

Judicial Branch in a Flash

Name: _____

Complete the Sentence. Use the terms and ideas that you learned in this lesson to finish each statement.

1. The only court the Constitution creates is _____

2. The two court systems in the United States are _____

3. Two kinds of legal cases are _____

4. The job of the Court of Appeals is _____

5. It's difficult to take a case to the Supreme Court because _____

6. If you lose a case in the trial court, you can _____

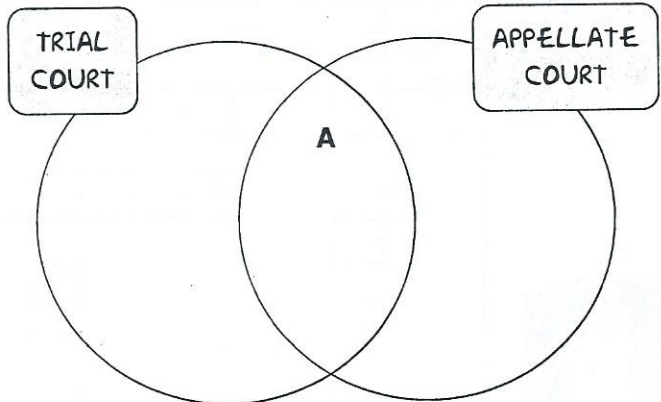
7. If an appellate court affirms a case, it means _____

8. If a law is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court can _____

9. Evidence is used for _____

10. A trial with no jury is called a _____

Making Comparisons. Decide whether each description fits trial courts only, appellate courts only, or both, and write the letter of the description in the correct part of the diagram. The first one is done for you.



- A. Hears civil cases
- B. Might have a jury trial
- C. Does not hear cases for the first time
- D. Hears criminal cases
- E. Reviews a verdict to look for mistakes
- F. Usually has three-judge panels
- G. Hears cases for the first time
- H. Works with laws

Order in the Court! Number each set of events to put the three events in the correct order.

___ The Court of Appeals remands the case

___ A new trial begins

___ The first verdict is appealed

___ Trial is held in the District Court

___ The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case

___ An appeal is made to the Court of Appeals

___ Evidence is presented to the jury

___ The members of the jury are chosen

___ The jury returns a verdict

___ The Supreme Court strikes down the law

___ Supreme Court hears a case about the law

___ Congress passes a law