

Name Teacher's Key

Date _____

A. Finish each sentence.

The only court the Constitution creates is:

Supreme Court.

If you make an appeal, you are asking:

the court to review your case.

Two kinds of legal cases are:

criminal and civil.

The job of the Court of Appeals is:

to see if the trial court made a mistake.

It's difficult to take a case to the Supreme Court because:

the Supreme Court chooses which cases to hear and they don't choose very many.

If you lose a case in the trial court, you can:

appeal to a higher court.

If an appellate court affirms a case, that means:

the verdict stays the same.

If a law is unconstitutional, the Supreme Court can:

strike it down.

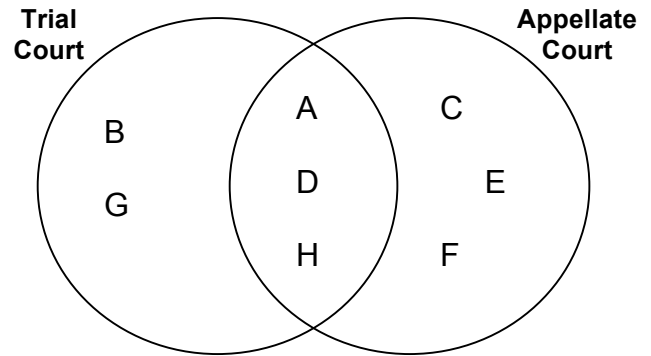
Evidence is used to:

prove that one person's side of the story is what really happened.

A trial with no jury is a:

bench trial.

B. Making Comparisons. Decide whether each description fits trial courts only, appellate courts only, or both, and write the letter of the description in the correct part of the diagram. The first one is done for you.



- A. Hears civil cases
- B. Might have a jury trial
- C. Does not hear cases for the first time
- D. Hears criminal cases
- E. Reviews a verdict to look for mistakes
- F. Usually has three-judge panels
- G. Hears cases for the first time
- H. Works with laws

C. 1, 2, 3... Sequencing! Number each set of events to put the three events in order.

- 1)
- 1 Trial is held in the District Court
 - 3 The Supreme Court agrees to hear the case
 - 2 An appeal is made to the Court of Appeals

- 2)
- 2 Evidence is presented to the jury
 - 1 The members of the jury are chosen
 - 3 The jury returns a verdict

- 3)
- 3 The Court of Appeals affirms the case
 - 1 The jury returns a verdict
 - 2 The case is appealed

- 4)
- 2 The Court of Appeals remands the case
 - 3 A new trial begins
 - 1 The first verdict is appealed

- 5)
- 3 The Supreme Court strikes down the law
 - 2 The Supreme Court hears a case about the law
 - 1 Congress passes a law

