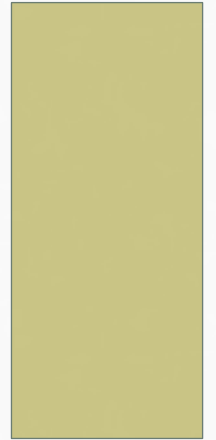


THE SUPREME COURT

CH 11 SEC 1



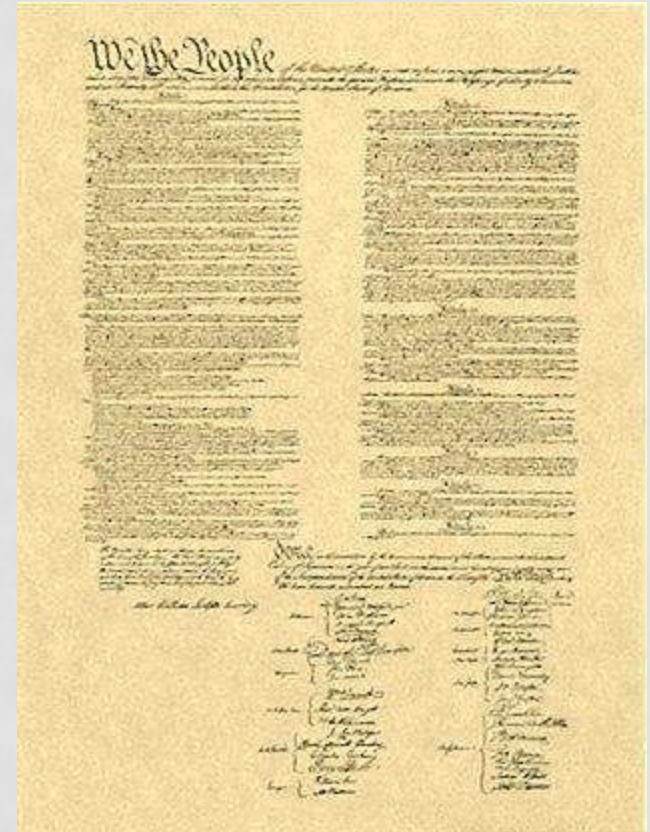
I. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

- A. The United States has a dual court system of state and federal courts.
- B. State courts have jurisdiction over cases involving state laws; federal courts have jurisdiction over cases involving federal laws.



I. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

- C. Federal courts have jurisdiction over cases involving United States laws, foreign treaties, and the interpretation of the Constitution.
- D. In some cases, federal and state courts have concurrent jurisdiction.



I. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

- E. In the federal court system, trial courts are district courts that have original jurisdiction and they do the most work of all the courts.
- F. federal courts of appeals have only appellate jurisdiction, or authority to hear cases appealed from district courts.



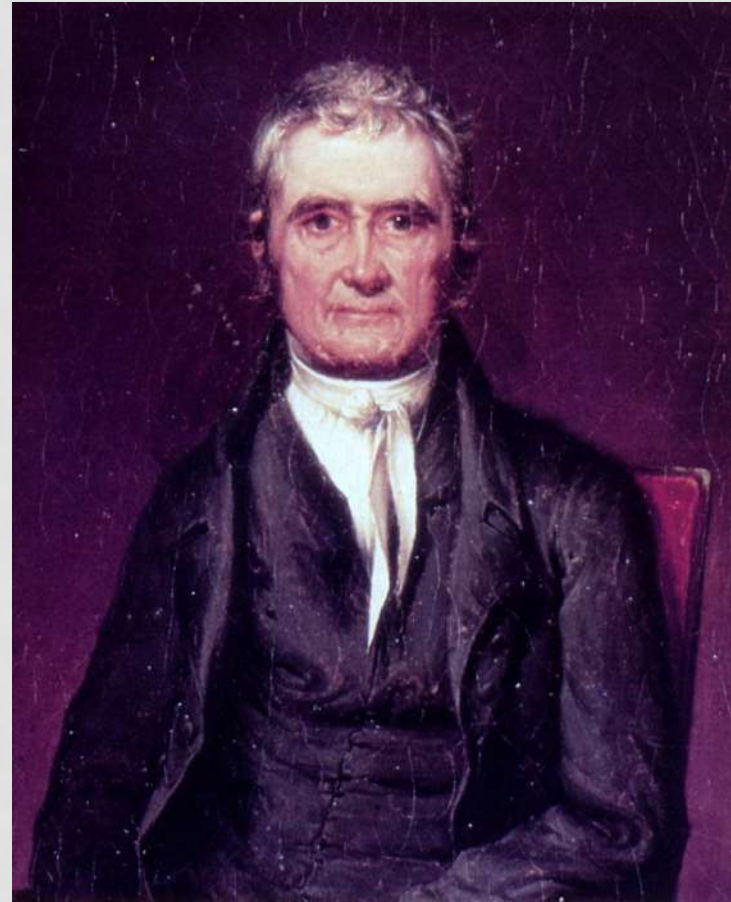
II. DEVELOPING SUPREME COURT POWERS

- A. The Supreme Court has become the most powerful court in the world; its power developed from custom, usage, and history.
- B. No federal court, including the Supreme Court, may initiate action.



II. DEVELOPING SUPREME COURT POWERS

- C. Federal courts only determine cases; they never simply answer a legal question.
- D. Chief Justice Marshall's ruling in *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) gave the Court power to review acts of Congress – judicial review.



II. DEVELOPING SUPREME COURT POWERS

- E. Marshall broadened federal power at the expense of the states.
- F. Justice Taney emphasized the rights of states and those of the citizen.



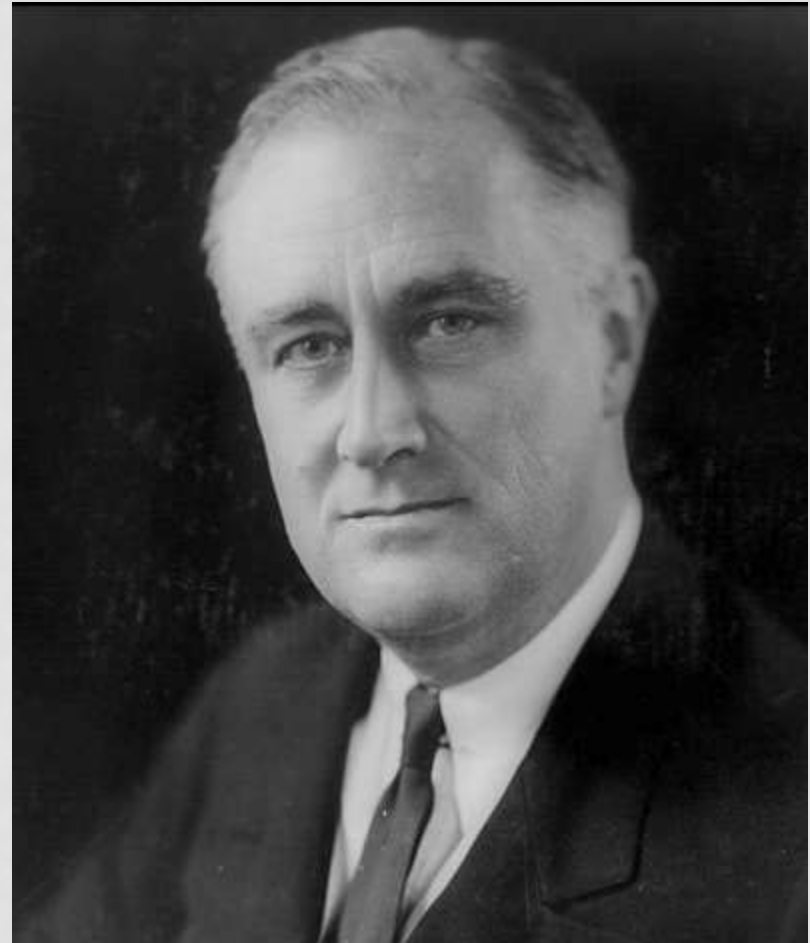
III. DUE PROCESS AND REGULATORY POWER

- A. The Supreme Court's rulings on the Reconstruction Amendments eventually applied these amendments to economic policy.
- B. In *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the Court established the separate but equal precedent.



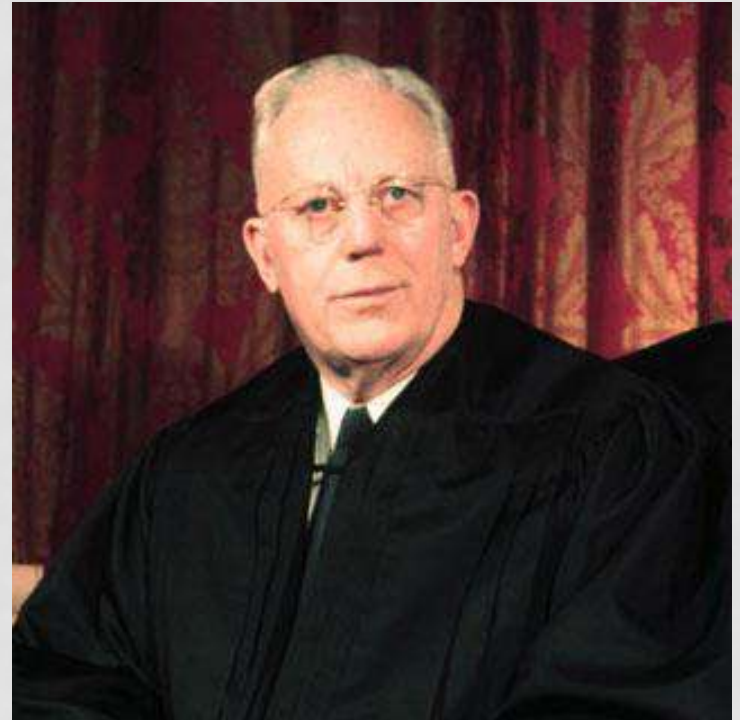
III. DUE PROCESS AND REGULATORY POWER

- C. In the *Granger* cases (1870s), the Court held that a state had the power to regulate railroads and other private property.
- D. After President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Court-packing scheme of 1937 failed, the justices began to uphold law regulating businesses.



III. DUE PROCESS AND REGULATORY POWER

- E. Under Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court emerged as a major force in protecting civil rights, beginning with *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954).



IN YOUR NOTEBOOK

- $321 + 1$
- Write 3 things you learned
- 2 things you want to learn more about
- 1 thing you did not understand
- 1 thing someone else learned that you did not write down