

## Understanding the Judicial Branch | Article III of the U.S Constitution - **Sample Answers**

Directions: Work with your partner to read each passage from Article III and answer the questions.

<b>Section. 1.</b> 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.	<b>What is established in Article III, Section 1?</b> The Supreme Court and other courts that Congress can establish. <b>Vocabulary term:</b> U.S. Supreme Court
The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.	<b>What are the qualifications for judges to hold their office?</b> Good behavior
<b>Section. 2.</b> 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;--to all Cases of admiralty and maritime 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.	<b>What are the types of arguments that the Supreme Court hears?</b> The federal courts will decide arguments over how to interpret the Constitution, all laws passed by Congress, and our nation's rights and responsibilities in agreements with other nations. In addition, federal courts can hear disputes that may arise between states, between citizens of different states, and between states and the federal government.
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.	<b>What important concept is explained in this section?</b> 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.	<b>What important concept is explained in this section?</b> Appellate jurisdiction
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; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.	<b>What type of trial is being described in this passage?</b> Jury trial <b>Where do these trials take place?</b> The state where the crime was committed.
<b>Section. 3.</b> 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.	<b>What crime is being described in Article III, Section 3? Define this crime in your own words.</b> Treason - going to war against the United States or giving "aid or comfort" to an enemy.