THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Remember the past

How the U.S. flag got its 50th star: illegally

1229

Robert Wilcox of Maui leads a rebellion against the Bayonet Constitution that is forcefully ended by U.S. troops.

1893

U.S. businessmen and politicians conspire with U.S. Minister John L. Stevens and form a new government while the Hawaiian Patriotic League and other organizations form to fight for sovereignty.

1897

President McKinley signs a treaty of annexation with the Republic of Hawaii.

Kanaka Maoli gather 38,000 signatures in protest of annexation and form the Citizens' Committee, writing an anti-annexation letter to the U.S.

Congress, who then votes against annexation.

1959

Hawaii becomes the 50th state.

1996

Aloha First is founded to address economic, social, and cultural issues facing the islands.

2014

The Department of the Interior holds hearings on the subject of federal recognition.

1887

A conspiracy of missionaries and businessmen, with U.S. military troops, defeat Hawaiian forces & create an oligarchy through their **Bayonet Constitution**, resulting in widespread protest.

1891

Queen Lili'uokalani takes office.

1894

New **U.S. Minister Albert Willis** recognizes the new Republic of Hawaii as a legitimate government, despite condemnation from **President Cleveland.**

1898

Congress passes the Newlands Resolution, annexing Hawaii as a territory, planning to use it as a coaling station on the way to the Philippines in the Spanish-American War. The U.S. flag is hoisted over Iolani Palace, surrounded by U.S. troops.

1993

Congress formally apologizes for its role in the illegal annexation, but takes no actions.

1998

Protestors march to Iolani Palace to commemorate the 100th anniversary of annexation. They do so again in **2018.**

Source: Silva, Noenoe K. *Aloha Betrayed: Native Hawaiian Resistance to American Colonialism.* Duke University Press, 2004. *JSTOR*,

www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv11smzsz. Accessed 23 Oct. 2020. Source: Hilleary, Cecily. "Native Hawaiians Divided on Federal Recognition." *Voice of America*, 7 Feb. 2019, www.voanews.com/usa/native-hawaiians-divided-federal-recognition.

Did you know?

Iolani Palace = The royal residence of the Kingdom of Hawaii Kanaka Maoli = Native Hawaiians

Look to the future

The ongoing struggle for sovereignty

"So it happens that, overawed by the power of the United States to the extent that they can neither themselves throw off the usurpers, nor obtain assistance from other friendly states, the people of the Islands have no voice in determining their future, but are virtually relegated to the condition of the aborigines of the American continent."

- Queen Lili'uokalani (1899), Source: Cobb, Daniel M., editor. "My Own Nation' (1899): Queen Lili'Uokalani." Say We Are Nations: Documents of Politics and Protest in Indigenous America since 1887, University of North Carolina Press, CHAPEL HILL, 2015, pp. 13–18. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/10.5149/9781469624815_cobb.6. Accessed 15 Nov. 2020.

Hawaiians continue to protest annexation:

Source: TQT. "Driving up the Coast." *Flickr*, 7 Nov. 2011, www.flickr.com/photos/thrownoverbored/6321021874/ CC BY-NC 2.0



Kanaka Maoli debate the issue of pursuing federal recognition as a tribe

Yes:

No:

-Represents a step towards

Can't settle for less than full independence

sovereignty -Results in federal

and

benefits

sovereignty

Source: Hilleary, Cecily. "Native Hawaiians Divided on Federal Recognition." *Voice of America*, 7 Feb. 2019, www.voanews.com/usa/native-hawaiians-divided-federal-recognition.

To learn more:



Aloha First



Iolani Palace

The Kingdom of Hawaii

