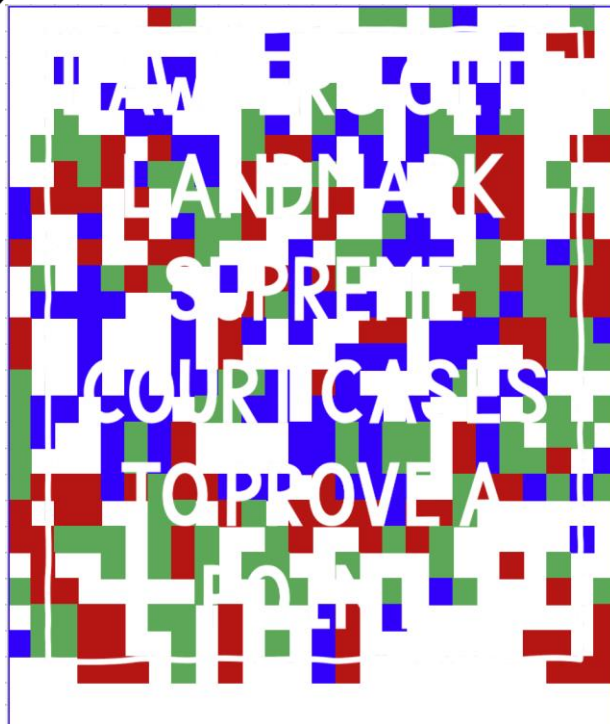
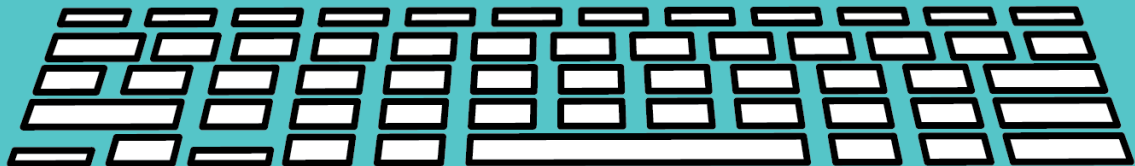
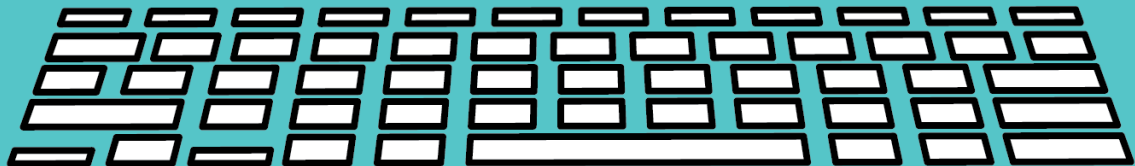




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?	
2. How many of the justices must agree to hear a case?	
3. What year was the Supreme Court created?	
4. What do the words "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez" mean?	
5. How many courtrooms are in the Supreme Court?	
6. What kind of cases have an impact on future cases?	
7. About how many cases are heard each year?	
8. Who appoints Supreme Court justices?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. How many justices are on the Supreme Court?		9. The Judicial Branch is Article III of the United States ____.	
2. How many of the justices must agree to hear a case?		10. Justices can only be removed by resignation or ____.	
3. What year was the Supreme Court created?		11. The justices sit in order of ____.	
4. What do the words "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez" mean?		12. A justice serves a ____ term.	
5. How many courtrooms are in the Supreme Court?		13. The ____ ensure all constitutional ____ are protected.	
6. What kind of cases have an impact on future cases?		14. The ____ of a justice is given with a justice ____.	
7. About how many cases are heard each year?		15. There is one ____ Justice and eight Associate Justices.	
8. Who appoints Supreme Court justices?		16. The main job of the Judicial Branch is to ____ the laws.	



SUPREME COURT

The Judicial Branch is part of Article III of the United States Constitution. The main job of the Judicial Branch is to interpret the laws. The Judicial Branch is the federal court system and includes the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. District Courts, and U.S. Circuit Courts.

Judicial review is made up of judges and the courts. Federal judges are not elected by the people. The president appoints or chooses, the judges and then they are confirmed, or approved, by the Senate. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the United States and is listed in the U.S. Constitution as the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices. One Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. Justices serve a life term. This term allows the justices to make good decisions. They do not feel pressure to please the public if being elected or re-elected. Justices do not need to worry about 'popularity' and therefore can base their decisions on the law, not on winning electoral votes.

Supreme Court Justices can only be removed through impeachment or resignation. The Constitution does not mention how many Supreme Court justices there should be. An odd number of justices allows for a majority opinion. In the past there have been as few as six justices.

Construction of the Supreme Court building began in 1932 in Washington, D.C. It took years to complete and costs approximately \$9 million. It is made of marble from Vermont, Georgia, Alabama and Italy. The Supreme Court Building has only one courtroom.

The President interviews the candidates for an open justice/judge position and submits a name to Congress. Presidents consider many factors in making their choices such as age, gender, ethnicity, education, experience and political views.

Article III of the U.S. Constitution states "The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices during good behavior..." There are no age requirements, no education requirements, no experience requirement and no citizenship requirements!

After the president chooses a candidate, a Senate committee will conduct an interview and question the nominee about his/her background and

qualifications. These meetings are televised and segments are shown on the news for the public to view. If the Senate confirms the nominee with a majority vote, the nominee is approved. This process is called Senate Confirmation.

The Supreme Court is NOT required to hear every case sent to it. Four out of nine justices must agree to hear a case. Thousands of cases are appealed to the Supreme Court every year, but only about 100 cases are heard. The justices will deliberate and give an opinion on the case. A majority opinion reflects the views of the majority of the justices. A dissenting opinion is given when a justice disagrees with the decision of the majority.

The final opinion of the Supreme Court could overturn or uphold the decision of the lower courts. The Supreme Court hears cases in which they think a person's constitutional rights may have been violated. They hear cases which have been undecided in the lower courts, or cases that may have been unfair. Their job is to ensure that every person's constitutional rights are protected.

Once the Supreme Court reaches a decision, it is final and cannot be appealed. The Supreme Court has decided on many landmark cases. Landmark cases have a lasting impact on the law and future cases. Some notable cases include Brown v. Board of Education and Marbury v. Madison. The Supreme Court session begins with the words, "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez," which means to pay attention. Once the ritual is completed, oral arguments begin. The justices speak in order of seniority, beginning with the Chief Justice in the middle. The oral argument sessions run on the first Monday of October through Thursday, July. Oral arguments are normally limited to 30 minutes. During this time, the justices ask questions and the parties may also submit summaries of the reasons that justify their position.

As a system of checks and balances, the Supreme Court can tell the president that his or her actions are not allowed by the Constitution. It can also tell Congress that a law it passed violates the Constitution. It can also tell the government of a state that one of its laws violates the Constitution.

Article III, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution gives 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." Congress created the Supreme Court in the Judiciary Act of 1789.



