

## JUDICIAL BRANCH BINGO

Objective(s): The student will

1. Gain knowledge of the judicial branch and the Supreme Court
2. Become familiar with certain parts of the Constitution that pertain to the judicial branch of the government

TEKS: New TEKS: 8.15D; Govt 7.B; Govt 8.C

Materials Needed: Bingo card, item to use for markers (or use cut up pieces of construction paper), copies of the Constitution if needed

Teaching Instructions:

1. Hand out the Judicial Branch Review Terms, a blank Bingo card, and a group of markers to each student. Answer any questions students may have regarding the terms.
2. Instruct the students to fill out the blocks on their cards with 24 terms from the review sheet in any order.
3. Before class, the teacher should cut apart the review questions. Begin the game by drawing one of the questions and reading it to the class. Instruct students to place a marker on the corresponding block if they have the term that answers the question. Continue until someone (correctly) Bingos.
4. When a student Bingos, he or she should confirm his or her answers with the teacher before clearing the cards for the next game.

Extension for GT/AP: Instruct individual students to pick one branch of the government (legislative, executive, or judicial). Then they should choose five terms from the "Separation of Powers Review Terms" that applies to that branch. Using the selected terms, they should write a paragraph that explains how those terms function as a check on the other two branches.
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***Bingo Review Card***

		<b>FREE</b>		

## Judicial Branch Review Terms:

9

1

None

7

Life or good behavior

Appellate jurisdiction

Chief Justice

Judicial review

Original jurisdiction

Majority opinion

Impeachment

Administers the oath of office

Pardon

Advise and consent

Petitioner

Respondent

5

Dissenting opinion

Gideon v. Wainwright

Marbury v. Madison

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

Allan Bakke

Fifth Amendment

Sixth Amendment

Concurring opinion

Questioning the attorneys

4

One hour

30 minutes

Legislative

Questions:

1. The number of justices on the current Supreme Court (9)
2. The number of women on the current Supreme Court (1)
3. The formal qualifications for a member of the judicial branch (none)
4. The number of justices appointed by Republican presidents. (7)
5. The term of office for a member of the judicial branch (life or good behavior)
6. Authority of a court to review a decision reached by a lower court (appellate jurisdiction)
7. The person who presides at an impeachment trial of the president of the United States. (Chief Justice)
8. The power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of actions of the government (judicial review)
9. Authority of a court to decide a case the first time it is heard (original jurisdiction)
10. The written statement of the view of more than half the judges in support of a decision made by an appellate court (majority opinion)
11. A formal charge of misconduct or wrong doing brought against a public official (impeachment)
12. The role of the chief justice in the inauguration of the president of the United States. (administers the oath of office)
13. Act of granting a prisoner release from punishment by the president or governor before or after the conviction (pardon)
14. The action the Senate takes when they are approving/disapproving a presidential appointment for a member of the judicial branch (advise and consent)
15. The side that brings the case to the Supreme Court (petitioner)
16. The side that has won the case on the lower court level (respondent)
17. The number of justices on the current Supreme Court that went to Harvard Law School (5)
18. The written statement of view of those justices who disagree with the prevailing decision (dissenting opinion)
19. The Supreme Court case that guarantees a person an attorney if he/she can't afford one (Gideon v. Wainwright)
20. The Supreme Court case that established the right of the Supreme Court to review a law or action for constitutionality (Marbury v. Madison)
21. The Supreme Court case that ruled that the principle of "separate but equal" schools was a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment (Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka)
22. The medical student that filed a case alleging that the special admissions program of quotas violated his equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (Allan Bakke)
23. The amendment that was violated when the police interrogated Ernesto Miranda without informing him of his rights. (5<sup>th</sup>)
24. The amendment that was violated when Clarence Gideon was denied an attorney after he said he was unable to afford one. (6<sup>th</sup>)
25. The written statement that agrees with the majority opinion but for differing reasons. (concurring opinion)

26. One of the differences between a trial and an appellate hearing (the judges can interrupt to questioning the attorneys)
27. The length of time of a Supreme court hearing (one hour)
28. The number of justices that have to agree to accept a case (four)
29. The branch of government that is responsible for creating new federal courts (Legislative)
30. The length of time each side has in a Supreme Court hearing (30 minutes)