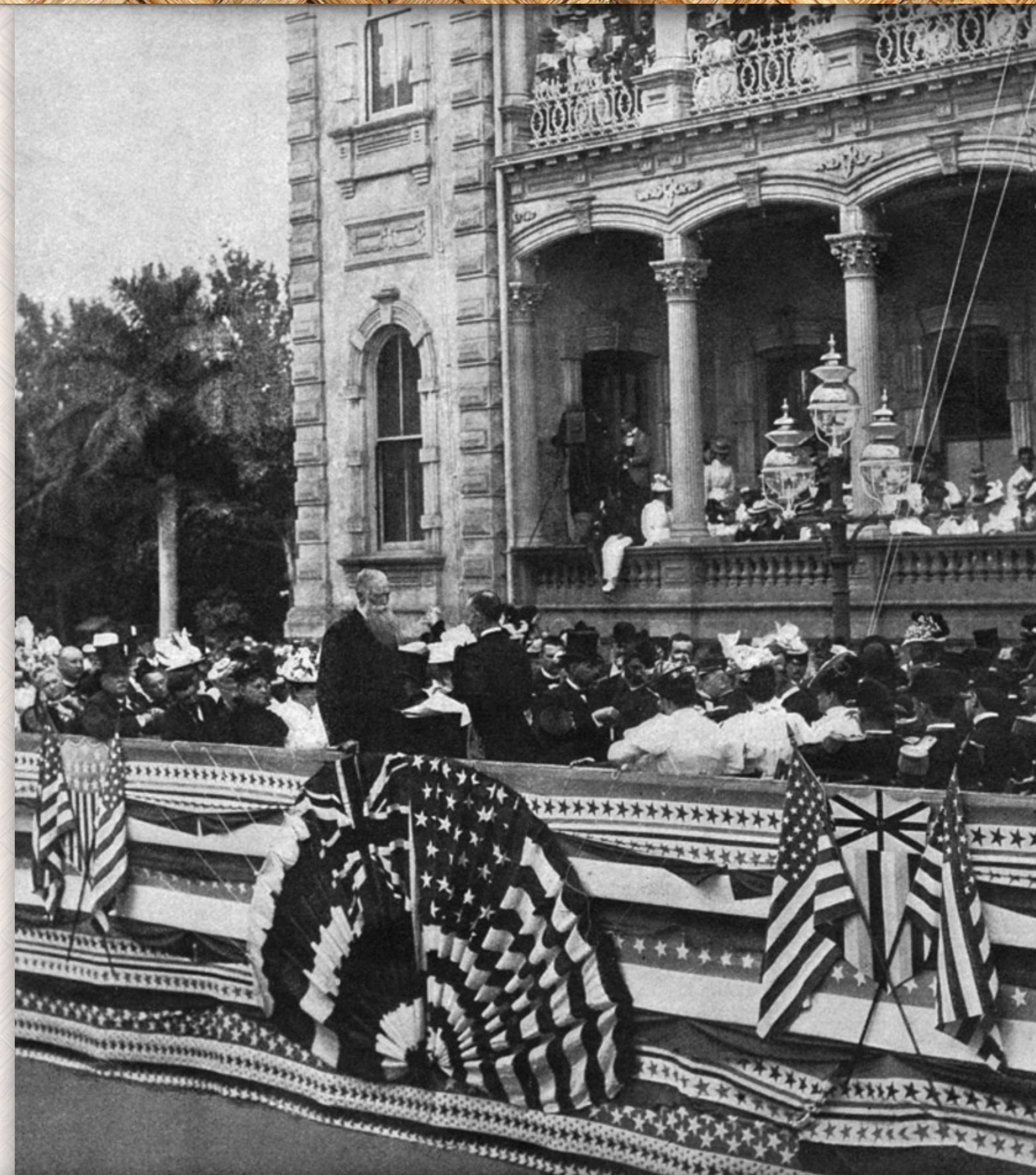
1898

ILLEGAL
ANNEXATION

"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 Hawai'i "cedes" the Islands to the U.S.



TERRITORY OF HAWAI'I

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.

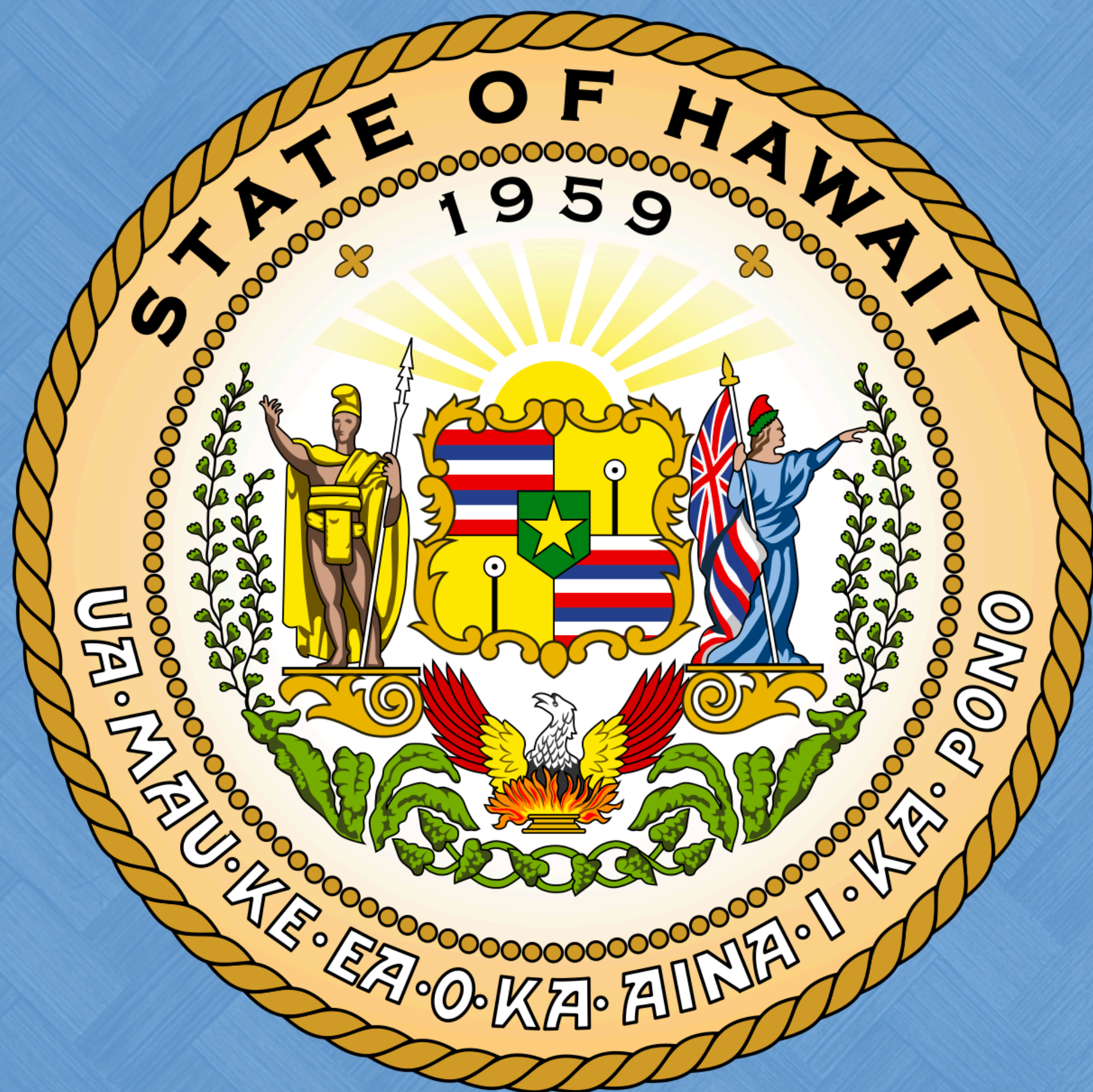


STATEHOOD REFERENDUM

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

A semi-transparent image of the Hawaiian flag, featuring horizontal stripes of red, white, blue, and yellow, with a red triangle at the top containing a white circle and a red dot.

The citizens of the Hawaiian Kingdom did not consent to becoming a U.S. state.

The United Nations logo, featuring a world map centered on the North Pole, surrounded by a laurel wreath, all in white on a blue background.

UN Resolution 1469 was passed without due process.

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.



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 of Hawaii;

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, descendants 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

1993

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

1

INFORM



Stay informed and learn how to support efforts across the Hawaiian Islands.

2

INVITE



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

3

REVIEW



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

4

RENEW



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



Mahalo

GET INVOLVED. LEARN MORE. CONTACT US.

hawaiiankingdom.net