

Judicial Branch in a Flash

Name: _____

Complete the Sentence. Use the terms and ideas that you learned in this lesson to finish each statement.

1. The only court the Constitution creates is _____

2. The two court systems in the United States are _____

3. Two kinds of legal cases are _____

4. The job of the Court of Appeals is _____

5. It's difficult to take a case to the Supreme Court because _____

6. If you lose a case in the trial court, you can _____

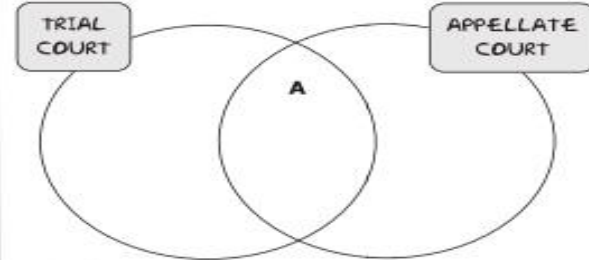
7. If an appellate court affirms a case, it means _____

8. If a law is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court can _____

9. Evidence is used for _____

10. A trial with no jury is called a _____

Making Comparisons. Decide whether each description fits trial courts only, appellate courts only, or both, and write the letter of the description in the correct part of the diagram. The first one is done for you.



- A. Hears civil cases
- B. Might have a jury trial
- C. Does not hear cases for the first time
- D. Hears criminal cases
- E. Reviews a verdict to look for mistakes
- F. Usually has three-judge panels
- G. Hears cases for the first time
- H. Works with laws

Order in the Court! Number each set of events to put the three events in the correct order.

- ____ The Court of Appeals remands the case
 - ____ A new trial begins
 - ____ The first verdict is appealed
- ____ Trial is held in the District Court
 - ____ The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case
 - ____ An appeal is made to the Court of Appeals
- ____ Evidence is presented to the jury
 - ____ The members of the jury are chosen
 - ____ The jury returns a verdict
- ____ The Supreme Court strikes down the law
 - ____ Supreme Court hears a case about the law
 - ____ Congress passes a law