

# Judicial Branch



## The Constitution

Article III of the Constitution

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Congress can create inferior courts (courts of lower authority)
- Judiciary Act of 1789 – \_\_\_\_\_
- Later in 1791 appeals courts were created

## Criminal and Civil Cases

There are two court systems in the US

\_\_\_\_\_ – cases in which juries decide whether people have committed crimes

- \_\_\_\_\_ – cases in which two sides disagree over some issue

## Jurisdiction

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Jurisdiction – the authority to hear and decide a case
- \_\_\_\_\_
- The Constitution – a constitutional right has been violated



- \_\_\_\_\_ – kidnapping, bank robbery
- \_\_\_\_\_
  - crimes and accidents on the high seas
- \_\_\_\_\_  
any disagreement between states

## The Lower Federal Courts

### District Courts

- Lowest level of the federal court system
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Original jurisdiction – authority to hear cases for the first time
- Only federal courts is where jury trials are held
- Each district is a geographic area –  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

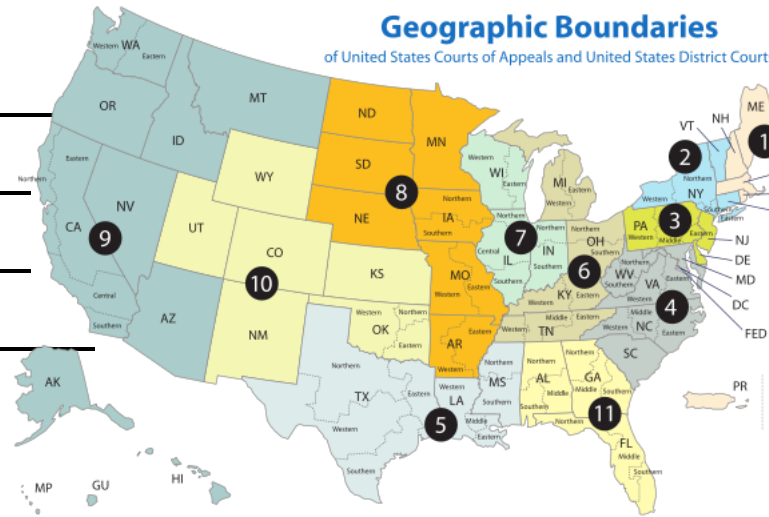
### Cases

- \_\_\_\_\_ – disputes involving labor relations, public lands, copyright and patent laws, and civil rights

- \_\_\_\_\_ – “such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed”

## US Courts of Appeals

- Also called \_\_\_\_\_
- Jurisdiction – appellate jurisdiction
  - Hear only \_\_\_\_\_ to district courts or through federal regulatory agencies
  - \_\_\_\_\_ properly or if procedures were not followed properly
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - There are 12 circuits or geographic areas



## Special Federal Courts

- \_\_\_\_\_ – hears appeals dealing with federal tax laws
- \_\_\_\_\_ – citizens who sue the government for money claims

- \_\_\_\_\_ – appeals court for armed forces (after an individual has been court – marshaled)
- \_\_\_\_\_ – disputes arising from tariff and trade laws



## The Power of the Supreme Court

### Original jurisdiction

- Preside over trials in cases that \_\_\_\_\_ from foreign countries
- Preside over trials where \_\_\_\_\_ (usually the Supreme Court allows a district court to hear this)

## Judicial Review

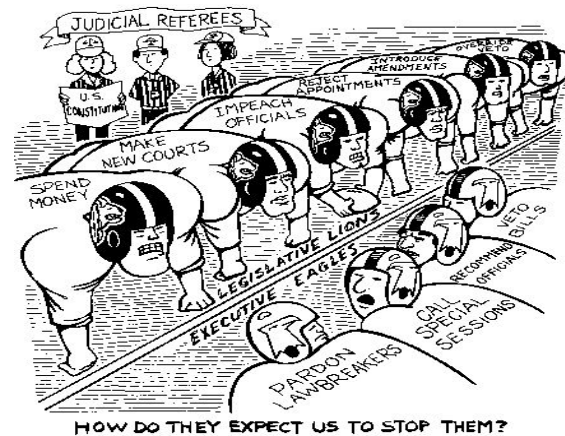
- Judicial Review -

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

- One of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Supreme Court
- If a law is in \_\_\_\_\_ and be nullified
- The Supreme Court is the \_\_\_\_\_ on the Constitution

## Marbury v. Madison

- \_\_\_\_\_ in  
1803
- President John Adams made some midnight appointments; Marbury, who was appointed a justice of the peace, took James Madison to the Supreme Court for not carrying out President Adams appointments invoking the Judiciary Act of 1789



### Judicial Review

- Chief Justice John Marshall wrote the majority opinion turning down Marbury's claim and \_\_\_\_\_ of judicial review were created:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the land
- Where there is \_\_\_\_\_, the Constitution must be followed
- The judicial branch has the \_\_\_\_\_ and nullify or cancel any law in conflict with the Constitution
- The power of \_\_\_\_\_ has become an important check on any other branch

### Supreme Court Justices

- There are currently \_\_\_\_\_ associate justices and \_\_\_\_\_ chief justice

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Informal qualifications

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

officials

- W.H. Taft was the only chief justice to have been President first



### The Supreme Court

- Appointment by the President and \_\_\_\_\_
- The President tries to appoint judges who \_\_\_\_\_ but once appointed they have no obligation to follow the President's line

