

# JURAL ASSEMBLY HISTORY

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and out Post*

*Section 1. All Legislative Powers hereby  
granted to the Representatives shall be exercised  
in the House of Representatives.*

*Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second Year of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature in each State. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, seven Years being requisite. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, seven Years being requisite. The Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.*

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## **Historical examples of Jural Assemblies from early America**

### **New England Town Meetings (1600s–1700s)**

In towns like Boston and Plymouth, local citizens gathered in town meetings to make decisions about laws, taxes, and community rules.

Every free male adult could attend, discuss issues, and vote. These meetings acted like small jural assemblies because the community collectively decided on justice and governance.

## **Colonial Courts of Common Law**

Early colonial courts often used juries made up of local citizens to decide legal cases. These jurors were responsible for judging disputes fairly and for upholding the law, which is a key feature of a jural assembly.

## **The Virginia House of Burgesses (1619)**

This was the first representative assembly in the American colonies. Elected representatives met to create local laws and govern the colony, functioning as a kind of larger jural assembly where citizens' voices influenced justice and governance.

## **Committees of Safety and Revolutionary Assemblies (1770s)**

Before and during the American Revolution, local committees of citizens organized to enforce laws, resolve disputes, and maintain order in the absence of British authority. These committees were self-governing bodies that acted as grassroots jural assemblies.