

Name:		Mark:
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Évaluation Culture

Unit 8 Hawaii, a paradise... But whose?

Exercise 1

2,5 pts (0,5 pt par réponse)

Choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

a. Between 800 and 1200 AD, the first Polynesian settlers:

- A. arrived in Hawaii and created their own culture.
- B. overthrew the Hawaiian queen.
- C. became part of the United States.

b. In 1893, in Hawaiian history:

- A. Hawaii became the 50th state of the USA.
- B. Queen Lili'uokalani was overthrown.
- C. the first tourists arrived in Waikiki.

c. In 1959, Hawaii:

- A. became an independent kingdom.
- B. was annexed by the US Army.
- C. became the 50th state of the USA.

d. The US Army seized control of Mākua Valley in 1941:

- A. to build luxury hotels for tourists.
- B. for military training after Pearl Harbour.
- C. to create a national park.

e. The song *Hawaii 78* mainly expresses:

- A. happiness about modern highways and condominiums.
- B. nostalgia and sadness about changes in the land.
- C. pride in the Americanisation of the islands.

Exercise 2

3 pts (0,5 pt par réponse)

Say if each sentence is True (T) or False (F).

- a. Hawaiians see Mākua Valley only as a good place for tourism. T F
- b. Some native Hawaiians consider Mākua Valley the birthplace of humanity. T F
- c. The US Army promised to give the land back to Mākua families six months after World War II.
T F
- d. The Army completely left Mākua Valley immediately after the promise. T F
- e. Many Hawaiians moved to Las Vegas because life in Hawaii was too cheap. T F
- f. Overtourism creates problems for local residents in places like Lanikai Beach. T F

Exercise 3

2,5 pts (0,5 pt par réponse)

Match each cultural element (1-5) with the correct definition (A-E).

1. hula
2. Mākua Valley
3. Ka Leo Hawai‘i
4. Mālama Mākua
5. overtourism

- A. A traditional Hawaiian dance that can be stereotyped but also taught in an authentic way.
- B. A university radio programme created to promote and preserve the Hawaiian language.
- C. Too many tourists visiting a place, creating problems for locals and the environment.
- D. A sacred valley used by the US Army for live-fire training, important in Hawaiian cosmogony.
- E. A Native Hawaiian-led organisation fighting to stop military use and protect cultural sites.

Exercise 4

4 pts (0,5 pt par réponse)

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the Word box.

Word box:

hula – sacred – cultural heritage – overtourism – cultural appropriation – podcast – theme park – resistance

- a. Many films and tourist ads show Hawaii as a paradise, but they often ignore its difficult history and rich
- b. The sign “Hawai‘i is not a” criticises the way some visitors treat the islands like an attraction.
- c. Some Hawaiians criticise Hollywood and tourism for, when elements of Hawaiian culture are used without respect.
- d. For some Hawaiians, Mākua Valley is a place where human life was created.
- e. The traditional dance is sometimes shown as only entertainment for tourists, but teachers want to show its real spiritual meaning.
- f. The movement to protect Mākua Valley and the protests against overtourism are forms of native
- g. Students and teachers use the “Ka Leo Hawai‘i” to help revive the Hawaiian language.
- h. When too many visitors come to beaches like Lanikai, it creates problems of for residents.

Exercise 5

8 pts (2 pts par réponse)

Answer the questions in 2 or 3 full sentences each, using information from the unit.

a. Why is the history of Hawaii sometimes described as a “paradise lost” for native Hawaiians?

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b. How are native Hawaiians trying to reclaim their land and culture today?

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c. Why is it important to teach and broadcast the Hawaiian language?

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d. Why do some Hawaiians criticise the way Hollywood and tourism represent their islands?

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Évaluation Culture • Corrigés

Unit 8 Hawaii, a paradise... But whose?

Exercise 1

- a. **A.** arrived in Hawaii and created their own culture.
- b. **B.** Queen Lili'uokalani was overthrown.
- c. **C.** became the 50th state of the USA.
- d. **B.** for military training after Pearl Harbour.
- e. **B.** nostalgia and sadness about changes in the land.

Exercise 2

- a. Hawaiians see Mākua Valley only as a good place for tourism. F
- b. Some native Hawaiians consider Mākua Valley the birthplace of humanity. T
- c. The US Army promised to give the land back to Mākua families six months after World War II. T
- d. The Army completely left Mākua Valley immediately after the promise. F
- e. Many Hawaiians moved to Las Vegas because life in Hawaii was too cheap. F
- f. Overtourism creates problems for local residents in places like Lanikai Beach. T

Exercise 3

1–A 2–D 3–B 4–E 5–C

Exercise 4

- a. Many films and tourist ads show Hawaii as a paradise, but they often ignore its difficult history and rich cultural heritage.
- b. The sign “Hawai’i is not a theme park” criticises the way some visitors treat the islands like an attraction.
- c. Some Hawaiians criticise Hollywood and tourism for cultural appropriation, when elements of Hawaiian culture are used without respect.
- d. For some Hawaiians, Mākua Valley is a sacred place where human life was created.
- e. The traditional dance hula is sometimes shown as only entertainment for tourists, but teachers want to show its real spiritual meaning.
- f. The movement to protect Mākua Valley and the protests against overtourism are forms of native resistance.
- g. Students and teachers use the podcast “Ka Leo Hawai’i” to help revive the Hawaiian language.
- h. When too many visitors come to beaches like Lanikai, it creates problems of overtourism for residents.

Exercise 5 (production possible)

- a. It is a “paradise lost” because Hawaiians lost their land and their kingdom when the queen was overthrown and the islands became part of the USA. Many sacred places were transformed by highways, condominiums and military bases.
- b. They are trying to reclaim their land through organisations like Mālama Mākua, by going to court to protect sacred sites, and by protesting against the Army and overtourism. They also work on cultural revival, for example through hula, language immersion schools and media projects.
- c. Teaching and broadcasting Hawaiian is important to preserve an ancestral language that had almost disappeared from daily life. It helps young people reconnect with their identity and culture.

d. They criticise Hollywood and tourism because these industries often show only clichés: beaches, surf and smiling dancers, and ignore the history of colonisation, displacement and cultural trauma. This can be seen as a form of cultural appropriation.