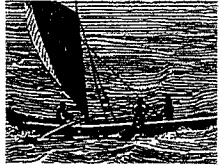


History of the State Council of Hawaiian Congregational Churches



300-500 AD



1000-1200



1809



1819



1819



1819



1820

300-500 AD

First people arrive in Hawai'i.

1000 - 1200

Tahitians arrive in Hawai'i.

1778 January

Captain James Cook lands at Waimea, Kaua'i, Hawai'i.

1809

Opukaha'ia (Henry Obookiah) arrives in New Haven. Yale students befriend him. He lives with Dr. T. Dwight, president of Yale University, and is the first Hawaiian to be baptized a Christian.

1818 February 17

Opukaha'ia dies in Cornwall, CT at age 26.

1819 April

Kamehameha I dies.

1819 October

Kamehameha II (Liholiho) abolishes the Kapu system along with the old religion.

1819 October 23

Inspired by Opukaha'ia's death, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions asks for volunteers to carry the gospel to Hawai'i. The first group of missionaries sail from Boston harbor aboard the Thaddeus.

1820 April 4

After a voyage of five months, missionaries arrive in Kailua-Kona. They find a religious vacuum - the Kapu system, along with the traditional religion, had been abolished 5 months earlier.

1820 April 16

First Christian Service in Kailua-Kona.

1820 April 23

First Christian Service in Honolulu, O'ahu.

1820 May 18

Missionaries Samuel Ruggles and Samuel Whitney accompany Humehume, son of King Kaumuali'i, to Kaua'i. As a youngster Humehume was sent to the United States to be educated. The king had not heard of or from his son since, and was grateful to the missionaries for returning him home.

1820

Mo'i and Ali'i nui support missions' efforts to learn the language, develop a written language, write hymns in Hawaiian and translate the Bible. Within one generation's time, Hawai'i becomes a Christian nation and a literate nation.

1823 - 1830

First Hawaiian hymnal published in 1823. By 1830 5 editions printed with 50,000 copies. By 1827, 100 hymns translated or written.



1831



1839



1850

1831

Lahainaluna Seminary founded to train Hawaiian men as teachers and assistant ministers.

1832

Within 12 years, 900 schools with 53,000 pupils are established. New Testament (Bible) translated into Hawaiian.

1836

Mokuaikaua Church in Kona is organized.

1837 - 1840

20,000 Hawaiians admitted into church membership and over ten thousand are baptized.

1837

The "Stone Church", the fifth Kawaiaha'o Church is started.

1839

Old Testament (Bible) translated into Hawaiian.

Kamehameha III promulgates a Declaration of Rights.

1840

Kamehameha III promulgates the first Constitution and transforms the Kingdom into a Constitutional Monarchy.

1842 July 21

The "Stone Church", Kawaiaha'o Church's fifth and present church is dedicated.

1843

Thousands attend service of Thanksgiving at the new stone church. Kamehameha III addresses the assemblage and pronounces the national motto: "Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka 'Aina i ka Pono - The Life of the Land is preserved in Righteousness."

Hawaiian Sovereignty recognized by Great Britain and France by Joint Proclamation.

1848

The 12th company of ABCFM missionaries arrive in Honolulu.

The Great Mahele - partitioning of lands - is enacted.

1849

The first Hawaiian is ordained into the Ministry.

Hawaiian Sovereignty recognized by the United States of America by treaty.

1850

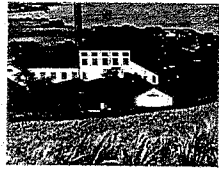
Hawaiian Monarchy approves recruiting contract laborers from China.

1852 - 1896

Hawaiian ministers are commissioned to Micronesia and the Marquesas.



1865



1870



1873



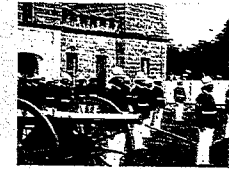
1874



1887



1891



1893

1853 May 23

Pastors, leaders and church representatives meet to organize Hawaiian Evangelical Association (HEA). The Finance Committee of the Mission becomes trustee of HEA. HEA is commonly referred to as the Hawaiian Board.

1853 - 1863

The HEA structural organization shifts to decentralization. Districts are organized into island associations on Hawai'i, Maui, O'ahu and Kaua'i.

1856

The HEA officially becomes the Hawaiian Evangelical Association of Congregational Christian Churches and continues as such until 1957.

1863

ABCFM terminates its financial support to the Hawai'i mission. All ABCFM responsibility in Hawai'i is transferred to HEA, CCC, which is then re-structured into an independent, free standing, autonomous church body.

The HEA is free to own property and to engage in secular occupations.

1865

Leprosy colony established at Kalawao, Moloka'i.

1866

Siloama Church is formed at Kalawao, Moloka'i.

1868

First Japanese laborers arrive. Difficulties lead to suspending further immigration until 1885.

1870

A sugar based export economy asserts considerable influence and pressure and becomes a major political player.

1873

King Lunalilo becomes first elected Monarch. Passes away a year later on February 3, 1874.

1874

Kalakaua elected King.

1876

Kanaana Hou organized at Kalaupapa, Moloka'i.

Reciprocity Treaty is signed with the United States; a small group of planters prospers.

1878

First Portuguese laborers arrive. Five additional shiploads arrive in the period 1884-1886.

1885

Immigration of Japanese contract laborers for sugar plantations resumes.

1887

Angered over the King's control of the Legislature, the white group known as the Hawaiian League impose the Bayonet Constitution on Kalakaua. The Constitution limits the monarch's powers and enhances control by westerners. Annexation initiatives begin.

1891

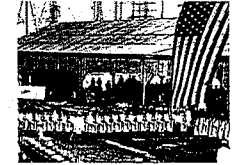
Queen Liliuokalani ascends the throne.



1898



1904



1941

1893

The Hawaiian Kingdom is overthrown. The Provisional Government is established and seeks annexation to the United States. Hawaiian pastors and members torn asunder by overthrow. Huge drop in church membership ensues. Descendants of missionaries vastly supported the coup and annexation. Some Hawaiian Evangelical Association of Congregational Christian Churches board members collaborated in the revolt.

1894

The Provisional Government transforms itself into "The Republic of Hawai'i" when Annexation Treaty effort fails.

1898

Hawai'i annexed as a territory of the United States by Joint Resolution of Congress (the Newlands Resolution), skirting the (U.S.) constitutional process of annexation by treaty. Annexation takes place amidst the fever of war with Spain.

1900

By 1900 Hawaiian churches lose more than 15,000 members. In the early 1900s foreign churches in the HEA of CCC begin to transform themselves into union churches.

1904

HEA of CCC embarks on a new missionary period; establish a Superintendent for Hawaiian Work. 50 Hawaiian churches exist with services conducted in Hawaiian. English is adopted as the language to bind all Christians together. English speaking leaders go into the field to work with all ethnic groups. Goals of this missionary period are two-fold: To revive Hawaiian Churches and to bring other ethnic groups into Christian fellowship.

1906

Begin recruiting Filipino laborers. By 1933, Filipino population is 54,668, about one seventh of entire population.

1933

HEA of CCC Board shifts focus from ethnic groups to geographic community – the Larger Parish Plan.

1939

HEA of CCC annual meeting included "racial group meetings" in its program to permit ethnic groups to meet by themselves and share common interests and concerns.

1941

Pearl Harbor is bombed by the Japanese and U.S. enters World War II.

1942

Racial meetings are discontinued.

1948

The Hawaiian churches delegation felt it important to continue ethnic meetings, especially for Hawaiians. The Hawaiians submitted a resolution to the 126th Aha Pae`aina, "that there be established at future sessions, time



Kahu Kaina



Kahu Kaupu



Kahu Mersberg

and place on the program and agenda for racial group discussions.” The resolution was adopted.

1950

A resolution to eliminate racial group meetings is defeated.

1952

Hawai'i Council of Churches is formally organized and recognized by the Aha Pae'aina. It is the predecessor of State Council of Hawaiian Congregational Churches (SCHCC).

1954

The Council petitions for a Charter of Incorporation from the Territory of Hawai'i. The proposal is defeated, largely because of opposition from Hawai'i island churches.

1957

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association of Congregational Christian Churches joins the United Church of Christ.

1959

Hawai'i becomes the 50th State of the Union.

1965

Membership in Hawaiian churches falls to 2,536.

1968

Kramer, Miller and Associates hired to study the Conference including concerns of Hawaiian churches.

1970

Aha Pae'aina adopts recommendation of the Kramer Miller report. The Hawaiian Ministry Program is created.

1976

Hawaiian Renaissance comes to life as the Hokule'a, a double hulled ocean voyaging canoe, is built and sails for Tahiti by traditional navigational methods. Hawaiian culture begins to flourish.

1978

The Hawaiian Ministry Program is evaluated. Recommended for continuation for at least an additional five years.

1980

William Kahuakai Keliioomalu Scholarship established.

1990 June 25

Kahu Richard W. Wong Endowment Fund established. SCHCC to administer.

1991 June

Aha Pae'aina adopts and sends to General Synod 18 Resolution “That it recognize the inherent right of the native Hawaiian people to self-determined governance, and that it pledge its support and solidarity, and advocacy of the same, in the name of Christ.”

1991 July

General Synod 18 adds section directing UCC President the Rev. Dr. Paul Sherry to apologize to the Hawaiian people for the complicity of the church in the 1893 overthrow and to initiate reconciliation.



1993



1996



1996

1992

The Hawaiian Ministry Program is phased out.

1993 January 17

Apology of the United Church of Christ is delivered to the Hawaiian People by the Rev. Dr. Paul Sherry, President of the United Church of Christ, on behalf of the UCC for the church's complicity in the overthrow of the kingdom, in a first step toward a process of reconciliation and promises to assign a task force to work with the indigenous Hawaiians in the hope that redress may be achieved.

1993 June

The 171st Aha Pae`aina apologizes for the unjust involvement of our predecessors and commits to address past & present injustices affecting native Hawaiian people.

1994

The Association of Hawaiian Evangelical Churches (AHEC) is established. SCHCC assists in its formation – Island Councils host meetings to inform churches of this new non-geographic Association.

1996

Aha Pae`aina adopts initial "Redress Plan of HCUCC to Na Kanaka Maoli" to fund and implement Hawaiian redress.

Pū`a Foundation is established to assist with reconciliation.

1997

The Henry Opukaha`ia Kula Kahunapule (later known as Henry Opukaha`ia Center for Pacific Theological Studies) is established for theological education & leadership development for Hawaiian and Samoan churches.

1998

New Creation Initiative proposed for long range planning.

2000 – 2008

SCHCC continues to work with AHEC:

1. The Laulima 5 E's program
2. The New Creation Initiatives: Hawaiian Process – Kai `Oni
3. Opportunities that benefit ALL Hawaiian Churches
4. Share resources and information at joint meetings.

2008

SCHCC Partnership with Pū`a Foundation to address reconciliation continues.