

Topic	Key points	Illustrated in Readings
<p>The Laws of Hawaiki? (week 8)</p> <p>Timeline: 1000 BC – 1000 AD (2000 years). Period between Eastern Lapitan’s arrival in Pacific and 1000AD event of Polynesian expansion.</p>	<p>Hawaiki: All Polynesian people carry with them memories of Hawaiki, their ancient homeland. It has been recognised by archaeologists in the same region where the Lapitan’s and Austronesians became Polynesians. Narratives exist in exuberant and sometimes contradictory variety (Salmon), but it all somehow fits together.</p> <p>Illuminates how we study ancestral Polynesia. Mix of anthropology, linguistics, genetics, ethnographic studies – utilising elements such as oral traditions.</p> <p><i>Forget about the title of this topic. Aren’t actually talking about ‘laws’ of Hawaiki, but more this idea of social and political organisation, what it looked like. Kirch and Green’s argument is really complex but I think main takeaway is that it illuminates how we study what Hawaiki was really like.</i></p>	<p>‘Social and Political Organization’, Kirch and Green: <i>An attempt to talk about what Hawaiki is like between 1BC and 1000AD. Stretch historical linguistics to breaking point, extracting information about society and material culture from languages.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use Phylogenetic model to construct what social and political organisation looked like an ancestral Polynesia > way of analysing related things. Polynesian languages seem to form a phylogenetic group. Through this study, authors are showing that if we add to linguistics other types of evidence (archaeology, genetics, ethnographic studies) then we start to get somewhere. · Rely on oral traditions · Cognate words from around Polynesia, work backwards using linguistic techniques to derive proto-polynesian words for things. · ‘House Societies’ (Levi-Strauss concept) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anthropological idea: kinship and political relations organised around membership in corporately-organised dwellings. ○ Drawing upon this, identify three kinds of PPN (proto-Polynesian) social groups. Really stretch it back using linguistics. <p>Go to p 236 if need more clarification, but really niggly argument.</p>

**State Formation:
“Chiefdoms” or
“Archaic States”?
(week 9)**

Is the establishment of ‘states’ linked to the arrival of colonial powers? Or were there already ‘states’ established prior? **We are concerned with the ancient states here, before white people arrived essentially.**

- Primary states > (Hommon)
- Archaic states > (Kirch)
- Ultimately did not just occur when Europeans arrived lol. Hommon’s primary state model shows an example of state formation prior to European contact.

Two main contenders are Hawai’i and Tonga.

BUT – are the Pacific islands still archaic states? Have they modernised? Do they need to? – Tongan Constitution

- But is it still an archaic state? Do we need constitutional reform? Hones in on this idea of archaic state a bit more and what it means today.
- Is constitution representative of an archaic state still? Should we reform it?
- Be careful of tones used by outsiders, that it is an archaic constitution.

Do not answer a question if he asks you to analyse the Tongan constitution and whether you think it should change ...

‘The Hawaiian State Emergence Model’, Hommon : Proposes Hawaii primary state model

State formation to do with process of expansion of settlement, climate, pressure on resources, need to intensify agricultural production.

- Materialist (somewhat Marxist) explanation on state formation.
- Sources:
- Hawai’i includes rich sources > oral traditions, comparative ethnography etc. (point agreed on by Kirch). Not a privilege we have for other parts of the world.
 - o Refers primarily to archaeological sources but also to traditional histories (mo’olelo).
 - § Writings of Abraham Fornander (migrated from Sweden to Hawaii, swore allegiance to King of Hawaii and married aristocratic Hawaiian lady).
- Identifies key phases of Hawaii state emergence:
 - o Phase 1: First settlement/colonisation (1029-1409)
 - o Phase 2: Late and return voyaging including back to Kahiki (Tahiti): (13th, 14th centuries)
 - o **Phase 3: Agricultural expansion and intensification > area that chapter focuses on**
 - § Agricultural expansion (13th – 17th centuries)
 - § Intensification phase
 - Of agriculture > means focus on greater yields in expanded area as population expands.

Hawaiian State Emergence in phase 3:

- Traced it from 2 perspectives:
 - o Agricultural developmental sequence
 - § Sources: archaeological data related to commoners
 - § Boserup: Intensification technology response to population increased that accompanies shifting. (Authors use Topika as an example to show this can be applied to the Pacific)

- Beginning of this phase: shifting cultivation normal throughout all land > encouraged expansion into lands.
- Intensification technology: Thousands of alignments and tracks which mark transition from shifting to intensive agriculture.
- § Evidence of low soil nutrients > signals a stress period due to a growing population. Greater effort needed to sustain productivity of these areas.
- § Reviews an array of factors which likely led to an increased frequency and degree of food stress among commoners who were dependent on rain-fed systems. Shortage of staple foods seldom experienced by chiefly class
- Political history profile
 - § Traditional and ethnohistoric sources
 - § Activities of high ranking chiefs, seldom engaged directly in agricultural production. Warfare tends to be embedded in emerging states.
 - Includes rebellions as well as wars
- Hard times hypothesis > sheds light on emergence of Hawaiian state
 - Definition: Proposes that a leader of an autonomous group tends to respond to a perceived extraordinary threat to the group with extraordinary action that can transgress socio-political norms.
 - Popular unrest answered by escalation of political power and state formation. Major factor (difficulty of farming the LKFS and other rain-fed systems, population stress) triggered political activity (wars, rebellions) that generated the Hawaiian states.
- Other interesting points:
 - Good that they brought edible plants, not much else to eat. (Kirch's idea of 'transplanted landscapes').

- Brought fully developed skillset, understanding that all voyaging groups from Hawaiki would have had.
- Through variations on old themes emerged on all islands, some things such as chief's rule as generous kinsman and intermediary between people and the gods were resistant to change.
- **Climate:** Hommond also links everything up to climatic shifts, Little Ice Age – sea levels fall, becomes cold and stormy, risk of crop failure. State formation appears to correlate with this period.

Constitution of Tonga

- Tonga has had a written constitution since 1875 – has stood the test of time impressively.
- Arguments over whether serious constitutional change is needed in Tonga?
 - Richard: Impressive, it deserves praise, a guarantor of stability.
 - Critics: Out of date.
 - IC Campbell: Critical of tones used by outside experts re the constitution. Dominant government perception by foreigners is that it is an archaic constitution.
- Sabbatarian
- Clause 3: addresses slavery issue. Tonga ensuring that contracts are enforced/that they will see to it. Was previously a dead letter sort of agreement.

Tenures and the Interface with Introduced Legal Systems: Hawai'i, The Cook Islands, Sāmoa (week 11)

FINISH TONIGHT

Global Expansion of capitalism: NZ and Hawaii linked to global system of capitalism.

What happens when one group asserts a claim by conquest?

- Chatam Island + Re Makatea
- Also emphasise that we have the same native land court system.

Legal records as sources: Use of legal materials as a primary source has been neglected by archaeologists and biogeographers. However, use of such material requires great care and a thorough understanding of the ways in which such materials are originally generated in a courtroom setting. Hawaii and NZ material is secure, there is a lot of it.

'Landscapes of Tradition', Marshall Sahlín

Terminology:

- Moku: Large subdivisions of Islands
 - o Islands unto themselves
- Ahupua'a: Subdivisions in each Moku

Landscapes of memory

This may talk about how the Kamehameha dynasty of Hawai'i lost independence following the 'Bayonet Constitution'.

Chatam Island Decision of Native Land Court

Re Makatea Block in Richard Boast's Book: (very short)

Richard argues that the native land court in Cook Islands needs to be understood as being apart of broader story in Aotearoa, because we exported it there.

Richard Boast and Alexander Boast – historical land titling records as documentation of late Holocene enviro changes in South Polynesia

Historical legal records are important/neglected primary source for archaeologists etc

- Titling processes in the Pacific sought to remodel customary tenures
- Oral traditions used by ethnographers to aid understanding of Pacific pre-history – what about legal documentation as record of oral traditions written down by court.
- **Best titling process is Kuleana Act 1850** – Great Māhele (Hawai'i)

- Titling used for individualization of title claimed to promote economic development
- Measures had dramatic social/eco consequences for Polynesian people
- Focus on value of historical legal records resulting from tenurial transformation process.
 - Hawaiian Land Commission – documents are “intellectual treasury of the Hawaiian kingdom” / “treasure trove largely untapped by anthropologists” [Kirch 2016]
 - Hawaiian Māhele has produced lots of data

NZ similar to Hawaii – NLC now MLC still operative – Native Land Acts of 1863 and 65 established NLC to investigate Māori customary titles to surveyed land parcels

- Complex Māori tenure with overlapping rights holders
- Scientific value is high – LC evidence is direct testimony given by Māori from 1865 onwards – a lot of documentation is focused on proof of occupation – emphasis placed on this as the foundation of a court-awarded land title
- *NLC* records difficult for researchers unfamiliar with system – don’t want to risk statements being selected at random to support pre-determined view points developed from other data
- *NLC* material only valuable when studies systematically – need to read the whole testimony, evidence, content and type given.

		<p>Claims of widespread forest destruction by Māori is difficult to reconcile with testaments from the NLC describing the forest management practices of Māori – where rangatira show significant care of Māori forest management, preservation and catching rats/bird as food/cultivation. Rahui – prohibitions on hunting/collecting resources – protect fisheries throughout Polynesia.</p>
<p>New Caledonia</p>		<p><i>Kirch (1997) – review of Christophe Sand’s thesis “Le Temps d’Avant”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Biological, linguistic, and cultural heterogeneity of Kanaks – foreshadows a rich and complex past <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 37 languages from the Oceanic subgroup of the Austronesian language family ○ Phenotypic diversity ○ Outdated and racist views of Kanak as ‘Melanesians’. Sand’s thesis helped shifting prehistory views of NC to be in line with contemporary perspectives in Oceanic archaeology; Kanak peoples living there since 1000BC – integral part of the Lapita pacific world · “type site” of Lapita in NC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Radiocarbon dates from Lapita and Podtanean sites suggest early settlement; fitting with rapid Lapita expansion ○ Rejects hypothesis ceramic wares represent separate cultural traditions – instead thinks

they have a common origin. = originally confusing picture of two contemporary ceramic traditions in New Cal with broader picture of Lapita ceramic assemblages.

- **Lapita is more than pots** – important historically, archeologically, culturally
- Led to cultural revolution of pacific identities.
- Expansion of settlement through NC and Loyalty archipelago; linguistic and cultural heterogeneity – reflected in ceramic sequence
 - Oundjo period (north) and Naia period (south)
 - § Intensification of horticulture is most characteristic
 - Social transformation: Loyalties – two monumental stone structures designed as defensive sites (Maré)
 - § Indicates prior existence of a political system
 - New forms of inland habitation – intensive agricultural systems
 - Environmental transformation – fragile island ecology, usual transformative narrative
- Traditional ethnographic notions regarding traditional Kanak societies are challenged – not sociopolitical systems = ‘weak chiefdoms’ – reality = strong chiefdoms with intensive systems of agricultural production = profound sociocultural transformation.

Demographic consequences of European contact

- Previous estimates for small population in NC and other Pacific archipelagoes are wrong. Archaeological evidence suggests densely populated interior regions.
- Impact of humans on island ecosystems/intensification of agriculture, variations in ancient social systems, exchange networks

Contemporary Kanak peoples desire to learn of their past – richness of NC prehistory/diversity.

- Economy: mining reliant – lopsided economy, very reliant on France. France hasn't done anything to create an economy for a viable economic state – only tourism/mining/subsidized infrastructure

Muckle (2012) The presumption of indigeneity

Administrative apparatus = *indigénat* so French administrators in NC can streamline governance and repression of persons defined as indigenes.

- Role and influence of the concept of race and science in developing colonial policies/actions
 - Race is not sole dividing line – colonial difference = multi-dimensional problem
 - Cultural, racial, ethnic boundaries BUT also character, development and rule of law – social, political and legal criteria – citizenship, immigration, labour etc all play a role

- In French colonial context, ideas of race linked to ideas about legal jurisdiction, character, custom and culture.
- **Colonialism is a form of bureaucratic govt. Differentiating between peoples for the purpose of administration**
- 2 types of colony; control over indigenous land vs control over indigenous labour
- Indigenous system – streamline governing repression of persons defined as indigenous
 - Code of laws applied in colonies to people not citizens
 - Citizens a special status – French civil law a variant of roman law applied
 - § Indigena were not full citizens – could not enter contracts etc
 - Law applies to non-citizens of the colonies vs settler
 - Policy and treatment on the lives of individuals
- Indigena – not peculiar to NC, applied to all French colonies
- Kanak not given status as citizens till 1946; no status for indigenous cust law