COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT NAME

CHAPTER 18 PER

Section 1:

1. America has a “dual court system.” Explain.
2. What is the difference between “constitutional” and “special” courts?
3. How do federal judges get their jobs?
4. What is the difference between judicial restraint and judicial activism?
5. Describe the duties of the following:
6. Magistrate:
7. Bankruptcy judge:
8. US Attorney:
9. Marshall:

Section 2:

1. Which federal courts handle most federal cases? Stats?
2. What are the two courts “shrouded in secrecy”? What are their duties?
3. Why were the courts of appeal created by Congress?
4. Each court of appeals usually sits in panels
5. What cases are tried by the Court of International Trade?

Section 3:

1. The Supreme Court hears cases that deal with original jurisdiction or appellate jurisdiction. Which type of jurisdiction is the majority of cases heard?
2. How many cases are decided with full opinion by the Supreme Court each year?
3. What is the difference between writ of certiorari and certificate?
4. Number the steps below in the correct order, from first to last.
5. Oral arguments are presented.
6. Decision made and opinions issued.
7. Justices decide whether to hear a case.
8. Opinion used as precedent in the lower courts.
9. Briefs are filed.
10. Why is the Supreme Court often divided in its decisions?

Section 4:

1. What is required before the US can be sued?
2. In regards to reaching a guilty verdict, how is a court martial different than civilian courts?
3. Use the description to name the court.
4. Found in Guam and the Virgin Islands:
5. Hears cases in which the Dept of Veteran Affairs is accused of wrongdoing:
6. Hears cases where a person has a money claim against the US:
7. The court of last resort in most cases that involve offenses against military law:
8. Hears disputes over the application of the tax laws:

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT NAME

CHAPTER 19 PER

Section 1:

1. According to the Declaration of Independence, governments exist for what reason?
2. What is the difference between civil liberties and civil rights?
3. Why are individual rights not absolute? Give two examples of the fact that rights may come into conflict with one another.
4. Originally the Bill of Rights apple to what government?
5. What clause of the 14th Amendment applies the Bill of Rights to states?
6. What does the 9th Amendment say about rights?

Section 2:

1. Read each of the following scenarios. State “Constitutional” or “Unconstitutional” for each.
2. Busing of students to parochial schools:
3. Holding religious classes in public facilities during the school day:
4. Posting the Ten commandments in public school:
5. Allowing student-led prayers at public school sporting events:
6. Allowing religious groups to meet in public schools:
7. Forbidding teaching evolution in public schools:
8. Displaying a Christmas tree in public schools:
9. What is the Lemon Test?
10. According to the Supreme Court, why are legislative prayers allowed?
11. What are three limits on the Free Exercise Clause?

Section 3:

1. What are three reasons behind the guarantee of free expression?
2. Define each of the forms of expression in the table below and indicate whether or not they are protected by the Constitution.
3. Libel:
4. Slander:
5. Seditious speech:
6. Obscenity:
7. Symbolic speech:
8. Picketing:
9. Commercial speech:

Section 4:

1. What rights does freedom of assembly and petition protect? What can’t people do in regards to assembly and petition?
2. Is civil disobedience a constitutionally protected right? Why or why not?
3. What is the right of association?

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT NAME

CHAPTER 20 PER

Section 1:

1. What two amendments contain due process laws? Fundamentally, what does the Constitution’s guarantee of due process mean?
2. What is the difference between “procedural” and “substantive” due process? If KaHS had a school rule that stated only Seniors can park in jock lock, which type of due process is being violated?
3. Which police power justification do states use to do the following things?
4. forbid concealed weapons and drunk driving:
5. provide health care to the poor and require school attendance:
6. outlaw gambling and prostitution:
7. limit the sale of alcohol and tobacco:

Section 2:

1. What types of involuntary servitude are permitted today?
2. What are the two competing questions in regards to the 2nd Amendment? In recent years what side has the Supreme Court been on?
3. For each of the following, note whether it is allowed under the 4th Amendment.
4. Searching someone based on an anonymous tip:
5. Searching someone who flees from the police:
6. Using a police dog to sniff around the outside of a car without a warrant:
7. Searching a passenger in a traffic stop:
8. Mandatory high school drug testing:
9. What is the exclusionary rule? According to the Supreme Court, what are the four exceptions?

Section 3:

1. What is a writ of habeas corpus? What provision in the Constitution guarantees this right?
2. What is a bill of attainder? How does the constitutional ban on bills of attainder relate to separation of powers?
3. List the three criteria that make a law an ex post facto law.
4. Give two examples of things not considered double jeopardy.
5. According to the 1974 Speedy Trial Act, how many days after arrest must a federal criminal trial begin? What are two exceptions?
6. Generally, which right is more important to the Supreme Court – the right to a fair trial or freedom of the press?
7. Why is there a protection against self-incrimination? Can someone invoke this right on behalf of another person? What are three examples of when this right does not offer protection?

Section 4:

1. What is preventive detention? Is it a violation of the 8th Amendment?
2. The Supreme Court holds that the ban on “cruel punishment” was intended for what kind of penalties/punishments?