

Dismembering Lahui” by Jonathan Kay Kamakawiwo’ole Osorio

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Introduction

In the book “Dismembering Lahui” Jonathan Osorio investigates the impacts of Western decree on the nationwide individuality of Native Hawaiians in this inspiring political, historical narration of the Kingdom of Hawaii from the start of protected government in 1840 to the Bayonet Constitution of 1887, which adequately set supporting authority in the empire in the hands of white entrepreneurs (Leung, 2009).

American businessmen were not satisfied using the Hawaiian Islands as a base for ships. At the beginning of the XIX century. they began to seek the transformation of Hawaii in a US colony. To this end, the islands began to settle as permanent residents (residents) American citizens. Some of them were merchants and others - missionaries. The last under the pretext of spreading Christianity tried to subdue the population of the islands. Already in 1818 VM Golovnin said: “The biggest part of the settled here are the white citizens of the United States.” American settlers seized the best land, tidied their hands on local commerce, mercilessly exploit the Hawaiian population. From the ranks of the first American settlers came many capitalist businessmen, whose descendants now dispose of the entire economic and political life in Hawaii and are agents of American monopolies.

The Author’s Thesis

The writer’s thesis is that between the 1820s and 1887 a political framework was put teachers that was planned to join the local Hawaiians into “and association with European and American values and ambitions” (256). Hawaiians occupied with political talk with the other, both the haole and their nobles and lord (ali’i and mo’i), on how the new political framework, in view of Western law and constitutions, was to be comprehended and what its legitimate capacity was for the promotion of the lahui. Despite the fact that the rising political

framework modified the lahui, it “failed to erase a distinct kanaka identity” and the local Hawaiians’ “identification and community with each other”.

Support of the Thesis

The writer creates a substantial state to facilitate that he is revealing a narrative (mo’oelo) which has been untold by now. The manuscript could be seen as earth shattering composition by a modern Hawaiian in two ways. primary and foremost, it is the first new translation of its liable to show up in about a large portion of a century. Second, it is the first real work of grant on this period composed by one of the new local Hawaiian antiquarians who intentionally relate to the contemporary Hawaiian sovereignty development. In the last part, the writer addresses what he considers has dependably been the focal quandary for the Hawaiian country, which is whether it should comply with the system of the American political framework or hold its political customs and think that its own specific manner (Parker, 1996).

Learning from the Book

In the beginning, there were tribes and chiefs and there were always fights for the rule and then finally after battles and fights for years the problem of rule finally resolved in 1810 under the rule of the great king Kamehameha. This was the beginning of monarchy in Hawaii and later establishment of kingship. After Kamehameha I, Kamehameha II and then III became the King of the Island and brought many changes in the monarch structure, rule and religion. Finally death of Kamehameha V as bachelor resulted in no heir to the throne and this was finally decided by the election. Lunalilo became the King and then after his death the throne was succeeded by his sister Liliuokalani . In 1893, her throne and rule was ended by the government system and then United States provincial government could not find any guilt or charges to overthrow the kingdom and then apologized. Latter in 1894 the provincial government ended and Hawaii became the Republican State. In 1896, William McKinley

won the presidential election and later, Hawaii became the territory of Hawaii and then became one of the states of the United States (Stephan, 2002).

The US government from the outset actively supported the aggressive policy of American businessmen. Already in 1820 the president of the United States appointed to the Hawaiian Islands a permanent representative “for commerce and navigation.” This government agent, working closely with representatives of the US capitalist firms and American residents of Hawaii, began to consistently pursue policies aimed at making Hawaii a colony of the United States. From 1825, the US government was to send annually to Hawaii warships “to protect American interests.”

In 1826, the American captain Gunnery Keytsbi Jones tried to force the Government of the State of Hawaii, the first unequal treaty. This treaty, however, the Hawaiian government was not approved. But as cynically write American geographers Jones and Mehnert, - “There was an agreement or not, the US position amplified from decade to decade.” The combined onslaught of American businessmen, government officials, missionaries and other US residents led to the fact that Hawaii is increasingly losing its independence.

Opening in 1848 placer gold in California and the subsequent rapid colonization of the Pacific coast of the United States, the accumulation in the hands of California businessmen major capital increased US expansion in the Pacific in general, and the Hawaiian Islands in particular. If initially the Hawaiian Islands were sent ships merchants of New England (Vol. E. From the extreme north-east of the USA), now seized the initiative of Hawaii into the hands quickly bogatevshih California entrepreneurs. Distance to Hawaii from California is less than 4 thousand. Km, and from New England (near Cape Horn or through the Strait of Magellan) exceeds 24 thousand. Kilometers. Thus the settlement of the Pacific coast as it is six times the US has brought to the Hawaiian Islands.

As a result of intensified US aggression in Hawaii authority of the king became more and more illusory. In fact, the power of the Hawaiian Islands was taken over by American agents. At the same time the US military captures and other islands in the Pacific. For example, in 1859 the American colony was declared Midway Island, which occupies an important strategic position, to the west of the main group of the Hawaiian Islands. In 1884-1887 gg. the US government is seeking from the government of the Hawaiian Islands of the US military exclusive right to use the best coves of the archipelago - a vast and branched Gulf Pearl Harbor on Oahu.

This marked the beginning of the transformation of the Hawaiian Islands in the naval base of the United States in the Pacific. Days of the formal independence of the state of Hawaii, thus, were considered. In 1893, US residents in Hawaii staged “revolt” against the local royal power, supported by landing with US warships. Under the muzzles of guns and warships using planted on the shore landings American residents forced Hawaiian queen Liliuokalani to abdicate and proclaimed “republic”. All power in this “republic” was in the hands of American agents. President of the “Republic” has become one of the old American residents, the rich man, then “Pineapple King” Dole. First step “republican” government was sending a delegation to Washington to accede Hawaii to the US.

Interesting Facts about the Book

The book is created around extremely important occasions inside the close Hawaiian reaction to those movements: the presentation of Western belief and ruling through the 1830s; the primary foundation in 1840, and neighborhood Hawaiian pleads alongside it; a reexplanation of the 1848 mahele (terrain separation); the authoritative issues concentrated around nation of the 1860s and 1870s; nearby Hawaiian impenetrability to the Bayonet Constitution; and an analysis of David Kalakaua’s horrendous frustration to carry solidarity among the legislature and the Hawaiian people. The last part is an article on the association

connecting that the past and the present position of the Hawaiian lahui and the modern Hawaiian authority development (Trask, 1999).

Notwithstanding standard composed sources, the writer utilizes authoritative records and the Hawaiian-dialect press. He gives an interpretive perusing of two nineteenth century Hawaiian essayists: David Malo and Samuel Kamakau. In his investigation of local restriction to King Kalakaua, he utilizes the talks of Joseph Namahi, George Pilipo and others to help contentions about the proceeded with quality of Hawaiian idea of, and character with, the country.

Conclusion

In conclusion, there were various changes occurred in the history of Hawaii. This resulted in the rich cultural and political history due different immigrations and changes in policies under different monarchs. Comparison and contrast of first Marquesas and second Tahitian Polynesian migration, and comparison and contrast of the policies by Kamehameha I and Lunalilo reveal similarities and differences between these monarch policies and experiences of immigrants. Therefore, comparison and contrast of these two important aspects provides the Hawaiian history in the period up to the establishment of the territory of Hawaii in 1900.

Before becoming one of the states of US, Hawaii was an independent monarch consisted of Islands. It is one of the most popular choices for the tourists due to its beautiful beaches and location. Hawaii is the most recent of the states that become part of US, it was known as the kingdom of Hawaii since 1810 to 1893. Most primitive historical evidences reveal that there were Polynesian immigrations and this resulted in the first settlements in this Island. It increased population of Hawaii. These settlements and more immigrants resulted in developing the tribal system and Chieftdoms. There were various fights and finally it led to the establishment of monarchy in this Country. Later immigration in Hawaii from China,

Japan and Korea led to more improved system. There were plantations and interracial marriages. These immigrations and monarchy continued for many years, until it became one of the Stated of America.

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