

Hawaii'n and U. S. Imperialism--- The Notes!

1. 1778 Captain Cook “discovered” the islands as part of English Imperialism
2. Early 1800s English and American Protestant missionaries to Hawaii—send home news of fabulous economic opportunities with land and cheap native labor.
3. 1810 the Kingdom of Hawaii established, in part to fight imperialist the threat to Hawaii.
4. Post Civil War: White American southerners and ex-slave owners, disgruntled at being on the losing side of the slavery battle, move to Hawaii to take advantage of cheap land and a weak king who allows native Hawaiians to be used as the equivalent of slave labor.
5. 1875 Reciprocity Treaty: Allows white “planters” to NOT pay taxes on sugar grown in Hawaii and exported to the U. S., thus allowing for greater profits for the planters (but not the workers).
6. 1887 Planter class and officials in government force the King to sign the “Bayonet Treaty,” which:
 - a. disenfranchises (takes vote away from) all Asian born Hawaiians.
 - b. limits the vote to land owners, thus disenfranchising most native Hawaiians.
 - c. cedes the important deep water port, Pearl Harbor, to the U. S. government to be used as a shipping and naval port.
7. 1891 Queen Lili'uokalani takes thrown after brother dies—she heads the Hawaiian Nationalist Movement (Hawaii for Hawaiians, rather than for white Americans).
8. Queen L. deposed by planter class and U. S. Navy. She spends the rest of her life under house arrest. Provisional government controlled by U. S. established. Hawaii becomes a territory controlled under U. S. control.
9. 1954 a “Democratic Revolution” aimed at greater freedoms for native Hawaiians starts. The U. S. holds unfair and illegal statehood referendum and Hawaii becomes a state.