

Today in science, we name all things and organize them into groups – this is called a taxonomy.

Compare the Kumulipo to what the Taxonomy of Modern Science says about how life began (see column on right side):

The Hawaiian Kumulipo	Scientific Taxonomy
<p>In the <i>Wa Akahi</i> (The First Age) many Marine Invertebrates first appear: Corals (Phylum Coelenterata) Worms (Phylum Annelida) Starfish, Sea Cucumbers, Sea Urchins (Phylum Echinodermata) Barnacles (Phylum Arthropoda) Oysters, Mussels, Clams, Limpets, Cowries, Conches, Snails (Phylum Mollusca)</p> <p>In <i>Ka Wa Elua</i> (The Second Age) come Marine Vertebrates (Phylum Chordata): Rays and Sharks (Class Chondrichthyes) Bony Fishes (Class Osteichthyes) Porpoise (Class Mammalia)</p> <p>In <i>Ka Wa Ekolu</i> The "Winged Creatures" appear: Birds (Phylum Chordata, Class Aves)</p> <p>In <i>Ka Wa Eha</i> come "The Crawlers": Turtles (Phylum Chordata, Class Reptilia) Geckos (Phylum Chordata, Class Reptilia) Lobsters (Phylum Crustacea, Class Malacostraca)</p> <p>In <i>Ka Wa Elima</i> "The Night Diggers" come forth: Pigs (Phylum Chordata, Class Mammalia, Order Artiodactyla) Certain classes of people (Phylum Chordata, Class Mammalia, Order Primates)</p> <p>In <i>Ka Wa Eono</i> "The Nibblers" appear: Rats (Phylum Chordata, Class Mammalia, Order Rodentia)</p> <p>In <i>Ka Wa Ehiku</i> comes "The Dog Child" Dog (Phylum Chordata, Class Mammalia, Order Carnivora)</p> <p>In <i>Ka Wa Ewalu</i> "The Dawn of the Day"</p>	<p>570 Million Years Ago (The Cambrian) Sea Life Develops: Marine Invertebrates and Shell-Bearing Animals (Phylum Arthropoda)</p> <p>500 Million Years Ago (The Ordovician) Life in the Sea Continues: Early Vertebrates: The Jawless Fish (Phylum Chordata)</p> <p>395 Million Years Ago (The Devonian) Life on Land and Sea Diversifies: First Amphibians: Ancestors of Frogs (Phylum Chordata, Class Amphibia) First Insects (Phylum Arthropoda) First Bony Fish (Phylum Chordata, Class Osteichthyes)</p> <p>345 Million Years Ago (The Carboniferous) Adaptation Continues: First Reptiles: Ancestors to Snakes and Dinosaurs (Class Vertebra, Class Reptilia) Amphibians (Phylum Chordata, Class Amphibia) Diversify Insects (Phylum Arthropoda, Class Insecta) Diversify</p> <p>180 Million Years Ago (The Jurassic) Reptiles Rule Land, Air, and Sea: First Birds (Phylum Chordata, Class Aves) First Mammals (Phylum Chordata, Class Mammalia)</p> <p>50 Million Years Ago (The Late Eocene) Mammals Adapt and Diversify: Ancestor to Dog Appears (Class Mammalia, Order Carnivora, Family Canidae)</p> <p>37 Million Years Ago (The Oligocene) Mammals Adapt and Diversify: Ancestor to Pig Appears (Class Mammalia, Order Artiodactyla, Family Suidae)</p> <p>10 Million Years Ago (The Late Miocene)</p>

In this Wa large numbers of people
(Phylum Chordata, Class Mammalia,
Order Primates)

Mammals Adapt and Diversify:

Ancestor to Rat Appears (Class
Mammalia, Order Rodentia, Family
Muridae)

5.5 Million Years Ago (The Pliocene)

People Make Their Debut:

Ancestor to Human Appears (Class
Mammalia, Order Primates, Family
Hominidae)

We can see these two ways of understanding evolution aren't identical, but they do share some interesting similarities.