**Chapter 6 Notes**

**Judicial Branch Abbreviated**

1) Terms:

* Jurisdiction
* Appellate Jurisdiction
* Original Jurisdiction
* Petit Juries
* Grand Juries

2) What sort of “job protection” do Supreme Court members have? Why did the founding fathers put into place these protections?

* What are the requirements to becoming a Supreme Court member?
* How long is a Supreme Court Justice’s term? Why?
* What are the rules for Supreme Court Salary?

3) Who appoints Federal Judges? Who approves Federal Judges?

4) View these Charts on the Federal Court System

<http://wlwatch.westlaw.com/aca/west/images/uscrtsys.gif>

<http://www2.maxwell.syr.edu/plegal/scales/codiag.gif>

<http://www.catea.gatech.edu/grade/legal/structure.jpg>

<http://checkpoint.riag.com/HELP/508/hierarchy-fjs.gif>

Create a better chart that still shows the hierarchical structure but also includes a synopsis of the powers of each court below the names of each court. Put that chart into this word file. This chart is also to be used on your Constitution Website.

5) What are the differences between a Civil Court Case and a Criminal Court Case

* 1. How are the punishments different?
  2. How are the jury decisions different?
  3. How is the accused treated differently?

1. Historical/Landmark Court Cases: The five court cases below you are responsible for knowing what happened but more importantly – what was their impact on the American legal system.

<http://www.lawnix.com/cases/constitutional-law/>

• Marbury v. Madison

• McCulloch v. Maryland

• Miranda v. Arizona

• Plessy v. Ferguson

• Brown v. Topeka Board of Education

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1. Pretend you have been accused of a crime. Pick a crime that will fit this activity (you can accuse yourself of multiple crimes if that makes it easier), explain the crime(s), and then give examples of how you will defend yourself using the due process.
   1. What crime are you being accused of?
   2. Give an example of how can you defend yourself claiming your rights to procedural due process
   3. Give an example of how you can defend yourself claiming your rights to substantive due process
2. The Federal Government is allowed to make some discriminations when writing and applying laws. Their rules for these discriminations are the “Rational Basis Test” and the “Fundamental Rights” test. Explain what these two tests are, how they are applied, and give an example of each
3. What is Affirmative Action? Or a better question to answer … describe the many mixed interpretations of Affirmative Action as given by the Supreme Court (Reminder: While affirmative action was written by Congress, it is interpreted by the Supreme Court & uncharacteristically this issue has not be interpreted very consistently)
4. One’s right to Privacy is not explicitly given or stated in the US Constitution or its Amendments. However, the Supreme Court has interpreted an implied right to privacy within the Constitution and its Amendments. What sort of expectations for Privacy should the average American citizen have?