

## APPENDIX A

### HISTORICAL EVENTS

A brief overview of the history of Hawai'i prior to 1880 is included to document the rapid changes contact with the Western world brought and the growing involvement of Hawai'i in international events. Of particular note are the growth of commercial sugar agriculture and the competing political and social influences upon the Hawaiian monarchs.

- 300-750 Polynesians from Marquesas islands or Tahiti settle in the Hawaiian islands.
- 1778 British Captain James Cook arrives in Hawai'i
- 1782 First trading ships from Europe begin to arrive.
- 1810 King Kamehameha I unites the Hawaiian archipelago under his rule (with the aid of Western weapons).
- 1819 With death of Kamehameha I in May, his son Liholiho becomes Kamehameha II. In June, Hawaiian system of religious beliefs, or kapu, is abolished.
- 1820 First American Protestant missionaries arrive from New England.
- 1824 Kamehameha II, Liholiho dies of measles in London
- 1833 Kamehameha III assumes absolute power of king.
- 1835 First commercial production of sugar cane begins; sugar takes on ever-increasing economic importance, requiring a large plantation labor population that cannot be provided by the native population, seriously depleted by introduced diseases.
- 1836 First English-language newspaper, the Sandwich Island Gazette, is published in Honolulu.
- 1840 First Constitution enacted by Kamehameha III.
- 1842 Kingdom of Hawai'i is recognized by the United States.
- 1843 British Navy seizes Hawai'i for Great Britain, then restores the Kingdom five months later.
- 1845 First legislature opens under new constitution.
- 1848 The Māhele (land division) allows the first private ownership of land.
- 1850 Honolulu declared the capital city of Hawai'i.  
Hawaiian legislature authorizes the establishment of the contract labor system for sugar plantations.
- 1852 First Chinese laborers for sugar plantations arrive.
- 1853 Petition to king for annexation to U.S. sponsored by mostly commercial interests. American businessmen, including sugar planters, begin to seek annexation to obtain advantages of a sugar market free of tariff duties. Issues of political control between Hawaiian royalty and Americans begin to cause conflict.
- 1860 First inter-island steamer service begins between Honolulu and San Francisco, and Honolulu and Australia.
- 1863 Death of Kamehameha IV.
- 1864 New constitution is decreed.
- 1866 The American Civil War increases demand for Hawaiian sugar.
- 1868 First Japanese contract laborers arrive.
- 1873 Father Damien begins to work with leprosy patients at Kalaupapa.

- 1874 Election of Hon. David Kalākaua as King of Hawaii by a special session of the Legislature.
- 1875 Hawai'i and the US sign a reciprocity treaty, removing US tariffs on Hawaiian sugar and other products. A growing sugar industry is the impetus for important foreign workers and stimulating the development of ethnic newspapers.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL NEWS IN THE 1880-1910 TIME FRAME

- 1880 King Kalākaua revives the hula.  
Norwegian laborers arrive, and hold one of the earliest plantation strikes.
- 1881 King Kalākaua travels around the world.
- 1882 Iolani Palace completed.
- 1883 Coronation of King Kalākaua.  
First official Hawaiian paper money is printed.
- 1884 First Japanese immigrants arrive.
- 1885 First successful commercial planting of pineapple on O'ahu.
- 1887 "Bayonet Constitution" which removes monarch's power is forced on King Kalākaua.  
The US Senate amends the Reciprocity Treaty, giving the US exclusive right to establish a coaling station in Pearl Harbor.
- 1889 Robert Wilcox's uprising fails to overturn Bayonet Constitution.  
Father Damien dies of Hansen's disease.
- 1890 Electricity is introduced generally.
- 1891 King Kalākaua dies in San Francisco; Lydia Kamaka'eha becomes Queen Lili'uokalani, the last Hawaiian monarch.
- 1893 Queen Lili'uokalani announces she will present a new constitution that will restore Hawaiian rights. Queen Lili'uokalani is deposed by American businessmen with support of United States Marines  
The Kingdom of Hawai'i is ended, a "Provisional Government" is established under Sanford B. Dole as president.
- 1894 The US Senate fails to act on a treaty of annexation. The Republic of Hawai'i is declared, with Sanford B. Dole as president.
- 1895 An attempt by Royalists to restore the Queen fails. She is arrested and abdicates throne under duress. She is imprisoned in Iolani Palace.
- 1896 Lili'uokalani freed by the Government of the Republic.
- 1898 Spanish-American War begins, and Hawai'i becomes an important troop and supply base.  
President McKinley signs a joint resolution of Congress to annex Hawai'i to the US.
- 1900 The Chinatown fire, set to combat bubonic plague, destroys it and leaves 4,000 homeless.  
Hawai'i becomes a territory of the United States through the Organic Act.  
Immigration of Puerto Ricans begins.
- 1902 The Trans-Pacific cable is completed.  
Prince Kūhiō becomes Hawai'i's Republican delegate to Congress.
- 1903 Koreans begin to arrive as laborers for sugar plantations.

- 1905 The US begins military construction projects at Pearl Harbor and other areas. Koreans establish Korean Episcopal Church in Hawai'i
- 1906 James D. Dole starts the first pineapple cannery in Honolulu. The first Filipino plantation workers arrive.
- 1907 The predecessor of the University of Hawai'i begins, as the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Jack London visits Honolulu.
- 1908 The City and County of Honolulu is established.
- 1909 Japanese laborers strike against O'ahu sugar plantations. The first major plantation strike lasts three months.
- 1910 The first airplane flight in the islands is made.
- 1912 Duke Kahanamoku participates at the Olympics in Stockholm.
- 1912 Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association research station established (later called the Pineapple Research Institute).
- 1916 Newly organized in an ILA local, 1,500 Hawaiian and Japanese Longshoremen strike for higher wages and a union shop.
- 1917 Charlie Chaplin visits Hawaii .
- 1918 Pearl Harbor drydock formally opened by Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels.
- 1920 Edward, Prince of Wales, visits the Islands.
- 1920 National Parks on Hawaii and Maui established by Act of Congress.
- 1920 8,300 laborers on six O'ahu plantations on strike, representing 77% of the work force, landmark coalition strike lasts five months against the Hawaii Sugar Planters Association but the coalition broke down and the strike was lost.
- 1921 Congress passes the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act introduced by Delegate Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole (R-Haw.).
- 1922 Prince Kuhio dies, H. A. Baldwin elected to fill out Kuhio's unexpired term as delegate to Congress.