

READING GUIDE

“Sovereignty In Hawai’i”

1. What are three important and connected trends and events that have contributed to the endurance and growth of the Native sovereignty movement in Hawai’i? Give examples for each.
2. What was the main impetus for political activism in this movement?
3. What are some of the strategies used to place Hawaiian sovereignty at the level of international law.
4. Ka Lahui Hawai’i is perhaps the most visible of the native initiatives for self-determination. Describe it.
5. How has the U.S. federal government responded to a growing nationalist movement in Hawai’i?
6. What are some criticisms of the *Office of Hawaiian Affairs* and the *Department of Hawaiian Homelands*?
7. Some groups argue that the Kingdom of Hawai’i still exists under foreign occupation. What evidence supports their claim?
8. While the Hawaiian nationalist movement is more closely related to the Native American movement, it utilizes some of the same strategies as the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1960’s and 70’s. What are some of the strategies utilized by early Hawaiian activists?

Glossary of Hawaiian Words

'āina – land

hula – traditional dance of Hawai’i

Kaho'olawe – uninhabited Hawaiian island, taken by the US military in 1941 for bombing practice

kanaka – person, man

kanaka maoli – Native Hawaiian

Kia 'āina - governor

kūpuna – grandparents, ancestors

lukānela - lieutenant

mele - song

Moloka'i – Name of a Hawaiian island

O'ahu –name of the most populous of the Hawaiian Islands, home of the capital city Honolulu

'ōlelo Hawai’i – Hawaiian language

oli – traditional Hawaiian chant

Onipa'a – fixed, immovable, steadfast, resolute, determined