

4

8

$3 \times 4 - 7$

$20 \diamond x$

$4(3 + 3)$

80

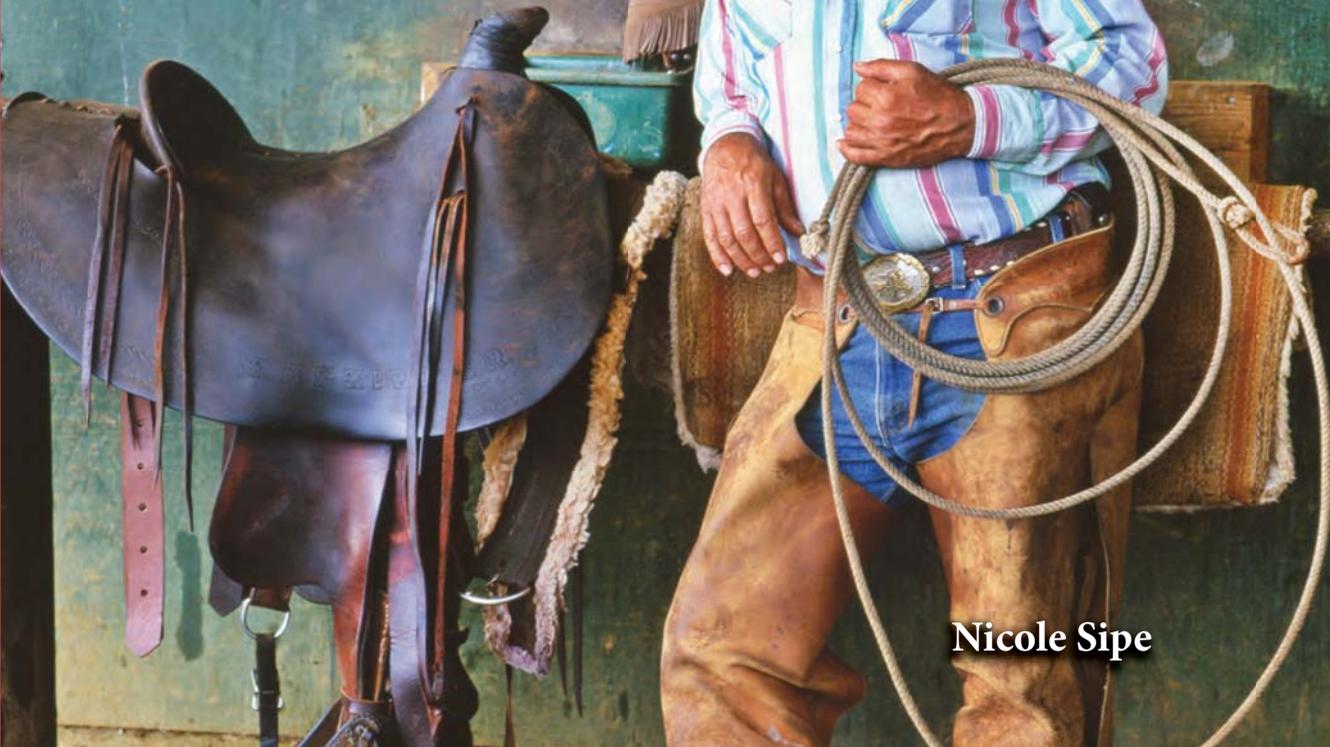
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Art and Culture

# Hawaiian Paniolo



Expressions



Nicole Sipe

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*Note to the reader: The Hawaiian language includes a letter that looks like this: ' . It is called an 'okina. It signifies a stop between two sounds. Another Hawaiian mark is the kahakō and signifies a long vowel sound.*

# Aloha, Paniolo



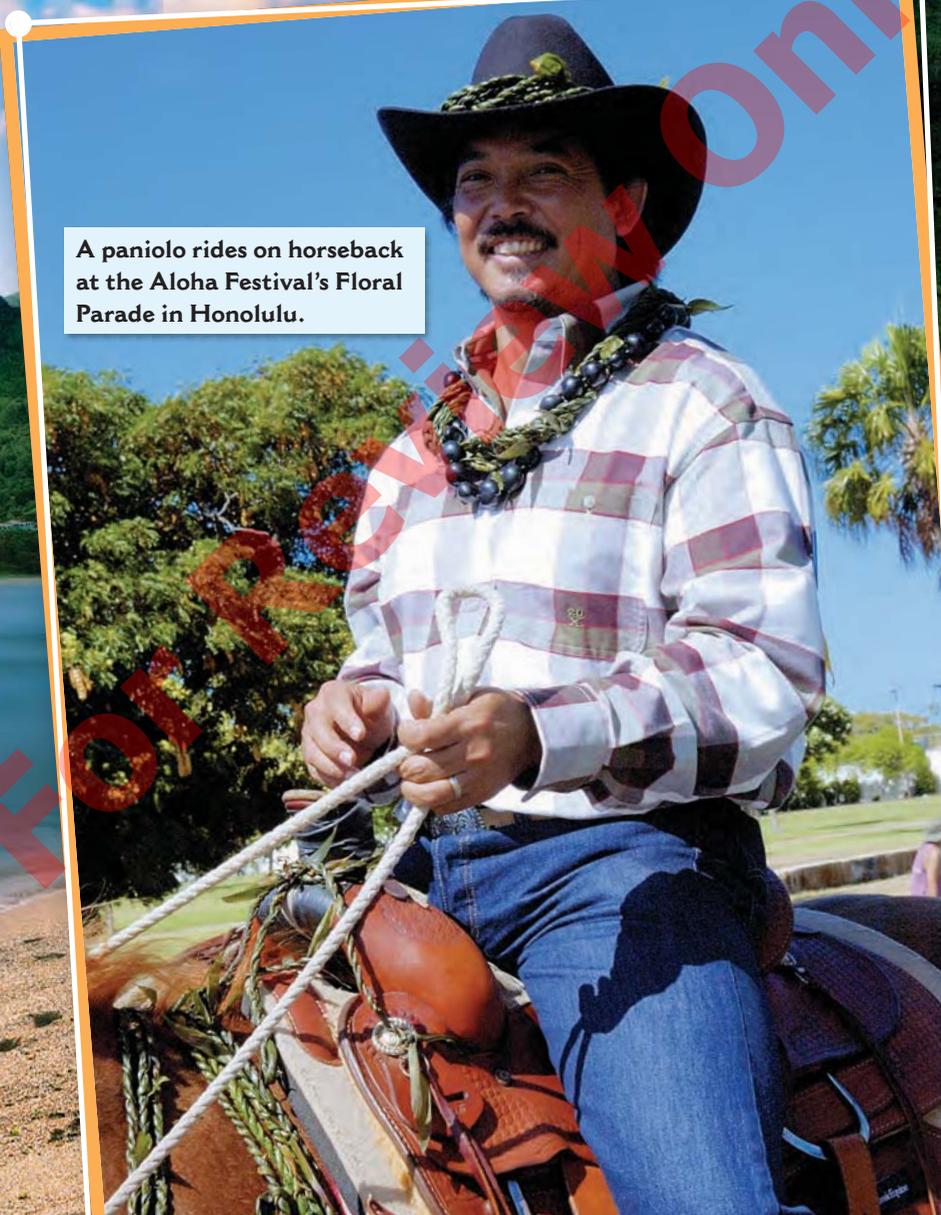
When you think about the Hawaiian Islands, you might think of beautiful beaches. You might picture pineapples growing in a field or volcanoes stretching toward the sky. Perhaps you think of surfers riding waves or hula dancers moving in rhythm. You probably don't picture cowboys, but you should. Cowboys are an important part of Hawai'i. They are as much a part of Hawai'i's culture and history as all the other things you imagined.

Hawaiian cowboys are called paniolo (PAN-ee-oh-loh). Paniolo are a lot like the cowboys you have seen in Western movies or on ranches. They lasso calves. They herd **cattle**. They ride horses. They work on ranches. However, paniolo have a Hawaiian style all their own.

In Hawai'i, you might see paniolo on ranches with flower **leis** (LAYZ) on their hats. You might see paniolo riding horses with Spanish saddles. They may even be wearing **chaps** over their jeans. Paniolo are unique cowboys. Their history makes up a special part of Hawaiian culture.

A hula dancer performs on the beach.



A man wearing a dark cowboy hat with a floral lei, a white and purple striped long-sleeved shirt, and blue jeans is riding a brown horse. He is smiling and holding the reins. The background shows a scenic view of a beach, a blue body of water, and green hills under a blue sky with white clouds. A decorative orange border surrounds the photo, and a large red watermark 'For Sale Only' is overlaid diagonally across the image.

**A paniolo rides on horseback at the Aloha Festival's Floral Parade in Honolulu.**

# The Gift of Cattle

Which came first to Hawai'i: the cowboys or the cattle? (Hint: The right answer has four legs.)

Cattle are not **indigenous** to Hawai'i. They were not always there. All other mammals came by other means. In fact, there are only two **mammals** that are native to the islands: monk seals and hoary bats. Captain George Vancouver was the man who brought cattle to the islands.

Vancouver was an English ship navigator. He sailed all over the western coast of North America. He made several trips to the Hawaiian islands from 1791 to 1794. He sailed over 2,000 miles (3,219 kilometers) across the Pacific Ocean each time. During one trip, Vancouver landed on the beaches of the south side of the Big Island.



Captain George  
Vancouver

King Kamehameha I

Vancouver brought gifts with him for Hawai'i's king. King Kamehameha (KAH-may-hah-may-hah) I. Curious Hawaiians were waiting when his ship reached land. Vancouver gave the king four cattle, two ewes, and one ram.

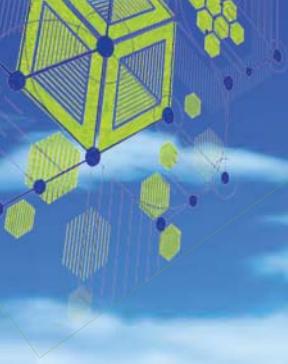
These animals were a sight to the Hawaiians! They were the largest land mammals they had ever seen. Some people were excited. But, most people were not happy when the cattle began to eat their crops.

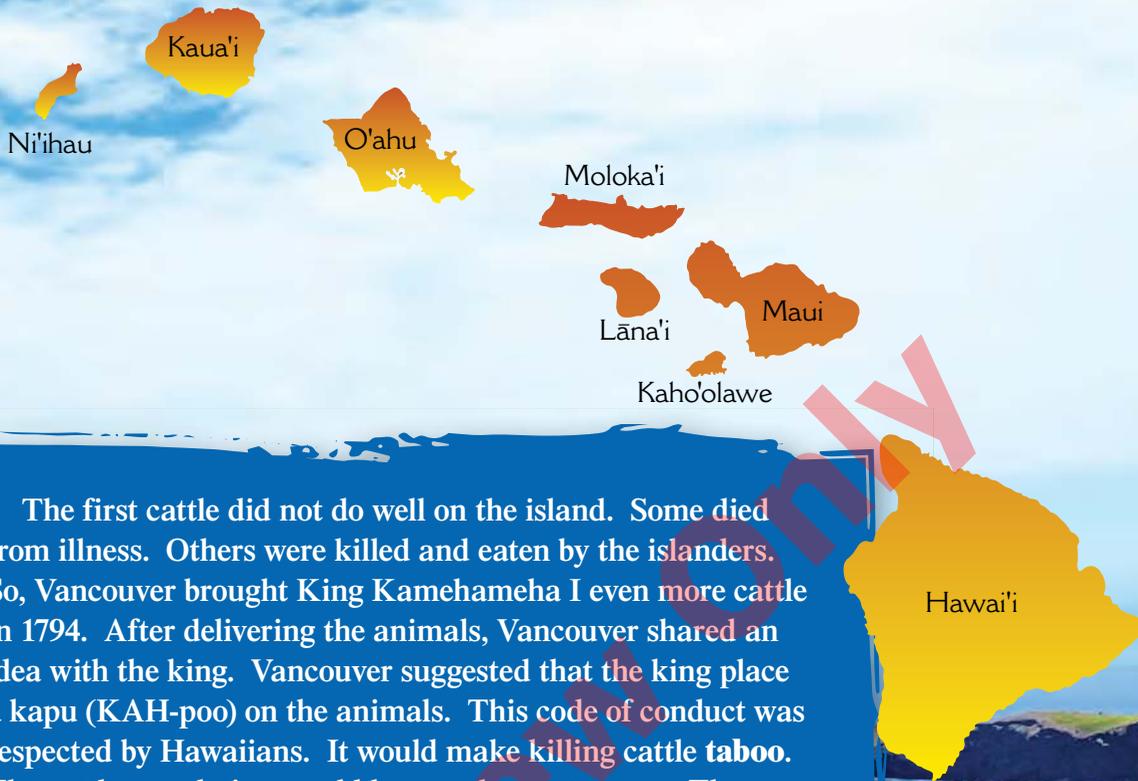
## LET'S EXPLORE MATH

Monk seals are native to Hawai'i. During the first few months of their lives, they gain a lot of weight. Use the expressions to compare the total weight (in pounds) of two monk seals at birth and at 2 months old.

- Total weight at birth:  $25 + 27$
- Total weight at 2 months old:  $8 \times (25 + 27)$







The first cattle did not do well on the island. Some died from illness. Others were killed and eaten by the islanders. So, Vancouver brought King Kamehameha I even more cattle in 1794. After delivering the animals, Vancouver shared an idea with the king. Vancouver suggested that the king place a kapu (KAH-poo) on the animals. This code of conduct was respected by Hawaiians. It would make killing cattle taboo. The cattle population would have a chance to grow. They would have even more cattle in the future.

King Kamehameha I agreed. He wanted to make sure that the cattle would be safe on the island. He did not want anyone to kill them. He had the animals moved to a place where they would be alone to live and reproduce. It was an ideal location near the town of Kona (KOH-nuh) on the Big Island. It was 0.5 mi. (0.8 km) wide, so there was plenty of space. It had lots of grass and watering holes for them to use. The king had people build a stone wall around the area to keep the cattle contained.

The number of cattle increased, just as Hawaiians hoped. However, the cattle learned to escape. Over time, they spread across the Big Island. Cattle continued to multiply. Soon, they were everywhere!

# Math Talk

1. How are expressions and equations different?
2. Why are grouping symbols used in expressions?
3. How would a diagram showing  $8 + 7$  help you draw a diagram showing  $5 \times (8 + 7)$ ?
4. Without multiplying, describe how the product of  $18 \times 475$  compares to the product of  $36 \times 475$ .
5. Would you rather write an expression based on a description or a description based on an expression? Why?
6. Will removing grouping symbols from an expression always change its value? Why?