

Summary Comparison of Processes for the Constitutions of the Hawaiian Kingdom and Constitutional Government

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Process	1839	1840	1852	1864	1887
Drafting	Written by William Richards, Boaz Mahune (representing Kamehameha III) & Jonah Kapena (representing Kuhina Nui & reviewed and scrutinized by Kamehameha III and Chiefs	Kamehameha III and Chiefs with William Richards & Lahainaluna graduates	Three Commissioners appointed by King, House of Nobles & House of Reps: Gerrit P. Judd (King) Judge John Papa Ii (Nobles) Judge William Lee (Representatives)	King Kamehameha V abrogated the 1852 Constitution & Called for a Convention which met from July 7 to Aug 13, 1864. It included the King, the House of Nobles and 27 delegates of the people. Failing to reach agreement with the King, The King abrogated the 1852 Constitution & dissolved the convention. He signed a new constitution on August 20, 1864	Hawaiian League drafted the Constitution and forced King Kalakaua to sign it at bayonet point through a coup d'etat
Grantor	Kamehameha III	Kamehameha III, Kuhina Nui Kekāuluohi and Nobles	King Kamehameha III, Kuhina Nui John Young and Legislature	King Kamehameha V	King David Kalākalua
Ratification	none	The people would hear (lohe) the constitution and vote for representatives who would approve the constitution	Published in the <i>Polynesian</i> Nov 29, 1851; Discussed & voted upon in Legislature of 1852 & Signed by King on June 14, 1852	none	none
Number of Sections	5	47	106	80	82

Amendments	none	replaced by 1852 Constitution	16 amendments in 1856; replaced by 1864 Constitution	2 amendments in 1868; 2 amendments in 1874; 1 amendment in 1882; replaced by 1887 Constitution	2 amendments in 1892 Queen Lili'uokalani proposed to abrogate the constitution in 1893; suspended during martial law 1893-1894; supplanted with Constitution of the Hawai'i Republic in 1894
Years in Effect	1 year	12 years	23 years	6 years	never promulgated