icivics supreme court nomination worksheet

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet is an essential educational tool designed to help students understand the complex process of Supreme Court nominations in the United States. This worksheet facilitates critical thinking by guiding learners through the roles of the President, the Senate, and the judiciary in selecting and confirming Supreme Court justices. By using this resource, students gain insight into the constitutional framework, political considerations, and the significance of each step in the nomination process. The icivics supreme court nomination worksheet also encourages analysis of historical cases and contemporary examples, enhancing civic knowledge and engagement. This article explores the components, benefits, and applications of the icivics supreme court nomination worksheet, providing a comprehensive overview for educators and students alike. The following sections will delve into the structure of the worksheet, its educational objectives, and practical usage tips.

Understanding the Supreme Court Nomination Process

The Supreme Court nomination process is a crucial element of the United States government's system of checks and balances. It involves multiple steps, starting with the President's nomination of a candidate. This candidate must then be reviewed and confirmed by the Senate before officially joining the Supreme Court bench. The icivics supreme court nomination worksheet provides a detailed breakdown of each phase, helping students understand the constitutional basis and procedural details. The worksheet emphasizes the importance of the Senate Judiciary Committee hearings, background checks, and the political dynamics that can influence the outcome.

The Role of the President in Nominating Justices

The President holds the constitutional authority to nominate individuals to the Supreme Court when vacancies arise. This power is significant because the President's choice can shape the Court's ideological balance for decades. The icivics supreme court nomination worksheet explains how Presidents consider qualifications, judicial philosophy, and political strategy before selecting a nominee. It also highlights recent nomination examples to illustrate these considerations in practice.

Senate Confirmation Process

After the President nominates a candidate, the Senate is responsible for providing "advice and consent," a process that includes committee hearings, debates, and a final vote. The worksheet details the role of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which conducts hearings to evaluate the nominee's qualifications, judicial record, and personal background. Students learn about the significance of confirmation votes and how political factors such as party control and public opinion can impact the decision.

Components of the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet

The icivics supreme court nomination worksheet is carefully structured to promote comprehension and critical analysis. It contains a variety of sections designed to engage students in active learning. These components guide learners through key concepts, encourage exploration of constitutional principles, and foster evaluation of real-world nomination scenarios.

Step-by-Step Nomination Breakdown

This section presents the Supreme Court nomination process in sequential order, from vacancy occurrence to the swearing-in of a justice. Students are prompted to identify and describe each stage, reinforcing their understanding of procedural flow and institutional roles.

Case Studies and Historical Context

The worksheet includes case studies of landmark Supreme Court nominations, such as those of Thurgood Marshall, Clarence Thomas, and Amy Coney Barrett. These examples serve to contextualize the political and social implications surrounding nominations. Students analyze factors that influenced the confirmation process, including media coverage, Senate hearings, and public reaction.

Critical Thinking Questions

To deepen engagement, the icivics supreme court nomination worksheet poses thought-provoking questions. These encourage learners to evaluate the fairness and effectiveness of the nomination process, consider the balance of power, and reflect on the impact of ideological considerations in judicial appointments.

Vocabulary and Key Terms

The worksheet provides a glossary of essential terms such as "filibuster," "majority vote," "judicial philosophy," and "lame duck session." This enhances students' legal literacy and comprehension of complex terminology related to the Supreme Court nomination process.

Educational Benefits of the Worksheet

The icivics supreme court nomination worksheet offers numerous educational advantages, making it a valuable resource for civics educators and students. It supports curriculum goals related to government, law, and American history while fostering analytical skills and civic awareness.

Enhances Civic Understanding

By exploring the Supreme Court nomination process in depth, students develop a clearer understanding of how the judiciary functions within the broader governmental system. The worksheet helps demystify constitutional procedures and emphasizes the importance of judicial independence and accountability.

Promotes Critical Thinking and Debate

The worksheet's design encourages learners to think critically about political processes and the implications of judicial appointments. Students engage in discussions and debates, which cultivate skills in argumentation,

reasoning, and respectful discourse.

Aligns with Educational Standards

The icivics supreme court nomination worksheet aligns with Common Core and national civics standards, supporting educators in meeting learning objectives related to government institutions, constitutional principles, and civic participation.

Facilitates Interactive Learning

Through case studies, analysis questions, and vocabulary exercises, the worksheet fosters active participation. This interactive approach improves retention and encourages students to connect theoretical knowledge with current events.

How to Use the Worksheet Effectively in the Classroom

Maximizing the educational impact of the icivics supreme court nomination worksheet requires thoughtful implementation. Educators can adopt various strategies to engage students and enhance comprehension.

Pre-Assessment and Introduction

Before beginning the worksheet, teachers should assess students' prior knowledge of the Supreme Court and its nomination process. This can be done through brief quizzes or discussions. Introducing key concepts beforehand prepares students for deeper exploration.

Group Work and Collaborative Learning

Using the worksheet in small groups encourages peer learning and discussion. Students can divide case studies or sections among themselves and share findings, promoting collaboration and diverse perspectives.

Incorporate Multimedia Resources

Complementing the worksheet with videos, news articles, and Supreme Court hearing transcripts enriches the learning experience. These resources provide real-world context and help students visualize the nomination process.

Facilitate Debates and Role-Playing

Assigning students roles such as President, Senator, or nominee allows them to simulate the nomination and confirmation process. This method deepens understanding by immersing learners in the procedural and political dynamics involved.

Assessment and Feedback

After completing the worksheet, teachers should provide feedback and assess student understanding through quizzes, essays, or presentations. This helps reinforce learning and identify areas for further instruction.

Common Challenges and Solutions

While the icivics supreme court nomination worksheet is a valuable tool, educators may encounter challenges in its implementation. Addressing these obstacles ensures effective learning outcomes.

Complexity of Legal Terminology

Some students may struggle with the legal jargon used in the worksheet. To mitigate this, teachers can provide glossaries, simplify explanations, and encourage questions to clarify difficult terms.

Engagement with Political Content

Given the political nature of Supreme Court nominations, some students may feel disengaged or biased. Educators should emphasize neutrality and encourage critical thinking rather than partisan views.

Time Constraints

The comprehensive nature of the worksheet can be time-consuming. Breaking the material into manageable sections and assigning parts as homework or group projects can help manage classroom time effectively.

Varied Student Backgrounds

Students' prior knowledge and interest levels may vary widely. Differentiated instruction, such as offering supplementary materials or advanced questions for higher-level learners, can accommodate diverse needs.

- Provide clear definitions and examples
- Encourage open-minded discussion
- Use multimedia to maintain interest
- Divide content into smaller segments
- Offer additional support and resources

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the purpose of the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet?

The iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet is designed to help students understand the process of nominating and confirming Supreme Court justices by guiding them through key criteria and considerations.

How does the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet help students learn about the Supreme Court?

The worksheet engages students in evaluating potential nominees based on qualifications, judicial philosophy,

and other factors, promoting critical thinking about the nomination process.

Where can teachers find the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet?

Teachers can find the worksheet on the official iCivics website under the lesson plans and classroom resources section focused on the Supreme Court and judicial branch.

Is the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet suitable for all grade levels?

The worksheet is primarily designed for middle and high school students but can be adapted by educators for different grade levels depending on the curriculum.

What topics are covered in the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet?

Topics include the nomination and confirmation process, criteria for selecting justices, the role of the Senate, and the impact of Supreme Court decisions.

Can students use the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet for a mock Supreme Court nomination activity?

Yes, the worksheet is often used as part of a mock nomination exercise where students act as presidents or senators to nominate and confirm a Supreme Court justice.

Does the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet include information about historical Supreme Court nominations?

While the worksheet focuses on the nomination process, some versions include examples or case studies of notable Supreme Court nominations to provide context.

Are there digital versions of the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet available?

Yes, iCivics offers digital and printable versions of the worksheet to accommodate different teaching environments, including remote learning.

How can the iCivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet be integrated into a civics curriculum?

It can be used alongside lessons on the judicial branch, checks and balances, or government functions to deepen students' understanding of how Supreme Court justices are selected.

Additional Resources

1. *Supreme Court Confirmation Battles: A History*
This book offers an in-depth look at the contentious battles that have shaped Supreme Court nominations throughout American history. It explores key confirmation hearings, the political dynamics involved, and the impact of these battles on the judiciary and the nation. Readers gain insight into how the nomination process has evolved and its significance in the balance of powers.

2. *The Supreme Court and the Politics of Confirmation*
Focusing on the interplay between law and politics, this book examines how Supreme Court nominees are vetted and confirmed by the Senate. It provides a detailed overview of the nomination process, including the role of interest groups, media influence, and public opinion. The book also discusses landmark confirmations and their implications for the Court's direction.

3. *Understanding the Supreme Court Nomination Process*
Designed for students and educators, this book breaks down the steps involved in nominating and confirming a Supreme Court justice. It includes worksheets, case studies, and discussion questions to engage readers in critical thinking about the judiciary's role. The book is a practical resource for learning how justices are chosen and the importance of their decisions.

4. *Justice on Trial: The Senate's Role in Supreme Court Nominations*
This title delves into the Senate's constitutional responsibility to provide "advice and consent" on Supreme Court nominees. It analyzes the hearings, questioning tactics, and political strategies used by senators to evaluate candidates. The book also reflects on how these confirmation trials affect public trust in the judiciary.

5. *Nominee to Justice: The Journey to the Supreme Court*
Tracing the path from nomination to confirmation, this book highlights the personal and professional challenges faced by Supreme Court nominees. It includes biographical sketches, nomination timelines, and major controversies surrounding recent justices. Readers gain a human perspective on what it takes to become a member of the nation's highest court.

6. *The Power of the Supreme Court: Nominations and Impact*
This book connects the nomination process to the broader influence the Supreme Court has on American law and society. It discusses how justices' backgrounds and judicial philosophies influence their rulings. The book also covers significant cases decided by recently confirmed justices, showing the long-term effects of nomination battles.

7. *Inside the Confirmation Room: A Guide to Supreme Court Hearings*
Offering a behind-the-scenes look at confirmation hearings, this book explains the procedures, key participants, and typical questions nominees face. It includes tips for analyzing hearing transcripts and understanding the political stakes involved. The guide is ideal for civics students exploring the legislative branch's role in judicial appointments.

8. *Checks and Balances: The Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet Companion*
This companion book provides educators with worksheets, lesson plans, and activities centered on the Supreme Court nomination process. It encourages students to evaluate nominees critically and consider the constitutional principles at play. The resource supports interactive learning and promotes civic engagement.

9. *The Confirmation Process: Democracy, Debate, and the Supreme Court*
This book explores the democratic ideals and debates inherent in confirming Supreme Court justices. It addresses questions about transparency, partisanship, and the evolving nature of the confirmation process. The text encourages readers to think about how democracy is upheld or challenged through these high-stakes decisions.

Icivics Supreme Court Nomination Worksheet

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Democracy Richard Davis,

2017-06-06 In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Supreme Court nominations were driven by presidents, senators, and some legal community elites. Many nominations were quick processes with little Senate deliberation, minimal publicity and almost no public involvement. Today, however, confirmation takes 81 days on average-Justice Antonin Scalia's former seat has already taken much longer to fill-and it is typically a media spectacle. How did the Supreme Court nomination process become so public and so nakedly political? What forces led to the current high-stakes status of the process? How could we implement reforms to improve the process? In Supreme Democracy: The End of Elitism in the Supreme Court Nominations, Richard Davis, an eminent scholar of American politics and the courts, traces the history of nominations from the early republic to the present. He examines the component parts of the nomination process one by one: the presidential nomination stage, the confirmation management process, the role of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the increasing involvement over time of interest groups, the news media, and public opinion. The most dramatic development, however, has been the democratization of politics. Davis delves into the constitutional underpinnings of the nomination process and its traditional form before describing a more democratic process that has emerged in the past half century. He details the struggle over image-making between supporters and opponents intended to influence the news media and public opinion. Most importantly, he provides a thorough examination of whether or not increasing democracy always produces better governance, and a better Court. Not only an authoritative analysis of the Supreme Court nomination process from the founding era to the present, Supreme Democracy will be an essential guide to all of the protracted nomination battles yet to come.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Strategic Selection Christine L. Nemacheck, 2007 In this book, Christine Nemacheck makes use of presidential papers to reconstruct the politics of nominee selection from Herbert Hoover's appointment of Charles Evan Hughes in 1930 through President George W. Bush's nomination of Samuel Alito in 2005. By revealing the pattern of strategic action, Nemacheck takes us a long way toward understanding this critically important part of the American political system.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Advice & Consent Paul Simon, 1992 With America suffering from the most mediocre court in history, recent bloody confirmation battles in the Senate have confirmed one thing: the process has run amuck. Senator Simon, a leading member of the Judiciary Committee, provides an insider's viewpoint on the appointment process and reveals the maneuvering that goes on behind closed doors. 16 photographs.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Appointment Process Denis Steven Rutkus, 2005 The appointment of a Supreme Court Justice is an infrequent event of major significance in American politics. Each appointment is important because of the enormous judicial power the Supreme Court exercises as the highest appellate court in the federal judiciary. Appointments are infrequent, as a vacancy on the nine member Court may occur only once or twice, or never at all, during a particular President's years in office. Under the Constitution, Justices on the Supreme Court receive lifetime appointments. Such job security in the government has been conferred solely on judges and, by constitutional design, helps insure the Court's independence from the President and Congress. The procedure for appointing a Justice is provided for by the Constitution in only a few words. The Appointments Clause (Article II, Section 2, clause 2) states that the President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint ... Judges of the Spreme Court. The process of appointing Justices has undergone changes over two centuries, but its most basic feature -- the sharing of power between the President and Senate -- has remained unchanged: To receive lifetime appointment to the Court, a candidate must first be nominated by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. Although not mentioned in the Constitution, an important role is played midway in the process (after the President selects, but before the Senate considers) by the Senate Judiciary Committee. On rare occasions, Presidents also have made Court appointments without the Senate's consent, when the Senate was in recess. Such recess appointments, however, were temporary, with their terms expiring at the end of the Senate's next session. The last recess appointments to the Court, made in the 1950s, were controversial,

because they bypassed the Senate and its advice and consent role. The appointment of a Justice might or might not proceed smoothly. Since the appointment of the first Justices in 1789, the Senate has confirmed 120 Supreme Court nominations out of 154 received. Of the 34 unsuccessful nominations, 11 were rejected in Senate roll-call votes, while nearly all of the rest, in the face of committee or Senate opposition to the nominee or the President, were withdrawn by the President or were postponed, tabled, or never voted on by the Senate. Over more than two centuries, a recurring theme in the Supreme Court appointment process has been the assumed need for excellence in a nominee. However, politics also has played an important role in Supreme Court appointments. The political nature of the appointment process becomes especially apparent when a President submits a nominee with controversial views, there are sharp partisan or ideological differences between the President and the Senate, or the outcome of important constitutional issues before the Court is seen to be at stake.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Appointment Process Congressional Research Service, 2018-09-06 The appointment of a Supreme Court Justice is an event of major significance in American politics. Each appointment is of consequence because of the enormous judicial power the Supreme Court exercises as the highest appellate court in the federal judiciary. To receive appointment to the Court, a candidate must first be nominated by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. Although not mentioned in the Constitution, an important role is played midway in the process (after the President selects, but before the Senate considers) by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Specifically, the Judiciary Committee, rather than the Senate as a whole, assumes the principal responsibility for investigating the background and qualifications of each Supreme Court nominee, and typically the committee conducts a close, intensive investigation of each nominee. Since the late 1960s, the Judiciary Committee's consideration of a Supreme Court nominee almost always has consisted of three distinct stages-(1) a pre-hearing investigative stage, followed by (2) public hearings, and concluding with (3) a committee decision on what recommendation to make to the full Senate. During the pre-hearing investigative stage, the nominee responds to a detailed Judiciary Committee questionnaire, providing biographical, professional, and financial disclosure information to the committee. In addition to the committee's own investigation of the nominee, the FBI also investigates the nominee and provides the committee with confidential reports related to its investigation. During this time, the American Bar Association also evaluates the professional qualifications of the nominee, rating the nominee as well qualified, qualified, or not qualified. Additionally, prior to hearings starting, the nominee pays courtesy calls on individual Senators in their offices, including Senators who do not serve on the Judiciary Committee. Once the Judiciary Committee completes its investigation of the nominee, he or she testifies in hearings before the committee. On average, for Supreme Court nominees who have received hearings from 1975 to the present, the nominee's first hearing occurred 40 days after his or her nomination was formally submitted to the Senate by the President. Questioning of a nominee by Senators has involved, as a matter of course, the nominee's legal qualifications, biographical background, and any earlier actions as public figures. Other questions have focused on social and political issues, the Constitution, particular court rulings, current constitutional controversies, and judicial philosophy. For the most recent nominees to the Court, hearings have lasted for four or five days (although the Senate may decide to hold more hearings if a nomination is perceived as controversial-as was the case with Robert Bork's nomination in 1987, who had 11 days of hearings). Usually within a week upon completion of the hearings, the Judiciary Committee meets in open session to determine what recommendation to report to the full Senate. The committee's usual practice has been to report even those Supreme Court nominations opposed by a committee majority, allowing the full Senate to make the final decision on whether the nomination should be approved. Consequently, the committee may report the nomination favorably, report it unfavorably, or report it without making any recommendation at all. Of the 15 most recent Supreme Court nominations reported by the Judiciary Committee, 13 were reported favorably, 1 was reported unfavorably, and 1 was reported without recommendation.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: *The Nomination and Confirmation of Supreme Court Justices and the Separation of Powers* Linda Lee Norman, 1991

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Appointments Norman Vieira, Leonard Gross, 1998 Norman Vieira and Leonard Gross provide an in-depth analysis of the political and legal framework surrounding the confirmation process for Supreme Court nominees. President Ronald Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court met with a fierce opposition that was apparent in his confirmation hearings, which were different in many ways from those of any previous nominee. This behind-the-scenes view of the politics and personalities involved in the Bork confirmation controversy provides a framework for future debates regarding the confirmation process. To help establish that framework, Vieira and Gross examine the similarities as well as the differences between the Bork confirmation battle and other confirmation proceedings for Supreme Court nominees.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Appointment Process Congressional Service, 2018-09-14 The procedure for appointing a Justice to the Supreme Court is provided for in the U.S. Constitution in only a few words. The Appointments Clause in the Constitution (Article II, Section 2, clause 2) states that the President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint ... Judges of the supreme Court. While the process of appointing Justices has undergone some changes over two centuries, its most essential feature-the sharing of power between the President and the Senate-has remained unchanged: to receive lifetime appointment to the Court, one must first be formally selected (nominated) by the President and then approved (confirmed) by the Senate. For the President, the appointment of a Supreme Court Justice can be a notable measure by which history will judge his Presidency. For the Senate, a decision to confirm is a solemn matter as well, for it is the Senate alone, through its Advice and Consent function, without any formal involvement of the House of Representatives, which acts as a safeguard on the President's judgment. This report provides information and analysis related to the final stage of the confirmation process for a nomination to the Supreme Court-the consideration of the nomination by the full Senate, including floor debate and the vote on whether to approve the nomination. Traditionally, the Senate has tended to be less deferential to the President in his choice of Supreme Court Justices than in his appointment of persons to high executive branch positions. The more exacting standard usually applied to Supreme Court nominations reflects the special importance of the Court, coequal to and independent of the presidency and Congress. Senators are also mindful that Justices-unlike persons elected to legislative office or confirmed to executive branch positions-receive the opportunity to serve a lifetime appointment during good behavior. The appointment of a Supreme Court Justice might or might not proceed smoothly. From the appointment of the first Justices in 1789 through its consideration of nominee Neil Gorsuch in 2017, the Senate has confirmed 118 Supreme Court nominations out of 162 received. Of the 44 nominations that were not confirmed, 12 were rejected outright in roll-call votes by the Senate, while nearly all of the rest, in the face of substantial committee or Senate opposition to the nominee or the President, were withdrawn by the President, or were postponed, tabled, or never voted on by the Senate. Six of the unconfirmed nominations, however, involved individuals who subsequently were renominated and confirmed.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Speed of Presidential and Senate Actions on Supreme Court Nominations, 1900 - 2010 R. Sam Garrett, 2010-10 Contents: (1) Recent Activity: Activity During 2010, 2009, and 2005-2006: Recent Nominations: Roberts, Miers, Alito; (2) Measuring the Pace of Supreme Court (SC) Appoint.; (3) How SC Vacancies Occur: Death of a Sitting Justice (SJ): Retirement or Resignation of a SJ; Nomination of a SJ to Another Position; Controversial, Withdrawn, and Rejected Nominations; (4) Date of Actual or Prospective Vacancy; Announcement-of-Nominee Date: Use of Medians to Summarize Intervals; The Duration of the Nomination-and-Confirmation Process: Changes Since 1981; Factors Influencing the Speed of the Process: How the Vacancy Occurs; The Senate¿s Schedule; Committee Involvement and Institutional Customs; Controversial Nominations.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: *Foreword [to Advice & Consent : Clarence Thomas, Robert Bork and the Intriguing History of the Supreme Court's Nomination Battles]* Laurence H. Tribe, 1992

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Nomination of Judge Clarence Thomas to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary, 1993

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Nomination Richard L. Worsnop, 1987

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: *Supreme Court Appointment Process* Congressional Service, 2018-07-04 The appointment of a Supreme Court Justice is an event of major significance in American politics. Each appointment is of consequence because of the enormous judicial power the Supreme Court exercises as the highest appellate court in the federal judiciary. Appointments are usually infrequent, as a vacancy on the nine-member Court may occur only once or twice, or never at all, during a particular President's years in office. Under the Constitution, Justices on the Supreme Court receive what can amount to lifetime appointments which, by constitutional design, helps ensure the Court's independence from the President and Congress. The procedure for appointing a Justice is provided for by the Constitution in only a few words. The Appointments Clause (Article II, Section 2, clause 2) states that the President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint ... Judges of the supreme Court. The process of appointing Justices has undergone changes over two centuries, but its most basic feature-the sharing of power between the President and Senate-has remained unchanged: To receive appointment to the Court, a candidate must first be nominated by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. Political considerations typically play an important role in Supreme Court appointments. It is often assumed, for example, that Presidents will be inclined to select a nominee whose political or ideological views appear compatible with their own. The political nature of the appointment process becomes especially apparent when a President submits a nominee with controversial views, there are sharp partisan or ideological differences between the President and the Senate, or the outcome of important constitutional issues before the Court is seen to be at stake. Additionally, over more than two centuries, a recurring theme in the Supreme Court appointment process has been the assumed need for professional excellence in a nominee. During recent presidencies, nominees have at the time of nomination, most often, served as U.S. appellate court judges. The integrity and impartiality of an individual have also been important criteria for a President when selecting a nominee for the Court. The speed by which a President selects a nominee for a vacancy has varied during recent presidencies. A President might announce his intention to nominate a particular individual within several days of when a vacancy becomes publicly known, or a President might take multiple weeks or months to announce a nominee. The factors affecting the speed by which a President selects a nominee include whether a President had advance notice of a Justice's plan to retire, as well as when during the calendar year a Justice announces his or her departure from the Court. On rare occasions, Presidents also have made Court appointments without the Senate's consent, when the Senate was in recess. Such recess appointments, however, were temporary, with their terms expiring at the end of the Senate's next session. Recess appointments have, at times, been considered controversial because they bypassed the Senate and its advice and consent role. The last recess appointment to the Court was made in 1958 when President Eisenhower appointed Potter Stewart as an Associate Justice (Justice Stewart was confirmed by the Senate the following year).

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: *Supreme Court Nominations* Denis Steven Rutkus, Thecapitol.Net, 2009 This volume explores the Supreme Court Justice appointment process--from Presidential announcement, Judiciary Committee investigation, confirmation hearings, vote, and report to the Senate, through Senate debate and vote on the nomination.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Senate Committee on the Judiciary: Supreme Court Nomination Hearings , Transcripts of Supreme Court nomination hearings from

1971 forward. Hearings on the Associate Justice of the Supreme Court nominations of William H. Rehnquist, Lewis F. Powell, John Paul Stevens, Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy, David H. Souter, Clarence Thomas, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen G. Breyer. Hearing on the Nomination of Justice William H. Rehnquist to be Chief Justice of the United States.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Nominations Betsy Palmer, 2009 The appointment of a Supreme Court Justice is an event of major significance in American politics. Each appointment is important because of the enormous judicial power the Supreme Court exercises as the highest appellate court in the federal judiciary. Appointments are usually infrequent, as a vacancy on the nine member Court may occur only once or twice, or never at all, during a particular President's years in office. Under the Constitution, Justices on the Supreme Court receive lifetime appointments. Such job security in the government has been conferred solely on judges and, by constitutional design, helps insure the Court's independence from the President and Congress. The procedure for appointing a Justice is provided for by the Constitution in only a few words. The Appointments Clause (Article II, Section 2, clause 2) states that the President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint . . . Judges of the supreme Court. The process of appointing Justices has undergone changes over two centuries, but its most basic feature -- the sharing of power between the President and Senate -- has remained unchanged: To receive lifetime appointment to the Court, a candidate must first be nominated by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. Although not mentioned in the Constitution, an important role is played midway in the process (after the President selects, but before the Senate considers) by the Senate Judiciary Committee. On rare occasions, Presidents also have made Court appointments without the Senate's consent, when the Senate was in recess. Such recess appointments, however, were temporary, with their terms expiring at the end of the Senate's next session. The last recess appointments to the Court, made in the 1950s, were controversial because they bypassed the Senate and its advice and consent role. The appointment of a Justice might or might not proceed smoothly. From the first appointments in 1789, the Senate has confirmed 122 out of 158 Court nominations. Of the 36 unsuccessful nominations, 11 were rejected in Senate roll-call votes, while nearly all of the rest, in the face of committee or Senate opposition to the nominee or the President, were withdrawn by the President or were postponed, tabled, or never voted on by the Senate. Over more than two centuries, a recurring theme in the Supreme Court appointment process has been the assumed need for excellence in a nominee. However, politics also has played an important role in Supreme Court appointments. The political nature of the appointment process becomes especially apparent when a President submits a nominee with controversial views, there are sharp partisan or ideological differences between the President and the Senate, or the outcome of important constitutional issues before the Court is seen to be at stake.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Nomination: CRS Products (LSB10160). ,

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Judicial Nomination and Confirmation Process United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, 2002

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Supreme Court Appointment Process Denis Steven Rutkus, 2006 The appointment of a Supreme Court Justice is an event of major significance in American politics. Each appointment is important because of the enormous judicial power the Supreme Court exercises as the highest appellate court in the federal judiciary. Appointments are usually infrequent, as a vacancy on the 9-member Court may occur only once or twice, or never at all, during a particular President's years in office. Under the Constitution, Justices on the Supreme Court receive lifetime appointments. Such job security in the government has been conferred solely on judges and, by constitutional design, helps insure the Court's independence from the President and Congress. The procedure for appointing a Justice is provided for by the Constitution in only a few words. The Appointments Clause (Article II, Section 2, clause 2) states that the President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint ... Judges of the

supreme Court. The process of appointing Justices has undergone changes over two centuries, but its most basic feature -- the sharing of power between the President and Senate -- has remained unchanged: To receive lifetime appointment to the Court, a candidate must first be nominated by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. Although not mentioned in the Constitution, an important role is played midway in the process by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The appointment of a Justice might or might not proceed smoothly. From the first appointments in 1789, the Senate has confirmed 122 out of 158 Court nominations. A recurring theme in the appointment process has been the assumed need for excellence in a nominee. However, politics also has played an important role in Supreme Court appointments. The political nature of the appointment process becomes especially apparent when a President submits a nominee with controversial views or there are sharp ideological differences between the President and the Senate.

icivics supreme court nomination worksheet: Senate Confirmation Votes on U.S. Supreme Court Nominations Barry J. McMillion, 2018

Related to icivics supreme court nomination worksheet

Food Safety Charts | Foods are properly cooked when they are heated for a long enough time and at a high enough temperature to kill the harmful bacteria that cause foodborne illness. Properly

Cook to a Safe Minimum Internal Temperature - Follow these guidelines from FoodSafety.gov for safe minimum internal temperatures and rest times for meat, poultry, seafood, and other cooked foods

Cook to a Safe Minimum Internal Temperature Follow the guidelines below for how to cook raw meat, poultry, seafood, and other foods to a safe minimum internal temperature. Always use a food thermometer to check whether meat has

Safe Minimum Internal Temperature Chart for Cooking Your go-to source for food safety tips, including proper cooking temperatures and storage guidelines to prevent foodborne illnesses

Meat and Poultry Roasting Charts - Meat and Poultry Roasting Charts Raw meat and poultry should always be cooked to a safe minimum internal temperature. Always use a food thermometer to assure that meat

Cold Food Storage Chart - Cold Food Storage Chart Follow the guidelines below for storing food in the refrigerator and freezer. The short time limits for home-refrigerated foods will help keep them

Meat and Poultry Roasting Charts - Meat and Poultry Roasting Charts Raw meat and poultry should always be cooked to a safe minimum internal temperature. Always use a food thermometer to assure that meat

Cold Food Storage Chart - Cold Food Storage Chart Follow the guidelines below for storing food in the refrigerator and freezer. The short time limits for home-refrigerated foods will help keep them

Cold Food Storage Chart - A guide to safely store food in refrigerators and freezers, ensuring freshness and preventing spoilage

Poultry Roasting Chart - Poultry Roasting Chart Date Last Reviewed September 21, 2023

Back to Home: https://explore.gcts.edu