

Hawaii Betrayed: A New Look into Resistance

Introduction

Hawaii Betrayed: A New Look into Resistance is a groundbreaking exploration of the untold story of Native Hawaiian resistance to American colonialism. Through meticulous research and analysis of primary sources, this book sheds new light on the active role that Native Hawaiians played in shaping their own history.

From the moment American missionaries and businessmen set foot on Hawaiian shores, Native Hawaiians recognized the threat to their sovereignty and way of life. They fought back with courage and determination, using every means at their disposal to resist American encroachment. In 1893, a group of

American businessmen overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy in a bloodless coup. They established a provisional government and sought to annex Hawaii to the United States.

Native Hawaiians responded with a massive petition drive, gathering over 20,000 signatures in protest. They sent delegations to Washington, D.C., to lobby against annexation. They organized boycotts and protests. Their efforts ultimately failed, as the United States annexed Hawaii in 1898.

But Native Hawaiian resistance did not end there. They continued to fight for their rights and their culture. They established schools and churches to preserve their language and traditions. They fought for land rights and economic justice. And they never gave up hope that one day they would regain their sovereignty.

Hawaii Betrayed is a powerful and inspiring story of resistance and resilience. It is a testament to the strength and determination of the Native Hawaiian

people. Their story is an important reminder that the fight for justice and self-determination is never over.

This book is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand the true history of Hawaii. It is a story that will inspire and empower all who read it.

Book Description

In 1893, a group of American businessmen overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy in a bloodless coup. They established a provisional government and sought to annex Hawaii to the United States. Native Hawaiians responded with a massive petition drive, gathering over 20,000 signatures in protest. They sent delegations to Washington, D.C., to lobby against annexation. They organized boycotts and protests. Their efforts ultimately failed, as the United States annexed Hawaii in 1898.

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About the Author

Pasquale De Marco is a historian and author who has written extensively about Hawaiian history and culture. He is a passionate advocate for Native Hawaiian rights and self-determination.

Chapter 1: Resistance Rising

Birth of Resistance

Native Hawaiians have a long and proud history of resistance to foreign occupation. From the moment Captain James Cook arrived on their shores in 1778, they fought to protect their land, their culture, and their way of life.

The early decades of contact between Hawaiians and Europeans were marked by conflict. Hawaiians were determined to maintain their independence, while Europeans were eager to exploit the islands' resources and convert the natives to Christianity. In 1790, a group of Hawaiian warriors led by Kahekili II defeated a British invasion force at the Battle of Kepaniwai. This victory showed that Hawaiians were not willing to submit to foreign rule.

In the early 1800s, American missionaries began to arrive in Hawaii. They were initially welcomed by the

Hawaiian people, who were eager to learn about the new religion. However, over time, the missionaries became more and more involved in Hawaiian politics. They supported the efforts of American businessmen to exploit the islands' resources and undermine Hawaiian sovereignty.

In 1843, a group of Hawaiian chiefs led by Kekuanaoa and John Ii signed a treaty with the United States that gave the Americans exclusive rights to build a naval base at Pearl Harbor. This treaty was a major turning point in Hawaiian history. It marked the beginning of a century of American influence and control over the islands.

The treaty was deeply unpopular with many Hawaiians, who saw it as a betrayal of their trust. In 1848, a group of Hawaiian chiefs led by Queen Kaahumanu II and High Chiefess Kalama attempted to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic. The rebellion was unsuccessful, but it showed that the

Hawaiian people were still willing to fight for their independence.

The Birth of Resistance

Chapter 1: Resistance Rising

Native Roots of Rebellion

The native Hawaiian people have a long and proud history of resistance to foreign occupation. From the moment Captain Cook first arrived on their shores in 1778, Hawaiians have fought to protect their land, their culture, and their way of life.

The roots of Hawaiian resistance lie in the deep connection that the Hawaiian people have to their land. The land is not just a place to live, but it is also a source of life and identity. Hawaiians believe that they are descended from the land, and that the land is sacred.

When foreigners began to arrive in Hawaii, they brought with them new technologies and ideas that threatened Hawaiian culture and way of life. Hawaiians resisted these changes, and they fought to protect their land and their way of life.

One of the most important examples of Hawaiian resistance is the Battle of Kuamo'o. In 1819, a group of Hawaiian warriors led by Ka'ahumanu defeated an invading force of American fur traders. The Battle of Kuamo'o was a major victory for the Hawaiian people, and it helped to preserve their independence for several more years.

The Hawaiian people continued to resist foreign occupation throughout the 19th century. In 1893, a group of American businessmen overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy and established a provisional government. The provisional government sought to annex Hawaii to the United States, but the Hawaiian people resisted.

In 1898, the United States annexed Hawaii without the consent of the Hawaiian people. The annexation of Hawaii was a major blow to the Hawaiian people, but they continued to resist American rule.

The Hawaiian people have never given up hope of regaining their independence. They continue to fight for their rights and their culture. The native Hawaiian people are a proud and resilient people, and their story of resistance is an inspiration to all who believe in freedom and self-determination.

Chapter 1: Resistance Rising

Unresolved Sovereignty

The issue of sovereignty has been at the heart of the Hawaiian resistance movement since the arrival of American missionaries and businessmen in the early 19th century. Native Hawaiians have never accepted the legitimacy of the American annexation of their kingdom in 1898, and they have consistently fought to regain their independence.

One of the most important aspects of Hawaiian sovereignty is the concept of self-determination. Native Hawaiians believe that they have the right to govern themselves and to make decisions about their own future. This right was recognized by the United States in the Treaty of 1854, which stated that "his Majesty of the Hawaiian Islands shall be at liberty to appoint and receive Agents for the transaction of business with other Governments and Nations."

However, the United States has never fully respected Hawaiian sovereignty. In 1893, a group of American businessmen overthrew the Hawaiian monarchy and established a provisional government. The provisional government then asked the United States to annex Hawaii, and the United States did so in 1898.

The annexation of Hawaii was illegal under international law. The United States did not have the right to annex Hawaii without the consent of the Hawaiian people. However, the United States has never acknowledged the illegality of the annexation, and it has continued to treat Hawaii as a territory rather than a sovereign nation.

The issue of Hawaiian sovereignty remains unresolved today. Native Hawaiians continue to fight for their right to self-determination. They have filed numerous lawsuits against the United States, and they have organized protests and demonstrations. In 2016, the

United Nations adopted a resolution calling on the United States to respect Hawaiian sovereignty.

The issue of Hawaiian sovereignty is a complex one. There are no easy answers. However, it is important to remember that Native Hawaiians have the right to self-determination. They have the right to govern themselves and to make decisions about their own future. The United States must respect Hawaiian sovereignty and work with Native Hawaiians to find a just and lasting solution to this issue.

This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.

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