

Overhead Notes on Explorers

- Before the Explorers arrived Hawaii was a place that was based on subsistence farming (you ate what you grew or caught and you traded equally for the things you need.)
- First European explorer to find the Hawaiian Islands was Captain James Cook.
- On his third voyage to the Pacific he was in charge of two boats the Resolution and the Discovery and he was seeking the following:
 - Northwest Passage above the North American continent.
 - Go North by where he thought the mystical islands might lie that he heard of in Tahiti.
- When he found the Islands he named them after his biggest supporter James Montague the Earl of Sandwich. And Hawaii became known to the entire world as the Sandwich Islands.

- While in Hawaii he came during the festival of Lono and was mistaken as the God himself.
- He was treated like a God and given most of the Hawaiians food and resources.
- Cook left but ran into a storm and broke the mast on the Resolution. He had to return to Hawaii for repairs.
- Cook returned during the festival of KU the war God and the people were upset because they thought he was going to ask for more food.
- Some Hawaiians stole one of Cooks rowboats for the metal nails that held it together and Cook and some of his went a shore to take Kalani`opu`u hostage to try and exchange him for the boat. Cook was attacked and killed.

- The major affects of this meeting were:
 - Hawaiians were introduced to Western materials (metal, sails, clothing)
 - They understood a larger world existed and their stories of life may not be true.
 - They were given weapons and Kamehameha was able to unify the islands.
 - Hawaii was put on all maps as an important place to stop and re-supply.
 - Hawaiians economy completely changes from subsisting on what they had to trade system based on the desire of items to make life easier and more comfortable.

Student Note Taking Sheet on Explorers

- Before the Explorers arrived Hawaii was a place that was based on _____
_____ (you ate what you grew or caught and you traded
equally for the things you need.)
- First European explorer to find the Hawaiian Islands was _____.
- On his third voyage to the Pacific he was in charge of two boats the Resolution and the Discovery and he was seeking the following
 - _____ from England above the North American continent.
 - Go North by where he thought the mystical islands might lie that he
_____.
- When he found the Islands he named them after his biggest supporter James Montague the Earl of Sandwich. And Hawaii became known to the entire world as the
_____.
- While in Hawaii he came during the festival of _____ and was mistaken as the
_____ himself.
- He was treated like a God and given most of the Hawaiians _____
_____.
- Cook left the islands peacefully but ran into a storm and broke the mast on the Resolution. He had to return to Hawaii for _____.
- Cook returned during the festival of _____ and the people were upset because they thought he was going to ask for more food.
- Some Hawaiians stole one of Cook's rowboats for the _____ that held it together and Cook and some of his went ashore to take _____
_____ hostage to try and exchange him for the boat. Cook was _____.
- The major affects of this meeting were:
 - Hawaiians were introduced to _____
 - They understood _____ and their stories of life may not be true.
 - They were _____ and Kamehameha was able to _____ islands.
 - Hawaii was _____ as an important place to stop and re-supply.
 - Hawaiians economy completely changes from _____ on what they had to _____ based on the desire of items to make life easier and more comfortable.

Overhead Notes on Whaling

- Whalers came to Hawaii not for the Whales but to get supplies for their ships, get more people to work on their boats and vacation.
- The Whalers were the basis of a new trade based economy. The Whaling ships would trade for supplies using money and goods purchased in other parts of the world.
- Stores and places where the whalers could relax opened as more and more whalers came to the islands.
- The Whalers were not the nicest people and often caused fighting in the streets between the local Hawaiians and the whalers from the ships.
- The Whalers would often be intoxicated and rude toward the people of Hawaii.
- The Whalers brought disease with them and these new diseases caused the population of

native Hawaiians to drop from 1,000,000 to only 40,000 in less than 100 years.

- The Whalers would recruit the strong young Hawaiian men that were tempted by the money and adventure.
- This new economy changed the islands from subsistence (living off the land) to a trade and money based economy. The Hawaiians struggled in this type of economy because they did not own land or stores and had very little to trade. So the control of the economy and the future of Hawaii was being given over to the foreigners that set up their businesses in Hawaii.

Overhead Notes on Whaling

- Whalers came to Hawaii not for the _____ but to get supplies for their ships, get _____ and vacation.
- The Whalers were the beginning of a new _____ economy. The Whaling ships would trade for _____ using money and goods purchased in other parts of the world.
- _____ and places where the whalers could relax opened as more and more whalers came to the islands.
- The Whalers were not _____ and often caused fighting in the streets between the local Hawaiians and the whalers from the ships.
- The Whalers would often be _____ and rude toward the people of Hawaii.
- The Whalers brought _____ with them and these new diseases caused the population of native Hawaiians to drop from _____ to only 40,000 in less than _____ years.
- The Whalers would recruit the strong young Hawaiian men that were tempted by the _____ and adventure.
- This new economy changed the islands from _____ (living off the land) to a trade and money based economy. The Hawaiians struggled in this type of economy because they did not own _____ or _____ and had very little to trade. So the control of the economy and the future of Hawaii was being given over to the _____ that set up their _____ in Hawaii.

- **Fur Trade:**

- No desire for fur existed in Europe for fur but they still wanted tea and other goods from Asia and they wanted furs in Asia so they began to trade directly with Asia.
- Before 1791 all British by 1810 Almost all American ships stopped at the Hawaiian Islands for supplies, men, fruits and veggies, fix ships, vacation so people would enlist for longer if they knew they would stop here.
- Hawaiians would trade salt, food, water, and firewood for iron, nails, and eventually some older weapons

- **Sandalwood Trade:**

- Not sure how the traders found out about it, perhaps they smelled it in the Hawaiian's cooking fires.
- The main market for sandalwood was in china. It was worth so much that

Kamehameha named it a royal monopoly. Meaning he declared ownership of all the sandalwood on all of the Islands and it was Kapu for anyone else to trade, sell, or harvest it.

- Kamehameha would get local Chiefs to trade in his name and he would take a large portion of the profit.
- Villages would be deserted because everyone was out collecting this valuable wood. The effect of this labor was that it weakened people so they could not do normal jobs so people began to starve. Kamehameha ordered the commoners to stop and he put a KAPU on the young trees because he wanted to make sure he would always have a supply. If you chop down the baby trees they never grow up to make new baby trees.
- Sandal wood began to be traded for items that were impossible to have in the time before the traders: blankets, cotton, silks,

turpentine, hardwood, muskets and powder, alcohol, and rice.

- After death Kamehameha II was in charge of the sandalwood and he left it to the chiefs of each of the islands and they harvested (chopped down) the trees until no more existed.
- Summary: Changed for an economy of subsistence and balance to an economy based on trade. New foods and drinks were added to the diet. New items were added to needed supplies. New weapons were introduced. Money was introduced in 1825. Mango trees were imported in 1824. Many foreigners made homes on Hawaii and increased the island trade and made settlements.

Student Note Taking Sheet on Trade

- **Fur Trade:**

- No desire for fur existed in Europe for fur but they still _____ and they wanted furs in Asia so they began to trade directly with Asia.
- Before 1791 all British by 1810 almost all American ships stopped _____ for supplies, _____, _____, _____ so people would enlist for longer if they knew they would stop here.
- Hawaiians would trade salt, food, water, and firewood for _____, _____ and eventually some older _____.

- **Sandalwood Trade:**

- Not sure how the traders found out about it, perhaps they _____ it in the Hawaiian's cooking fires.
- The main market for sandalwood was in _____. It was worth so much that Kamehameha named it a royal _____. Meaning he declared ownership of all the sandalwood on all of the Islands and it was _____ for anyone else to trade, sell, or harvest it.
- Kamehameha would get local Chiefs to trade in his name and he would take a _____ of the profit.
- Villages would be _____ because everyone was out collecting this valuable wood. The effect of this labor was that it weakened people so they could not do normal jobs so people began to _____. Kamehameha ordered the commoners to stop and he put a KAPU on the _____ because he wanted to make sure he would always have a supply. If you chop down the baby trees they never grow up to make new baby trees.
- Sandal wood began to be traded for items that were impossible to have in the time before the traders: _____, _____, _____ turpentine, hardwood, _____ and powder, _____, and _____.
- After death Kamehameha II was in charge of the sandalwood and he left it to the chiefs of each of the islands and they harvested (chopped down) the trees until no more _____.
- Summary: Changed for an economy of _____ (live off the land) and balance to an economy based on _____. New foods and drinks were added to the diet. New items were added to needed supplies. New _____ were introduced. Money was introduced in 1825. Mango trees were imported in 1824. Many _____ made homes on Hawaii and increased the _____ and made settlements.

- Ka`ahumanu the favorite wife of Kamehameha was advised to do away with the Kapu system after the death of Kamehameha.
- Soon Liholiho was crowned as the new king. At the end of the ceremony Ka`ahumanu proposed the idea of ending the Kapu system to the young Ali`i and he said he would not agree.
- In defiance Ka`ahumanu ate with the men a very sacred Kapu. Liholiho did not object and would not punish them but he would not eat with them. This was the beginning of the end of the Kapu system.
- Many of Hawaiian Ali`i began to convert to Christianity and Liholiho finally decided to sit down to a feast with both men and women.

- When the people saw that no punishment was given they rejoiced in the end of the dreaded Kapu.
- People began to burn Heiau (sacred temples) and images of the Gods. This event left the people Godless and without the Kapu system to keep order. This lack of gods and morals left the door open for the missionaries and their desire to convert the native people to Christianity.
- The Missionaries were given the assignments of building houses, schools churches, learning the Hawaiian language and converting it into writing. Creating a bible in the Hawaiian language and teaching the Hawaiian people to read and write so they could read and understand the bible. The main reason for all of

these tasks was to lead the Hawaiians away from their old religion.

- The Missionaries decided that the best way to convert the Hawaiians was to first convert their leaders—beginning with the wives of the Ali'i.
- Ka`ahumanu was one of the first people converted to the protestant faith. After the high ranking women were converted they taught their children the same faith. These children would be the future leaders of the Hawaiian Islands and would change the religion of Hawaii to Christianity.

Note Taking Sheet on Missionaries

- Ka`ahumanu the favorite wife of Kamehameha was advised to do away with the _____ after the death of _____.
- Soon Liholiho was crowned as the new king. At the end of the ceremony Ka`ahumanu _____ to the young Ali'i and he said he would not agree.
- In defiance Ka`ahumanu _____ . Liholiho did not object and would not punish them but he would not eat with them. This was the _____.
- Many of Hawaiian Ali'i began to convert _____ and Liholiho finally decided to sit down to a feast with _____.
- When the people saw that no punishment was given they _____.
- People began to burn _____. This event left the people Godless _____ keep order. The lack of gods and morals left the door open for the missionaries to _____.
- The Missionaries were given the assignments of building _____. Creating a _____ and teaching the Hawaiian people to _____ so they could read and understand the bible. The main reason for all of these tasks was to lead the Hawaiians away from _____.
- The Missionaries decided that the best way to convert the Hawaiians was to first _____—beginning with the _____ of the Ali'i.
- Ka`ahumanu was one of the _____ converted to the protestant faith. After the high ranking women were converted they _____ same faith. These children would be the future leaders of the Hawaiian Islands and would change the religion of Hawaii to _____.