

United States: Hawai'i



Song and Dance: *Hukilau* (hoo-kee-lau)

Hawaiian dance is a type of sign language, telling a story through music and movement. *Hukilau* means “fishing party.” This dance tells the story of everyone enjoying a feast after the fishermen have brought in their catch. The fish are caught in nets cast into shallow waters and then pulled to shore. This is all told beautifully and joyfully through dance and singing. Remember to keep your movements relaxed and easy, as is the Hawaiian way.

Basic Hula Step

Take 4 side-steps to the right (4 counts) and then 4 side-steps to the left (4 counts).

The Dance

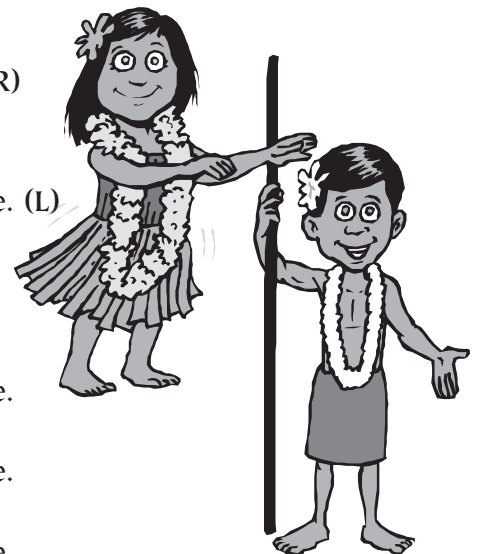
The basic hula step is repeated throughout the entire dance while doing the following hand and arm movements. Each upper-body movement is done over 4 counts, alternating right then left as indicated in parenthesis after each movement. Begin after 4-measure introduction.

1. Left hand on hip, right thumb points over right shoulder twice. (R)
2. Grab your fishing net on your right side and pull it in twice. (L)
3. Grab your fishing net on your left side and pull it in twice. (R)
4. Grab your fishing net on your right side again and pull it in twice. (L)
5. Arms cross in front, palms up, and then open out to sides. (R)
6. Arms cross chest, as if hugging self. (L)
7. Left hand is cupped like a small bowl. Right index and middle finger form a spoon and scoop from the bowl to the mouth twice. (R)
8. Left hand is cupped like a small bowl. Right index and middle finger form a spoon and scoop from the bowl to the mouth twice. (L)
9. Throw fishing net out in front of body by extending hands from side of body to front, palms up. (R)
10. With hands at waist level, fingers forward, and palms down, make “wave” motions forward, alternating right and left hands. (L)
11. Place right hand on top of left hand, both palms down, and imitate a fish swimming forward from body. (R)
12. Right thumb points to self. (L)
13. Left hand on hip, right thumb points over right shoulder twice. (R)
14. Grab your fishing net on your right side and pull it in twice. (L)
15. Grab your fishing net on your left side and pull it in twice. (R)
16. Grab your fishing net on your right side again and pull it in twice. (L)

Repeat

The Big Finish! (m. 22 to end)

1. Grab your fishing net on your left side and pull it in twice.
2. Grab your fishing net on your right side again and pull it in twice.
3. Grab your fishing net on your left side and pull it in twice.
4. Grab your fishing net on your right side again and pull it in twice.
5. Grab your fishing net on your left side and pull it in twice.
6. Grab your fishing net on your right side again and pull it in twice.



On the final chord, extend arms forward from sides, hands together, palms down and bow. Say “Aloha”!

Hukilau

Greg Gilpin
Traditional Hawaiian folk song

Relaxed and easy going ♩ = 120

mp

Oh, we're

5

go-ing _____ to a hu - ki - lau.

Hu - ki, hu - ki, hu - ki, hu - ki, hu - ki,

8

hu - ki - lau.

Ev - 'ry bo - dy _____ loves a hu - ki - lau,

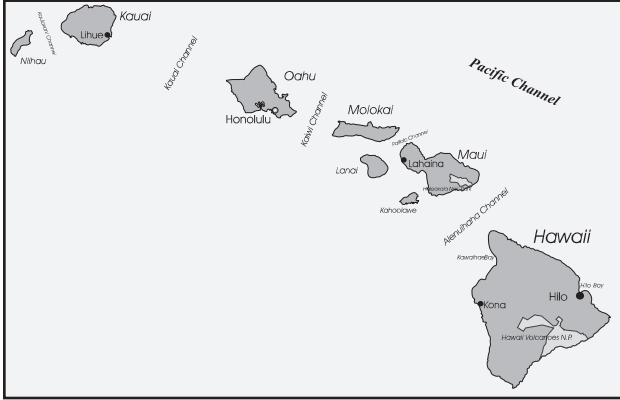
where the

11

lau - lau is the kau-kau at the big lu - au.

We'll throw our nets out

United States: Hawai'i



Hawaii was made a part of the United States in 1959. Before that, Hawaii was ruled by a king and queen. There have been a number of royal families, but the most famous is the Kamehameha family. The capital of Hawaii is Honolulu, which is on the island of Oahu. There are five other main islands that make up Hawaii: Kauai, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, and Hawaii, which is also called "The Big Island."

About 1.3 million people live on the islands of Hawaii. The largest island is 4,083 square miles. The smallest, Lanai, is only 140 square miles, which is less than half the size of New York City.



Hawaiian and English are the official languages there. Hawaiians greet each other by saying “aloha.” And they call their state Hawai’i, pronounced hah-vi-ee.



When it's 8 A.M. in New York City, it's 2 A.M. in Hawaii.

Other interesting facts:



- You won't find any snakes in Hawaii. None live there naturally and it's against the law to bring a snake to the islands. That's one of the reasons why there are so many birds living in Hawaii: they don't have to deal with one of their main predators, the snake.
- One of the rainiest spot on earth is on Kauai. It rains there everyday.
- One of the other Hawaii islands is Niihau. It is privately owned by a family whose goal is to preserve the traditional Hawaiian way of life. You must be at least half native Hawaiian to set foot on the island.



Pineapples and macadamia nuts are grown in Hawaii and so are eaten a lot there. (Ice cream sundaes are topped with macadamia nuts, not the peanuts used in many other states.)

Traditional Hawaiian foods include *poi*, which is a mash of tarot root, and *kalua pig*, which is pig that's cooked in a pit dug in the ground. *Tako* is popular, too. It's pronounced like "taco" but it isn't a Mexican dish. *Tako* is octopus!



Football is popular in Hawaii, but to be a fan you need a good alarm clock. That's because professional football games begin at 6 o'clock in the morning! Because of its location in the South Pacific, there are a lot of activities that are popular in Hawaii that aren't found in other places in the United States. One is the racing of traditional Polynesian boats by five- or six-man teams. Another is big wave surfing. Every year, surfers from around the world gather at the North Shore of Oahu to compete against one another.



Traditional Hawaiian music remains very popular. You hear it on the radio and it is often performed at *luaus* and other parties to accompany *hula* dancing. In addition to the chant-like singing, called *mele*, you'll also hear the ukelele, a gourd drum called the *ipu heke*, and rhythm sticks called *kala'hu*.



Aloha, Friend!

Handmade from the beautiful flowers that grow in the tropical climate of Hawai'i, *leis* are given from one friend to another as a welcome—a way of saying, *Aloha!* Have the term to the left of the lei pictured below “say aloha” to its definition, found inside the lei, by drawing a line to connect them.

Scale

Fermata 

Bach

Crescendo

Ipuheke

Brahms

Time signature

Kala'au

A series of notes; can be major, minor, or blues, to name a few

Rhythm sticks used when performing traditional Hawai'ian music

Romantic-period composer well known for his 4 symphonies

Indicates to hold a note longer than its note value

Traditional Hawai'ian gourd drum

Baroque-period composer who wrote organ and choral music

Tells how many beats in a measure and what note gets the beat

Get gradually louder

Name: _____

Date: _____