Government Study Guide

Chapter 12 Section 1

**TERMS**

1. Writ of Certiorari

2. Brief

3. Amicus Curiae

4. Majority Opinion

5. Dissenting Opinion

**IDEAS**

1. What month did the Supreme Court traditionally begin?

2. What % of cases does the Supreme Court actually giver review to?

3. What two ways do cases get to the Supreme Court outside original jurisdiction?

4. Who represents the federal government when a lawsuit involving the government goes to the SC?

5. What is the name of the "list" that Supreme Court justices use to discuss possible cases?

6. How many justices are needed to agree to hear a case?

7. How long does each lawyer get to summarize their key points after the briefs?

8. What type of vote is needed to make a decision? How many justices must be there to get an official vote?

Government Study Guide

Chapter 12 Section 2

**TERMS**

1. Judicial Review

2. Impound

3. Stare Decisis

4. Precedent

5. Advisory Opinion

**IDEAS**

1. What 3 ways does the SC determine policy?

2. What was the first case the SC assumed the power of judicial review?

3. Who did the SC find guilty of being unconstitutional in the Miranda v. Arizona case?

4. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in what areas?

5. What did the SC decide in Lau v. Nichols?

6. What are four limits every SC case must have?

7. Does the SC have power to enforce its rulings?

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Chapter 12 Section 3

**TERMS**

1. Bloc

2. Swing Vote

**IDEAS**

1. What are the five forces that shape the decisions of Courts?

2. How does the personal relationship among the justices affect their decision making?

3. How can the Chief Justice influence the Court's decision?

4. What can happen when the Supreme Court moves too far ahead or behind in public opinion?

5. Who is the only full term president that did not appoint a SC justice?

6. What can Congress do with a law if the SC declares it unconstitutional?

7. What power does Congress have on the Justice's pay?