The History Of The Hawaiian Islands: Polynesian Expansion

Introduction:

700ce was believed to be the beginning of the Polynesian expansion as Hawaii headed towards the east of the Pacific Ocean in Polynesia the place of more then 1000's islands scattered all over the Pacific Ocean.

Hypothesis:

In the travel guide it provided useful information about the history of the Hawaiian islands and according to (Boylan D, world book online, 2019) states that Polynesians was settled in 700 C.E as they headed east on the Pacific Ocean to the Indian islands the to Tonga and son later arrived at Hawaii.

Main points:

Due to Hawaii's sustainability, many can say that Hawaii is one of the most sustainable places as it is still around today since 700 C.E when it was founded by the Marquesas.

Body paragraph1:

Point:

Polynesian expansion settled between 700 C.E and 1756 C.E as people began to settle on thousands of islands including Hawaii across the Pacific Ocean which is know as the Polynesian triangle, And was intentional due to lapita's theory.

Explain:

Polynesian expansion headed east towards Indian islands then to Tonga and soon after arrived at the Hawaiian islands, in 700 C.E and was settled by 1756 C.E therefore due to lapita's theory being the Polynesian expansion was intentional as they used the trade winds, canoes, navigation tools and way finding to direct them to each island destination. The Lapita culture where the people of the Pacific Ocean that expand the islands on the Pacific they were like human navigators as they would find islands separated from other islands which happened from around 1600 B.C.E – 500 B.C.E. according to (obsidian soul, lapita culture, 2019).

Evidence:

In the article (Dr Karl, abc science, 2014) clearly indicates that the Polynesian expansion was intentional as it states that they used the trade winds, navigation tools and canoes intentionally to island-hop from island to island as they were slightly less advance with technology and

comprimised with what they had. Which benefited there migration as they took advantage of what they had and put it to its full use.

Link:

Therefore in these articles it indicates that Hawaii and the Polynesian expansion was intentional for example they intentionally used trade winds, navigation tools and canoes as a way of travelling meaning that the expansion in Pacific Ocean was intentional.

Body paragraph 2:

Point:

The Hawaiian’s were very sustainable as they would never waste foods, crops or water as they were a renewable culture as they created the Li’o Kalo irrigation system.

Explain:

The Li’o Kalo irrigation system was made of materials such as branches which irrigated crops and efficient water use throughout Hawaii’s society. The Hawaiian’s would make very specific rules with protecting there water, conversing fish and developing sustainability in the Hawaiian’s culture (Lian, f 2015). They used this irrigation system for having a sustainable society and clean water and food crops such as sugar cane and pineapple which are the most popular crops to grow.

Evidence:

This proves that in the article above it thourly suggests that the Hawaiian culture was a sustainable community as they used materials such as the Li’o Kalo irrigation system to keep water clean and to save water and also to harvest crops such as sugar cane and pineapple ect.

Link:

Therefore hawaii is a sustainable island due to it’s renewable and sustainable resources throughout there cultural society used to create a functional society proving that the Hawaiian’s are a sustainable culture.

Body paragraph 3:

Point:

Hawaii is a land filled with cultural features which is expressed by many things, there land is also very traditional with annual traditions throughout each year.

Explain:

Hawaii’s cultural features were a very regular tradition there cultural features were things such

as different languages, music, arts, theatre, dance, film, cuisine and multitude festivals these cultural traditions were mainly based around the spirit of aloha (Arizona, Hawaiin culture, 2019), Hawaii’s most popular traditions were the aloha Festivals, hula festivals and celebrating the prince Kuhio's day on March 26th (bautup, 2019).

Evidence:

The information above suggests that Hawaii is a very cultural society and loves traditions quite often, this is and clear indication of there traditions throughout there cultural being mostly festivals were there preferred tradition and also celebrates.

Link:

Therefore the information above suggests that Hawaii is in fact a land of cultural traditions and cultural features, which is demonstrated throughout there daily schedule.

Conclusion:

In conclusion of Polynesian expansion, Hawaiian culture and Polynesian traditions/ cultural features, information above suggests that the Polynesian society is an all round advanced society in many ways of which Polynesian is sustainable with many resources made and was intentional proven in lapitas theory proven wrong.