

**Document 1: 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...

1. The US annexed Hawaii in 1898 under the Presidency of William McKinley. When was Document A written, relative to the annexation of Hawaii?
2. According to President Tyler, what are two reasons these islands could be valuable to the United States economy?
3. Why does President Tyler want to set up a provisional government in Hawaii?

**Document 2: 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.

1. According to the first paragraph of this document, did Hawaii agree to the annexation by the United States of America?
2. What happened to Hawaii's debt when the United States annexed it? Why might this be important to know?
3. Which group of people were no longer allowed to immigrate to the Hawaiian islands? Why do you think that was written as part of this resolution?

**Document 3: Hawaii's Story** by Hawaii's Queen by Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaii from 1891 - 1893, published 1898

...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.

1. What does the title of the chapter tell you about what happened to the Queen during the annexation of Hawaii?
2. Based on the excerpted primary source, why do you think the Queen signed the papers that authorized the United States to annex Hawaii?
3. Based on this document, would you say that Hawaii voluntarily was annexed by the United States, or forcibly? Why?

**Document 4: Chart and Excerpt - Hawaii Sugar Production 1850 - 1900**

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...

1. What are three things that happened in Hawaiian economic history that encouraged the growth of the sugar industry?
2. What do this chart and excerpt suggest to you about why the United States annexed Hawaii?