

## The Judicial Branch

### Fill in the Blank

- 92) A trial with no jury is a
- 93) The Supreme Court's power to decide what is constitutional is called...
- 94) Which court system deals with cases about laws that apply to the whole United States?
- 95) Every state has at least one of what kind of federal court?
- 96) The U.S Court of Appeals is divided into regions that are called...
- 97) When two circuits disagree, it is called a...
- 98) What is a written document a lawyer files with the court to explain his or her arguments.
- 99) A decision made by the appellate court that acts as a law to cases with very similar facts.

### True or False?

- 100) The only court the Constitution creates is the State Court
- 101) When you first begin a trial, you will be in an appellate court
- 102) A Supreme Court has 9 justices

### Multiple Choice

- 103) Two kinds of legal cases are
  - A. State & Federal
  - B. Foreign & Domestic
  - C. Civil & Criminal
  - D. Guilty & Innocent
- 104) The Supreme Court does not have to take every case that comes along BECAUSE...
  - A. There are too many petitions for one court to hear
  - B. It allows the appeals court judges or Supreme Court justices to ask specific questions about the case.
  - C. People have an automatic right of appeal after a decision is made in trial court. This helps ensure that the law is applied correctly
  - D. Its decisions affect the whole country by setting precedent for similar cases in the lower courts.
- 105) The Court of Appeals must accept every case BECAUSE...
  - A. There are too many petitions for one court to hear
  - B. It allows the appeals court judges or Supreme Court justices to ask specific questions about the case.
  - C. People have an automatic right of appeal after a decision is made in trial court. This helps ensure that the law is applied correctly
  - D. Its decisions affect the whole country by setting precedent for similar cases in the lower courts.

### Matching: Match the "Supreme Court Case" with their "Significance"

#### Supreme Court Cases

- A. Marbury v. Madison (1803).
- B. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)
- C. Meyer v. Nebraska (1923)
- D. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
- E. Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
- F. Tinker v. Des Moines School Dist. (1969)
- G. New Jersey v. T.L.O (1985)

#### Significance

- 106) Overruled Plessy by saying it's unconstitutional for the government to require students of different races to go to different schools. The Court said separate schools for students of different races are not equal.
- 107) Said it was constitutional for places like schools, buses and restaurants to keep people of different races apart, as long as the services offered were "equal." For example, it was okay to make black and white people ride on separate train cars.
- 108) Said it's unconstitutional for a state to ban the teaching of foreign languages.
- 109) Said it's unconstitutional for principals and teachers to search students and their belongings, unless there is a good reason (like safety and discipline) and the search doesn't go too far.
- 110) Said it's unconstitutional to deny students the right to free speech at school, unless the students' speech disrupts school activities.
- 111) Said that people accused of a crime must be given a lawyer even if they cannot afford one. It's unconstitutional to deny them a lawyer just because they're poor.
- 112) Said the Supreme Court and other courts have the power to decide whether something is unconstitutional. Courts can strike down government actions that violate the Constitution.