Spinrad AP Government Chapter 10 study guide

1. When are judicial decisions most likely to be smoothly implemented?
2. How are judicial decisions translated into public policy?
3. Describe precedent, judicial restraint, and judicial activism.
4. An unsigned court opinion is called what?
5. When conferencing, Supreme Court justices speak by what order?
6. Describe who gives amicus briefs.
7. What is the size of the Supreme Court’s staff?
8. How does one get to be a Supreme Court justice?
9. How many African-American and female Supreme Court justices have served?
10. How many cases are filed each year with the Supreme Court?
11. Nearly all recent appellate cases have arrived at the court through what?
12. The Supreme Court will hear a case if how many justices vote to do so?
13. The appellate cases the Supreme Court chooses to hear have certain characteristics. Name them.
14. Who in the Justice Department handles all appeals to the Supreme Court?
15. The jurisdiction of courts to hear facts of a case is termed what?
16. The jurisdiction of federal courts is controlled by who?
17. What kind of cases do appellate courts hear?
18. Who is the plaintiff and who is the defendant?
19. Who can the Supreme Court hear appeals from?
20. The legal arguments of a case is a called a what?
21. A reliance on precedents to make new decisions is called what?
22. How many Supreme Court justices are there when completely staffed?
23. Who is the current Chief Justice?
24. The federal judicial branch is discussed in what part of the Constitution?
25. Courts lower than the Supreme Court are established by who?
26. Judicial review was established by what decision?
27. The term for federal judges is what?
28. What are the checks on the powers of the Court?
29. The Judiciary Act of 1789 did what?
30. Who was the first Chief Justice?
31. Describe the importance of McCulloch v Maryland.