

Chapter 20 Study Guide – The Supreme Court

Mr Schneemann

Draw a box diagram showing how the Federal Court System is organized

England doesn't have a written constitution as the United States. Law is based on principles found in earlier cases. Explain and define terms:

Define the various types of law. (common, criminal, civil, statutory, etc.)

What are some of the things that determine whether or not a court has jurisdiction in a case?

Explain the jury system. Define the duties and responsibilities of a juror.

Explain how the Supreme Court established ***national supremacy***. Who were the Justices involved?

Explain how the Supreme Court was an activist court during the 50/s and 60's. Who was the Chief Justice? What cases did it rule on?

How are checks placed on the judicial system?

How was the Supreme Court established? How are the other federal courts established?

What is *diverse citizenship*? How are those cases referred to the federal courts?

Define the various types of jurisdiction. (appellate, exclusive, original, concurrent, etc.)

How did the supreme court get established as an equal branch of government? Who was the chief justice.?

Define the various **writs** issued by the Supreme Court? (habeas corpus, certiorari, mandamus, appeal, etc.)

Explain the ***Hazelwood School district v. Cathy Kuhlmeier*** case.

After the Supreme Court reaches a decision, what do they do? What do they write?

How do people get appointed to the Supreme Court? Who has that power?

Traditionally, from what background has most of the Supreme Court Justices come?

What is the difference between opinion, fact, theory, and bias?

What is the difference between those who believe that the courts should only follow the constitution and those who believe that the court should be more activist. What are the two groups called.

What was Marbury v. Madison all about?