LESSON 3: HAWAIIAN LAND DIVISIONS

CONCEPTS:

Systems & Systems Models

NGSS:

3-LS2 - Ecosystems
4-LS1.D - Biodiversity & Humans
4-ESS3 – Earth & Human Activity
5-LS1 – Structure & Processes

DURATION:

45 minutes

SUMMARY

Students will participate in their own ahupua'a system by preparing for a voyage. They will determine what supplies they may need and in which region of the ahupua'a they should go to gather their supplies.

OBJECTIVES

Students will learn about the ahupua'a land divisions under traditional Hawaiian system. They will also learn about different types of activities that took place in each part of the ahupua'a.

MATERIALS

- Pencils
- "Pepare for Your Voyage" Activity Sheet
- Hawaiian Land Divisions Power Point

ACTIVITY

Review the "Ahupua'a" Power Point. Have students work in pairs to complete the activity sheet (20 minutes). Write the answers on the board. Discuss what students decided they needed and why.

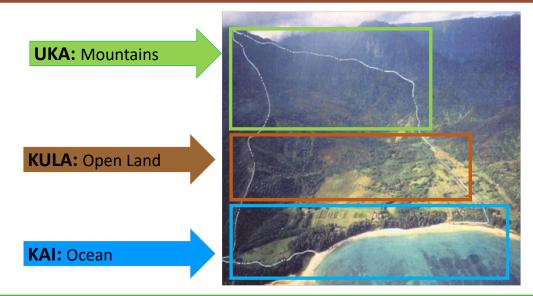
Expanded Activity (additional 20-30 minutes):

- Use the maps to learn which ahupua'a and which watershed your students live in.
 - Is your ahupua'a and watershed the same? If not, hypothesize why. Use the "What is a Watershed" Power Point slide if not covered watersheds yet.
- Use a Hawaiian Language dictionary to find out what the name means.
- Use this resource links to find and share mo'olelo (stories) about your moku.
 - https://guides.library.kapiolani.hawaii.edu/apdl/oahu/stories





Prepare for your voyage!



UKA: Mountains

The uka section of the ahupua'a is where the water is collected. Rain and water from clouds is collected and stored like a sponge by all the plants in the forest.

Most Hawaiians lived in the kula section below, but would go the uka section to harvest trees to make their houses (hale), canoes (wa'a), and collect fruits and plants parts for food and medicine.

Streams in the uka carry the water down the mountain to the kula section, where it is used for drinking and growing food.

KULA: Open Land/Farm Land

The majority of Hawaiians lived in the kula section of the ahupua'a and this is where they grew their crops and had their temples (Heiau) to pray and have ceremonies. The water (wai) that came from the upper forests fed into their loi (kalo patches) and also provided water for other crops like bananas, coconuts, breadfruit and sweet potatoes.

The water that flows down from the forests of the mountains (uka) into the kula section doesn't stop here...it continues to flow through the streams and lois, down into the kai section and into the ocean.

KAI: Ocean

The kai section provided Hawaiian with their prime source of protein...fish. As the water flows through the ahupua'a, it picks up nutrients that feed other kinds of algae and tiny animals that fish eat. This water finally reaches the ocean and dumps into fish ponds.

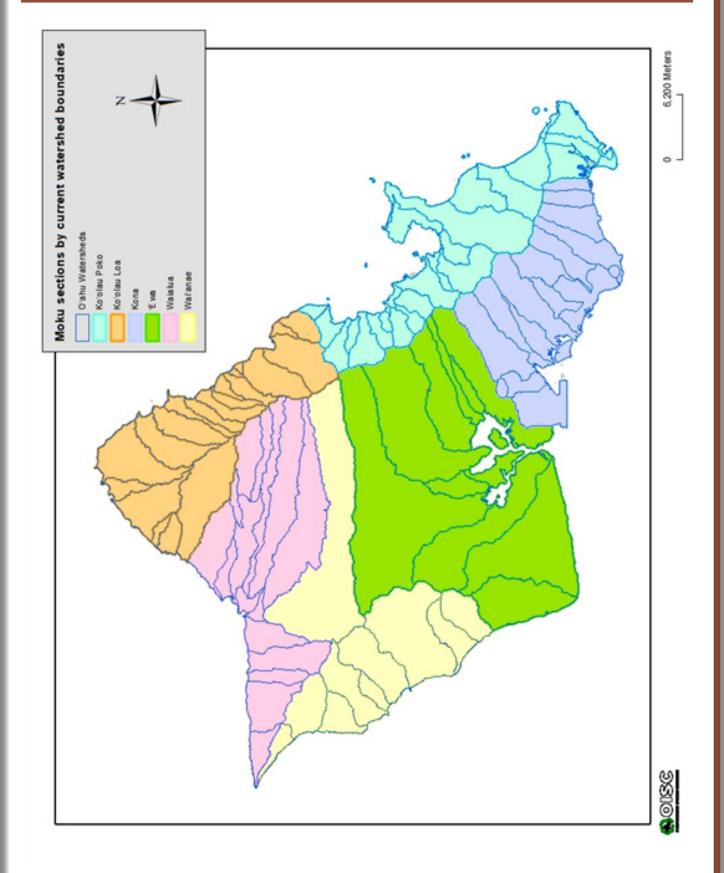
Fish ponds were built at the edge of the land. They were stone walls with gates in them. The gates allowed water in, but would keep the fish from getting out. The fish in the ponds eat the algae those small animals that are feeding on the nutrient rich water from the kula section. When the fish are big enough, they are then taken out and eaten.

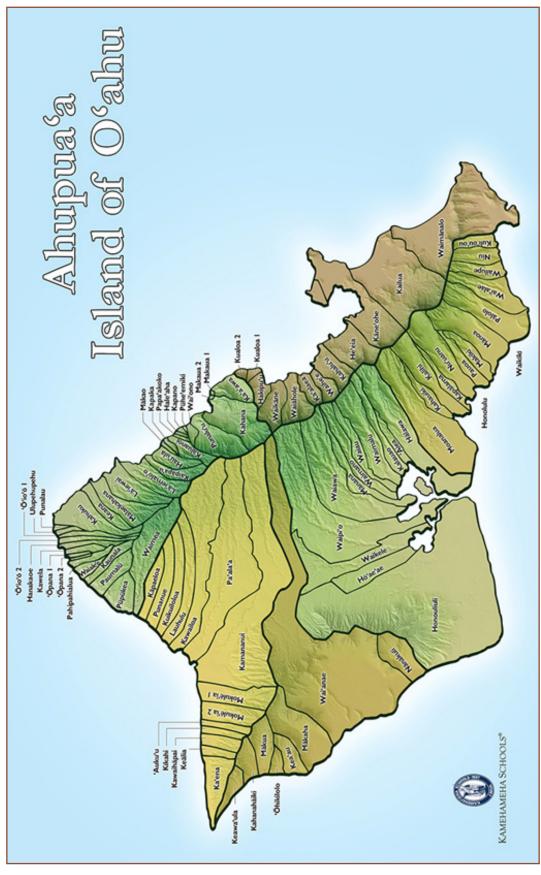
Fishponds could be all sizes, big and small. The size of the fish pond depended on the size and resources of the ahupua'a.

Prepare for your voyage!

You are voyaging from O'ahu to Maui. Think about what you'll need for you trip and how you will travel across the ocean. What kinds of supplies will you need? From which part of the ahupua'a will you gather them; Uka, Kula, or Kai?

(You can draw your answer)





5

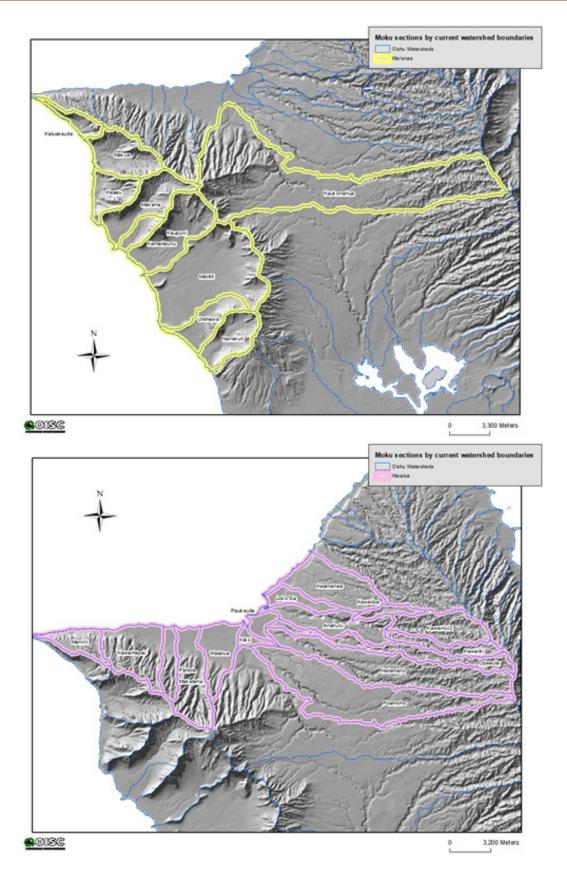
In which MOKU do you live?

In which AHUPUA'A do you live?

In which WATERSHED do you live?

IF you have time, use this resource link to find and share mo'olelo (stories) about your moku.

• http://apdl.kcc.hawaii.edu/oahu/index.htm



7

