

Modern History of Hawaii
Kailua High School
Social Studies Requirement
2015 - 2016
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SIX TIME PERIODS

Time Period 1: 1778 - 1848: European Contact to the Great Mahele

1778: Captain Cook lands at Waimea, Kauai

1782-1810: Unification of Hawaii: Civil War among ruling chiefs

1810: Establishment of a Monarchy for the Hawaiian islands under Kamehameha the Great

1823: Sunday declared Sabbath by King's criers (missionary influence in Hawaii)

1839: Kamehameha III (Kauikeaouli) declares a Declaration of Human Rights (vested rights of government, chiefs, native tenants)

1840: Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawaii (cessation of absolute monarchy: executive, legislative, judicial branches of government established)

1843: The Paulette Episode (major land dispute initiated by an Englishman)

1845: The Land Commission is established (partially in response to the Paulette Episode) to investigate land titles

Time Period 2: 1848 - 1893: The Great Mahele to the Business Revolution

1848: The Great Mahele: Three designated land titles are created: Crown lands, Government lands, Commoner lands

1850: The Kuleana Act: assured titles for maka'ainana

1852: Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawaii (Kamehameha III)

1859: The Civil Code of the Hawaii Islands are passed

1864: Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawaii (Kamehameha V)

1874: The Royal Elections of 1874 and the Honolulu Court House Riot

1875: The Treaty of Reciprocity

1887: The Bayonet Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawaii

1893: The Overthrow of the Monarchy by Hawaii's Businessmen

Time Period 3: 1893 - 1941: United States of America Annexation of Hawaii to World War II

1893: Overthrow of Liliuokalani

1897: Petition Against Annexation

1898: Annexation of Hawaii by the United States of America (The Newlands Resolution)

1900: The Hawaiian Organic Act

1905: Revised Laws of the Territory of Hawaii

1920: Hawaiian Homes Commission Act (enacted 1921)

Time Period 4: 1941 - 1959: World War II to Statehood

Time Period 5: 1959 - Present: Statehood to Today

Time Period 6: 1900 – Present: Accelerating Global Change

FIVE THEMES (from AP World History)

1. Interaction between humans and the environment
 - ❑ Demography and disease
 - ❑ Migration
 - ❑ Patterns of settlement
 - ❑ Technology
2. Development and interaction of cultures
 - ❑ Religions
 - ❑ Belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies
 - ❑ Science and technology
 - ❑ The arts and architecture
3. State-building, expansion, and conflict
 - ❑ Political structures and forms of governance
 - ❑ Empires
 - ❑ Nations and nationalism
 - ❑ Revolts and revolutions
 - ❑ Regional, trans-regional, and global structures and organizations
4. Creation, expansion and interaction of economic systems
 - ❑ Agricultural and pastoral production
 - ❑ Trade and commerce
 - ❑ Labor systems
 - ❑ Industrialization
 - ❑ Capitalism and socialism
5. Development and transformation of social structures
 - ❑ Gender roles and relations
 - ❑ Family and kinship
 - ❑ Racial and ethnic constructions

Habits of Mind

Modern History of Hawaii included habits of mind addressed by any rigorous history course.

Four habits of mind:

1. Crafting Historical Arguments from Historical Evidence: Students will learn to create or define a question about the past and address that question through constructing a thesis based argument based on historical evidence. Students will learn how to identify, describe, and evaluate historical evidence from various sources such as written documents, works of art, and archaeological artifacts.

2. Chronological Reasoning: Students will learn how to identify, analyze, and evaluate relationships between multiple historical causes and effects. Chronological reasoning also includes the ability to recognize, analyze, and evaluate historical continuity and change over time. In addition to cause and effect and continuity and change, students will also learn to describe, analyze, evaluate, and construct models of historical periodization that involve turning points, narratives and contexts.

3. Comparison and Contextualization: Students will learn how to describe, compare, and evaluate historical developments both within and between different societies, and within chronological and geographical contexts. In addition to comparing historical developments, students will learn how to connect historical developments to specific circumstances of time and place, and to broader regional, national, or global processes.

4. Historical Interpretation and Synthesis: Students will learn how to describe, analyze, evaluate, and create diverse interpretations of the past--based on primary and secondary historical sources--through analysis of evidence, reasoning, contexts, points of view, and frames of reference. In addition to historical interpretation, students will learn how to synthesize the results of historical thinking skills into meaningful and persuasive understandings of the past.