Prior Knowledge:

1. What do you know about the Judicial Branch?

Critical Vocabulary:

1. inferior courts:

2. original jurisdiction:

3. judicial review:

4. void:

5. treason:

Purpose for Reading:

1. What was the problem with the court system under the Articles of Confederation? (literal)

2. What court did Article III of the Constitution create? (literal)

3. What did the Judiciary Act create? Explain lower court system in your answer. (literal)
4. How long do federal judges serve? Under what circumstances can a federal judge be removed from office? (literal)

5. Federal courts have jurisdiction to hear what types of cases? (literal)

6. Where do most Supreme Court cases come from?

7. What is judicial review? (literal)

8. According to the Constitution, what is considered treason against the United States? What can be the punishments for treason? (literal)

9. According to the picture in the reading, how many Supreme Court justices are there?

Above and Beyond

1. Why is important that Supreme Court justices are appointed to their positions for life? Explain how Presidential appointments of justices can affect decisions made by the Court? (application)
Using the Constitution and its amendments, determine which statements are true and which are false about the Supreme Court of the United States.

T  F
1. ___ The Supreme Court is part of the judicial branch of the Federal government.
2. ___ The Supreme Court is described in Article III of the Constitution.
3. ___ The Constitution states, "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court composed of nine justices."
4. ___ Supreme Court justices are elected every six years.
5. ___ Justices are appointed by the president.
6. ___ The House of Representatives must approve all Supreme Court appointments.
7. ___ A candidate for the Supreme Court must have reached the age of 35.
8. ___ A candidate for the Supreme Court must be a natural born citizen of the United States.
9. ___ A candidate for the Supreme Court must not have held any other office in the federal government.
10. ___ Once a justice is appointed he cannot be removed from office.
11. ___ All lower federal courts are created by the Supreme Court.
12. ___ All judges of lower federal courts are appointed by a majority vote of the justices of the Supreme Court.
13. ___ The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in most federal cases.
14. ___ The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution.
15. ___ The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in all cases arising under the laws of the United States.
16. ___ The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all cases in which a state is a party.
17. ___ The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors.
18. ___ The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction in cases involving citizens of different states.
19. ___ The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides at impeachment trials of the President.
20. ___ Every bill passed by Congress and signed by the President must be reviewed by the Supreme Court to determine if it is constitutional and then be signed by the Chief Justice.

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Using the Constitution and its amendments, determine which statements are true and which are false about the three branch system of the federal government.

T  F

1. ___ The legislative branch of the federal government makes the laws.
2. ___ The executive branch of the federal government enforces the laws.
3. ___ The judicial branch of the federal government administers the laws.
4. ___ Congress is part of the legislative branch of the federal government.
5. ___ The president is the highest official in the judicial branch of the federal government.
6. ___ A bill must pass both houses of congress to become a law.
7. ___ The president can veto any bill passed by the congress.
8. ___ The supreme court can declare a law unconstitutional.
9. ___ The congress can override a presidential veto with a majority vote in both houses.
10. ___ All members elected to congress must be approved by the president.
11. ___ All justices appointed to the supreme court must be approved by the senate.
12. ___ All revenue bills must begin in the house of representatives.
13. ___ A bill not signed by the president becomes law in ten days if congress is still in session.
14. ___ The candidate elected president must be approved by the senate.
15. ___ All treaties made by the president must be approved by a two thirds vote of the house of representatives.
16. ___ The president may expel any member of congress.
17. ___ Justices of the supreme court are appointed by the president and may be removed by him at any time.
18. ___ The president has the right to veto specific parts of a bill and sign the remainder into law.
19. ___ Federal judges are appointed for life on good behavior.
20. ___ After a bill has been signed into law, it must be sent to the supreme court who will decide if it is constitutional.

Name: ___________________________ Class: ___________________________ Period: __________