



# 2024 Hawai'i Topics

## Turning Points in History

By Amy Boehning and Dorie Langi



Link	Description
<b>Social Turning Points</b>	
Race    Class    Gender    Society    Organization	
<a href="#"><u>Queen Ka'ahumanu</u></a>	<b>1819</b> Ka'ahumanu Abolishes Kapu System and/ or Liholiho (gives a good overview into the abolition of the kapu. The abolition of the kapu left a religious void prior to the arrival of Protestant Missionaries) and /or Gender Roles
<a href="#"><u>Women Suffrage Rights in Hawaii</u></a>	<b>1893-1920</b> Wilhelmina Kekelaokalaninui Widemann Dowsett and the National Women's Equal Suffrage Association in Hawai'i went door to door encouraging native women to get involved with suffrage rights.
<a href="#"><u>Chinese Arrive in Hawaii</u></a>	<b>1850</b> Chinese arrived in Hawaii to help with the sandalwood industry and continue to come to work as laborers on the plantations.
<a href="#"><u>Japanese Arrive in Hawaii</u></a>	<b>1868</b> Japanese originally were barred by Japan from emigrating to Hawai'i. King Kalakaua strengthened the relationship with Japan and today Japanese represent 16% of the population.
<a href="#"><u>Portuguese Immigrants</u></a>	<b>1878</b> Portuguese sailors were the first Portuguese to arrive. Under the direction of King Kalakaua, many Portuguese immigrant families arrived to work in the sugarcane fields.
<a href="#"><u>Germans in Hawaii</u></a>	<b>1881</b> Germans in Hawaii
<a href="#"><u>Picture Brides</u></a>	<b>1886-1924</b> Picture Brides arrived in Hawaii from Japan, Okinawa ad Korea. These brides helped plantations retain the laborers who wanted to return to their home countries after only a few years of labor. It was also hoped that the brides would help reduce the amount of gambling and opium-smoking the workers did and boost the morale of the men.



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<a href="#">The Sugar Coated Diplomacy</a>	<b>1902</b> Horace Newton Allen and the Sugar Coated Diplomacy turning point that brought Koreans to Hawaii
<a href="#">Koreans Migrate to Hawaii</a>	<b>1903</b> 102 Korean men, women and children traveling on the ship S.S.Gaelic, arrived in Hawai'i on January 13, 1903 to work in the sugar plantations.
<h3>Political Turning Points</h3> <p>Laws    Leaders    Justice    Government</p>	
<a href="#">Kamehameha I Foreign Advisors</a>	<p>Kamehameha I Foreign Advisors</p> <p><b>1790</b> John Young became an important aide to Kamehameha and taught the use of muskets and cannons</p> <p><b>1790</b> Isaac Davis was one of his military advisers</p> <p><b>1793</b> Don Francisco de Paula Marin, a Spaniard well versed in Western Military weapons</p> <p><b>1804</b> Captain George Beckley was one of his military advisers</p> <p><b>1811</b> Captain Alexander Adams commanded his Sandalwood fleet</p>
<a href="#">The Battle of Nuuanu</a>	<b>May 1795</b> The Battle of Nuuanu turning point in Kamehameha I unification of the Hawaiian Islands
<a href="#">The Chinese Exclusion Act</a>	<b>1882</b> An American law which halted further importation of Chinese laborers. (Asian Hate Today)
<a href="#">The Bayonet Constitution</a>	<b>1887</b> The Bayonet Constitution turning point that reduced Hawaiian Sovereignty
<a href="#">The McKinley Tariff</a>	<b>1890</b> The Mckinley Tariff which allowed other Foreign Countries to send sugar to the US without paying duties. This became a turning point in crippling the Hawaiian sugar industry and sending Hawaii into a depression.



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<u>Gunboat Diplomacy</u>	<b>1893</b> “Gunboat diplomacy” refers to a foreign policy that relies on force or the threat of force. In Hawai'i, it refers to the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands. Came to Hawai'i to collect Ali'i Debt
<u>USS Boston Marines and Sailors</u>	<b>1893</b> USS Boston Marines and Sailors and the Bloodless Coup: a turning point in the removal of Queen Liliuokalani's yielding her authority.
<u>Prince Kuhio</u>	<b>1903-1922</b> Delegate to Congress, Ambassador for Hawai'i, 1917 prohibition bill to prohibit the traffic and manufacture of alcohol during the war (H.R. 9960, S. 3935)., 1919 Naval appropriation of \$27 million for recommended improvements and expansions to Pearl Harbor, the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act in 1921, Failed Bill-Kuhio introduced H. Res. 93 in 1917 to authorize the immigration of 30,000 Chinese laborers to work rice fields and construct government buildings in Hawai'i.
<u>The Great White Fleet-1</u> <u>The Great White Fleet-2</u>	<b>1908</b> The Great White Fleet: Under President Theodore Roosevelt it was a turning point in the US modern Navy and its worldly power.
<u>Hawaiian Homes Commission Act</u>	<b>1921</b> Passed by Congress and signed into law by President Warren Harding on July 9, 1921 (chapter 42, 42 Stat. 108), the HHCA provides for the rehabilitation of the native Hawaiian people through a government-sponsored homesteading program. Native Hawaiians are defined as individuals having at least 50 percent Hawaiian blood. (Look at how other states run their Programs)
<u>The Hawaiian Homestead Act</u>	<b>1921</b> On July 9, 1921, President Warren G. Harding signed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 as amended, an effort spearheaded by Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole and a group of advocates. A turning point in Hawaiian Homesteading
<u>Immigration Act of 1924</u>	<b>1924</b> The immigration act restricted immigrants from all countries on a quota basis. Heavily restricted Japanese from entering America.
<u>Farrington vs. Tokushige Foreign Language Schools</u>	<b>1927</b> Made it legal to teach a foreign language in Schools-the court offered further protections of after-school community language programs after attempts by education authorities to put restrictions on Japanese and Chinese heritage language programs.



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<a href="#">Pearl Harbor</a>	<b>1941</b> The bombing of Pearl Harbor killing nearly 2,500 people and causing American entry into <a href="#">World War II</a> .
<a href="#">Martial Law in Hawaii</a>	<b>1941</b> Martial Law was established after the bombing of Pearl harbor.
<a href="#">The Hawaii Territorial Guard</a>	<b>1941</b> The Hawaii Territorial Guard and protecting Hawaii after the bombing of Pearl Harbor
<a href="#">Battle of Midway</a>	<b>1942</b> Battle of Midway is often seen as the turning point of the war in the Pacific,
<a href="#">Hawaii Vets</a>	<b>1946</b> 5th RCT or Hawaiian Regiment and the Korean War
<a href="#">Statehood</a>	<b>1959</b> Hawai'i's long and hard battle to receiving Statehood. In preparation for statehood, Hawaiians voted to send the first Chinese-American, Hiram L. Fong, to the Senate and the first Japanese-American, Daniel K. Inouye, to the House of Representatives. Hiram Fong served 3 terms.
<a href="#">Rice v. Cayetano</a>	<b>1966</b> turning point for non-Hawaiians could run as candidates and vote for candidates in the OHA (Office of Hawaiian Affairs) elections.
<a href="#">Land Act Reform Act</a>	<b>1967</b> Land Act Reform Act Became a turning point that allowed Hawaii to condemn and sell public and private residential properties to lessees of those properties.
<a href="#">Abortion in Hawaii</a>	<b>1970</b> Hawaii was the first state to legalize abortion, three years before Roe v. Wade.
<a href="#">Kalama Valley Farmers protest</a>	<b>1971</b> Kalama Valley Farmers protest for Land rights. A turning point for sparking the Hawaiian Renaissance
<a href="#">Title IX</a>	<b>1972</b> Title IX Civil Rights Legislation for Women



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<a href="#">The Kahoolawe Protest</a>	<b>1976</b> Kahoolawe Protest's turning point halted the bombing and the island is used for cultural and spiritual purposes
<a href="#">Constitutional Convention</a>	<b>1978</b> Constitutional Convention was a turning point in the recognition of Native Hawaiian rights
<a href="#">1980 Interstate H3 Civil Protest Controversy</a>	<b>1980</b> Protecting Hale O Papa, a women's heiau tucked against a lush hillside in North Halawa Valley. They were influential in redirecting the H3 highway away from two heiau.
<a href="#">Wao Kele o Puna</a>	<b>1986</b> Civil Disobedience successfully returned to Native Hawaiian stewardship after a more than 20-year legal and political battle resulting from a private company's attempts to drill for geothermal energy on the land.
<b>Felix v. Waihee</b>	<b>1993</b> Turning point in the treatment of those who are handicapped, either physically or mentally, or have mental health or behavioral problems.
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Intellectual Turning Points</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Science   Inventions   Communication   Education   Technology</p>	
<a href="#">Hawaii Aquaculture</a>	Hawai'i development of ancient fishponds is considered one of the most advanced in aquaculture among polynesia.
<a href="#">First Newspaper</a>	<b>1834</b> Hawaii's First Newspapers: Missionary Teaching to Home-Rule Activism. Students can make history, too: The first newspaper printed in Hawaii was a student newspaper, Ka Lama Hawaii (The Hawaiian Luminary), produced Feb. 14, 1834 at Lahainaluna on Maui.



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<p><u>Kamehameha III established Hawaii's first public education system on October 15, 1840.</u></p>	<p><b>1840</b> This makes the Hawai'i State Department of Education the oldest school system west of the Mississippi River and the only system established by a sovereign monarch. (Also see Kamehameha II)</p>
<p><u>Alexander Cartwright</u></p>	<p><b>1845</b> Alexander Cartwright, best known for being the founding member of the New York Knickerbockers BaseBall Club, served as Honolulu's first fire chief and as a trusted advisor to Queen Emma of Hawaii. He also helped found the Honolulu Library and Reading Room, notably advocating for women to be included among the library's patrons.</p>
<p><u>Richard Armstrong</u></p>	<p><b>1848</b>, Richard Armstrong, a former missionary, became the Kingdom's Minister of Public Instruction turning point in the widespread use of English. Department of Education. <b>Also see:</b> 1990, the federal government of the United States enacted the Native American Languages Act (NALA). That encourages Native American languages.</p>
<p><u>Father Damien</u></p>	<p><b>1873</b> Father Damien efforts to help became a turning point for the lepers of Kalaupapa</p>
<p><u>1-Electric Lights</u> <u>2-Electric lights</u></p>	<p><b>1888</b> King Kalakaua and Hydroelectric Lights was the first for Hawaii and how it was powered was a first for most of the world.</p>
<p><u>Maunakea</u></p>	<p><b>1892</b> The first scientific astronomical and geophysical studies were made on Maunakea by Mr. E. D. Preston, Mr. W. E. Wall, and Professor W. D. Alexander.</p>
<p><u>Waiāhole Ditch</u></p>	<p><b>1897</b> Windward Oahu water was diverted to agriculture on the Leeward side. An innovation to support agriculture.</p>
<p><u>Ginaca Machine</u></p>	<p><b>1911</b> Henry Ginaca invented the Ginaca Pineapple Machine to cut cylinders out of pineapples, core them and remove that fruit which remains on the inside of the shells.</p>
<p><u>Alice Augusta Ball</u></p>	<p><b>1920</b> Alice Augusta Ball developed an injectable form of chaulmoogra oil, which was used for 20 years to treat Hansen's disease, also known as <b>leprosy</b>.</p>



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<a href="#"><u>Robert Thomas Aitken</u></a>	<b>1920</b> Robert Thomas Aitken was an American anthropologist known for his work in Oceania while at the Bishop Museum.
<a href="#"><u>Otto Degener</u></a>	<b>1932</b> Otto Degener was a botanist and conservationist who specialized in identifying plants of the Hawaiian Islands.
<a href="#"><u>Alohanet</u></a>	<b>1971</b> Alohanet was a pioneering computer networking system developed at the University of Hawaii.
<a href="#"><u>Ancient Hawaiian Navigation and Astronomy</u></a>	<b>1980</b> Ancient Hawaiian navigation and Astronomy and its rebirth with Nainoa Thompson
<a href="#"><u>Bamboo Ridge Press</u></a>	<b>1978</b> Bamboo Ridge Press: A turning point for Hawai'i's local authors to publish their literature.
<a href="#"><u>'Aha Pūnana Leo Hawaiian language Immersion</u></a>	<b>1984</b> The establishment of Pūnana Leo schools involved a long political struggle, including <u>boycotts</u> of the <u>public schools</u>
<a href="#"><u>Ellison Onizuka</u></a>	<b>1986</b> Ellison Onizuka was the first astronaut of asian descent.
<b>Cultural Turning Points</b>	
Religion    Art    Music    Language    Traditions    Customs	
<a href="#"><u>Kamehameha II allowed the missionaries to stay.</u></a>	<b>1820</b> Kamehameha II (Liholiho), with his royal council, allowed the missionaries to stay. <b>1822</b> He established schools to teach a new form of 'ōlelo Hawai'i.
<a href="#"><u>Christian Missionaries</u></a>	<b>1820</b> Christian Missionaries converted Hawaiian people to the Christian faith, developed the written form of Hawaiian, discouraged many Hawaiian cultural practices, introduced their Western practices, and encouraged the spread of English.



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<p><u>Catholic Church</u></p>	<p><b>1827</b> Alexis Bachelot was a Catholic priest best known for his role with the first permanent Catholic mission to the Kingdom of Hawaii. Kamehameha III's government was hostile towards Catholic missionaries</p>
<p><u>The Royal Hawaiian Band</u></p>	<p><b>1836</b> The Royal Hawaiian Band created by Kamehameha III has entertained audiences from around the world. Hawaii's King Kamehameha V asked the Kaiser of Prussia to send a music teacher for the Royal Hawaiian Band. Henry Berger, a Prussian military band leader, arrived and led the group for 43 years. He was later considered the father of Hawaiian music.</p>
<p><u>LDS Church</u></p>	<p><b>1850</b> The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) was established in the Hawaiian Islands in 1850, 11 years after the Edict of Toleration was decreed by Kamehameha III, giving the underground Hawaii Catholic Church the right to worship, and at the same time allowing other faith traditions to begin establishing themselves.</p>
<p><u>Hawaii's Baseball History</u></p>	<p><b>1850</b> "Baseball's history in Hawaii dates from the 1850s, when Alexander Cartwright, one of the men responsible for the invention of the game, brought it with him when he relocated to the islands.</p>
<p><u>James Auld and Alexander Adams</u></p>	<p><b>1862</b> newspaperman, James Auld, who was responsible for the Kuokoa 1/1/1862 color image of the Hawaiian Flag was the son of Andrew Auld, who arrived from Scotland in 1816. And that this Andrew Auld was apparently dear friends with none other than fellow Scot, Capt. Alexander Adams, who captained the Kaahumanu (formerly named Forrester) for Kamehameha I. Adams is traditionally credited for designing the the Hawaiian Flag.</p>
<p><u>The Ukulele</u></p>	<p><b>1870</b> The ukulele, invented by Manuel Nunez of Portugal, turned up in the Hawaiian islands.</p>
<p><u>Hawaii and World Fairs</u>  <u>2. 1867 to 1893</u>  <u>3. 1964-1965 New York</u></p>	<p><b>1885</b> Hawai'i takes an expedition to the World's Fair, The purpose was to encourage international trade, and to cultivate respect among foreign nations.</p>





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<p><a href="#"><u>The Steel Guitar</u></a></p>	<p><b>1889</b> Joseph Kekuku from Laie, Oahu invents the steel guitar. Steel guitar becomes incredibly popular with country music and is still heard today.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Georgia O Keeffe's art</u></a></p>	<p><b>1920</b> Georgia O Keeffe's art A turning point in the way of painting nature</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Hawaii's Music</u></a></p>	<p><b>1920-2020</b> Hawaii's Music and its many turning points (hapa haole, swing, Hawaiian jazz, steel guitar, falsetto voices, influence of Puerto Rican and African and Latin rhythms, rock and roll, pop culture, slack key, linked with chant, soft rock, Jawaiian)</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>SPAM</u></a></p>	<p><b>1940</b> WWII served SPAM as a ration and wartime delicacy. The introduction of this can food to native populations became a turning point as part of the culture of Hawaii.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Duke Kahanamoku Article Two</u></a></p>	<p><b>1960</b> official Ambassador of Aloha That helped with the development of Tourist in Hawai'i, (<b>1912, 1920, 1924</b>) Olympic medalist, Surfer, Advocate for Save Our Surf's opposition to a shoreline development,</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>History of the Merrie Monarch Festival</u></a></p>	<p><b>1963</b> The Merrie Monarch Festival honors King Kalakaua, the Merry Monarch for reestablishing the hula and chanting, Hawaiian cultural traditions removed after the missionaries arrived in Hawaii.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Polynesian Voyaging Society Nainoa Thompson</u></a></p>	<p><b>1973</b> They built a performance-accurate voyaging canoe, the <i>Hokule'a</i>, and set about relearning non-instrument navigation. The projects involved delving into Hawaiian voyaging knowledge passed down through chants as well as drawing on the expertise of other groups and individuals throughout the South Pacific. Also see Nainoa Thompson.</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>Film Production</u></a></p>	<p><b>1978</b> Film Production: A turning point for Hawaii's economy.l</p>
<p><a href="#"><u>1986 Hawaiian Language Immersion Program</u></a></p>	<p><b>1986</b> The State Constitution was amended in 1978 to include Article X, Section 4 which mandated that the State promote "the study of Hawaiian culture, history and language" by providing a Hawaiian education program. The Hawai'i Dept of education started the Hawaiian Immersion program in 1986</p>



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<p><u>Ka Pa'akai O Ka 'Āina v. Land Use Commission</u></p>	<p><b>2000-</b> the Hawai'i Supreme Court provided an analytical framework “to effectuate the State’s obligation to protect native Hawaiian customary and traditional practices while reasonably accommodating competing private [property] interests.</p>
<h3 style="margin: 0;">Economical Turning Points</h3> <p style="margin: 0;">Business   Labor   Production   Trade</p>	
<p><u>Introduction of Wild Cattle</u></p>	<p>In <b>1793</b> and in <b>1794</b> Captain George Vancouver gave four bulls and eight cows to King Kamehameha I. Kamehameha placed a <i>kapu</i> (Hawaiian taboo), which was not lifted until 1830, on the hunting of the feral cattle . As a consequence by 1846 25,000 cattle were roaming the countryside in addition to 10,000 semi-domesticated cattle.<sup>[4]</sup> The huge herds were destroying crops and sometimes even killing people so hunting was begun to reduce numbers of animals.<sup>[4]</sup></p>
<p><u>Sandalwood Trade</u></p>	<p><b>1811</b> An agreement between Boston ship captains and Kamehameha I established a monopoly on sandalwood exports with Kamehameha I receiving 25% of the profits.</p>
<p><u>Pineapple</u></p>	<p><b>1813</b> Pineapple-Spanish sailor Don Francisco de Paula Marin, who arrived in the Islands in the early 1790s. In addition to serving as an interpreter for King Kamehameha I, Marin had a reputation for being an ace horticulturalist credited with introducing citrus and mangoes to the island nation. He does, however, provide us with the first written record of this fruit in the New World, the simple January 1813 diary entry: “This day I planted pineapples and an orange tree.”</p>
<p><u>Parker Ranch</u></p>	<p><b>1816</b> John Palmer Parker married Chiefess Kipikane, granddaughter of King Kamehameha I. They started with two acres of land on the slopes of Mauna Kea, they built the homestead “Mana Hale,” They helped control the wild cattle that were devastating the Hawaiian forest. Today, Parker Ranch remains an important part of the community as it serves Hawaii with its Health and Education needs. Also see Introduction of wild cattle and Paniolo.</p>



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<u>Captain Alexander Adams</u>	<b>1817</b> Opened the Hawaiian port with China for the sandalwood trade and the establishment of Port charges in Hawai'i.
<u>Whaling</u>	<b>1820</b> Whaling, Lahaina and Honolulu a turning point for Kamehameha III to pay off National debt that had accumulated in earlier years
<u>The Big 5</u>	<b>1826</b> Hawaii's Big 5 were the largest companies that dominated Hawaii until the 1970's
<u>The Paniolo</u>	<b>1832</b> Kamehameha III invited vaqueros from California, then part of Mexico, to train native Hawaiians in managing the wild livestock, which led to the development of Hawaiian cowboys - paniolos.
<u>CLEAR Labor History</u>	<b>1835 to present Day</b> History of labor, unions and plantation life in Hawaii
<u>Hawaii Coffee History</u>	<b>1836</b> The first commercial coffee crop was grown at Koloa Kauai. In the 1980's when sugar production was declining, coffee became an important crop.
<u>Charles Reed Bishop</u>	<b>1846</b> Charles Reed Bishop was born in Glen Falls, New York on January 22, 1822 and Died in San Francisco, California in 1915. He traveled to Hawaii in 1846 and married Bernice Pauahi, the founder of Kamehameha Schools in 1850. He founded the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum and founded the first successful bank, Bishop and Co, which is now called First Hawaiian Bank. He served five of Hawaii's Monarchy. He donated funds for the building of several buildings at Punahou School and Kamehameha School for Boys.
<u>Castle and Cooke</u>	<b>1851</b> "Formed in 1851 by Samuel Northrup Castle and Amos Starr Cooke, Castle & Cooke began as a Hawai'i merchant partnership and has transformed into a diverse family of world-renowned companies." Today, this company has developed commercial and residential communities throughout Hawaii



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<u>Sugar</u>	<b>1854</b> Sugar introduced in Hawaii
<u>Bishop and Co. (First Hawaiian Bank)</u>	<b>1858</b> local businessmen, Charles R. Bishop and William A. Aldrich, recognized this need and opened Bishop & Co.—a banking partnership under the laws of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Their headquarters was located in a small, corner office in a building near Honolulu's waterfront which still stands today. The deposits at the end of the first business day were \$4,784.25.
<u><a href="#">Benjamin Franklin Dillingham</a></u>	<b>1864</b> Benjamin Franklin Dillingham was born in Cape Cod, Massachusetts on August 4, 1844 and died in Honolulu, Hawaii on April 7, 1918. He traveled to Hawaii at the age of 20 and became an Industrialist who founded Oahu Railway and Land Company. The OR&L, served as the only mode of transportation to many parts of Oahu, transported freight and passengers for more than 60 years.
<u>Reciprocity Treaty of 1875</u>	<b>1875</b> The Treaty of reciprocity between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom was a free trade agreement signed and ratified in 1875 that is generally known as the.  The treaty gave free access to the United States market for sugar and other products grown in the Kingdom of Hawaii starting in September 1876.
<u>McKinley Tariff</u>	<b>1890</b> The McKinley Tariff had a dramatic effect on Hawaii. It raised rates for foreign sugar and effected Hawai'i's sugar growers.
<u>James Dole and the Hawaiian Pineapple Company</u>	<b>1899</b> James Dole and the Hawaiian Pineapple Company. He started with 64 acres on Oahu. in 1907 he developed the first cannery and packing plant in Wahiawa. In 1913, he invested in the Ginaca machine that could peel and core 35 pineapples a minute.
<u>Pablo Manlapit</u>	<b>1920's</b> Pablo Manlapit was a lawyer that was the spokesman for the Filipino Labor Movement in Hawai'i. He led many strikes including the Oahu Sugar Strike, Hanapepe Massacre to improve conditions for the plantation workers in Hawai'i. (Social Discrimination, Salary increases, 8 hour work days, and health benefits) HE ended up Jailed and deported from Hawaii.



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<u>The Jones–Costigan Amendment</u>	<b>1934</b> Sugar Act of 1934- reduced sugar quotas for Hawai'i relative to the states caused outraged Plantation owners to call for statehood
<u>Hawaii Air Travel</u>	<b>1935</b> Pan American Airways Clipper makes first 2,270-mile trans-Pacific flight from San Francisco to Hawaii in 21.5 hours. A turning point for Hawaii tourism
<u>Koji Ariyoshi</u>	<b>1942</b> Journalist, Labor Organizer & Political Activist
<u>Kaiser Hospital</u>	<b>1958</b> Henry J Kaiser and Kaiser Ala Moana Medical Center. Dr. Sidney Garfield revolutionized American health care when he came up with the idea for prepaid medical family plan. Henry Kaiser used his idea to build 19 hospitals including Hawaii. He is also known for his cement plant at Campbell Industrial Park, resorts, TV and radio Stations, and the Hawai'i Kai development.
<u>Reef Runway</u>	<b>1977</b> Reef Runway, the world's first offshore runway, built under the 1970 Airport and Airway Development Act, was a turning point for tourism economy, a backup landing for NASA's space shuttle, reduced noise pollution, and the impact on Hawaii's coastal shores
<u>Hawaii's Retail Revolution</u>	<b>1980</b> Hawaii's Retail Revolution and its turning point on tourism
<h2 style="margin: 0;">Environmental Turning Points</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">Nature Ecology Conservation Geography Habitat Natural Resources</p>	
<u>Captain Cook</u>	<b>1778</b> Captain Cook Arrives in the Hawaiian Islands



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<u>King Kamehameha I</u>	<b>1810</b> Kamehameha 1 unites the Hawaiian Islands
<u>Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation Between the United States and the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), 1826.</u>	<b>1826</b> This was the first treaty that the Kingdom of Hawai'i signed with any foreign power. It was never ratified by Congress, although both countries acted in accordance with its articles (Look at The Jones Act impact the cost of living in Hawai'i burdened our economy)
<u>Paniolo</u>	<b>1830</b> Captain Vancouver brought the first cattle to Hawai'i and presented them as a gift to Kamehameha I. The cattle were allowed to flourish under a kapu that punished anyone who harmed or killed them. By 1830, wild bullocks posed a serious and dangerous threat to humans. Spurred also by the growing business of reprovisioning visiting ships with fresh meat and vegetables, the government under Kamehameha III and Ka'ahumanu saw the wisdom of importing the first paniolo. They hired Spanish-Mexican vaquero (cowboys) from California to hunt bullocks and train Hawaiians to rope and handle cattle. The cowboys spoke Spanish - "Espanol" which turned into "paniolo" according to one explanation of the term - and they shared their guitar playing abilities as well as roping, riding and herding skills.
<u>The Paulet Episode</u>	<b>1843</b> The Paulet Episode-Hawaii under the rule of Kamehameha III contended Maritime powers with Great Britain.
<u>The Great Māhele</u>	<b>1848</b> The Hawaiian land redistribution proposed by King Kamehameha III. Many modern court cases linked to this topic)
<u>Kuleana Act of 1850</u>	<b>1850</b> The King in Privy Council passed by the Hawai'i legislature created a system for private land ownership in seven parts
<u>Pearl Harbor</u>	<b>1875</b> Pearl Harbor was acquired from the Hawaiian Kingdom by the U.S. with the signing of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1875. Much of the harbor and surrounding lands are now a United States Navy deep-water naval base.



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<u><a href="#">Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands</a></u>	<b>1898:</b> Hawaii is annexed by the United States through the Newlands Resolution.
<u><a href="#">The Hawaiian Organic Act</a></u>	April 30, <b>1900</b> , enacted by the United States Congress to establish the Territory of Hawai'i and to provide a Constitution and government for the territory.
<u><a href="#">Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument</a></u>	<b>1903</b> The largest contiguous fully protected conservation area under the U.S. flag, and one of the largest marine conservation areas in the world.
<u><a href="#">Hawaii Forest Reserve System</a></u>	<b>1903</b> Territory Legislature established the Hawai'i Forest Reserve System to protect Hawai'i natural and cultural resources. (depletion of Sandalwood, forest over run by cattle, destroyed watersheds, deadly invaders)
<u><a href="#">Fort Shafter</a></u>	<b>1907</b> Fort Shafter Military Reservation became the first permanent U.S. military installation in Hawaii prior to WWII. It continues today to serve as Hawaii's Army headquarters. It was the site of logistical planning for many significant US military battles and operations in the Pacific.
<u><a href="#">The Ala Wai Canal-1</a></u> <u><a href="#">The Ala Wai Canal-2</a></u> <u><a href="#">The Ala Wai Canal-3</a></u>	<b>1920</b> The Ala Wai canal: A turning point in stopping streams from flowing through Waikiki. Turning point in the development of tourism to Hawaii but it destroyed vital wetlands, and tropical agriculture.
<u><a href="#">Hawaiian Homes Commission Act</a></u>	<b>1921</b> Passed by Congress and signed into law by President Warren Harding on July 9, 1921 (chapter 42, 42 Stat. 108), the HHCA provides for the rehabilitation of the native Hawaiian people through a government-sponsored homesteading program. Native Hawaiians are defined as individuals having at least 50 percent Hawaiian blood. (Look at how other states run their Programs)
<u><a href="#">1938 Kalapana Extension Act</a></u>	<b>1938</b> An Act To add certain lands on the island of Hawai'i to the Hawai'i National Park
<u><a href="#">Friendship, Commerce and Navigation</a></u>	<b>1946</b> Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation Between the United States and the Republic of China and exchanges of notes at Nanking.



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<a href="#"><u>Jean Sadako King</u></a>	<b>1950</b> Advocate for affordable housing and the environment, preserving Hawai'i's natural resources with the State Sunshine Law and the Shoreline Protection Act
<a href="#"><u>Papahānaumokuākea</u></a>	<b>2006</b> Papahānaumokuākea A turning point in the preservation of the Northwestern <b>Hawaiian</b> Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem.
<a href="#"><u>Hawai'i Diplomatic Relations</u></a>	A Guide to the United States' History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776:
<a href="#"><u>Inventory of Records</u></a>	Inventory of Records of the Foreign Office and Executive: Hawai'i State Archives
<a href="#"><u>Densho Encyclopedia</u></a>	The Densho Encyclopedia is a free and publicly accessible website that provides concise, accurate, and balanced information on many aspects of the Japanese American story during World War II.
<a href="#"><u>NHD Student Resources</u></a>	Helpful Resources Links, Women in History, Annotated Bibliography, Building a Better Union, World War I, NHD Student Videos, Quick Tips, How to Enter the Contest,
<a href="#"><u>Chronicling America</u></a>	Research newspapers from 1777 to 1963
<a href="#"><u>Ulukau</u></a>	The Hawaiian Electronic Library
<a href="#"><u>University of Hawai'i Manoa</u></a>	UH Manoa Research Centers and Institutes
<a href="#"><u>'Ulu'ulu</u></a>	The Henry Ku'ualoha Giugni Moving Image Archive of Hawai'i Papakilo Database





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<a href="#"><u>Papakilo Database</u></a>	The Papakilo Database is operated by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and contains valuable collections and Hawaiian newspapers
<a href="#"><u>Hawaiian Mission Houses Archives</u></a>	The Hawaiian Mission Houses Historic Site and Archives Honolulu, Hawai'i Contains collections and library about the Christian Missions in Hawai'i
<a href="#"><u>King Kamehameha V Judiciary History Center</u></a>	King Kamehameha V Judiciary History Center has several Collections and Exhibits
<a href="#"><u>Hawai'i Congressional Papers Collection</u></a>	Hawai'i History Day: Primary Sources from the Hawai'i Congressional Papers Collection: Home by Dawn Sueoka
<a href="#"><u>Hawai'i Online Journals and Maps Resources</u></a>	State Hawai'i Preservation contains online journals and map resources
<a href="#"><u>Public Health Issues in the United States</u></a>	<b>Listen to History.</b> The Organization of American Historians put together a collection of podcasts of Public Health Issues in the United States. <i>(Includes why the Philippines became the leading exporter of professional nurses to the United States)</i>
<a href="#"><u>Connecticut State Library</u></a>	History Day Research at CSL Loaded with United States Primary Resource sites
<a href="#"><u>Spartacus Educational</u></a>	<b>Basic World History</b> that connect to primary sources
<a href="#"><u>Fordham University</u></a>	<b>World History</b> that connects to full text primary sources
<a href="#"><u>The Avalon Project</u></a>	<b>Yale Law School</b> put together documents in Law, History and Diplomacy



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<a href="#"><u>Life Photo Archive</u></a>	<b>Life Photo Archive</b> contains millions of historic photos starting in 1750
<a href="#"><u>100 Milestone Documents</u></a>	<b>WWW.ourdocuments.gov</b> The documents chronicle United States history from 1776 to 1965.
<a href="#"><u>Europeana</u></a>	<b>World History</b> This is a great source for looking at ancient world topics
<a href="#"><u>Project Gutenberg</u></a>	<b>Project Gutenberg</b> is a library of over 60,000 free books to read
<a href="#"><u>Digital Public Library of America</u></a>	<b>Digital Public Library of America</b> contains Images, text, videos and sounds
<a href="#"><u>Newton Gresham Library</u></a>	<b>Newton Gresham Library</b> contains primary resources on United States History
<a href="#"><u>The American Presidency Project</u></a>	This database contains 144,787 Presidential and Non-Presidential Records for all United States Presidents.
<a href="#"><u>Primary Resources US History</u></a>	LoneStar College Kingwood put together a great collection of United States History Primary resources
<a href="#"><u>Internet Archive</u></a>	<b>Internet Archive</b> is a non-profit library of millions of free books, movies, software, music, websites, and more. (Wayback Machine, American Libraries, US Patents,
<a href="#"><u>State Library of Hawaii Database</u></a>	<b>State Library of Hawaii Database</b> (Students will need their library card number and pin)



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<a href="#"><u>UNUM playlist</u></a>	<b>The Debate and Diplomacy playlist</b> , designed to help teachers and students consider topics and think about the theme, includes clips from films, discussions by experts in the field, and clips from NHD students and teachers.
<a href="#"><u>Retro Report</u></a>	<b>RetroReport</b> is a non-profit journalism organization that provides viewers with short-form documentaries
<a href="#"><u>Awaiaulu</u></a>	<b>Awaiaulu</b> launched a new bilingual collection on Kīpapa Educator Resources. Awaiaulu is dedicated to developing resources and resource people that can bridge Hawaiian knowledge from the past to the present and the future.