

Document Letter	Main Idea: Describe the main idea of the document.	Historical Context: What does this document tell you about the American annexation of Hawaii?
A Tyler Doctrine		
B Joint Resolution		
C Queen's Autobiography		
D Petition		

E
Political
Cartoon

F
Political
Cartoon

G
Newspaper
article

H
US investment
in Sugar

Document A: Tyler Doctrine - President John Tyler's message to congress (December 30, 1842)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

...The Hawaiian and Sandwich islands could be of great importance to the US economy...owing to their locality and to the course of the winds which prevail in this quarter of the world, the Hawaiian and Sandwich Islands are the stopping place for almost all vessels passing from continent to continent across the Pacific Ocean. This makes Hawaii a hub of trade in the Pacific. They are especially resorted to by the great number of vessels of the United States which are, engaged in the whale fishery in those seas. Finally, the sugar plantations established by American businessmen are generating profits we can not stand to lose as a nation.

Just emerging from a state of barbarism, the Government of the islands is as yet feeble, but its dispositions appear to be just and pacific, and it seems anxious to improve the condition of its people by the introduction of knowledge, of religious and moral institutions, means of education, and the arts of civilized life. Far remote from the dominions of European powers, its growth and prosperity as an independent state may yet be in a high degree useful to all whose trade is extended to those regions...

Considering, therefore, that the United States possesses so large a share of the commerce with those islands, it is deemed not unfit to make the declaration that their Government seeks, nevertheless, no peculiar advantages, no exclusive control over the Hawaiian Government, but is content with its independent existence and anxiously wishes for its security and prosperity.

Under the circumstances I recommend to Congress to provide for a moderate allowance to be made out of the US treasury to the consul (provincial gov't) of American businessmen residing there in Hawaii, so that in a government so new and a country so remote American citizens have a gov't authority to appeal to in times of need...furthermore, this will guarantee no influence or undue exertion of power by European or Asiatic nations in these islands, and suggest to the world that we have the vested interest...

Document B: Joint Resolution to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States (1898)

Whereas, the Government of the Republic of Hawaii having, in due form, signed its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to give up absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America, all rights whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States, the ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States;

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

Document C: Hawaii's Story by Hawaii's Queen by Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaii from 1891 - 1893, published 1898

- **Historical Context:** Queen LiLiuokalani took to the throne on January 29, 1891. In 1887, the United States had written a Constitution for Hawaii stripping the governing powers from the monarchy, giving the US control of the island chain. In 1893, Queen LiLiuokalani attempted to draft a new constitution restoring the powers to the monarchy. At the same time, a group of pro-native Hawaii rebels were arrested for starting a rebellion. At the same time, Queen LiLiuokalani was arrested by the United States, who suspected her as aiding the rebellion. Her autobiography was published 5 years later, after the United States had already legally annexed Hawaii.

Chapter 44 - Imprisonment - Forced Abdication

...About the 22d of January a paper was handed to me by Mr. Wilson, which, on examination, proved to be a purported act of abdication for me to sign. It had been drawn out for the men in power by their own lawyer, Mr. A. S. Hartwell, whom I had not seen until he came with others to see me sign it. The idea of abdicating never originated with me. I knew nothing at all about such a transaction until they sent to me, by the hands of Mr. Wilson, the insulting proposition written in abject terms. For myself, I would have chosen death rather than to have signed it; but it was represented to me that by my signing this paper all the persons who had been arrested, all my people now in trouble by reason of their love and loyalty towards me, would be immediately released. Think of my position, – sick, a lone woman in prison, scarcely knowing who was my friend, or who listened to my words only to betray me, without legal advice or friendly counsel, and the stream of blood ready to flow unless it was stayed by my pen.

My persecutors have stated, and at that time compelled me to state, that this paper was signed and acknowledged by me after consultation with my friends whose names appear at the foot of it as witnesses. Not the least opportunity was given to me to confer with anyone; but for the purpose of making it appear to the outside world that I was under the guidance of others, friends who had known me well in better days were brought into the place of my imprisonment, and stood around to see a signature affixed by me. ‘

...I did as they commanded. Their motive in this as in other actions was plainly to humiliate me before my people and before the world...Although it was written in the document that it was my free act and deed, circumstances prove that it was not; it had been impressed upon me that only by its execution could the lives of those dear to me, those beloved by the people of Hawaii, be saved.

Document C - Analysis Questions:

PALAPALA HOPII KUE HOHIUAINA.

I ka Man Mahaloa WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Parolomani,
a me ka Aha Senate, o Amerika Huiopuni.

ME KA MAHALO

NO KA MEA, ma waihoia aku imua o ka Aha Senate
o Amerika Huiopuni ke Kauhala no ka Huiopuni aho i ka
Hawaii me ia Amerika Huiopuni ioholo, no ka waihoia
ma kama huiopuni o Ioholani, M. H. 1897; ioholo,
o MAKAO, ma ipe no huiopuni ma ipe ma ipe, he
ipe ma ipe ma ipe no huiopuni Hawaii hoi no ka
Aha Senate o Amerika Huiopuni. Mokuopuni o
Oahu.

ME KA MAHALO, he ipe ma ipe no ka
Aha Senate o Amerika Huiopuni aho i ka Hawaii me ia
Amerika Huiopuni ioholo, no ka waihoia ma kama
huiopuni o Ioholani, M. H. 1897; ioholo, o MAKAO,
ma ipe no huiopuni ma ipe ma ipe, he ipe ma ipe
ma ipe no huiopuni Hawaii hoi no ka Aha Senate o
Amerika Huiopuni.

MAKAO, he ipe ma ipe no huiopuni Hawaii hoi no ka
Aha Senate o Amerika Huiopuni.

MAKAO, he ipe ma ipe no huiopuni Hawaii hoi no ka
Aha Senate o Amerika Huiopuni.

PETITION AGAINST ANNEXATION.

To His Excellency WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President,
and the Senate, of the United States of America

GREETING

WHEREAS, there has been submitted to the Senate of
the United States of America a Treaty for the Annexation
of the Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of
America for consideration at its regular session in Decem-
ber, A. D. 1897; therefore,
We, the undersigned native Hawaiian citizens and
residents of the District of Honolulu, Hawaii,
Island of Oahu, who are members
of the HAWAIIAN PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF THE HAWAII-
AN ISLANDS, and others who are in sympathy with the
said League, earnestly protest against the application of
the said Hawaiian Islands to the said United States of
America in any form or shape.

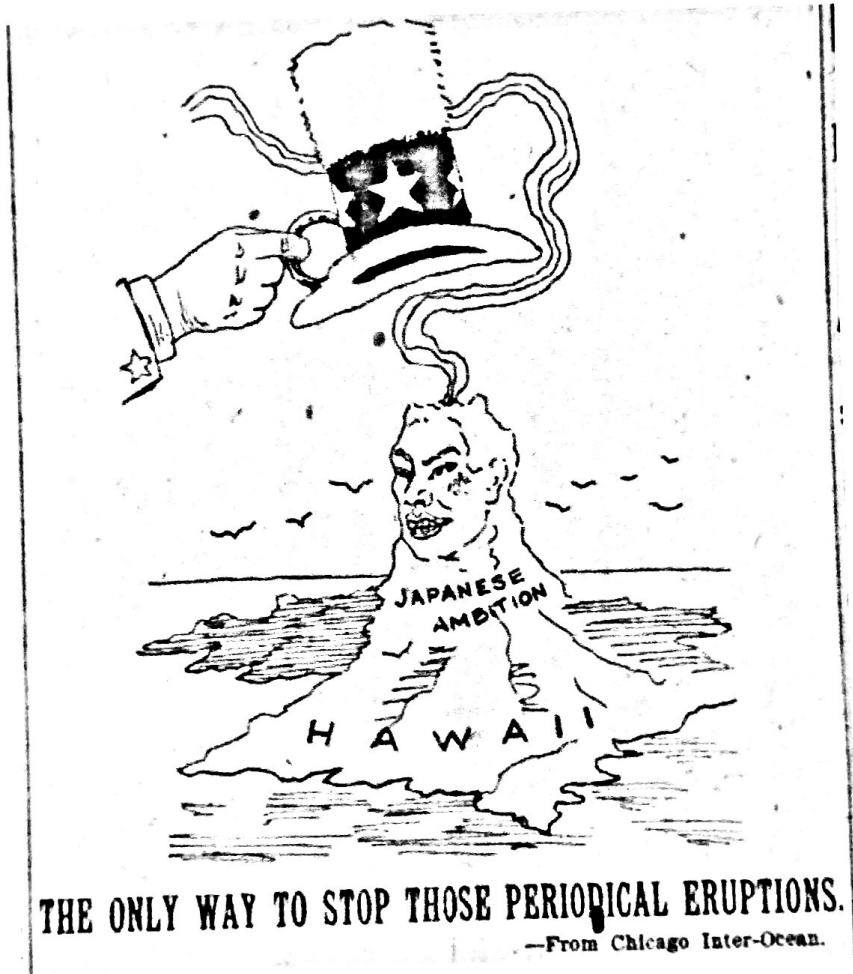
Petition Against Annexation

To his Excellency William McKinley,
President, and the Senate of the United
States of America

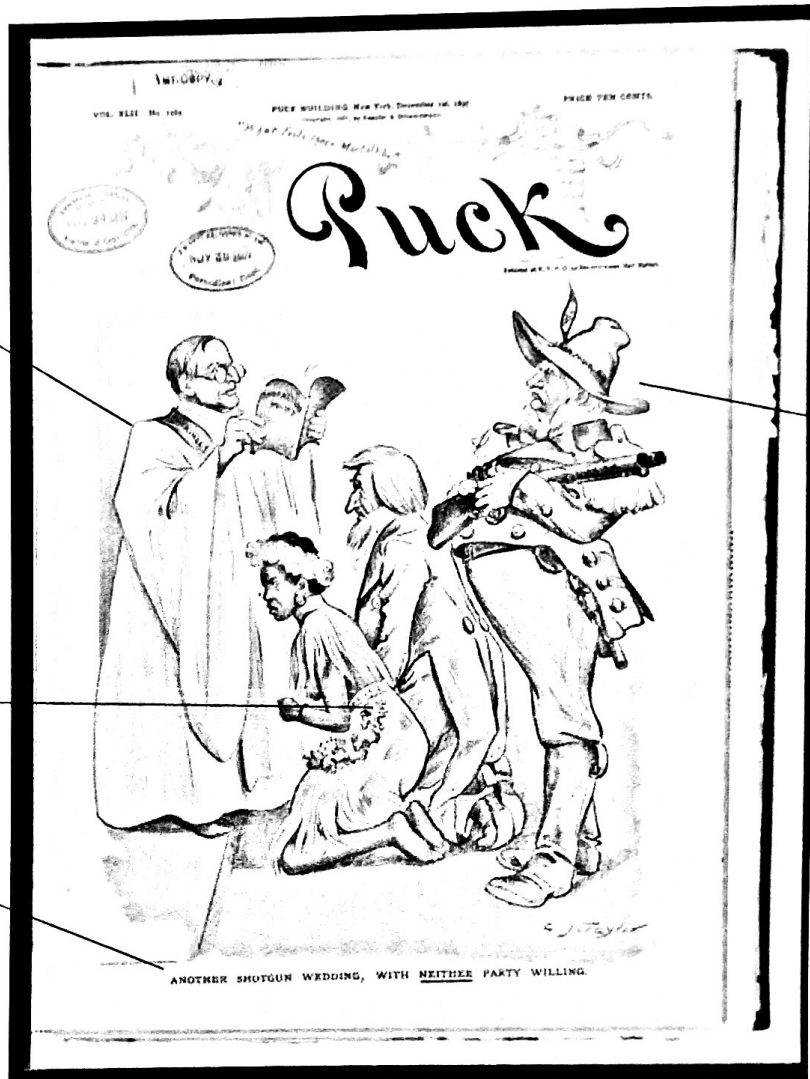
Greetings -

Whereas there has been submitted to the
Senate of the United States of America a
Treaty for the Annexation of the Hawaiian
Islands to the said United States of America
for consideration at its regular session in
December 1897; therefore
We the undersigned native Hawaiian citizens
and residents of the District of Honolulu on
the island of Oahu who are members of the
Hawaiian Patriotic League of the Hawaiian
Islands and others who are in sympathy with
the said league earnestly protest against the
annexation of the said Hawaiian islands to
the United States of America in any form or
shape.

NO.	INGA—NAME.	AGE.	NO.	INGA—NAME.	AGE.
1	Keamarii	30	26	S. B. C. Hiram	32
2	Kaulakihua	42	27	Boone	38
3	Phillip Moore	17	28	Leahua	22
4	J. H. Moore	31	29	Flaha	54
5	Keakaa	30	30	Kahaiakali	36
6	L. Moore	32	31	Solomon K.	24
7	B. L. Stephens	58	32	George K.	38
8	Kealoha Kamaea	62	33	W. K.	46
9	L. M. Kamaea	47	34	Kawika Kamaea	16
10	J. A. Kamaea	34	35	Kauhane Kamaea	26
11	J. Kamaea	28	36	Kalunola	40
12	Thomas Kamaea	19	37	R. S. Kahau	27
13	Olona Upana	34	38	Olia	28
14	J. Kamaea	23	39	M. S. Maitai	37
15	W. Kamaea	48	40	Daniel Oio	27
16	Kamaea	18	41	Ed Kolo	36
17	Kamaea	20	42	J. M. Kamaea	56
18	J. Kamaea	48	43	William Rose	22
19	Thomas Johnson	29	44	Keaka	38
20	Kealoha Kamaea	45	45	Kamaea	17
21	Papa Kamaea	48	46	Kealoha	17
22	Kamaea	32	47	James Kamaea	22
23	Joseph Kamaea	32	48	James Holost	18
24	P. J. Kamaea	60	49	Kalichimoko	15
25	Martha Kamaea	28	50	W. Kamaea	18



Document E - Analysis Questions:



Minister is wearing a sash that says "McKinley (President McKinley), book says "Annexation Policy"

Skirt labelled "Hawaii"

Caption: Another shotgun wedding with NEITHER party willing

Confederate general labeled Senator Morgan, feather says "jingo" and gun says "bluster"

(Note: Senator Morgan - John Tyler Morgan - was a general in the Confederate States army during the Civil War, later a US Senator from Alabama, pro-Hawaii annexation, had a powerful role on the Senate foreign relations committee)

Document F - Analysis Questions:

HISTORY TURNS THE PAGE ON WHICH HAWAII'S NAME IS WRITTEN LITTLE REPUBLIC OF THE PACIFIC IS OF THE PAST

Island flag comes down and Stars and Stripes are Hoisted - Ceremony made simple out of consideration for the Natives

...The flag of Hawaii is fallen. The little troubled Republic is no more. The Queen Island of the Pacific has become a subject of the United States of America. History has turned the page on which Hawaii's name is written.

I love the look of it [the US Flag] against all skies, against all winds. I love the stars upon its heavenly plains, the red that bars its stainless fields. I love its story and its significance, its history and its promise. I cannot see it floating anywhere, raised over any land without a quick, warm joy, to know its waves. But here, set above the standard of this friendly people, so gentle, so sorrowful, unwilling, the proud, new sight of it is fit to make me weep. *It is the emblem of liberty which has Hawaii in the leash.* It is the banner of freedom which deprives her of taking her own rights to be free. The taking of these smaller islands by a stronger nation was inevitable. Ours was the nearest hand. *We needed them - or at least we needed that they should go to none beside ourself.* And so we took them deliberately, imperially, as Great Britain would have taken them, and called our need - or our greed - by the fine names of military necessity and the salvation of Hawaii; and so, perhaps it is one or the other or both according to the laws of man and policy of empires.

Only there is the law of God and the traditions of a Republic. If America had gathered this little vexed land to her broad bosom as a mother "takes a troubled child, had she established here a protectorate and left Hawaii her name, her flag, her country, her identity, the History of these United States would have shown a cleaner page. If this is to be America's policy, what lessons do republics teach to kings?

Document H: Chart and Excerpt - Hawaii Sugar Production 1850 - 1900 ([original source here for data](#))

Year	Exports of sugar in pounds
1850	4,000,000 pounds
1860	7,000,000 pounds
1870	9,400,000 pounds
1880	31,800,000 pounds
1890	129,900,000 pounds
1900	289, 500,000 pounds

... the American settlement of California opened lucrative avenues of trade in the Pacific. The Civil War virtually shut down Louisiana sugar production during the 1860s, enabling Hawai'i to compete in a California market that paid elevated prices for sugar. The Pacific whaling trade collapsed after 1860, pushing Honolulu merchants into the sugar trade and leaving native Hawaiian agriculturalists without income from the cash-generating vegetable trade. About the same time, the closing of the Hawaiian mission in 1860 left the previously supported missionaries in search of new means of income... The Hawaiian government also had a significant hand in the rise of plantation centers. The decline of whaling, collapse of the native vegetable trade, and a rapidly decreasing native population left the government with huge expenditures and little source of income. In response, it applied public funds and assets toward the sugar trade in hopes of increasing Hawaii's wealth. The Board of Immigration was established in 1866 to recruit workers for plantations. The sale of government lands, especially on Maui during the early 1860s, aided development of new plantations... the 1876 reciprocity treaty between Hawaii and the United States allowed tax-free sales of Hawaiian sugar and other selected agricultural products in the United States as well as tax-free sales of most U.S. manufactured goods in Hawaii. Sugar exports from Hawaii to the United States soared after the treaty was signed...

- [Hawaiian Journal of History \(Hawai'i Turns to Sugar: The Rise of Plantation Centers, 1860—1880 - by Carol A. MacLennan](#)