

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
JUDICIAL SYSTEM

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. The input in our court system is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The output in our court system is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A court decision that sets an example for future cases which are similar is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution defines our federal court system.
5. Give 5 examples of cases that are under the jurisdiction of federal courts.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. What is meant by original jurisdiction?
7. What is meant by appellate jurisdiction?
8. Which court is the only one specifically called for in the Constitution?
9. How many justices are there on this court? \_\_\_\_\_  
How long is the term of office for such justices? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Who creates all other courts?
11. How may federal judges be removed against their will?
12. What does the Constitution say about federal judges' pay?
13. The main trial court in the federal system is \_\_\_\_\_  
Court. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (number) such court districts.
14. List 4 special original jurisdiction courts.

_____	_____
_____	_____

15. If one is not satisfied with the fairness in the trial held in one of the above courts, what may that person do?

16. The ultimate court of appeals is the \_\_\_\_\_

17. Under what two circumstances do state and the federal courts have jurisdiction.

Such jurisdiction is called \_\_\_\_\_ jurisdiction.

18. A Supreme Court decision agreed upon by all 9 justices is called a \_\_\_\_\_ decision.

19. A Supreme Court decision agreed upon by 5 or more justices is called a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.

20. A Supreme Court decision that is agreed upon by more than one justice, but for different reasons is called a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.

21. A Supreme Court opinion agreed upon by fewer than 5 justices is called a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
CIVIL RIGHTS REVIEW

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. Supreme Court decisions help define our civil rights. Which Chief Justice, appointed by President Eisenhower, headed a court that handed down numerous decisions that broadened our civil rights? \_\_\_\_\_  
  
Which Chief Justice, appointed by President Nixon, headed a court that rendered decisions that were more conservative on civil rights than the above court?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
  
Which Chief Justice, appointed by President Reagan, headed a court that has been even more conservative than the above two. \_\_\_\_\_  
  
Who is the current Chief Justice, appointed by President Bush, who is expected to continue the conservative trend above?
2. The methods of action that the government follow when dealing with the public are called \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
3. The policy of law and its basic fairness is called \_\_\_\_\_ rights.
4. The Fourth Amendment deals with what basic right?
5. Why isn't requiring a car driver to give evidence against himself by taking a breathalyzer test a violation of privacy or self incrimination?
6. What does the "Weeks Doctrine" require?
7. Who must follow the Weeks Doctrine as a result of the Mapp vs. Ohio case?
8. Katz vs. U.S. requires that police get a search warrant before doing what?
9. What two rights are guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment?
10. What does habeas corpus guarantee?
11. What was banned as a result of Ashcraft vs. Tennessee?

12. What does Miranda vs. Arizona require?
13. What three rights are in the Sixth Amendment?
14. According to Betts vs. Brady, under what circumstances must a state provide counsel for an accused who can't afford an attorney?  
  
How did Gideon vs. Wainwright change the above situation?
15. How speed must a trial be?  
  
What are four considerations that a judge must consider before granting a delay in beginning a trial?
16. Where must a criminal jury trial be held?
17. From what are we protected by the Eighth Amendment?
18. What practice temporarily ended with Furman vs. Georgia?  
  
Why?  
  
What must now be done now in order to use capital punishment?
19. How many people have been executed by the federal government for treason?  
  
What is necessary in order to get a conviction for treason?  
  
Why?
20. Explain the difference between de jure and de facto segregation.
21. What case resulted in a ruling against segregation in public schools?
22. What does Milliken vs. Bradley have to say about school desegregation?
23. What kind of laws are unconstitutional according to Loving vs. Virginia?

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
CIVIL LIBERTIES REVIEW

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the basic difference between civil rights and civil liberties?
2. What limit was placed on the English government by the Magna Carta?
3. What role does the U.S. Supreme Court play in civil liberties and civil rights?
4. What did the decision in the court case Barron vs. Baltimore have to do with civil rights and liberties?
5. How did the 14th amendment change the decision in Barron vs. Baltimore? What court case made this a reality?
6. In which amendment are civil liberties found?
7. What are the two clauses of religious freedom?  
  
According to lecture, what are three ways that government CAN limit religious exercise?
8. Cite 5 cases and decisions that limit religion in schools.
9. What are blue laws and why can they exist?
10. What court case makes seminary attendance during the school day legal?
11. List at least 3 exceptions to the separation of church and state.

12. What is the purpose of free speech?
13. What limits always exist on free speech?
14. List two civil rights and liberties "watchdogs".
15. What does the decision in Near vs. Minnesota ban?
16. What limit does Miller vs. California place on freedom of the press? What is the "test" in this case?
17. How are the decisions in Schenk vs. U.S. and N.Y. Times vs. U.S. related?
18. Which right was strengthened by the decision in Thornhill vs. Alabama?
19. Which liberty is NOT actually written in the first amendment?
20. What is the basic conflict in defining our Civil Liberties?

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT  
"PRACTICAL LAW" REVIEW

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

1. A crime is an act against \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The most minor of crimes is a \_\_\_\_\_ (crime type).
3. The most serious of crimes is a \_\_\_\_\_ (crime type).
4. Theft of a gun, credit card or car is always a \_\_\_\_\_ (type of crime).
5. Using or threatening to use force to commit theft is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. TRUE - FALSE Riding in a stolen car may be just as serious a crime as stealing the car.
7. TRUE - FALSE Taking someone's car without permission is a felony.
8. Damaging someone else's property is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
Under what circumstances is it a gross misdemeanor?  
Under what circumstances is it a felony?
9. What are at least 2 motivations for committing arson?  
When is arson a felony?  
If a person dies as a result of arson, what crime has been committed?
10. Being in or on someone else's property without permission is called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Trespass with the intent to commit a crime, like theft or assault, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. An "unwanted touch" is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Under what circumstances is assault a gross misdemeanor?  
Under what circumstances is it a felony?
14. What action like assault amounts to a misdemeanor?
15. TRUE - FALSE All drug crimes are punishable in the same way.
16. Illegal delivery of a controlled substance is a \_\_\_\_\_ (type of crime).
17. Delivery of any amount of marijuana is a \_\_\_\_\_ (type of crime).
18. Helping someone else commit a crime is called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
19. If you drive a person who committed a crime away from the scene of the crime, what could you be charged with?

20. What automatically happens if a juvenile commits a drug violation?
21. What has the Supreme Court ruled about states' ability to deny driver's licenses to high school drop outs?
22. What must a search warrant specify?
23. Under what 4 circumstances may police search without a warrant?
24. What type of questions must one answer even if they don't have an attorney present?
25. According to Miranda vs. Arizona what must police do when someone is arrested and questioned?
26. Photographing and fingerprinting an arrested suspect is called \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Under what circumstances may one be denied an attorney supplied by the state?
28. Under what circumstances may one be denied bail?
29. The accused enters a plea at what stage of the pretrial procedures? \_\_\_\_\_
30. A juvenile offender is called a juvenile \_\_\_\_\_.
31. What court case resulted in the guarantee of civil rights for juveniles?
32. If a juvenile is found to be delinquent, what are the 3 options available at the hearing?
33. If a juvenile's case is declined by juvenile court, where does the trial take place?
34. TRUE - FALSE All juvenile records are destroyed when one turns 18 years old.
35. List the first 4 steps given in lecture leading to a criminal trial.  
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