The Judicial Branch: An Overview

Recap: The Legislative Branch

* Headed by **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** System- includes the House of Representatives and the Senate.
* The main task of these two bodies is to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**the laws.
* Its powers include:
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws
  + originating **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** bills (House)
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** officials (Senate)
  + approving **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (Senate)

Recap: The Executive Branch

* The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** branch **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** out and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws.
* It includes:
  + The **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + Vice President
  + The Cabinet
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** departments
  + Independent **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + Other boards, commissions, and committees

What is Law?

* Law is the**\_\_\_\_\_\_**of rules and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**by which a society**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** itself
* Law
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** conflict
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**individuals against government power
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** criminal acts and punishments

Early Systems of Law

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-**
  + Hammurabi’s Code
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-**
  + Twelve Tables
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-**
  + Feudal System

What is the Hammurabi Code?

* Babylonian **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of Law
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** laws
* Written for all to see- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** knowledge
* Dealt with everything from marriage, trade, taxes, and murder.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**punishments to fit specific laws
  + Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth
* Tough on crime?

Twelve Tables

* Written 450B.C.
* Considered one of the most **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** legal code of the ancient civilizations
* Romans wrote down \_\_\_\_\_**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to help form the law
* People were considered to be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** until proven guilty
* There was a uniformed legal code used for all of the Roman Empire
* Most of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**laws are based on those of ancient Rome

The Feudal System

* It was a system of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** customs found in medieval Europe
* This society was a military **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* In basic terms the King would **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** land for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(military service)

In Short…

* Every society needs to have laws to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** itself and its members
* Even **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** civilizations had laws

Principles of Democracy in the Judiciary

* Our democratic\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensures that every person should have a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**opportunity to pursue individual goals and desires.
  + So that no one’s rights are being**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**we have agreed upon certain **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** for our behaviors.
* Citizens elect **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to make **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Laws can be written **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + When this happens the judicial branch provides an **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the law
  + The Judicial branch **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** conflicts

Rule of Law

* The Rule of Law means that no one is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the law
  + No individual, group, organization, or governmental entity
* Everyone must **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the law and be held **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** if the violate it
* Therefore, laws must be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to all
* Laws are meant to be equally, fairly, and consistently **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Controls on the Abuse of Power

* The Judicial Branch plays a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** role in our system of checks and balances
* The Judiciary may\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the other branches to declare laws and government actions **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Article III of the Constitution

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and empowers the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of the national government
* “The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.”
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** have a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Court
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is given power to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**and remove lower courts.
* Section 1 of Article III creates the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** courts
* Section 2 of Article III talks about the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**of the judicial branch and explains who gets each power
* Section 3 of Article III defines **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and how to prove someone has committed treason

The Function of the Supreme Court

* The Supreme Court is the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** court in the land
  + This court sits at the **\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the judicial branch in our **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
* Primary **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: resolve disputes that arise over the meaning of federal law and the U.S. Constitution.
* Important **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**: Judicial Review
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-** power the Court has to examine the laws and actions of local, state, and national governments and to overturn them if they violate the constitution.
* The Supreme Court can decide what a federal law means or whether any law is **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

Supreme Court Rulings

* The decisions of the Supreme Court are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**from lower courts
    - The decisions and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** reached in lower courts may be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**or **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Thousands of requests for rulings reach the Supreme Court each year
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** than one hundred fifty are actually considered and ruled upon

Supreme Court Justices

* There are **\_\_\_\_\_** Justices
* 1 is the head Justice (**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Justice) and 8 are the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Justices
* The longest serving Chief Justice was Chief Justice John Marshall who served for 34 years, 5 months and 11 days from 1801 to 1835.
  + The longest serving Associate Justice was William O. Douglas who served for 36 years, 7 months, and 8 days from 1939 to 1975.
* The average number of years that Justices have served is 16.
* As of April 2017, there have been 113 Justices in total.
* 6 justices were born outside of the country
* 1 justice has been both a president and a justice (President Taft)

Nomination and Confirmation Process

* Justices are **\_\_\_\_\_\_** elected nor are they accountable anyone
  + Only accountable to the **\_\_\_\_\_**
* Justices keep their jobs for **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* The constitution does **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** have an age, citizenship, or education requirement for justices.
* Only **\_\_\_\_\_** requirements
  + Must be **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**by the President
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**by the Senate
* The Senate has confirmed about **\_\_\_\_\_\_** percent of presidential Supreme Court nominations.

Merit and Ideology

* Presidents want someone with extraordinary **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** integrity and professional **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** are trained as lawyers and demonstrate thorough **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of the law.
* Common traits of Justices
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** education and training
  + Outstanding oral and written **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** skills
  + Past **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** or lawyer
  + Committed to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** justice under the law

President’s Choice

* To allow a president’s **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to live on past his term a president tends to choose justices that are in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**with the president’s**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + Meaning if the President leans right he will choose a more conservative justice
  + Or if the president leans left he will choose a more liberal justice
    - It is important to note that a President cannot **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** exactly how a justice will vote on a controversial issue.

**The Judicial Branch**

Types of Cases

Levels of Court Systems

How many Justices?

Types of Jurisdiction

How are they chosen & for how long?

Role of the Supreme Court