

~~Section 8-2~~ **Judicial Branch** Score

The Federal Courts TEST

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. Supreme Court case that prompted the release of many detained Japanese Americans
- _____ 2. established a national Supreme Court
- _____ 3. the authority of a court to hear and decide a case
- _____ 4. both federal and state courts have jurisdiction
- _____ 5. only federal courts may hear and decide cases

Column B

- A. jurisdiction
- B. exclusive jurisdiction
- C. concurrent jurisdiction
- D. *Ex parte Endo*
- E. Article III of the Constitution

SECTION QUIZ 8-2 Score

How Federal Courts Are Organized

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- 6 1. offers a model upon which judges can base their own decisions on similar cases
- 7 2. federal courts in which trials are held and lawsuits are begun
- 8 3. authority of a court to hear a case appealed from a lower court
- 9 4. court that reviews decisions made in lower district courts
- 10 5. authority to hear cases for the first time

Column B

- A. district court
- B. original jurisdiction
- C. appeals court
- D. appellate jurisdiction
- E. precedent

SECTION QUIZ 8-4

Score

The Supreme Court at Work

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- 11 1. document that disagrees with the majority's decision
- 12 2. guiding principle in which justices rely on precedent
- 13 3. court calendar
- 14 4. written document that explains one side's position in a case
- 15 5. document that presents the views of the majority of the justices on a case

Column B

- A. brief
- B. majority opinion
- C. dissenting opinion
- D. docket
- E. stare decisis

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the space provided. (10 points each)

6. What kinds of cases does the Supreme Court usually choose to hear?

7. When would a justice write a concurring opinion?

8. What is the importance of the opinions that the justices write?

9. How did the decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, reflect a change in social conditions in America?

10. Why do justices use stare decisis as a guiding principle when deciding cases?

CHAPTER 8 TEST FORM A (continued)

- 16 13. In which type of court do federal trials and lawsuits usually begin?
A. state supreme courts C. federal appeals courts
B. federal district courts D. municipal courts
- 17 14. The job of an appeals court is to
A. review decisions made in lower courts.
B. sentence people who are convicted in federal courts.
C. decide the defendant's guilt or innocence.
D. decide whether a law is allowed by the U.S. Constitution.
- 18 15. What does it mean when a judge uses precedent to arrive at an opinion?
A. The judge does not refer to the U.S. Constitution.
B. The judge relies heavily on previous opinions in similar cases.
C. The judge asks for the opinions of several other justices.
D. The judge arrives at an opinion unlike any in the past.
- 19 16. What kinds of trials do district courts hold?
A. They hold only criminal trials.
B. They hold only civil trials.
C. They do not hold trials.
D. They hold both criminal and civil trials.
- 20 17. Which of the following established the principle of federal judicial review?
A. U.S. Constitution
B. Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*
C. Judiciary Act of 1789
D. Supreme Court decision in *Marbury v. Madison*
- 21 18. Which of the following can limit the power of the Supreme Court?
A. political elections
B. Congressional legislation
C. special interest groups
D. lifetime appointments
- 22 19. How does a case come before the Supreme Court?
A. All federal cases automatically come before the Supreme Court.
B. The Senate determines the cases that the Supreme Court will hear each year.
C. The justices of the Supreme Court choose the cases they will hear.
D. Any case in which a state government loses is appealed to the Supreme Court.

CHAPTER 8 TEST FORM A (continued)

- 23 20. The Supreme Court's decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson* reflected American's approval of
- A. segregation
 - B. integration
 - C. relocation centers
 - D. women's suffrage

DIRECTIONS: Graphic-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States				
Name	State Appointed From	Appointed by President	Year Judicial Oath Taken	Year Service Ended
Jay, John	New York	Washington	1789	1795
Rutledge, John	South Carolina	Washington	1795	1795
Ellsworth, Oliver	Connecticut	Washington	1796	1800
Marshall, John	Virginia	Adams, John	1801	1835
Taney, Roger Brooke	Maryland	Jackson	1836	1864
Chase, Salmon Portland	Ohio	Lincoln	1864	1873
Waite, Morrison Remick	Ohio	Grant	1874	1888
Fuller, Melville Weston	Illinois	Cleveland	1888	1910
White, Edward Douglass	Louisiana	Taft	1910	1921
Taft, William Howard	Connecticut	Harding	1921	1930
Hughes, Charles Evans	New York	Hoover	1930	1941
Stone, Harlan Fiske	New York	Roosevelt, F.	1941	1946
Vinson, Fred Moore	Kentucky	Truman	1946	1953
Warren, Earl	California	Eisenhower	1953	1969
Burger, Warren Earl	Virginia	Nixon	1969	1986
Rehnquist, William H.	Virginia	Reagan	1986	2005
Roberts, John G., Jr.	Maryland	Bush, G. W.	2005	

Source: Supreme Court of the United States

- 24 21. Which president appointed the most chief justices?
- A. Adams
 - B. Harding
 - C. Reagan
 - D. Washington
- 25 22. Which states have had the highest number of chief justice appointments?
- A. Ohio and Maryland
 - B. Maryland and New York
 - C. New York and Virginia
 - D. Virginia and Washington
- 26 23. The longest serving chief justice was
- A. Warren Earl Burger.
 - B. John Marshall.
 - C. William H. Rehnquist.
 - D. Roger Brooke Taney.

CHAPTER 8 TEST FORM B *(continued)*

DIRECTIONS: Document-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. *(5 points each)*

"... [In recent years,] the Court has more and more often and more and more boldly asserted a power to veto laws passed by the Congress and by state legislatures in complete disregard of ... [the] original limitation [of the Constitution] ...

"In the last four years the sound rule of giving statutes the benefit of all reasonable doubt has been cast aside. The Court has been acting not as a judicial body, but as a policymaking body."

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, discussing his plan to reorganize the federal judiciary in the face of Supreme Court opposition to New Deal legislation

27. 24. Roosevelt objects to the Supreme Court's tendency to
- A. hear cases having nothing to do with federal law.
 - B. decide that certain laws are unconstitutional.
 - C. pass laws on its own.
 - D. rewrite certain sections of the Constitution.

28. 25. What power of the Court has Roosevelt questioned?
- A. original jurisdiction
 - B. writing dissenting opinions
 - C. interpreting the Constitution
 - D. judicial review

29. 26. What problem does Roosevelt believe the Court's actions will cause?
- A. The president and Congress will not be able to pass legislation.
 - B. Congress will lose its powers under the Constitution.
 - C. People will demand to elect the members of the Supreme Court.
 - D. The Supreme Court will stop ruling on cases and start creating laws.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper. *(10 points)*

30. 27. **Making Generalizations** A federal appeals court decision is appealed to the Supreme Court. The Court hears the case and upholds the lower court decision. In such a situation, what does arguing a case in front of the Supreme Court accomplish?

- 3 1. Wisconsin v. Yoder
- 3 2. In re Gault
- 3 3. Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier
- 3 4. Texas v. Johnson
- 3 5. Board of Regents of the University of CA v Bakke

a

Defined due process for juveniles in the courts to include the following rights:

- 1) parents must be notified of the charges
- 2) an attorney
- 3) cross-examine witnesses
- 4) confront their accuser
- 5) remain silent.

b

Affirmative action programs can allow for race to be a factor to ensure diversity but not the ONLY factor.

c

Flag burning is political speech and is protected by the First Amendment

d

Compulsory School attendance cannot violate a person's religion

e

Public Schools may censor the content of student speech if it does not share the values of the school

5 Multiple choice questions

- 36 1. Supreme court ruled that segregation public places facilities were legal as long as the facilities were equal: "separate but equal" facilities were constitutional.
- a. Gregg v Georgia
 - b. Plessy v Ferguson
 - c. US v Nixon
 - d. Texas v. Johnson
- 37 2. In criminal federal and state cases, the right to an attorney applies to interrogation, not only during the court trial
- a. Miranda v Arizona
 - b. Escobedo v Illinois
 - c. Gregg v Georgia
 - d. US v Nixon
- 38 3. Prevents governments from interfering with a woman's right to an abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy. This case further defined the idea of privacy of an individual and their body.
- a. Mapp v Ohio
 - b. Roe v Wade
 - c. Betts v Brady
 - d. US v Nixon

- 39/1. Public Schools cannot restrict the availability of books in its libraries simply because the school board disagrees with their idea or content
- a. Hazelwood School District v. Kuhlmeier
 - b. Abington School District v. Schempp
 - c. Bethel School District v. Fraser
 - d. Island Trees School District v. Pico

- 40/1. Nondenominational prayer in public schools is the establishment of religion and is unconstitutional
- a. Engel v. Vitale
 - b. Feiner v. NY
 - c. New Jersey v TLO
 - d. Roe v Wade

5 True/False questions

- 41/1. Furman v Georgia → The death penalty is NOT cruel and usual punishment however the rules and procedures could be if they are applied unequally.

True False

- 42/2. Korematsu v US → When a "clear and present danger" exists a person may be arrested in order to help maintain the peace and order of society

True False

- 43/3. National Socialist Party v. Skokie, Illinois → The right to assemble peaceably is guaranteed regardless of the message of the participants. It is up to the individual to choose to listen to the message or not

True False

- 44/4. Brown v Board of Education of Topeka, KS → "Separate but Equal" creates a feeling of inferiority and has no place in public education – overturned Plessy v Ferguson by declaring "Separate but Equal" unconstitutional.

True False

- 45/5. Miranda v Arizona → Established the exclusionary rule was applicable to the states (evidence seized illegally cannot be used in court)

True False