**Chapter 8—The Judicial Branch Review**

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| Define: |  |
| Remand | The Supreme Court sending a case back to the lower, original court to be tried again with the complaint corrected. |
| Brief | A summary of an attorney over the points he intends to make in court. |
| Jurisdiction | The ability of a court to hear and decide a case. |
| Circuit | Geographic area covered by an appeals court |
| Felony | A serious crime punishable by prison time. You lose your right to vote or own a weapon. |
| Plaintiff | The person bringing a lawsuit. The person filing a complaint. |
| Arraignment | The step in due process where a person pleads guilty or not guilty to a crime they are charged with. |
| Capital Punishment | The death penalty. |
| Subpoena | A court order requiring a person to appear in court. You can be arrested if you do not appear in court. |
| Precedent | A case that is used as an example to make another case stronger. |
| Opinion | An explanation written by a Supreme Court Justice about why they voted the way they did. |
| Docket | The court calendar of when their cases will be heard. |
| Misdemeanor | A less serious crime with a fine. |
| Defendant | The person defending them self, in court, against a charge. |
| Acquittal | Being found “not-guilty” by a jury in a court of law. |

1. What are these types of jurisdiction?
   1. Original – the first court to hear a case.
   2. Appellate – can only hear a case after it has been originally tried.
   3. Exclusive – The only court that can hear a case. The Supreme Court and ambassadors for example.
   4. Concurrent – A case that can be tried by either state or federal courts. The decider is usually the amount of money involved.
2. What Supreme Court Case established Judicial Review? Marbury v. Madison
3. What is Judicial Review? The ability of the Supreme Court to decide if an issue is unconstitutional. Established by Marbury v. Madison.
4. What type of opinions are the following?
   1. Written by a justice who votes with more than half of the other justices. – Majority Opinion
   2. Written by a justice who votes with more than half of the other justice’s bur for a different reason. – Concurrent Opinion
   3. Written by the justices that do not agree with more than half of the other justices. Dissenting or Minority Opinions.
5. What court will review decision made in the lower district courts?

An appellate court can only hear cases appealed from a lower court.

1. Where would disagreements between state governments heard? In Federal Court.

1. Which Article in the Constitution deals with the Judicial Branch? Article III

1. What does “stare decisis” mean? Using earlier court decisions as a basis for deciding a case.
2. What does a grand jury do? They decide if there is enough evidence for an accused person to go to trial.
3. What is the difference between a criminal case and a civil case?

Criminal: A law has been broken. A person is accused of a crime. A person could receive jail or prison time. Or they could receive capital punishment.

Civil Case: No law has been broken. Two or more people have a disagreement which they settle in court. This is usually settled with money.

1. A Petit Jury decides if a defendant is guilty or not guilty. Who sentences the defendant if they are found guilty? What is sentencing?

The judge will sentence the person found guilty by the jury. Sentencing is the amount of time a person will spend in jail/prison in a criminal case.