

The Judicial Branch

Chapter 18 sections 1-4, pages 506-528

Section 1: The National Judiciary

What are the two parts of the *dual court system*?

What are the two kinds of *federal courts*?

What is the definition of *jurisdiction*?

What type of case might have *exclusive jurisdiction* in a federal court?

What is the definition of *plaintiff*?

What is the definition of *defendant*?

What is *appellate jurisdiction*?

Who nominates federal judges?

Who must give their advice and consent for judicial appointments?

Section 2: The Inferior Courts

What is the meaning of *inferior courts*?

What is the difference between a *criminal case* and a *civil case*?

What is the role and purpose of the *appellate courts*?

Section 3: The Supreme Court

What is *judicial review*?

Which Supreme Court decision established the precedent of judicial review?

What is a *writ of certiorari*?

What are *oral arguments* before the Supreme Court?

What is an *amicus brief*?

What does the Supreme Court do in *conference*?

Define the three types of Supreme Court opinions:

- majority opinion
- concurring opinion
- dissenting opinion.

What does the term *precedent* mean?

Section 4: Special Courts

Define the purpose of each of the following special courts:

- Court of Federal Claims
- Territorial Courts
- District of Columbia Courts
- Appeals Court for the Armed Forces
- United States Tax Court