

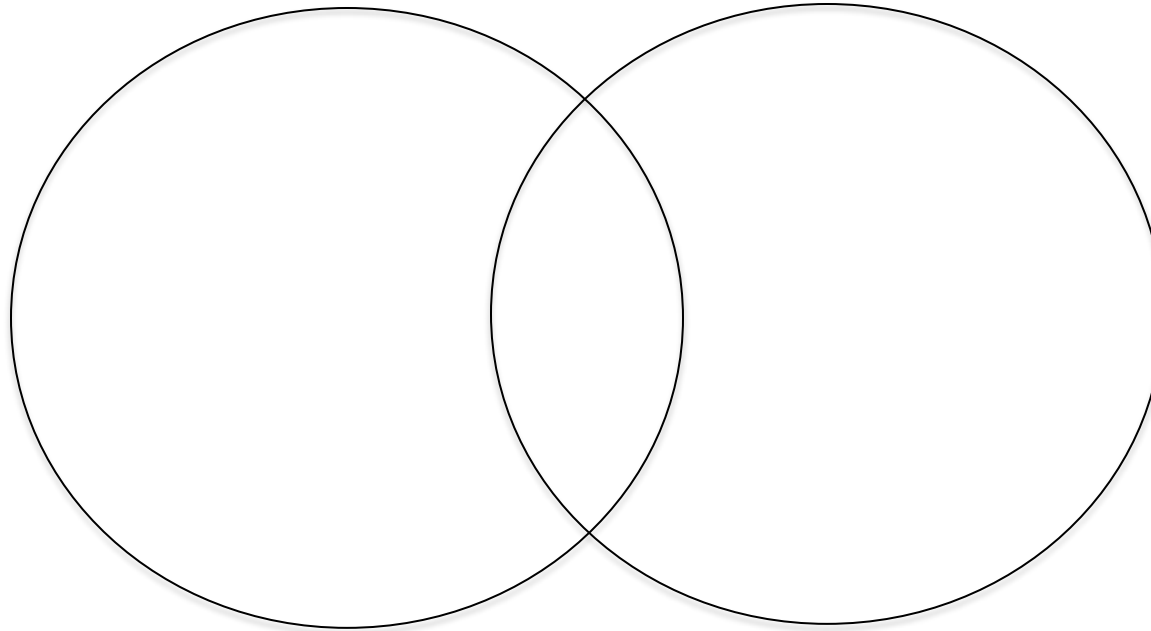
**Compare and Contrast Chart: The Lower Courts in the Federal Court System:**  
**Trial Courts and Appellate Courts (9-2: textbook)**

Complete the chart by writing the letter for each statement in the correct place.

At the end of each statement, indicate the page number(s) where the statement is found or implied.

**Trial Courts** (Definition: glossary) \_\_\_\_\_

**Appellate Courts** (Definition: glossary) \_\_\_\_\_



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. Judges in this Court are approved by the Senate. (pg. _____)                           | L. Are called Circuit courts. (pg. _____)  |
| B. Might have a jury trial that reaches a verdict. (pg. _____)                            | M. Might hear witness testimony. (pg. _____)   |
| C. Does not hear cases for the first time. (pg. _____)                                    | N. When a ruling is made, one judge writes an opinion for the court. (pg. _____)                 |
| D. Hears criminal cases. (pg. _____)  | O. Decides the guilt or innocence of a person, based on the evidence presented. (pg. _____)      |
| E. Are called District courts. (pg. _____)  | P. Has three key officials: Magistrate Judges, A U.S. Attorney, and a U.S. Marshal. (pg. _____)  |
| F. Reviews a verdict or decision to look for fairness and/or mistakes. (pg. _____)        | Q. May not initiate an action. Must wait for litigants to come to court with a case. (pg. _____) |
| G. Usually has three-judge panels that make a ruling. (pg. _____)                         | R. Hears civil cases. (pg. _____)  |
| H. The judges in this court are nominated by the President (pg. _____)                    |  |
| I. For most matters that reach Federal Court, they have Original Jurisdiction. (p. _____) |  |
| J. Must follow the precedents set by the U.S. Supreme Court. (pg. _____)                  |  |
| K. Can uphold or reverse the result of the lower court or remand the case. (pg. _____)    |  |