

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics is an educational resource designed to help students and learners understand the complex process of nominating and confirming justices to the United States Supreme Court. This worksheet, commonly used in civics education, provides a structured approach to exploring the roles of the President, the Senate, and the judiciary in shaping the highest court in the country. Through interactive questions and detailed explanations, the worksheet clarifies the constitutional and political factors that influence Supreme Court nominations. It also highlights the importance of these nominations in the broader context of American government and constitutional law. This article will examine the components of the supreme court nominations worksheet icivics, its educational value, and how it supports civic literacy. The following sections will discuss the nomination process, the Senate's role in confirmations, key considerations in selecting justices, and the implications of Supreme Court appointments.

- Understanding the Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet iCivics
- The Supreme Court Nomination Process
- The Role of the Senate in Confirming Justices
- Key Factors in Supreme Court Nominations
- Educational Benefits of the Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet iCivics

Understanding the Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet iCivics

The supreme court nominations worksheet icivics is an instructional tool developed by iCivics, an organization dedicated to promoting civic education. This worksheet is specifically tailored to guide students through the intricacies of how Supreme Court justices are nominated and confirmed in the United States. It breaks down the process into manageable components, offering questions and scenarios that encourage critical thinking and comprehension. The worksheet often includes background information on the constitutional framework, historical examples of nominations, and the political dynamics involved. By focusing on these areas, the worksheet helps learners understand the importance of judicial appointments in shaping law and policy at the national level.

Purpose and Structure of the Worksheet

The primary purpose of the supreme court nominations worksheet icivics is to engage students in learning about the judiciary's role in American government. The structure typically involves sections that cover:

- The constitutional basis for Supreme Court nominations
- The powers of the President and the Senate in the appointment process
- The criteria presidents consider when selecting nominees
- The Senate confirmation hearings and voting procedures
- The impact of nominations on judicial philosophy and court decisions

This structured approach ensures that learners develop a comprehensive understanding of the topic, beyond just memorizing facts.

The Supreme Court Nomination Process

The nomination process for the Supreme Court is a critical function of the executive branch, as defined by the U.S. Constitution. The supreme court nominations worksheet icivics emphasizes the procedural and political steps involved when a vacancy arises on the Court. This process begins with the President's identification and selection of a candidate to fill the judicial seat.

Presidential Selection of Nominees

The President typically considers several factors when selecting a Supreme Court nominee. These include the nominee's legal qualifications, judicial philosophy, prior judicial experience, and the potential for confirmation by the Senate. The worksheet explains that presidents may also consider political ideology, demographic representation, and advice from legal experts or political allies. Once a nominee is chosen, the formal nomination is submitted to the Senate for consideration.

Formal Nomination and Submission

After selection, the President officially sends the nomination to the Senate. This formal process is a constitutional requirement under Article II, Section 2, where the President "shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Judges of the Supreme Court." The worksheet highlights this constitutional language to help students understand the balance of powers involved in the appointment process.

The Role of the Senate in Confirming Justices

The Senate plays a crucial role in the confirmation of Supreme Court justices, serving as a check on the President's power to appoint judges. The supreme court nominations worksheet icivics details the steps the Senate takes to evaluate and vote on nominees, illuminating the political and procedural aspects of confirmation.

Senate Judiciary Committee Hearings

Once the nomination reaches the Senate, it is referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee conducts thorough hearings where the nominee answers questions about their qualifications, judicial philosophy, past decisions, and views on constitutional issues. The worksheet explains that these hearings are often public and can be contentious, reflecting the high stakes of Supreme Court appointments.

Senate Vote and Confirmation

Following the hearings, the Judiciary Committee votes to recommend the nominee to the full Senate. The Senate then debates and votes on the confirmation. A simple majority is required for confirmation. The worksheet discusses how political considerations, such as the Senate's partisan composition and public opinion, influence the outcome. It also covers the use of filibusters and cloture motions in recent nomination battles.

Key Factors in Supreme Court Nominations

The supreme court nominations worksheet icivics explores various factors that influence the nomination and confirmation of justices. These factors shape not only who is selected but also the future direction of the Court.

Judicial Philosophy and Ideology

One of the most significant considerations is the nominee's judicial philosophy, which affects how they interpret the Constitution and laws. Presidents often select nominees whose views align with their own political and legal perspectives. The worksheet explains terms like originalism, textualism, and living constitutionalism to help students grasp different interpretive approaches.

Political and Social Considerations

Political strategy plays a major role in nominations. Presidents may seek to

appoint justices who can secure Senate approval or who represent diverse backgrounds to reflect the nation's demographics. The worksheet highlights historical examples of nominations influenced by political calculations and social pressures.

Qualifications and Experience

Nominees are typically evaluated based on their legal qualifications, including prior judicial service, academic credentials, and professional reputation. The worksheet encourages learners to understand how these qualifications impact the Senate's assessment and public opinion.

Impact on the Supreme Court's Balance

Each nomination has the potential to shift the ideological balance of the Court, affecting landmark decisions on issues such as civil rights, federal powers, and individual liberties. The worksheet emphasizes this long-term impact, illustrating why Supreme Court nominations are closely watched political events.

Educational Benefits of the Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet iCivics

The supreme court nominations worksheet icivics serves as a valuable educational tool that enhances civic understanding among students. By engaging with the worksheet, learners gain a clearer perspective on the judiciary's role and the political processes that influence it.

Enhancing Civic Literacy

The worksheet promotes civic literacy by explaining the constitutional framework that governs Supreme Court nominations. It helps students appreciate the system of checks and balances and the importance of the judiciary in American democracy.

Developing Critical Thinking Skills

Through interactive questions and scenario-based learning, the worksheet encourages critical thinking. Students analyze the motivations behind nominations, the Senate's role, and the broader political context, fostering a deeper understanding of government functions.

Supporting Classroom Instruction

Educators use the supreme court nominations worksheet icivics to supplement lessons on the judiciary, government branches, and constitutional law. Its clear structure and relevant content make it an effective resource for teaching complex topics in an accessible manner.

Engaging Students with Current Events

The worksheet often connects historical nomination processes to contemporary events, helping students relate classroom knowledge to real-world political developments. This relevance increases student engagement and awareness of ongoing Supreme Court issues.

1. Provides a structured approach to understanding Supreme Court nominations
2. Clarifies constitutional roles and political dynamics
3. Enhances civic literacy and critical thinking
4. Supports educators in delivering effective civics instruction
5. Connects classroom learning to current political events

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the purpose of the Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet on iCivics?

The Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet on iCivics is designed to help students understand the process of nominating and confirming Supreme Court justices, including the roles of the President and the Senate.

How does the worksheet explain the role of the Senate in Supreme Court nominations?

The worksheet explains that the Senate has the responsibility to provide 'advice and consent' on the President's Supreme Court nominee, which includes holding hearings and voting to confirm or reject the nominee.

What key steps in the Supreme Court nomination process are highlighted in the iCivics worksheet?

The key steps highlighted include the President selecting a nominee, the Senate Judiciary Committee holding hearings, the committee voting, and the full Senate voting to confirm or reject the nominee.

Why is the Supreme Court nomination process important, according to the iCivics worksheet?

The process is important because Supreme Court justices serve lifetime appointments and make decisions that affect constitutional law and American society for generations.

Does the iCivics worksheet cover how political factors influence Supreme Court nominations?

Yes, the worksheet discusses how political considerations, such as the nominee's judicial philosophy and the current political climate, can affect the nomination and confirmation process.

How can the Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet help students engage with civics education?

It provides interactive activities and questions that encourage students to think critically about the nomination process and the balance of powers in the U.S. government.

Are there any scenarios or simulations included in the iCivics Supreme Court Nominations Worksheet?

Yes, the worksheet often includes simulations where students can role-play as the President or Senators to experience the nomination and confirmation process firsthand.

Additional Resources

1. Supreme Court Nominations: A Historical Overview

This book provides a comprehensive timeline of Supreme Court nominations throughout U.S. history. It explores the political and social contexts surrounding key nominations and confirmations. Readers gain insight into how the process has evolved and its impact on the judiciary and society.

2. Understanding the Supreme Court Confirmation Process

Designed for students and educators, this book breaks down the steps involved in nominating and confirming a Supreme Court justice. It includes worksheets,

discussion questions, and case studies to enhance comprehension. The interactive approach helps readers engage critically with the material.

3. *iCivics and the Supreme Court: Interactive Learning Tools*

This book highlights the educational resources offered by iCivics related to the Supreme Court. It explains how teachers and students can utilize worksheets, games, and simulations to better understand the nomination and confirmation process. The book emphasizes the importance of civic education through technology.

4. *The Politics of Supreme Court Nominations*

Focusing on the political dynamics, this book examines how ideology, partisanship, and public opinion influence Supreme Court nominations. It discusses landmark nominations that sparked controversy and how the Senate's role has shifted over time. The book is ideal for readers interested in the intersection of law and politics.

5. *Building the Bench: Profiles of Supreme Court Justices*

This biography-driven book profiles notable Supreme Court justices, highlighting their nomination stories and judicial philosophies. It includes worksheets that encourage readers to compare and contrast justices' backgrounds and decisions. The book aims to humanize the Court and deepen understanding of its members.

6. *Supreme Court Nominations and Civic Engagement*

This book connects the nomination process to broader themes of civic responsibility and participation. It encourages readers to consider how citizens can influence or respond to Supreme Court nominations. Activities and worksheets prompt critical thinking about democracy and judicial power.

7. *Case Studies in Supreme Court Confirmation Battles*

Through detailed case studies, this book explores some of the most contentious Supreme Court confirmation hearings in U.S. history. It analyzes the arguments from both supporters and opponents, providing context and consequences. The book includes worksheets designed to foster debate and analysis.

8. *iCivics Worksheets: Exploring the Supreme Court*

A practical resource, this book compiles a variety of iCivics worksheets focused on the Supreme Court nomination process. It offers ready-to-use activities for classrooms, including quizzes, role-plays, and critical thinking exercises. The book supports educators in making civics education engaging and effective.

9. *The Role of the Senate in Supreme Court Nominations*

This book delves into the Senate's constitutional role in confirming Supreme Court justices. It covers historical precedents, procedural rules, and political strategies used during confirmation votes. The book also includes worksheets to help readers understand the balance of power in the nomination process.

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supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: *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.

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: *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.

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supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: 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.

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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. 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.

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: Justices for All: The Role of Supreme Court Nominations in the Presidential Election, The New York Times Co. presents a lesson plan entitled Justices for All: The Role of Supreme Court Nominations in the Presidential Election, by Kama Einhorn and Barbara Scott and published May 22, 2000. The lesson plan is for students in grades six through twelve. Students examine the role of Supreme Court justices in the American political process. The authors include the amount of time required, objectives, materials needed, and the procedures of the lesson plan.

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: 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.

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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.

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: *The Selling of Supreme Court Nominees* John Anthony Maltese, 1998-04-24 In *The Selling of Supreme Court Nominees*, Maltese traces the evolution of the contentious and controversial confirmation process awaiting today's nominees to the nation's highest court. His story begins in the second half of the nineteenth century, when social and technological changes led to the rise of organized interest groups. Despite occasional victories, Maltese explains, structural factors limited the influence of such groups well into this century. Until 1913, senators were not popularly elected but chosen by state legislatures, undermining the potent threat of electoral retaliation that interest groups now enjoy. And until Senate rules changed in 1929, consideration of Supreme Court nominees took place in almost absolute secrecy. Floor debates and the final Senate vote usually took place in executive session. Even if interest groups could retaliate against senators, they often did not know whom to retaliate against.

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: U.S. Supreme Court Nominations Research Files , 1823 The collection consists of research into U.S. Supreme Court nominations of the 19th and 20th centuries, and includes 8 inches of printed materials and 7 microfilm reels (35mm), 1823-1939 (bulk 1860-1939), collected by Frank, for a research project concerning Supreme Court nominations. The original materials were transcribed, summarized or microfilmed from the following records in the National Archives: Department of Justice-Appointments Clerk; U.S. Supreme Court Justices files; Department of Justice-Supreme Court Personnel Papers; and the United States Senate-Judiciary Committee; Nomination and Confirmation of Supreme Court Justices files. Files include nominated and rejected individuals as well as nominated and confirmed individuals.

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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).

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: The Appointment Process for U.S. Circuit and District Court Nominations Congressional Research Service, 2014-10-22 In recent decades, the process for appointing judges to the U.S. circuit courts of appeals and the U.S. district courts has been of continuing Senate interest. The responsibility for making these appointments is shared by the President and the Senate. Pursuant to the Constitution's Appointments Clause, the President nominates persons to fill federal judgeships, with the appointment of each nominee also requiring Senate confirmation. Although not mentioned in the Constitution, an important role is also played midway in the appointment process by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The need for a President to make a circuit or district court nomination typically arises when a judgeship becomes or soon will become vacant. With almost no formal restrictions on whom the President may consider, an informal requirement is that judicial candidates are expected to meet a high standard of professional qualification. By custom, candidates who the President considers for district judgeships are typically identified by home state Senators if the latter are of the President's party, with such Senators, however, generally exerting less influence over the selection of circuit nominees. Another customary expectation is that the Administration, before the President selects a nominee, will consult both home state Senators, regardless of their party, to determine the acceptability to them of the candidate under consideration. In recent Administrations, the pre-nomination evaluation of judicial candidates has been performed jointly by staff in the White House Counsel's Office and the Department of Justice. Candidate finalists also undergo a confidential background investigation by the FBI and an independent evaluation by a committee of the American Bar Association. The selection process is completed when the President, approving of a candidate, signs a nomination message, which is then sent to the Senate. Once received by the Senate, the judicial nomination is referred to the Judiciary Committee, where professional staff initiate their own investigation into the

nominee's background and qualifications. Also, during this pre-hearing phase, the committee, through its "blue slip" procedure, seeks the assessment of home state Senators regarding whether they approve having the committee consider and take action on the nominee. Next in the process is the confirmation hearing, where judicial nominees engage in a question and answer session with members of the Judiciary Committee. Questions from Senators may focus, among other things, on a nominee's qualifications, understanding of how to interpret the law, previous experiences, and the role of judges.

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: *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.

supreme court nominations worksheet icivics: Supreme Court Nominations, 1789 To 2017 Congressional Service, 2018-07-20 The process of appointing Supreme Court 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 a lifetime appointment to the Court, a candidate must, under the Appointments Clause of the Constitution, first be nominated by the President and then confirmed by the Senate. A key role also has come to be played midway in the process by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Table 1 of this report lists and describes actions taken by the Senate, the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the President on all Supreme Court nominations, from 1789 through 2017. The table provides the name of each person nominated to the Court and the name of the President making the nomination. It also tracks the dates of formal actions taken, and time elapsing between these actions, by the Senate or Senate Judiciary Committee on each nomination, starting with the date that the Senate received the nomination from the President. Of the 44 Presidents in the history of the United States, 41 have made nominations to the Supreme Court. They made a total of 162 nominations, of which 125 (more than three-quarters) received Senate confirmation. Also, on 12 occasions in the nation's history, Presidents have made temporary recess appointments to the Court, without first submitting nominations to the Senate. Of the 37 unsuccessful Supreme Court nominations, 11 were rejected in Senate roll-call votes, 11 were withdrawn by the President, and 15 lapsed at the end of a session of Congress. Six individuals whose initial nominations were not confirmed were later renominated and confirmed to positions on the Court. A total of 119 of the 162 nominations were referred to a Senate committee, with 118 of them to the Judiciary Committee (including almost all nominations since 1868). Prior to 1916, the Judiciary Committee considered these nominations behind closed doors. Since 1946, however, almost all nominees have received public confirmation hearings. Most recent hearings have lasted four or more days. In recent decades, from the late 1960s to the present, the Judiciary Committee has tended to take more time before starting hearings and casting final votes on Supreme Court nominations than it did previously. The median time taken for the full Senate to take final action on Supreme Court nominations also has increased in recent decades, dwarfing the median time taken on earlier nominations. This report is current through 2017 and will be updated upon the occasion of the next Supreme Court confirmation.

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