Government Name Per Unit 5: Chapter 14

Lesson 1:

1. What is an advisory opinion? Is it allowed in the US?
2. How many cases are appealed to the Supreme Court every year? How many cases do the Justices make a decision on? Do most of their cases fall under original jurisdiction or appellate jurisdiction? (give a stat)
3. What are 4 considerations the Justices consider when determining to hear a case or not?
4. Describe the duties of the Solicitor General.
5. Describe the duties of a Justice’s law clerks.
6. True False When the Supreme Court refuses to hear a case, the decision of the lower court stands.

Lesson 2:

1. How does the Supreme Court decides its cases? Give details for the following:
2. Briefs –
3. Amicus curiae –
4. Oral arguments –
5. Justices meet –
6. Unanimous ruling –
7. Majority opinion –
8. Dissenting opinion –
9. Concurring opinion –
10. True False Decisions of the Supreme Court become law and the Court has the power to enforce its decisions.
11. Why are Justices concerned about maintaining public support for their institution?

Lesson 3:

1. What are the two formal requirements in the Constitution for being a Supreme Court Justice?
2. What are eight informal requirements for being a Supreme Court Justice?
3. The nomination and confirmation of a new Supreme Court Justice is a multi-step process. Number the following in the correct order.
4. Senators question nominee about qualifications and experience.
5. The President announces nominee.
6. Senate Judiciary Committee forwards nomination to the entire Senate.
7. The White House and Senate Judiciary Committee research candidates.
8. Senate votes to confirm or reject nominee.
9. A sitting Justice dies or announces his/her retirement.
10. Nominee prepares for confirmation hearing.

Lesson 4:

1. What is judicial activism? Judicial Restraint? Is this a case of liberal vs. conservative?
2. Compare/contrast the two different judicial philosophies – originalism and “living” constitution.
3. GRAPHIC (page 432). Read the short summaries of the following two cases. Decide whether the opinion uses originalism or the “living” constitution approach –
4. Roper v. Simmons 2005 –
5. US v Jones 2011 –