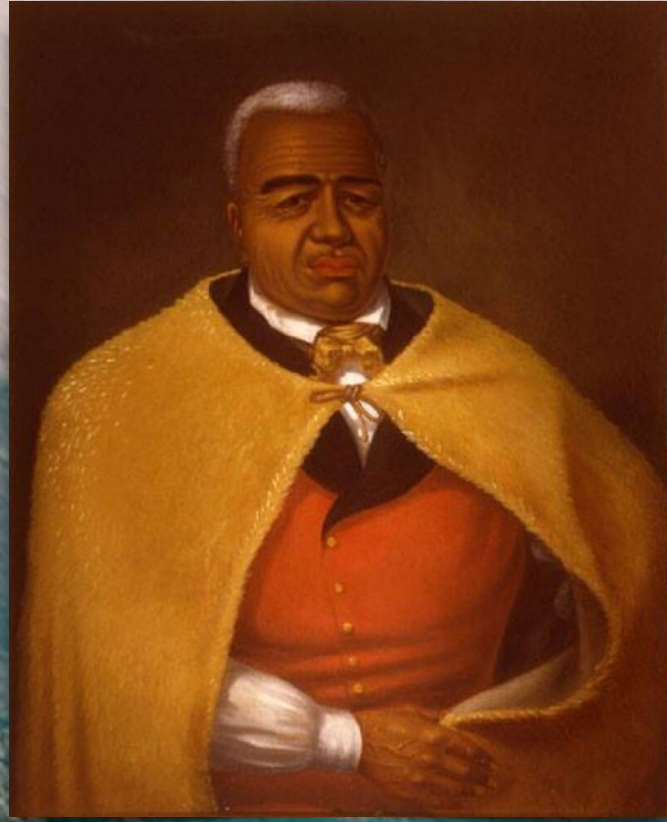


**ALOHA
MAI
KAKOU**





HAWAII

OUR STORY. OUR FUTURE.



1810
KINGDOM

UNIFIED AND INDEPENDENT

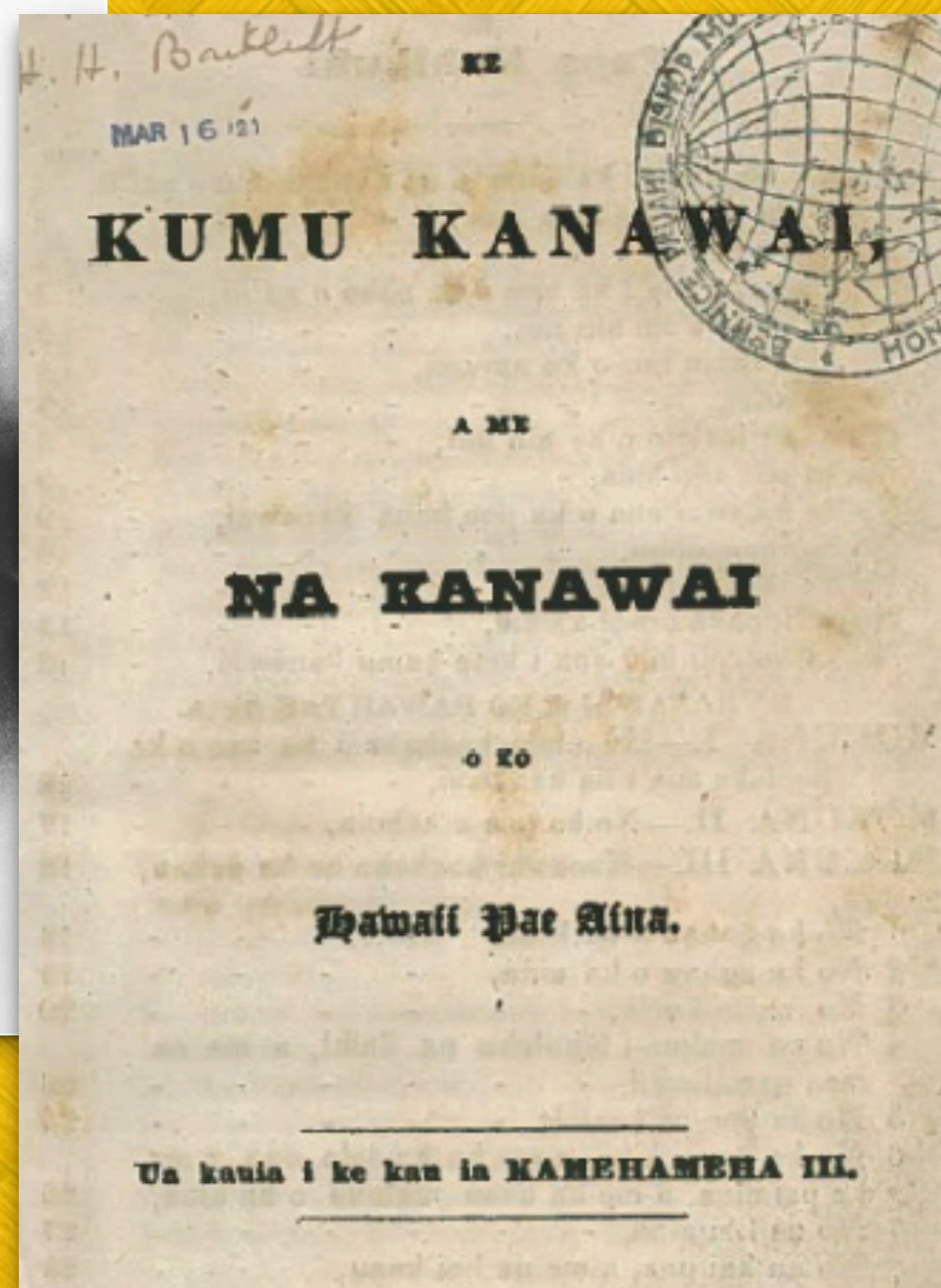
1810

King Kamehameha the Great unifies the Hawaiian islands into one nation under his sovereign rule with a capital in Lāhainā, Maui. The capital is later moved to Honolulu, O'ahu.





KAMEHAMEHA III

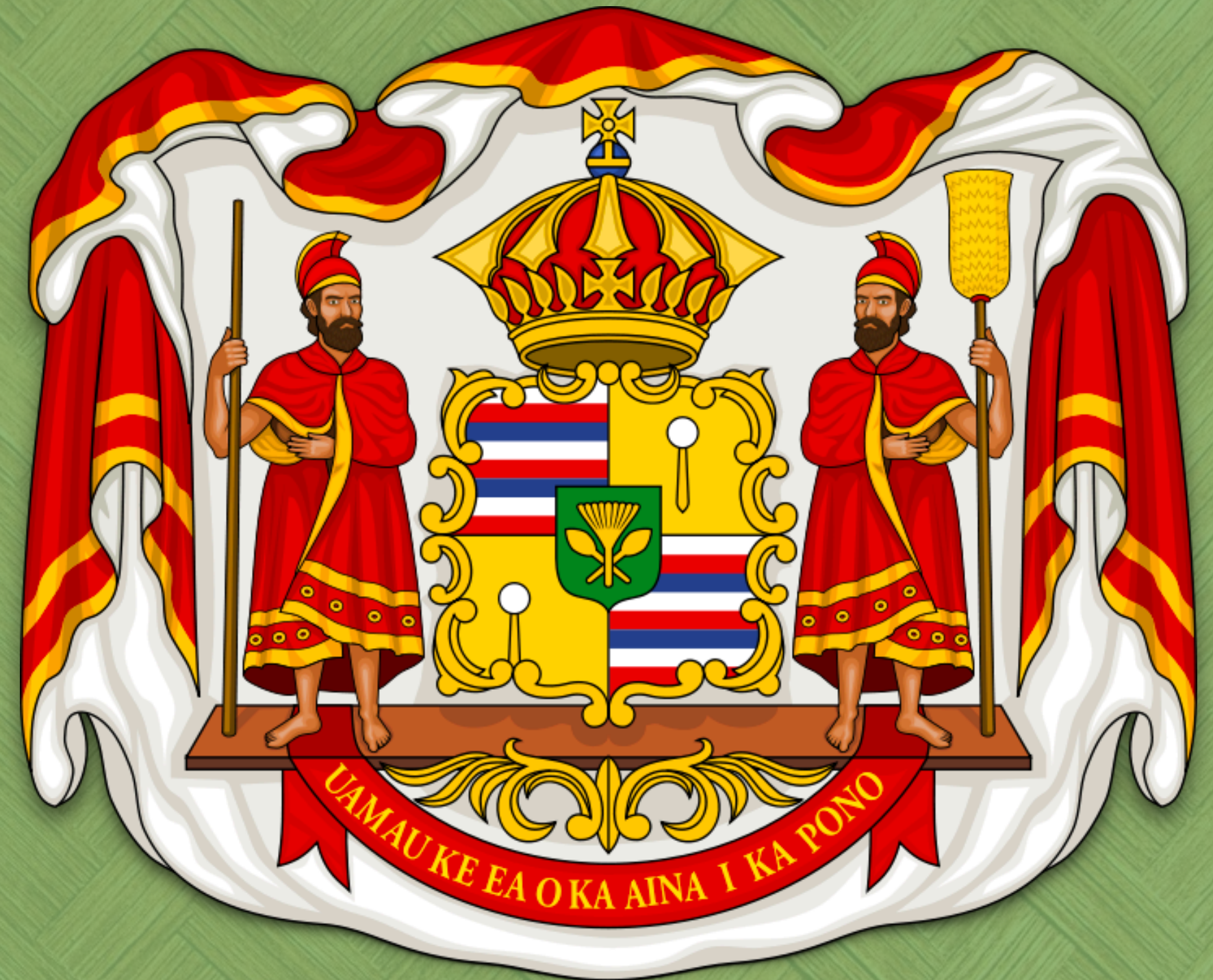


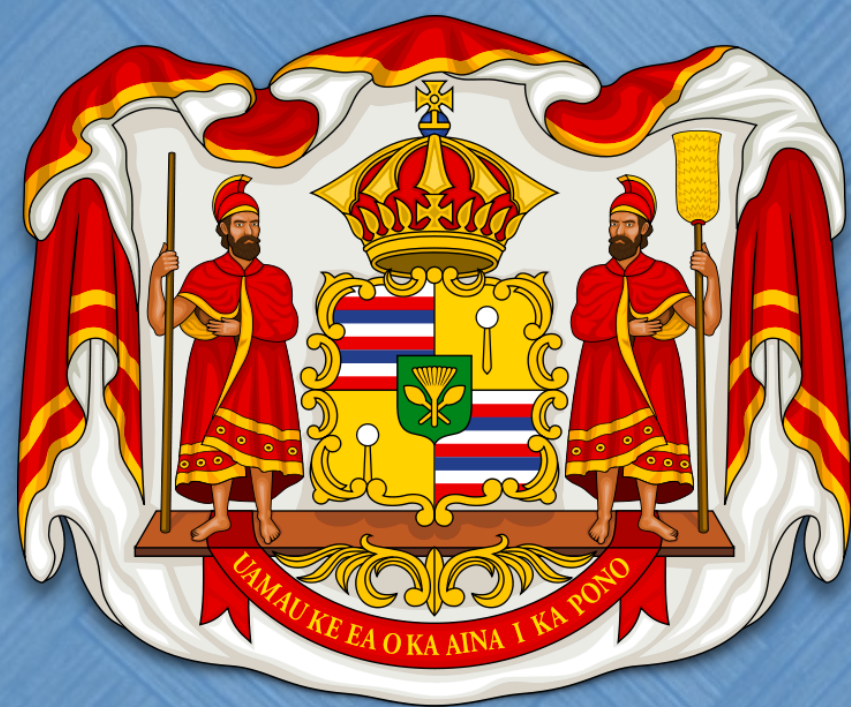
1840 CONSTITUTION

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.



1893

OVERTHROW

THE OVERTHROW

1887

U.S. business interests force King Kalakaua to sign a new constitution drastically reducing the power of the throne and increasing the power of non-native Hawaiians.

1893

Then, on January 17th 1893, the Hawaiian Kingdom 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

Hawaii's Queen Lili'uokalani urges her people not to take up arms, trusting the American people and government will peacefully resolve the situation.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

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.



Commercial

Advertiser.

HOL. XXVIII, NO. 4711. HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANNEXATION!

"HERE TO STAY!"

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

H. M. WHITNEY.

FIRST NEWS.

HONOLULU, H. I., U. S. A., July 13, 1898, 3:30 p. m.—
The Pacific Mail 8:58. Capt. signals from off Waialae that these islands have been annexed in the United States by the passage in the Senate at Washington of the Hawaii Joint Resolution. Flugs are being hoisted everywhere.
Thousands flocked to the water-front.
There are great crowds on the streets evidencing the very decision of joy.
At 1:15 a salute of 100 guns was fired.
At 4:30 all the whistles were sounding.

VOTE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—With a rush, without the change of a word, the resolutions which make Hawaii a part of the United States were passed by the Senate this afternoon. From out of a situation which gave no promise of ending for weeks, perhaps, and at a time when those who have had charge of the filibuster against the measure had been asserting every one that their could not see a vote for a week. Going stage a demand

and the Congress of the Islands. It is believed that this will be done by a special messenger, probably John W. Foster, former secretary of State, and that the United Philadelphia will carry the messenger to the Islands.
Immediately upon the passage by the Hawaiian Congress of an act which makes effective the Hawaiian resolution the committee will raise the Hawaiian flag and the Philadelphia will salute it.
It is believed that the annexation which will be sent to the islands to frame the laws for their future government will be made up of either W. O. Smith or W. A. Kinney of Honolulu and John Richardson of Maui, N. M. Pease of California, N. W. Ayling, former Consul General to Japan, now of Cedar Rapids, Ia. The fifth member will come either from Minnesota or Massachusetts. The commission probably will be appointed at once. It is believed the President will appoint all incumbent officers to administer the islands' affairs until new laws are passed.
The laws under which the officials will operate, it is understood, will be those now in force, and nothing will be done to change the routine of procedure in the various departments. In all the commissions reports are entirely new code and form of

CERVERA'S FLEET IS ANNIHILATED

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

CERVERA'S FLEET WIPED OUT.
WASHINGTON, JULY 4.—The following bulletin from Commander Weyler, received tonight:
PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.—To the Secretary of the Navy:

COMMANDER M. R. SCHREY.
Commodore Weyler's fleet had secured the entrance of the harbor in 1898 when it was put in command of the expedition sent to the harbor for the relief of the Spanish fleet. He also had a part in the Cuban revolution in 1895, at the time of the Spanish war.

At 9:30 a. m. today the Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago harbor in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the Cristobal Colon, which was chased for twelve miles to the westward by the commander-in-chief, the Brooklyn, the Oregon, and the Texas, surrounding to the Brooklyn. The Oregon was disabled to prevent sinking.
None of our officers or men were injured except on board the Brooklyn. Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed and one man wounded.
Admiral Cervera, all the commanding officers, excepting of the Oregon, about 70 other officers and 1000 men are prisoners. About 350 were killed or drowned and 300 wounded. The rest of the fleet is in the harbor.

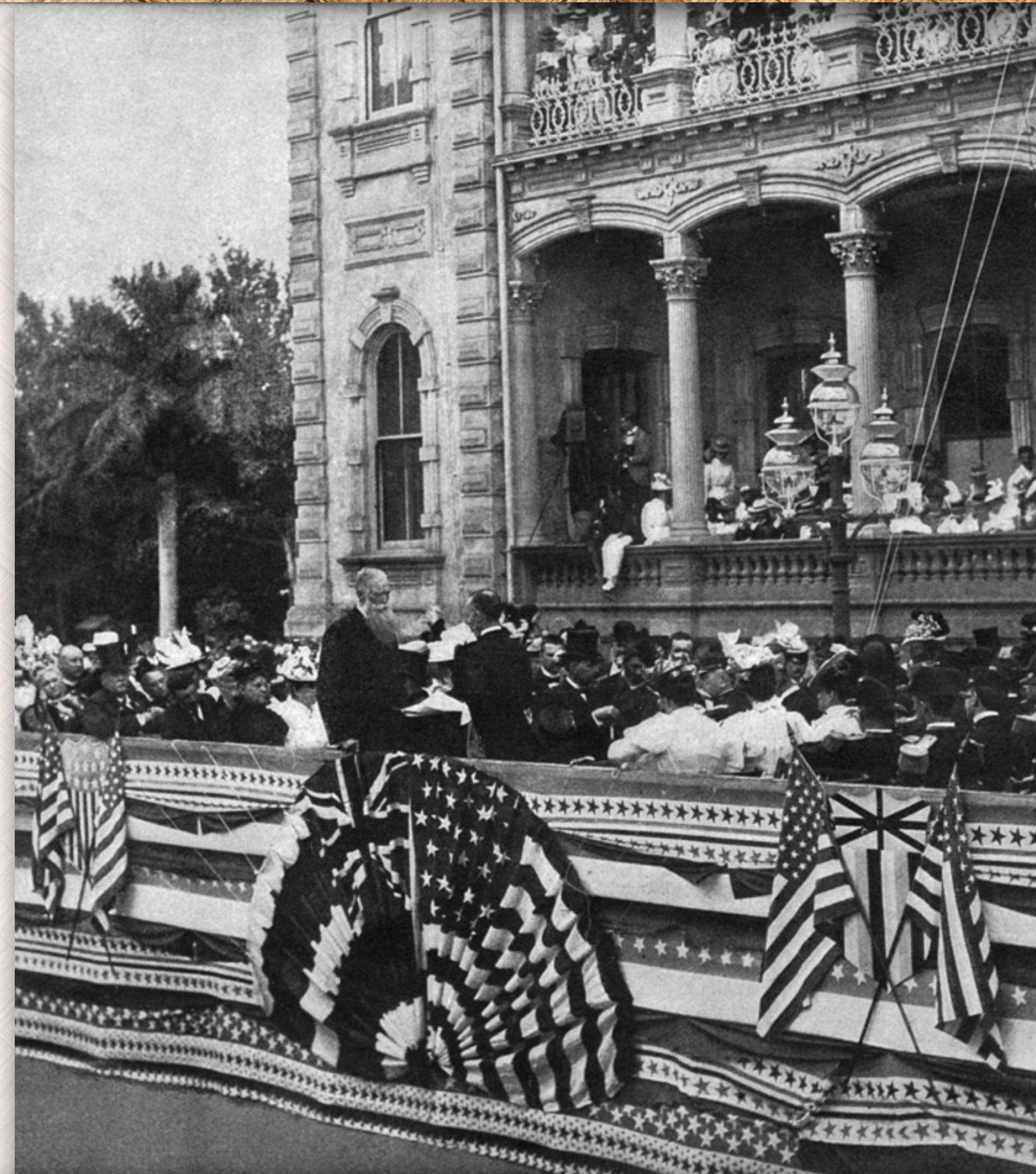
1898

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 establish the “Territory of Hawai‘i”; claims Republic of Hawai‘i “lands” as U.S. lands; and converts Republic of Hawai‘i citizens and Hawaiians into U.S. citizens.





HUI ALOHA 'ĀINA

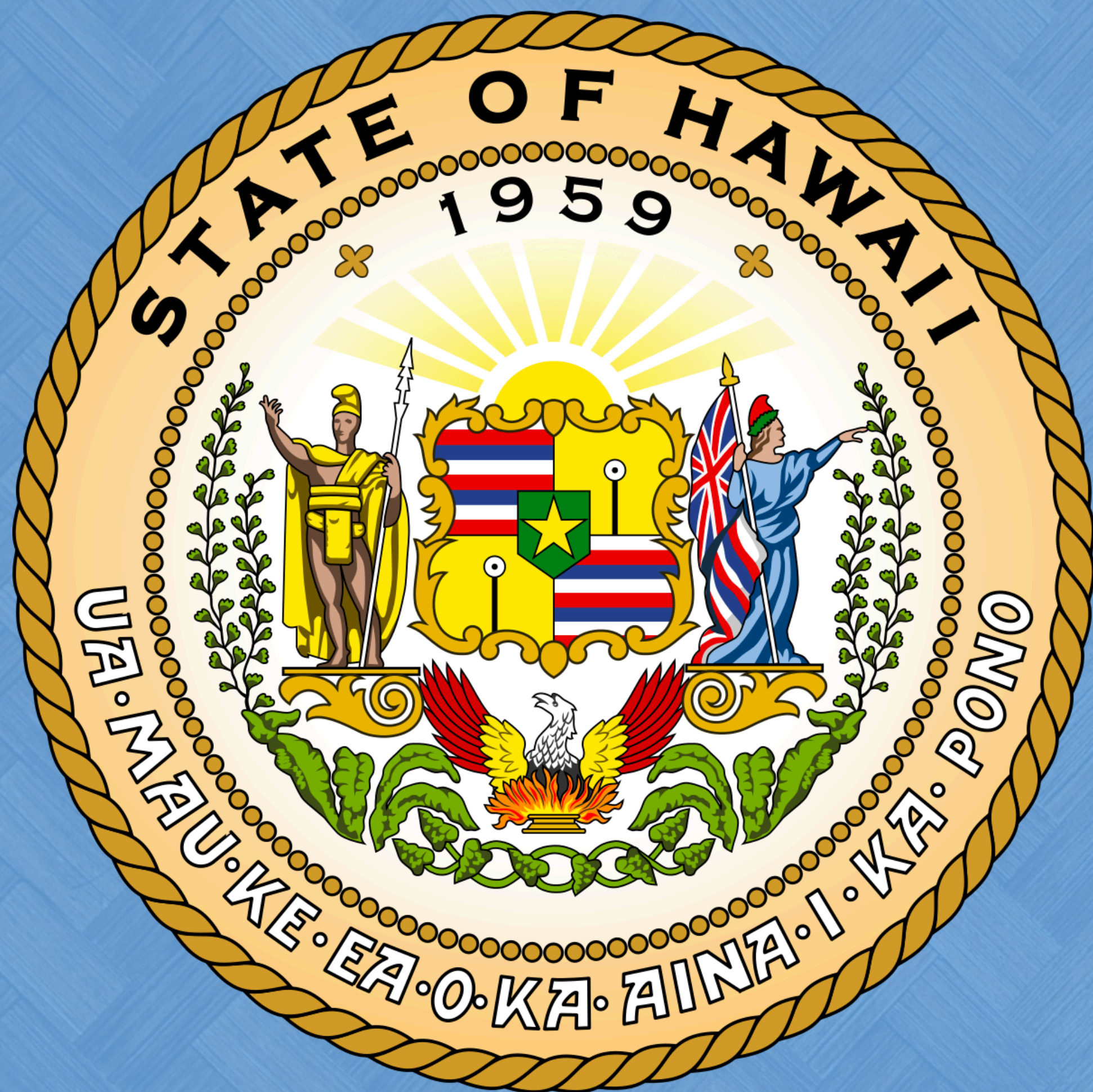
82%

82% of the population of Hawai`i signed the
Kū`ē petition opposing annexation

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.



1959

STATEHOOD

UNITED NATIONS DECOLONIZATION

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



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.

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



1970s

Protect Kaho'olawe and other resistance actions challenge the legitimacy of the State of Hawai'i.

2000s

Numerous legal procedures and official complaints are made to the UN. and other international bodies.

2010s

U.S. attempts to incorporate Native Hawaiians as an American tribal nation are halted by advocates for self-determination.



GEORGE HELM



MAUNA KEA PROTESTS

The efforts climax in the Mauna Kea protests, 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