Study Guide for Judicial Branch Chapter 15

Terms:
Docket
judicial activism
Criminal case
judicial restraint
Civil case
appellate jurisdiction
Writ of certiorari
legislative court
Certificate
redress
Precedents
civilian tribunal
Brief
original jurisdiction
Common good
popular sovereignty
Purview
Rule of law
Trial court
Stare decisis
Judicial review
Dissenting opinion
Concurring opinion
Majority opinion
Amicus curiae
Plaintiff
Defendant
Circuit court
Jurisdiction
Grand Jury
Petit Jury

Questions to Ponder
• What is the rule of four?
• Explain Marbury v. Madison
• What jurisdiction does the Supreme Court have?
• What are constitutional courts
  What are special/legislative courts
• Under what circumstances may federal courts hear a case
• What is the first court to hear a case?
  a. at the federal level
  b. at the state level
• How did the Articles of Confederation deal with the court system?
• What is the structure of the federal court system?
  a. what created this structure
• What was the most important reason why the United States needed a national
court system?
• What is the living legacy any president leaves behind?
• What are the three types of opinion that the Supreme Court may issue?
• What are the traditions of the Supreme Court?
• What is the purpose of dissenting opinions? Concurring opinions?
• Why are the courts of appeals called “gatekeepers”?
• Why did the Framers of the Constitution provide for life tenure?
• Describe the procedures of how a case moves through the Supreme Court?
• Describe the role of federal marshals.
• Why and when were the courts of appeals created?
• How does the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit differ from the twelve
  other federal courts of appeals?
• Who usually hears cases brought before the courts of appeals?
• Who is the petitioner and who is the respondent?
• What is the court’s Rule 10?
• For how long can each side argue their case?
• What happens if the Court is evenly divided on a case?
• What constitutes a quorum of justices?
• Compare originalism to living constitution interpretations of the U.S. Constitution
Civil Liberties Chapter 4

Key Terms: After reading this chapter, students should understand the following concepts and their relevance to American government. Please note the large number of Supreme Court decisions in this Chapter. Students should take the time to acquaint themselves with the cases, and how each case helped shape the nature of civil liberties in the United States.

The incorporation cases
Alien and Sedition Acts
Barron v. Baltimore (1833)
Bakke v. Regents of the University of California (1978)
Bill of Rights
Brandenburg v. Ohio (1969)
Brown v. Board of Education
Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire (1942)
Civil Liberties
Clear and Present Danger Test
Direct Incitement Test
Dred Scott
Due Process Clause
Eighth Amendment
Engel v. Vitale (1962)
Establishment Clause
Exclusionary Rule
First Amendment
Fifth Amendment
Fourth Amendment
Free Exercise Clause
Furman v. Georgia (1972)
Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
Gitlow v. New York (1925)
Gregg v. Georgia (1976)
Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)
'Knock and Announce' Requirements
Kyllo v. United States
Lemon v. Kurtzman (1971)
Lemon Test
Libel
Miller v. California (1931)
Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
Near v. Minnesota (1937)
'Open Fields' Doctrine
Palko v. Connecticut (1937)
Plessy v. Ferguson
Probable Cause
Prior Restraint
Religious Freedom Restoration Act
Roe v. Wade (1973)
Roper v. Simmons
Second Amendment
Selective Incorporation
Sixth Amendment
Slander
Symbolic Speech
Warrant
Warrantless Searches
Webster v. Reproductive Health Services (1989)
Weeks v. U.S. (1914)