**Defense of a Judiciary**

. .wrote in the Federalist Paper #22 *“Laws are a dead letter without courts to expound and define their true meaning and operation.”*

**Dual Court System**

The Constitution creates the Supreme Court and leaves to Congress, the creation of the Inferior Courts.

Inferior Courts= .

**2 Kinds of Federal Courts**

Over the years Congress has created Two distinct types of federal courts:

 1.) . .

 2.) . .

**Constitutional Courts**

The Constitutional Courts are the federal courts that Congress has formed under. . . .to exercise “The judicial power of the United States.”

Together with the . , hey now include the Courts of Appeals, The District Courts, and the U.S. Court of International Trade.

These courts hear cases involving the constitutionality of laws; criminal and civil cases involving the laws and treaties of the United States; and disputes between . . states.

 Article III Court judges are nominated by , confirmed by the Senate and have life tenure, which can be taken away only through and conviction by the U.S. Senate.

**Special Courts**

The Special Courts do not exercise the broad “Judicial Power of the United States.” Rather, they have been created by to hear cases arising out of some of the expressed powers given to Congress in. . .

Article I Courts do not have full power. They cannot issue a final decision in all questions of Constitutional law, all questions of federal law or hear claims at the core of habeas corpus issues.

These courts are sometimes called the .

**Federal Court Jurisdiction**

The Constitutional Courts hear most of the cases tried in the federal courts. That is, those courts have a jurisdiction over most federal cases.

Jurisdiction= . .

The Constitution gives the federal courts jurisdiction over certain cases. Article III, Section 2 provides that the federal courts may hear a case because of either-

* . .
* . .

**Types of Jurisdiction**

The federal courts have several different types of jurisdiction, depending on whether or not they the power to hear the case with the State courts and they are the .

. to hear the case.

In some of the cases the federal courts have Exclusive Jurisdiction.

Exclusive Jurisdiction= . .

**Legal ‘Speak’**

Plaintiff- . .

Defendant- . .

**Jurisdiction**

A court in which a case is first heard is said to have over that case. A court that hears a case on appeal from a lower court has appellate jurisdiction over that case.

In the federal court system, the district courts have only , and the courts of appeals have only .

The exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction.

**The Appointment of Judges**

Judges are appointed by the President. Judges are confirmed by the Senate. Historically appointments were accepted if the Senator from that state supported the appointed Judge. This is referred to as . This is not the case any longer.

Judges are appointed for . We want impartial judges, not subject to the emotion and whims of the masses. If they were elected, they may craft decisions to get re elected. Special Court Judges serve terms.

Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution reads, in part: “The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good behavior…” This means that the judges are appointed for in office.

 They may be removed only through the impeachment process. Only 13 federal judges have ever been impeached.

**Constitutional Basis**

Power of Judiciary is established by Article III, section one of the Constitution mentions only a Superior court. No mention of Lower courts. set up the Supreme Court, 3 Circuit Courts and 13 District Courts.