

D
IN
V
E
R
S
I
T

UNITY

Hawaii

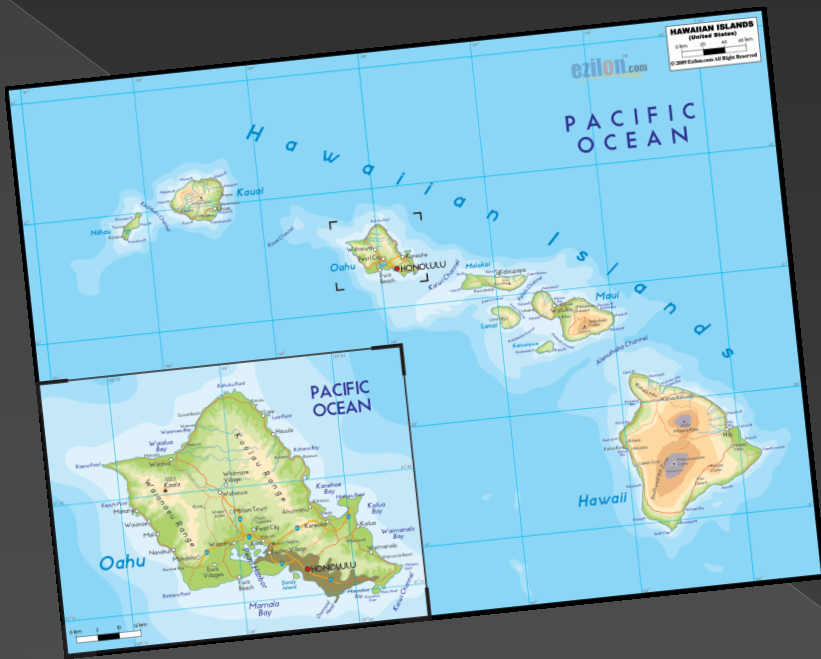
Hawaii is the 50th and most recent U.S. state to join the United States, having joined the Union on August 21, 1959. It is the only U.S. state located in Oceania and the only one made up entirely of islands. It is the northernmost island group in Polynesia, occupying most of an archipelago in the central Pacific Ocean.

Hawaii's diverse natural scenery, warm tropical climate, abundance of public beaches, oceanic surroundings, and active volcanoes make it a popular destination for tourists, (wind) surfers, biologists, and volcanologists alike. Due to its mid-Pacific location, Hawaii has many North American and Asian influences along with its own vibrant native culture. Hawaii has over a million permanent residents, along with many visitors and U.S. military personnel. Its capital is Honolulu on the island of O'ahu.



THE HISTORY OF HAWAII

The history of Hawaii includes both natural and human history. After the creation of the islands by the volcanic forces the islands began developing its flora and fauna. Sometime around 1 AD, the earliest Polynesian settlers began to people the islands. Around 1200 AD Tahitian explorers found and began settling the area as well. This became the rise of the Hawaiian civilization and would be separated from the rest of the world for another 500 years until the arrival of the British. Within five years of contact with Great Britain, a single ruler would conquer a majority of the islands for the first time in its human history. The Kingdom of Hawaii would become important for its agriculture and strategic location in the Pacific. Euro-American immigration began almost immediately after contact by Captain Cook. American style, plantation farming required extensive labor. Several waves of workers immigrated from China and Japan in large numbers. Eventually the Hawaiian monarchy would be overthrown after outside business interests organized against the kingdom through the legislature, weakening the King's rule. After the coup d'état a brief period would see a Republic of Hawaii organized by the same forces that took the islands and led to annexation as a territory and then as the state of Hawaii within the United States.



The Hawaiian Cuisine

The cuisine of Hawaii incorporates five distinct styles of food reflecting the diverse food history of settlement and immigration in the Hawaiian Islands. In the pre-contact period of Ancient Hawaii (300 A.D–1778), Polynesian voyagers brought plants and animals to the Islands. As Native Hawaiians settled the area, they fished, raised taro for poi, planted coconuts, sugarcane, sweet potatoes and yams, and cooked meat and fish in earth ovens. After first contact in 1778, European and American cuisine arrived along with missionaries and whalers, who introduced their own foods and built large plantations. Christian missionaries brought New England cuisine while whalers introduced salted fish which eventually transformed into the side dish lomilomi salmon.

As pineapple and sugarcane plantations grew, so did the demand for labor, bringing many immigrant groups to the Islands between 1850 and 1930. Immigrant workers from China, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, and Portugal arrived in Hawaii, introducing their new foods and influencing the region.



Clothes-Aloha shirt

The **Aloha shirt**, commonly referred to as a **Hawaiian shirt**, is a style of dress shirt originating in Hawaii. It is currently the premier textile export of the Hawaii manufacturing industry. The dress shirts are printed, mostly short-sleeved, and collared. They usually have buttons, sometimes for the entire length of the dress shirt, and sometimes just down to the chest (pullover). Aloha dress shirts usually have a left chest pocket sewn in, often with attention to ensure the printed pattern remains continuous. Aloha shirts may be worn by men or women; women's aloha shirts usually have a lower-cut, v-neck style. The lower hem is straight, as the shirts are not meant to be tucked in.



CONTINUE...

Aloha shirts exported to the mainland United States and elsewhere are called Hawaiian shirts and often brilliantly colored with floral patterns or generic Polynesian motifs and are worn as casual, informal wear.

Traditional men's aloha shirts manufactured for local Hawaiian residents are usually adorned with traditional Hawaiian quilt designs, tapa designs, and simple floral patterns in more muted colors. Contemporary aloha shirts may have prints that do not feature any traditional Hawaiian quilt or floral designs and instead may have such elements as automobiles, drinks, sports team logos, or other elements arranged in the same pattern as a traditional aloha shirt.

Traditional Clothes...



HAWAIIAN ARCHITECTURE

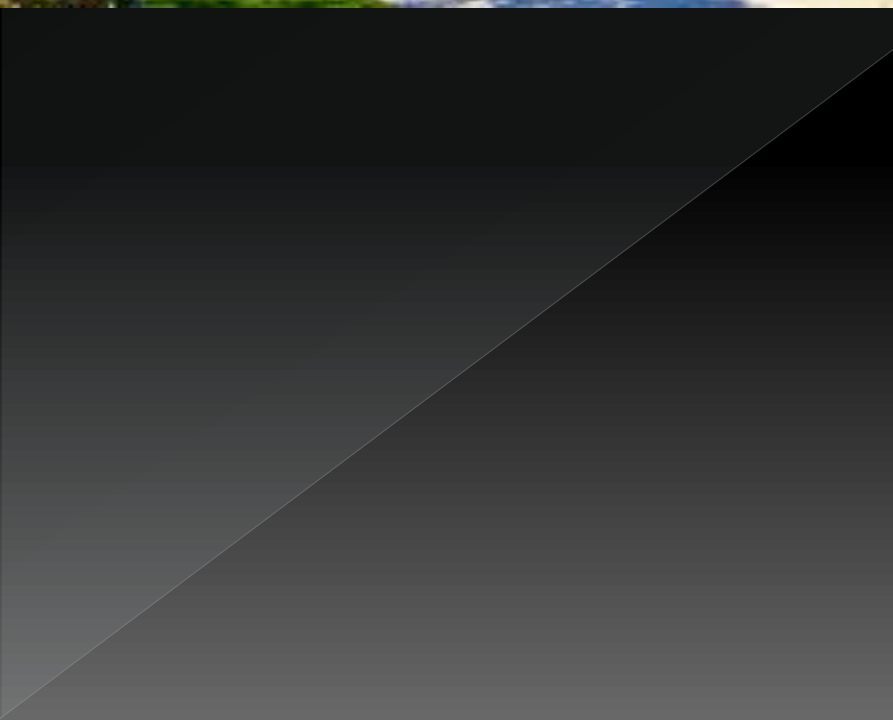
Hawaiian architecture is a distinctive style of architectural arts developed and employed primarily in the Hawaiian Islands of the United States — buildings and various other structures indicative of the people of Hawaii and the environment and culture in which they live. Though based on imported Western styles, unique Hawaiian traits make Hawaiian architectural styles stand alone against other styles. Hawaiian architecture reflects the history of the islands from antiquity through the kingdom era, from its territorial years to statehood and beyond.

The various styles through the history of Hawaii are telling of the attitudes and the spirit of its people. Hawaiian architecture is said to tell the story of how indigenous native Hawaiians and their complex society in ancient times slowly evolved with the infusion of new styles from beyond its borders, from the early European traders, the visiting whalers and fur trappers from the Canadian wilderness, the missions of the New Englanders and French Catholics, the communes of the Latter-day Saints from Utah, the plantation laborer cultures from the Orient to the modern American metropolis that Honolulu is today.

**LET'S HAVE A LOOK AT THEIR
HOUSES!!!**







A project from..



THE END

50 HIGH SCHOOL OF THIVA

**CREATED BY: Kasapi Panagiota
Mamuxa Athina
Chatzi Lundmila
Tzianopoulou Maria**

Lesson: English

Teacher: κ. ΠΑΡΑΕΦΘΥΜΙΟΥ

SONG: Changes

Sources: Wikipedia.com

THANK YOU FOR WATCHING