

'Ewa 'Āina Education Initiative

Unit Plan: The HĀ of Kalaeloa

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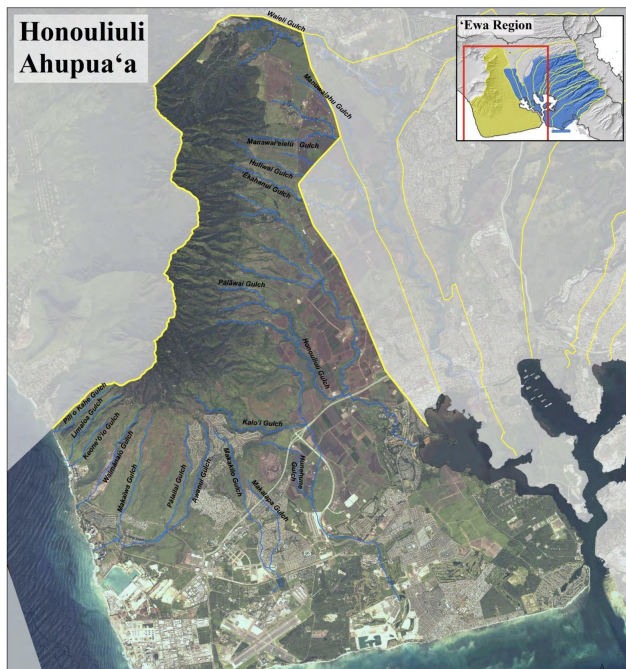
'Ewa 'Āina Site: Kalaeloa Heritage Park

Hawaiian Culture-Based Lens	Cross Cutting Content	Instructional Design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mālama 'Āina: Land stewardship focusing on sustainability and a familiar connection (Purpose & Sustainability) Ola Pono: Values and life skills that synthesize Hawaiian and global perspectives (Present & Future) Haku: Original composition/creation imbued with a person's experiences and spirit (Hā & Who we are) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mo'olelo of Kalaeloa Hā Watersheds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose (land/water) Value (person & 'aina) Food substance and sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Production Relation to Moloka'i 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific Inquiry Design Engineering Historical Inquiry Debate/Perspective Stewardship - Sustainability Presentation Media production

Essential Question/s

1. How can you measure something you can't see?
2. What value would you put on water?
3. In what way does the hydrologic cycle affect Kalaeloa?
4. How do you measure your value and connection to the 'āina?

Target grade: 9th - 12th
Target subject: Science



Background Information:

'Āina Site background information available via the following URL: <https://cutt.ly/LKIttoYP>

The Kalaeloa Heritage Park is located in the central makai area of the Honouliuli Ahupua'a.

A highly recommended reference for teachers is the book by Shad Kane "Cultural Kapolei" available from several online outlets.

The map to the left and the mana`o on the next page are from collaboration of Nohopapa and Kamehameha Schools entitled Halau o Pu'uloa: Ewa 'Āina Inventory.

Other mana`o summarized on the next page was generously shared by Shad Kane during an educator site visit. It is recommended that teachers visit the Kalaeloa Heritage Park before bringing students.

Background Information cont.

A direct link to Halau o Pu`uloa: Ewa `Āina Inventory is available via the following URL:

https://www.ksbe.edu/assets/site/special_section/regions/ewa/Halau_o_Puuloa_Honouliuli.pdf

- Honouliuli is the largest ahupua`a on the island of O`ahu, Honouliuli includes approximately 12 miles of marine coastline from Keahi Point in the east to Pili o Kahe in the west at the boundary with Nānākuli.
- The expansive plain immediately inland of the marine coast consists of karstic (limestone) lithified reef with a thin soil covering and innumerable sinkholes containing brackish water.
- The Bishop Museum's archaeologist McAllister in the 1930s (cited in Handy 1940:82), although appearing barren: It is probable that the holes and pits in the coral were formerly used by Hawaiians. Frequently the soil on the floor of the larger pits was used for cultivation, and even today one comes upon bananas and Hawaiian sugar cane still growing in them.

From oral presentation by Shad Kane shared during a site visit in 2021, summarized by EAEI program manager S. Ward and reviewed by D. Victor, Kalaeloa Heritage Foundation.

KHP is a historic preserve site and U. Shad was invited as a member of the Kapolei Hawaiian Civic Club to participate in the Barber's Point Redevelopment Committee when the base closed.

- During the Clinton presidency members of the military who were trained at great cost were not staying in the military so there was a move to close bases and provide more benefits to reverse this trend
- U. Shad was able to participate and learn from archeological surveys and Rubellite Kawena Johnson, a then professor of Ethnic Studies at UHM
- They are not allowed to restore archeological sites but can protect and uncover them from invasive vegetation and use the site for education
- A 77 acre heritage site - KHP was not designed as a tourist destination but a resource to educate the community (including developers)
- The history of the area was a primary driver in naming the streets of Kapolei

Those who settled here (Kalaeloa) from Tahiti arrived as `ohana groups in smaller wa`a and settled near sources of water, living in family groups...the `ohana was the primary unit in Kalaeloa

- The water sources were underground and accessed via sinkholes vs. streams that were present in other parts of `Ewa
- These sinkholes were also sources of rich soil and a unique style of agriculture was practiced here in which plants were grown in sinkholes
- The soil in Kalaeloa was in sinkholes and underneath was hard coral so the people here adapted their subsistence practices
- Planting was done in Mahakahiki time when rains allowed for unique cultivation of plants including uala
- They used coral lined and covered uala planting style that helped as water slowly leached out of coral to propagate the uala "eye"...uala were also planted on mounds of soil rather than by digging as coral base present here prevents digging
- There were community food storage sites in Kalaeloa
- There are burial mounds including one of significance in which the ka iwi were placed in a sinkhole towards the end of Hawaiian habitation...shell lei were found and these remains, of someone thought to be revered are still present
- Many were buried in the Tahitian style. After death it was believed that those who had led a good life would, with the help of aumakua, travel to the Leina ka `Uthane or souls leap at Kaena Point. Some did not complete this journey and it is believed that `Ewa is the place of wandering souls
- The sinkholes had significant running water, some with stairs to gather water during periods of low rainfall when the water table dropped
- There are temporary campsites that were believed to be used by people from the mauka area who came to trade

Background Information cont.

- Voyages continued between Hawai`i and Tahiti guided by Kaupea - the Southern Cross and there are important markers that were in the area - large standing stones (one was at Ko`olina)
- Ti leaves often mark the site of a historical structure here

Settlers in Kalaeloa were disconnected from Tahiti and generational knowledge but structures here uniquely Tahitian

- Carbon dating of structures points to settlers here from 1200-1600 AD
- Built of coral vs. volcanic pohaku
- Construction method here consists of rows of standing stones with coral rubble filler vs. dry stack pohaku used throughout most of Hawaii

The Overthrow, displacement of Hawaiians and rocky road to establish Western democracy resulted in most of the Hawaiians of `Ewa being displaced

- In other areas of Hawai`i generational knowledge still exists but much of the generational knowledge of `Ewa was lost

Kalaeloa - "the long point" is the `Ōlelo Hawai`i place name of what many today call Barber's Point. It is important to know and understand the meaning of Hawaiian place names.

This site also represents the efforts of the Kalaeloa Heritage and Legacy Foundation (KHLF), a 501 (c) 3 Native Hawaiian organization formed by members of 'Ahahui Siwila Hawaii O Kapolei (ASHOK) and dedicated residents of the Honouliuli ahupua'a (land district) for the purpose of preserving and protecting Native Hawaiian Cultural and historical sites of Kalaeloa by creating a heritage park. KHLF's mission for the Heritage Park is the stewardship and preservation of these Native Hawaiian cultural sites and the cultural landscape of Kalaeloa, to educate the community on cultural traditions and practices, advocate cultural awareness, implement and maintain an authentic Hawaiian presence in the Kalaeloa area.

It is an important lesson for students to learn what is involved in stewarding such places and the mana`o associated with them.

Because water was scarce in this area, it is also important for students to understand the ingenuity of the Hawaiian people in using local resources to cultivate food, preserve water, and build shelter - this provides important lessons from the Hawaiian people in sustainability. These lessons can be integrated into a number of science courses.

Sequential Unit Plan Lesson Outline	
Lesson Title (3-5 sentence description for each)	Time Estimate in Hours
Hā <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where I stand • Your reason for being here? • I get to be here vs. I have to be here 	1
What's in the name? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics in a name • Connection of past to present • Names of places (ENG vs. HAW) - why it was given that name • Google Maps for locations 	2
The HĀ of Kalaeloa field trip prep and site visit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is Kalaeloa? • Connections between god & place • Names of places (ENG vs. HAW) - location • Cultural Kapolei (93-104) • Annotation text 	2 in class + 5 at the `āina site
Honouliuli Hydrologic Cycle Game <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water availability and sustainability in Honouliuli 	1
Ahupua'a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is it? (parts/locations) • Why is it important? (water value & connection) • How do we use the systems in place to thrive? • Site Visit 	2
Food Substance & Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is food substance & food sustainability? • Why is it important? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pandemic (statistics) ○ Food Production (present/future) • How do we move forward? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relation to Moloka'i farmers/'āina (article) 	3

Unit Assessment Plan
Formative Assessment Methods Used On a Regular Basis Throughout Unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly quiz (standard covered) • Hā Reflection Journal • Daily review question on their connection to the 'aina
Summative Assessment/s (Include assessment evaluation criteria: checklists, rubrics, test/key, reflection prompts) <p>Create a media presentation explaining through which students explain their connection to Hā, 'āina, and wai. Students will be asked to provide your purpose and value learned (during the unit) on why they deserve to be here in Hawai'i. Students will also be asked to integrate their visit to the Kalaeloa Heritage Park into their presentation.</p>