Fitzgerald

Article III

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| What is the only court created by the Constitution?  How are/were all other courts created?  What is a judge’s term of office? | Section 1  The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior [life], and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. |
| Vocabulary -   * Jurisdiction – type of case the court can hear * Original – goes right to that court * Appellate – appealed to that court, asked that court to hear their case   What kind of cases are heard by federal courts?  What cases go right to the Supreme Court?  What kind of trial is guaranteed by the Constitution? | Section 2  The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;--to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls [representatives of other nations];--to all cases of admiralty and maritime [on the sea or involving the navy] jurisdiction;--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;--to controversies between two or more states;--between a state and citizens of another state;--between citizens of different states;--between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects [states are a party] .  In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.  The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed [of your peers]; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed. |
| What is treason?  What evidence is required to prove treason? | Section 3  Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.  The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted. |

