**Later Middle Ages -- ~1000-~1500 ce/6**

**~1185?**

Introduction of the Minor and Major Council, both elected and presided by the doge, with the function respectively of proposing and of discussing and voting deliberations, as can be deduced by a slightly later law about electoral procedures.

This decisive step toward representative government is aimed at a wider and more involved participation of the people to decision making, in consideration of the small number of citizens actually coming to the gatherings of the *placitum*.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_decadence_of_placitum.pdf>

A new crime is introduced: citizens elected to a public office are punished if they fail to perform their duties.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_refused_appointment.pdf>

**end of the XII century- beginning of the XIII**

The principle of participated power is adapted to a representative democracy with reference to the idea of justice as balance of powers.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_distributiva.pdf>

Institution of *Curie Palatii*: elected magistrates take the place of the *iudices*, relieving the Councils of iudicial work.

The earliest are *Curia Proprii* = del Proprio (land controversies and litigation between citizens) and *Curia Forinsecorum* = del Forestier (litigation with or between foreigners), where the capitular states that the first source of rules of law on the case must be *forma pactorum* = the contract between the parties; no sentences of specific performance are given, but only damages are allowed.

As we will see, four more Courts follow in the first half of the XIII century.

<http://www.arielcaliban.org/PX_curie.pdf>