

Out of the Sea

And Into a State

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For Diana Mironichenko

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Chapter 1

Creation of islands and Hawaiian Natives

This book is all about the history of the Hawaiian Islands. This book will teach you everything about Hawaii's history in order of events. It will start out at the very beginning of the creation of the islands to what is going on there today.

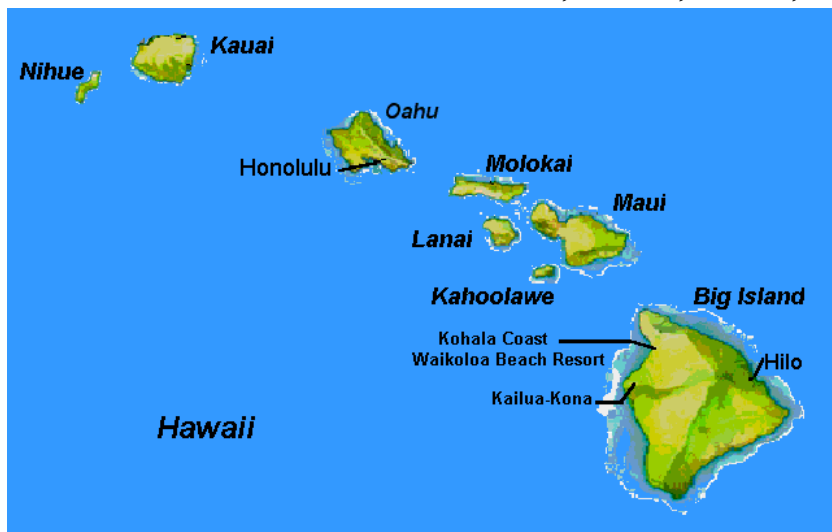
The 8 islands of Hawaii that we know of today, were never there 7 million years ago. & million years ago there were just under water volcanoes. The islands were not all created at the same time. Underwater volcano's created each island of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands sit on the



Hawaiian hot spot. The hot spot is pretty much the volcanoes that are underwater. The hot spot does not move, but the pacific plate does. The pacific plate is where the

volcano's pretty much sit on. The pacific plate carries the islands in a northwestward direction. as each island was formed it was carried away from the hot spot and another island formed in its place. That is why there are so many islands and not just one. The oldest island is Kauai. It was formed over 6 million years ago. The volcano erupts and then after the pacific plate moves away from the hot spot. Then the volcano dies out and another volcano rises up in its place to create a new island.

Hawaii is located in the Pacific Ocean, southwest of the United States of America, southeast of Japan, and northeast of Australia. The Hawaiian Islands are an archipelago. An archipelago is a string of many islands all in a row. The 8 islands of Hawaii are Nihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe, and the Big Island.



Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Kahoolawe, and then Hawaii. That is the entire island in order from left

to right. Nihau is the second smallest island out of the 8. Kauai is the oldest island, and Oahu is where the capital Honolulu is and where Pearl Harbor is located. After Molokai there is a big mush of islands, which are Lanai, Maui, and Kahoolawe. Kahoolawe is the smallest island and Maui is where a lot of people go on vacation to. Hawaii which is the biggest island is mostly called "The Big Island."

The Native Hawaiians were very unique people, they were the original people of Hawaii. The Hawaiian language is a Polynesian language that takes the name from Hawai'i. The Hawaiian language is an official language of the state of



Hawaii. The Native Hawaiians came from other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Hawaiians believe in different Gods. There were 5

main Gods that they believed in.

- Lono - God of agriculture and providence
- Ku - God of war, symbol of Kamehameha
- Kane - God of procreation and the sea
- Kanaloa - God of the underworld

- Aumakua - God of family totems
- Laka - God of Hula

The native Hawaiians believed that Kane was the ancestor of all human beings. They also believed that Kane created the 3 worlds, sky, Earth and the "upper" heaven. They also believed that Kanaloa can teach magic. The Hawaiians believe that Laka journeyed from island to island, sharing the dance with all who wished to learn.

The island Molokai was the birthplace of the hula. Laka journeyed from island to island, sharing the dance with all who wished to learn. Each of her graceful movements had spiritual meaning, bringing to life the history, traditions and genealogy of the Hawaiian people.

The hula dance that we know of today is not just a fun activity that the Hawaiians do, it is actually a religious dance that they do. They perform the hula dance accompanied by chants or songs, also with traditional instruments. The actual hula dance acts out what the chants and song mean. Laka gave birth to the Hawaiian dance at a sacred hill in Kaana. It was on this hill, Puu Nana, that the ancient Hawaiians learned hula of every kind. The remains of Laka herself are secretly hidden somewhere beneath the hill.

Queen Lydia Liliuokalani was the last queen of Hawaii. She lived from September 2nd 1838 to

November 11th 1917. She felt her mission was to preserve the islands for their native residents. In 1898, Hawaii was under the United States and Queen Liliuokalani was forced to give up her throne. The U.S put her under house arrest. They locked her up in her own house until she died on November 11th 1917.



Chapter 2

Europeans come and the whites take over

Captain James Cook was an English explorer. He was born on October 27, 1728 in Marton England. He was the first European to have contact the Hawaiian Islands. During England's war with the French in 1755, he was an Able Seaman on the Eagle. He was promoted to



Master's Mate within a month, and four years later found himself sailing on his own ship. Cook's three Pacific major voyages helped provide his country with information about the Pacific Ocean and the people who lived on the islands. His third exploration of the

Pacific resulted in his "discovery" of the Hawaiian islands. James Cook and his crew departed Plymouth on July 12, 1776. The main goal of their trip was to determine if there was a northwest passage of the north America. He sailed around

Africa and made stops at Australia, New Zealand and Tahiti on his way north. He passed by the Hawaiian Islands, then sailed up the Alaskan coast.

On the way back, he stopped at the Hawaiian Islands to repair his ships. While he was there, he named the islands "The Sandwich Isles" Searching for a safe harbor, they docked in Kealahou Bay on the Kona coast of the Big Island. The Hawaiians regarded to him as a representative of Lono, the God of agriculture and providence. Cook was treated like a god, with natives lavishing him with gifts and holding ceremonies in his honor. Once Cook and his crew left, a huge storm damaged their ship forcing them to return back to Kealahou. Suddenly the natives could not understand how a god could have allowed this to happen. Their respect for

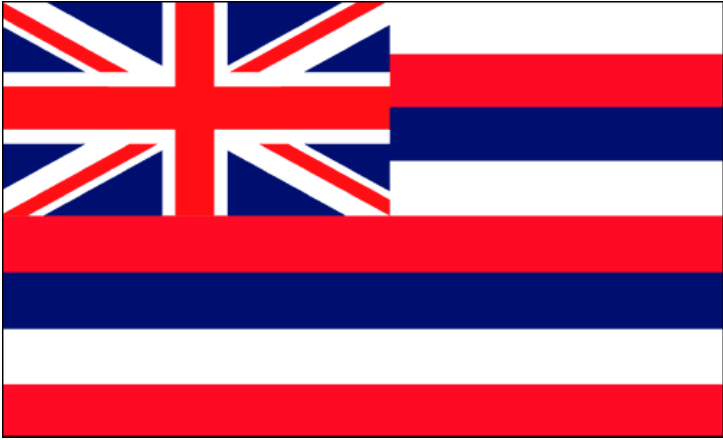


Cook wasn't there anymore. A misunderstanding led to a fierce battle, and Cook was killed by angry natives.

Cook went to the Hawaiian Islands twice. He told everyone back in England about the islands. Captain James Cook Discovered the islands on January 10th 1778. Cook and the people of

England thought that he was the first one to discover the Hawaiian Islands just because they had a flag and the Native Hawaiians did not. Also because James was a "White Dude" he was the first to discover the islands that already had people living there.

After Cook discovered the islands and had the publication of several books relating to his discovery, the Hawaiian Islands received many European visitors, explorers and traders. Early British influence can be seen in the design of the flag of Hawaii which has the British flag in the corner. These visitors introduced diseases to the once-isolated islands and the Hawaiian population decreased amazingly. Native Hawaiians had no resistance to influenza, smallpox, and measles. During the 1850s, measles killed a fifth of Hawaii's people.



Hawaii's State Flag



British Columbia's
Flag

Chapter 3

Migration of Chinese and Japanese

There was a lot of migration to the Hawaiian Islands. Mostly there was Chinese and Japanese migration, but there was a lot of migration from other countries. The Polynesian came to Hawaii first because the native Hawaiians were part Polynesian. After the Polynesian came the migration of the Chinese happened. There was a ton of migration from them. The Japanese followed and migrated over. The migration of the Chinese and Japanese happened about at the same time. Following the Chinese/Japanese people the Portuguese people came. After them, the Puerto Rican came to the Hawaiian Islands, and then the Korean people came. The Philippines came to Hawaii and pretty much ended the migration for a while, but many people still move to Hawaii each year. People migrate from the same places that their ancestors migrated from. There is still a lot of migration from the Chinese and Japanese, they had the biggest migration over to Hawaii out of all the states. Some though just like to travel and enjoy the warm climate. As you can see Hawaii is a very multi-cultural society.



The Chinese in Hawaii take up about 4.7% of the state's population. Historical records indicated that the earliest immigration from the Chinese came from Guangdong, a few other sailors in 1778 with Captain Cook's journey, more in 1788 with Kaina, and some in 1789 with an American

trader. By 1790, a huge amount of Chinese people lived on the island of Oahu including the people in the 1789 journey. Because these Chinese men had not brought any Chinese women along with them, they married the Hawaiian women. The marrying of the Chinese men and the Hawaiian women happened into the 19th century, when the Chinese women were still back at home in China. Most of the Chinese immigrants came to Hawaii and arrived in the mid-to-late 19th century, when 46,000 Chinese people immigrated to the islands. By 1950 most Chinese American men in Hawaii

were educated and had good jobs. They concentrated on getting education for their children. Many opened businesses in areas such as Chinatown Honolulu. Today 95% of Chinese Americans in Hawaii live in Honolulu and work at professional jobs.

The Japanese immigration happened just a little while after the Chinese immigration. It was only a century or so in between the migration. Japanese people's migration to the Americas started with migration to Hawaii in the year of 1868. The total of the migrant population is about 1 million. About 750,000 people emigrated before World War 2 and about 250,000 emigrated after the war. The Hawaii and Japanese governments agreed to send over Japanese laborers, so that they could work on plantations. In 1868 a group of approximately 150 Japanese contract laborers arrived in Hawaii. The immigration was not considered a success, because Japan was unhappy about their treatment as laborers. In 1885 Hawaii and Japan finally resolved their issues with the Japanese workers that were in Hawaii. That same year the first major immigration from the Japan began. In 1893 about 70% of plantation workers in Hawaii were Japanese. By 1902 there were more than 30,000 Japanese plantation workers in Hawaii. Between 1885 and 1924 approximately 200,000

Japanese immigrated to Hawaii, most of them to work on Hawaii's sugar plantations.



Chapter 4

Attack on Pearl Harbor

The day before that awful Sunday morning in 1941 no one in Honolulu expected to be attacked. This attack was what entered the United States into World War 2. People call this day of tragedy "Attack on Pearl Harbor" The attacked happened on December 7th 1941. The attack was

an unannounced military strike created by the Japanese Navy against the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The base was attacked by Japanese aircrafts, a total of 353, in



two waves, launched from six aircraft carriers. Four U.S Navy battleships were sunk, and all of the four other battleships that were being used in the war were damaged. The Japanese also sank or

damaged three cruisers, three destroyers, an anti-aircraft training ship and one minelayer. 188 U.S. aircrafts were destroyed, 2,402 people were killed and 1,282 were injured. More than a million pounds of gunpowder exploded inside the Arizona during the first minutes of the attack on Battleship Row, killing about 1,000 American sailors in just this one explosion. Japanese losses were light, with 29 aircrafts, five midget submarines lost, and 65 servicemen killed or wounded. Also one Japanese sailor was captured. The war was am major



entrance into the war, and had many Americans shocked. The attack's success surprised the Japanese as much as it surprised us the Americans.

There were three different waves of attack, the first wave, second wave, and the third wave.

The first wave was to be the primary attack, while the second wave was to finish whatever tasks remained. The first attack wave of 183 planes was launched north of Oahu, commanded by Captain Mitsuo Fuchida. The Japanese had three groups in the first wave that all had different targets to attack the Americans. The first groups target was to



attack battleships and aircraft carriers. They attacked the battleships and aircraft carriers

with all different types of powerful bombs. The second group of the first wave's targets were to attack Ford Island and Wheeler Field. Then the last target group was to attack the aircraft carriers at Ford Island, Wheeler Field, Hickman Field, and Barber's Point. Six planes failed to launch due to technical difficulties during this third group. The second wave again had three different targets. The first group had kind of two targets. The first was to attack aircrafts and hangars on Ford Island and

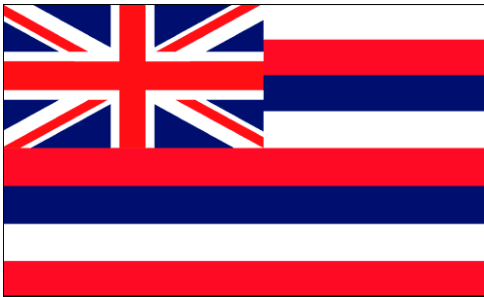
barbers point. The second target was to attack hangers and aircrafts on Hickman field. The second groups target was to attack aircraft carriers and cruisers. The third group in the second wave was to attack aircrafts at Ford Island, wheeler field, Hickman field and barbers point. The second wave was to finish up the attack. Ninety minutes after it began, the attack was over. 2,386 Americans died. To think the attack only lasted ninety minutes long and killed so many people. There is a memorial in the waters of Pearl Harbor. The memorial is for all of the people in the attack.



Chapter 5

Statehood to Today

Hawaii was a territory of land that America took over when they killed off all the Native Hawaiians. The U.S owned the territory of Hawaii from July 7th 1898 until August 21st 1959, when the United States of America decided to make Hawaii a actually state. Hawaii was the fiftieth state, The State of Hawaii. Hawaii is the newest of the states. The U.S



wanted Hawaii for a state because one they have already had the territory for a long time that they just should already make it a state, and second they wanted to use Hawaii for a military base. In 1935 and 1937, Congress began to think over whether or not Hawaii should become a state. Southern states were outraged at the decision that Congress would allow for a non-white territory to be afforded the rights given to Americans on the mainland. Statehood was postponed for more than 20 years over the question of race.

Hawaii placed a statehood question on the ballot in 1950. Two-thirds voted in favor of joining the Union. After World War II, the call for statehood was repeated with even larger support, even from some mainland states. The reasons for the support of statehood were clear, Hawaii wanted to vote for own governor. They wanted to be able to vote on a president. Hawaii suffered the first blow of war, and Hawaii consisted of 90% United States citizens, most born within the U.S.



Today Hawaii is a beautiful vacation destination. Hawaii gets most of their economy from tourist. Hawaii has many tourists come every day. Hawaii is also a great vacation place. Many people go to Hawaii each year for vacation any time of the year. Some people go during the summer from the cold. Hawaii has a

subtropical climate with a normal temperature of 77 degrees Fahrenheit which makes it great weather for family's to go on vacation there. In Hawaii there are many fun activities to do with friends or family. With so many different

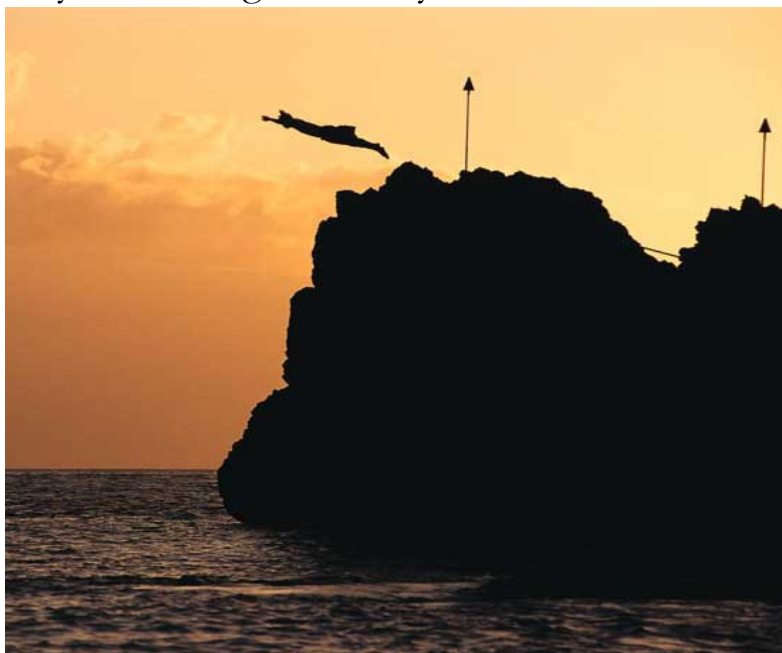


islands and so many unique and fun things to do on each one you know you will have a fun time.

On the island Kauai, you can go do many fun and exciting things, like go to the Napali Coast. The Napali Coast is a breathtaking place to go which can only be seen by hiking, sea tour, or helicopter tour. There are amazing mountains on the north shore of Kauai. There is also the Poipu beach park which is located on the south shore of Kauai. This beach has been voted "America's Best Beach" Poipu Beach is a great place for families, with the warm waters so inviting it is a great place to go. You can go

snorkeling and even spot some Humpback Whales from December through May.

Maui is also one of the most visited. You can go to Makena Beach State Park, which is also known as Big Beach. This is one of the largest beaches in Maui. I have been to this beach and it is so amazing. If you look down the beach it looks like it goes on forever. You can go boogie boarding, surfing, snorkeling and even just playing in the sand. Kaanapali Beach is a signature beach of west Maui. This beach is 3 miles long with just pure white sand and crystal clear water. One of Kaanapali Beach's most famous attractions is the daily cliff diving ceremony off of the beach's

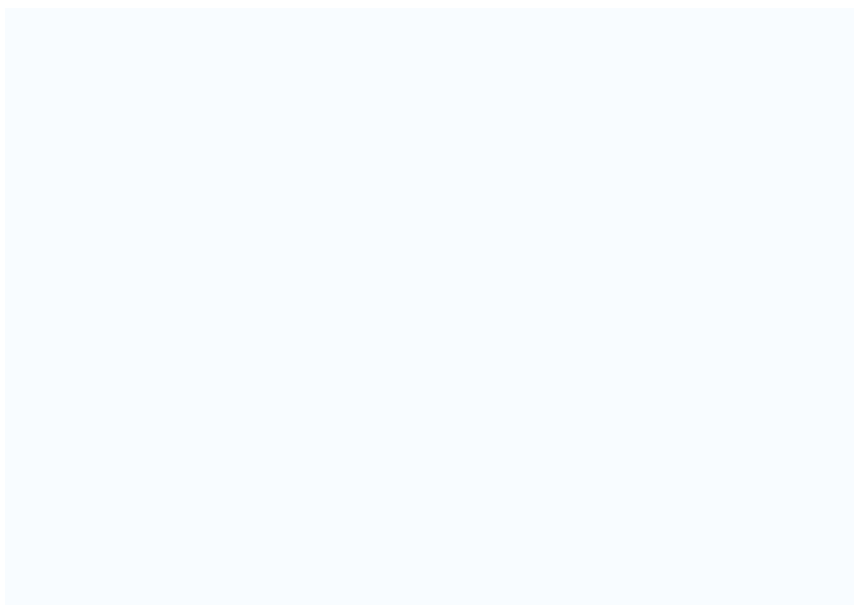


northernmost cliffs known as Puu Kekaa, or Black Rock. Held every evening at sunset, a cliff diver lights the torches along the cliff, diving off of Black Rock in a reenactment of a feat by Maui's revered King Kahekili. This memorable ceremony is just one more reason why Kaanapali Beach ranks as one of Maui's best beaches.



The Hawaii island also known as The Big Island, is a very adventurous place to visit. With Hawaii volcanoes national park to go to it is very fun and thrilling. Hawaii volcanoes national park is a massive park home to Kilauea volcano, which is

one of the most active volcanoes on earth. The chance to see the creation and destruction this volcano makes makes this park the most popular visitor attraction in Hawaii and a sacred place for Native Hawaiians.



Author Bio

Courtney Antonson lives in Wilsonville Oregon, and goes to Inza R. Wood Middle. She is in the 7th grade and is writing this book in Mr. Hoesly's 6th period class. She loves soccer and basketball, but her passion is soccer. I have accomplished a big test, my black belt test. I earned my black belt when I was in the 4th grade. I have been to Hawaii once and I am going there again this summer. I am very excited to be writing this on a place that I love.

