We asked ChatGPT 50 questions about the Supreme Court. Here are its answers.

Green = correct
Red = incorrect
Yellow = incomplete / potentially misleading

	Question	ChatGPT's response	Notes
1	Who was the first chief justice of the United States?	John Jay was the first chief justice of the United States. He served from 1789 to 1795.	
2	Who was the longest serving Supreme Court justice in history?	William O. Douglas served on the Supreme Court for the longest period in history, from 1939 to 1975.	
3	When does each new Supreme Court term begin?	The Supreme Court's term begins on the first Monday in October.	
4	How does the Supreme Court decide whether to grant a petition for certiorari?	The Supreme Court decides whether to grant a petition for certiorari (review) through a process called "the cert pool." The Justices meet in conference every Friday during the Court's term to discuss pending cases. The Justices are each given a certiorari petition and any opposition or amicus briefs that have been filed. They then vote on whether to grant certiorari. Typically, four Justices must vote in favor of granting certiorari in order for the Court to hear a case. However, there are no set rules and there is no set number of votes required to grant certiorari. The decision to grant certiorari is discretionary, which means the Court can choose to hear a case or not hear a case for any reason.	The justices hold conferences on many Fridays during the term, but not every Friday. While the four-vote threshold to grant review is not established by any statute or any published rule of the court, the court in the modern era has rigorously adhered to this threshold, so four votes can be considered a "set number of votes required to grant certiorari." The answer also omits any discussion of the substantive factors that lead the court to grant review, such as the existence of a circuit split.
5	What types of cases fall under the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction?	The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases involving ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, and those in which a state is a party. It also has original jurisdiction in cases that arise under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. This means that the Supreme Court can hear these types of cases directly, rather than having to hear them on appeal from a lower court.	Under Article III of the Constitution and 28 U.S.C. § 1251, the court has original jurisdiction over disputes between states; disputes between the U.S. and a state; disputes brought by a state against citizens of another state; and cases involving ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls. Its original jurisdiction does not extend to all cases arising under the federal Constitution, laws, and treaties; those cases fall under the court's appellate jurisdiction.
6	Roughly how many cases does the Supreme Court hear for argument each term?	The Supreme Court typically hears oral arguments in about 80 to 100 cases per term. However, the exact number can vary from term to term.	The answer is outdated. Over the past decade, the court has typically heard between 56 and 70 cases for argument each term.
7	What is the "shadow docket"?	The "shadow docket" refers to the large number of cases that are pending before the Supreme Court of the United States but are not on the Court's official docket. These cases are not officially scheduled for oral argument or for a decision on the merits, but they are still pending before the Court and could be acted upon at any time. The term "shadow docket" is often used to refer to cases that are being held in abeyance or that are being considered for potential review in the future.	The shadow docket most commonly refers to emergency requests for the Supreme Court's intervention in litigation that has not yet concluded in the lower courts. The court generally acts on these requests without the benefit of full briefing and oral arguments, and its decisions commonly take the form of brief, unexplained orders rather than lengthy, signed opinions. The shadow docket may also refer to

			other decisions the court makes without full briefing and without a formal opinion, such as summary reversals of lower-court judgments. The shadow docket does not refer to cases that are being "held in abeyance."
8	What is a "per curiam" opinion?	A "per curiam" opinion is a decision issued by an appellate court in which the authorship of the opinion is not attributed to a specific judge or group of judges. The term "per curiam" is Latin for "by the court," and such opinions are typically issued when the court reaches a unanimous decision on a relatively straightforward legal issue. In the United States Supreme Court, per curiam opinions are usually brief and do not have dissenting or concurring opinions.	The first sentence is accurate. In the second and third sentences, the words "typically" and "usually" save the answer from being incorrect, but it's important to note that per curiam opinions do sometimes involve issues that are not "straightforward" and do sometimes draw dissenting or concurring opinions. Bush v. Gore, for instance, was a per curiam opinion, and it drew multiple concurrences and dissents.
9	Provide three notable examples of cases in which the Supreme Court overturned its own precedent.	1. In the 1954 case "Brown v. Board of Education," the Supreme Court overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine established in the 1896 case "Plessy v. Ferguson." This decision declared that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. 2. In the 1967 case "Loving v. Virginia," the Supreme Court overturned the precedent set in the 1883 case "Pace v. Alabama" which upheld state laws that banned interracial marriage. This decision declared that such laws were unconstitutional. 3. In the 1973 case "Roe v. Wade," the Supreme Court overturned state laws that banned or heavily restricted access to abortion. This decision established the constitutional right to have an abortion.	While it is true that Roe v. Wade struck down state laws restricting abortion, Roe did not overturn any precedent of the Supreme Court.
10	Tell me about the jurisprudence of Clarence Thomas.	Clarence Thomas is an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was nominated by President George H. W. Bush and has been serving on the Court since 1991. Thomas is generally considered to be a conservative justice, and his jurisprudence is often characterized as originalist, meaning that he interprets the Constitution based on its original meaning at the time it was written. He is known for his strict adherence to the text of the Constitution and statutes, and for his skepticism of judicial activism. Thomas is also known for his strong support of individual liberty and property rights, and for his skepticism of government regulation. He has also been a strong advocate for religious freedom and has been a vocal critic of affirmative action.	
11	Name three noteworthy opinions written by Ruth Bader Ginsburg, and summarize them.	1. United States v. Virginia (1996): Ginsburg wrote the majority opinion in this case, in which the Supreme Court struck down the Virginia Military Institute's male-only admissions policy. Ginsburg argued that the policy violated the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment, as there was no	Ginsburg did not dissent in Obergefell. She joined Justice Anthony Kennedy's majority opinion.

		"exceedingly persuasive justification" for the gender discrimination. 2. Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (2007): Ginsburg wrote a dissenting opinion in this case, in which the Supreme Court ruled against a woman who had filed a pay discrimination lawsuit. Ginsburg argued that the Court's decision would make it harder for victims of pay discrimination to seek justice, as it would require them to file a complaint within 180 days of the initial discriminatory pay decision, rather than within 180 days of the most recent paycheck affected by that discrimination. 3. Obergefell v. Hodges (2015): Ginsburg wrote a dissenting opinion in this case, in which the Supreme Court ruled that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry. Ginsburg argued that the Court should have left the issue of same-sex marriage to the states, and that the majority's decision was premature and could have negative consequences in the long term.	
12	Compare and contrast the Supreme Court's decision-making under Chief Justice Earl Warren vs. Chief Justice Warren Burger.	Chief Justice Earl Warren, who served from 1953 to 1969, led the Supreme Court during a period of significant social and legal change. The Warren Court, as it was known, issued a number of landmark decisions that expanded individual rights and liberties, such as Brown v. Board of Education, which declared segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional, and Miranda v. Arizona, which established the right to remain silent and the right to counsel during police interrogations. In contrast, Chief Justice Warren Burger, who served from 1969 to 1986, led the Court during a period of more conservative decision-making. The Burger Court generally took a more narrow interpretation of individual rights and liberties, and often sided with the government in cases involving issues such as criminal justice and national security. For example, the Burger Court upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty in a number of cases, and also upheld the government's right to conduct warrantless searches in certain circumstances. In general, the Warren Court is considered to have been more liberal and activist in its approach to interpreting the Constitution, while the Burger Court is considered to have been more conservative and deferential to the government.	
13	How long do Supreme Court justices serve?	Supreme Court Justices serve for life or until they choose to retire.	The answer omits the possibility that justices can be impeached by the House and removed from office by the Senate.
14	What ethics rules govern the Supreme Court?	The Supreme Court of the United States is governed by the Code of Conduct for United	The Supreme Court does not have a binding ethics code. The justices

		States Judges, which sets ethical guidelines for federal judges, including Supreme Court justices. This code covers issues such as impartiality, integrity, and conduct in and outside of the courtroom. Additionally, the Supreme Court has its own rules and procedures, such as the rules of procedure for the Court, which govern how the Court operates and how cases are heard and decided.	may consult the Code of Conduct for United States Judges, but that code is binding only on lower-court judges.
15	Why doesn't the Supreme Court allow cameras in the courtroom?	The Supreme Court of the United States does not allow cameras in the courtroom due to concerns about the effect that television coverage might have on the proceedings. The Court has expressed concern that cameras could distract participants and change the dynamics of the courtroom, potentially influencing the outcome of cases. Additionally, the Court has stated that it wants to protect the privacy and dignity of those involved in the cases it hears.	We could not locate any evidence that the court has invoked the "privacy and dignity" of litigants as a reason for its ban on cameras.
16	Who decides which justice will write each opinion of the Supreme Court?	The Chief Justice of the United States typically assigns the writing of opinions for the Supreme Court. However, any justice has the right to assign an opinion if they are in the majority and the Chief Justice is not.	If the chief is not in the majority, the most senior justice in the majority assigns the opinion.
17	Do justices ever change their votes before an opinion is released?	Yes, justices sometimes change their votes before an opinion is released. This can happen during the process of drafting and circulating opinions among the members of the Court. Justices may also change their votes after hearing oral arguments or after further consideration of the case. It is not uncommon for a justice to change their vote, but it doesn't happen frequently.	
18	At the Supreme Court, what does the abbreviation "CVSG" mean?	CVSG stands for "Call for the Views of the Solicitor General." This is a procedure by which the Supreme Court invites the United States Solicitor General, who represents the United States government before the Court, to file a brief expressing the views of the Executive Branch on a particular case that is pending before the Court. This is often done in cases where the government is a party or has a significant interest in the outcome of the case. The Solicitor General's brief is not binding on the Court, but it is considered to be an important and persuasive source of information and analysis.	The court would not issue a CVSG in a case where the federal government is a party. In such cases, the government would simply file normal briefing. CVSGs occur only in cases in which the government is not a party but the court nonetheless feels the government's views are important.
19	What is the significance of Marbury v. Madison?	Marbury v. Madison is a significant case in United States Supreme Court history because it established the principle of judicial review, which gives the Court the power to review and potentially strike down federal and state laws that conflict with the Constitution. This decision, handed down in 1803, established the Court as a co-equal branch of government and solidified the principle of the separation of powers.	
20	What was the holding of Brown v. Board of Education?	The holding of the landmark Supreme Court case Brown v. Board of Education was that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. The Court declared that	

		"separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," and that the segregation of black and white students violated the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law. This decision effectively overturned the Court's previous ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson, which had upheld the constitutionality of "separate but equal" facilities for different races.	
21	What was the holding of Obergefell v. Hodges?	In Obergefell v. Hodges, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the 14th Amendment requires states to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples and to recognize same-sex marriages performed in other states. The 5-4 decision was issued on June 26, 2015 and is widely considered a landmark case in the fight for marriage equality in the United States.	
22	What did the Supreme Court decide in Georgia v. Public.Resource.Org?	In the case of Georgia v. Public.Resource.org, Inc. the Supreme Court of the United States held that annotations in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) are protected by copyright, and that the state of Georgia cannot claim copyright ownership over them. The court held that the annotations are not "government edicts" and therefore not in the public domain. The case was remanded back to the lower court for further proceedings consistent with the Supreme Court's ruling.	The answer mostly gets the decision backward. The court held that annotations in the Georgia code are "government edicts" and therefore are not eligible for copyright protection.
23	What was the holding of NCAA v. Alston?	In NCAA v. Alston, the United States Supreme Court held that the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) did not violate antitrust law by limiting the compensation that college athletes could receive for the use of their names, images, and likenesses (NIL). The case arose after a group of college athletes sued the NCAA, alleging that its rules limiting their ability to receive compensation for the use of their NIL were anticompetitive and violated antitrust law. The athletes argued that the NCAA's rules restrained competition and unfairly prevented them from earning money from their own NIL. The Court rejected the athletes' argument, holding that the NCAA's rules were necessary to preserve the amateur nature of college athletics and that they did not violate antitrust law. The Court noted that the NCAA's rules were related to a legitimate procompetitive goal – maintaining the balance between education and athletics – and that they did not impose an undue restraint on competition. As a result of the Court's holding, the NCAA's rules limiting the compensation that college athletes can receive for the use of their NIL remain in effect. The decision has significant implications for the NCAA and for the rights of college athletes to earn money from their NIL.	The answer is both confused and wrong. NCAA v. Alston did not directly involve compensation to college athletes based on their names, images, and likenesses. Rather, the case was about education-related benefits like paid internships and free laptops. And the athletes, not the NCAA, won the case: The court unanimously held that the NCAA's restrictions on education-related benefits violated antitrust law.

24	What are some of the most important Supreme Court decisions interpreting the Constitution's commerce clause?	Some of the most important Supreme Court decisions interpreting the Constitution's commerce clause include: 1. Gibbons v. Ogden (1824): This case established that the commerce clause grants Congress the authority to regulate interstate commerce. 2. Wickard v. Filburn (1942): This case established that Congress has the authority to regulate activities that have a substantial effect on interstate commerce, even if those activities occur entirely within a single state. 3. United States v. Lopez (1995): This case limited the federal government's commerce clause authority by striking down a federal law that prohibited the possession of a firearm in a school zone, on the grounds that it exceeded Congress's authority to regulate commerce. 4. Gonzales v. Raich (2005): This case upheld the federal government's authority to regulate marijuana under the commerce clause, even if the marijuana was grown and consumed within a single state. 5. NFIB v. Sebelius (2012): This case upheld the constitutionality of the Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare, under Congress's power to regulate interstate commerce and its authority to impose taxes.	In NFIB v. Sebelius, the court did not uphold the key provision of the Affordable Care Act – the individual insurance mandate – under Congress's power to regulate commerce. The court upheld that provision under the taxing power, but five justices believed the provision exceeded Congress's power under the commerce clause.
25	What has the Supreme Court said about the Second Amendment?	The Supreme Court of the United States has issued several decisions interpreting the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution, which protects the right to keep and bear arms. In 2008, the Court held in District of Columbia v. Heller that the Second Amendment protects an individual's right to possess a firearm, unconnected with service in a militia, for traditionally lawful purposes, such as self-defense within the home. In 2010, in McDonald v. City of Chicago, the Court held that the Second Amendment limits state and local governments to the same extent that it limits the federal government. These cases, and others, have established that the Second Amendment guarantees an individual right to keep and bear arms, but that this right is not unlimited and may be subject to reasonable regulation.	
26	What does the U.S. solicitor general do and why is the role important?	The U.S. Solicitor General is the third-ranking official in the U.S. Department of Justice and serves as the government's chief appellate lawyer. The Solicitor General represents the United States before the Supreme Court of the United States, and also supervises the work of the Assistant to the Solicitor General in the Office of the Solicitor General. The role is important because the Solicitor General is	While most of the answer is accurate, the solicitor general is the fourth-ranking official at DOJ, not the third-ranking official. The associate attorney general is the third-ranking official.

		responsible for representing the United States government in cases before the Supreme Court, which can have a significant impact on the interpretation of federal laws and the development of legal precedents. The Solicitor General also advises the Attorney General and other executive branch officials on legal matters, and is involved in the selection of cases for the government to appeal or seek review.	
27	When an associate justice is nominated to become chief justice, does that nomination require the approval of the Senate?	Yes, a nomination for an associate justice to become chief justice requires the approval of the Senate. This process is the same as for any other presidential nomination for a federal judicial position, which includes a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee and a vote by the full Senate. If a nominee is confirmed by the Senate, they will take the oath of office and assume the role of chief justice.	
28	Who was the first woman to argue before the Supreme Court?	Belva Ann Lockwood was the first woman to argue before the United States Supreme Court in 1879.	The answer is correct about Lockwood being the first woman to argue before the court, but she did it in 1880.
29	Where has the Supreme Court been housed over the years?	The Supreme Court of the United States has been housed in several locations over the years. Initially, the Court met in the Merchants Exchange Building in New York City from 1790 to 1800, then in the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. from 1800 to 1935. Since 1935, the Court has been housed in the Supreme Court Building on Capitol Hill.	The answer is correct about the court meeting in the Exchange Building in New York City when it first convened in 1790, but later that year it moved to Philadelphia because the nation's capital moved there. It remained in Philadelphia until 1800.
30	What are some popular ideas for reforming the Supreme Court?	Some popular ideas for reforming the Supreme Court include: 1. Expanding the number of justices on the Court: Supporters argue that this would reduce the power of individual justices and make the Court more representative of the country's population. 2. Implementing term limits for justices: This would ensure that a regular turnover of justices on the Court and would prevent justices from serving for decades. 3. Adding more diversity to the Court: Supporters argue that a more diverse Court would better reflect the country's population and lead to more representative decisions. 4. Depoliticizing the Court: Some people argue that the Court has become too politicized and that it should be insulated from political pressures. 5. Implementing an "intermediate appellate court": The idea is to create a new court for appeals that would be between the lower courts and the Supreme Court.	Items 5-7 are not popular proposals.

		6. Implementing a "merit selection" process: This would involve a committee of legal experts to vet and choose Supreme Court nominees, rather than leaving it up to the President and Senate. 7. Rotating judges: A system where the judges are rotated among different jurisdictions, federal and state, to ensure that they are exposed to a wide variety of legal issues. These are some of the most common ideas for reforming the Supreme Court, but there are many other proposals as well.	
31	What does it mean for a case to be “non-justiciable”?	A case is considered "non-justiciable" when a court determines that it is not able to hear and decide the case due to a lack of legal authority or jurisdiction. This can occur when the case involves a political question, when the parties lack standing to bring the case, or when the case is not ripe for review. In such cases, the court will typically dismiss the case without reaching the merits of the dispute.	
32	How many seats did the Supreme Court have when it was created?	When the Supreme Court of the United States was created in 1789, it had six seats.	
33	What is the “counter-majoritarian difficulty” and how does it relate to the Supreme Court?	The "counter-majoritarian difficulty" refers to the idea that the Supreme Court, as a non-elected branch of government, is able to make decisions that may be at odds with the views of the majority of citizens. This can occur when the Court strikes down laws passed by elected representatives or when it interprets the Constitution in a way that limits the ability of elected officials to govern. Some scholars argue that this is a necessary feature of the Court, as it allows the Court to serve as a check on the other branches of government and protect the rights of minorities. However, others argue that it can lead to a disconnect between the Court and the broader public and can undermine the legitimacy of the Court. The counter-majoritarian difficulty is a key concept in discussions about the role of the Supreme Court in American democracy.	
34	Why do Supreme Court justices take two oaths of office?	Supreme Court Justices take two oaths of office, one before they begin their duties as a justice and one as they begin a new term. The first oath, known as the "constitutional oath," is required by Article VI, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution, and is taken by all federal officials, including Supreme Court Justices. It requires them to swear or affirm that they will support the Constitution of the United States. The second oath is a ceremonial oath, which is not required by the Constitution, but is administered as a matter of tradition and protocol. This oath is similar to the one taken by members of Congress and is used to reaffirm their commitment to the Constitution and their duties as Supreme Court Justices.	Justices are required to take both oaths before they begin their duties. They do not swear a new oath at the start of each term. The second oath, known as the “judicial oath,” is required by federal statute and is not merely a matter of ceremony or tradition.

35	How many justices did President Donald Trump appoint to the Supreme Court?	President Donald Trump appointed two justices to the Supreme Court: Neil Gorsuch and Brett Kavanaugh.	Trump appointed three justices: Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, and Amy Coney Barrett.
36	Why was Anthony Kennedy considered an important “swing” justice?	Anthony Kennedy was considered an important "swing" justice because he often cast the deciding vote in close and high-profile cases that had the potential to shape American law and society. He was known for being a moderate conservative who was willing to side with his more liberal colleagues in certain cases, which made him a key vote on the Supreme Court. This led to him being a crucial vote in many cases on issues such as abortion, same-sex marriage, and affirmative action.	
37	Who was the most powerful chief justice in history? Defend your answer.	It is difficult to determine who the most powerful chief justice in history is, as the power and influence of chief justices can vary widely depending on the historical context and the chief justice in question. However, some chief justices who have had a significant impact on the Supreme Court and the country include: ● John Marshall (1801-1835) who established the principle of judicial review, giving the Supreme Court the power to declare federal laws unconstitutional. ● Earl Warren (1953-1969) who led the court in a liberal direction and oversaw several landmark cases, including Brown v. Board of Education, which declared racial segregation in public schools to be unconstitutional. ● William Rehnquist (1986-2005) who oversaw the Court during a period of significant change, including the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the War on Terror. He also helped to move the Court in a more conservative direction. Ultimately, it is subjective to say who was the most powerful chief justice in history. It depends on one's perspective, and the impact of a chief justice can be evaluated in many ways.	
38	How has the Supreme Court confirmation process changed throughout history?	The confirmation process for Supreme Court nominees has evolved over time, with several key changes taking place throughout history. In the early days of the Republic, Supreme Court nominees were often confirmed quickly and with little controversy. However, as the Court's role in American society has grown and the Court has become more politically polarized, the confirmation process has become increasingly contentious. In the early 20th century, the Senate Judiciary Committee began to hold hearings for Supreme Court nominees, which provided an	

		opportunity for senators to question the nominee and for the nominee to publicly state their views on various legal issues. In the 1950s and 1960s, the confirmation process became more politicized as the Court began to issue decisions on controversial issues such as civil rights and civil liberties. In the 1980s, the confirmation process became even more contentious and politicized as the Senate rejected several of President Ronald Reagan's nominees, including Robert Bork. In recent years, the confirmation process has been further politicized, with the Senate taking an increasingly partisan approach to confirming nominees, resulting in a highly polarized process. In the recent years, the confirmation process is even more politicized with the end of the filibuster rule on Supreme Court confirmation, which allows the confirmation to happen with a simple majority vote, instead of the prior 60 votes needed.	
39	“Robert Jackson was among the greatest justices ever to serve on the Supreme Court.” Write a brief essay defending that thesis.	Robert Jackson was a highly respected and influential justice during his tenure on the Supreme Court from 1941 to 1954. He is widely considered to be among the greatest justices ever to serve on the Court, and there are several reasons why this is so. First, Jackson was a brilliant legal thinker who was able to navigate the complexities of the law with ease. He was known for his clear and well-reasoned opinions, which were often cited by other justices in their own opinions. He was also able to bridge the divide between different legal philosophies, often finding common ground between competing views. Second, Jackson was a tireless advocate for individual rights and civil liberties. He was a strong supporter of the First Amendment, and he wrote several important opinions that helped to expand the scope of freedom of speech and press. He was also a vocal opponent of discrimination and an advocate for the rights of minority groups. Third, Jackson played a key role in several landmark cases during his tenure on the Court. He was the primary author of the Court's opinion in the landmark case of West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette, which held that students could not be forced to recite the Pledge of Allegiance in school. He also wrote the Court's opinion in the landmark case of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer, which established the limits of presidential power in times of national emergency.	Nearly all of the answer is solid, but Jackson did not write “the Court’s opinion” in Youngstown Sheet & Tube v. Sawyer. Justice Hugo Black wrote the opinion of the court in that case; Jackson wrote an influential concurrence.

		Overall, Robert Jackson was a highly respected and influential justice who made significant contributions to the law during his tenure on the Supreme Court. He was a brilliant legal thinker, a tireless advocate for individual rights and civil liberties, and a key player in several landmark cases. For these reasons, he is widely considered to be among the greatest justices ever to serve on the Court.	
40	What are some qualities that make for strong oral advocacy at the Supreme Court?	Strong oral advocacy at the Supreme Court involves a number of qualities, including: 1. Thorough knowledge of the law and the relevant legal precedents: Attorneys arguing before the Supreme Court should have a deep understanding of the legal principles at issue and be able to cite relevant cases and statutes to support their arguments. 2. Clear and concise presentation: Attorneys should be able to clearly explain the facts of the case and the legal issues at stake, and present their arguments in a logical and persuasive manner. 3. Confidence and poise: Attorneys should be able to remain calm and composed under pressure, and maintain their poise even when facing challenging questions from the justices. 4. Ability to think on their feet: Attorneys should be able to respond effectively to unexpected questions and objections from the justices, and be able to adapt their arguments as needed. 5. Persuasiveness: Attorneys should be able to effectively persuade the justices to see the case from their perspective. 6. Respect for the Court: Attorneys should show respect for the Court and its members, by avoiding rhetoric that may be seen as disrespectful or dismissive.	
41	Under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First Amendment, can Congress pass a law banning flag burning? What about a law banning the burning of draft cards?	Under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the First Amendment, Congress cannot pass a law banning flag burning. The Supreme Court has ruled that flag burning is a form of symbolic speech that is protected by the First Amendment. In the case Texas v. Johnson (1989), the court held that a Texas law that criminalized flag desecration was unconstitutional because it violated the First Amendment. Similarly, in the case United States v. Eichman (1990), the court held that a federal law that criminalized flag desecration was also unconstitutional. Regarding a law banning the burning of draft cards, The Supreme Court has not specifically addressed this issue, but it is likely that such a	While the answer is correct about flag burning, it is wrong about draft cards. In 1968, in United States v. O'Brien, the court held that a law prohibiting the burning of draft cards did not violate the First Amendment.

		law would also be considered a violation of the First Amendment's freedom of speech.	
42	Does the U.S. Supreme Court have the power to interpret state laws?	The U.S. Supreme Court has the power to interpret state laws as they relate to federal law or the U.S. Constitution through the process of judicial review. This means that if a state law is challenged and it is believed that it conflicts with federal law or the Constitution, the Supreme Court may hear the case and make a ruling on the law's constitutionality. However, the Supreme Court does not have the power to interpret state laws in general. That is the role of the state courts.	
43	What does it mean for a Supreme Court petition to be “relisted”?	When a Supreme Court petition is "relisted," it means that the Court has scheduled it to be considered again at a future conference. This can happen for a variety of reasons, such as when the justices want more time to review the case or when they are divided on how to vote. Relisting a petition is not uncommon, and it can happen multiple times before a decision is made on whether to grant or deny the petition.	
44	Who was the youngest person ever to be appointed to the Supreme Court?	Brett Kavanaugh was the youngest person ever to be appointed to the Supreme Court. He was appointed by President Donald Trump in 2018 at the age of 53.	The youngest person ever to be appointed to the court was Joseph Story, who was 32 when he joined the court in 1812.
45	What are some of the responsibilities of the Supreme Court’s junior justice?	The responsibilities of the junior justice on the U.S. Supreme Court vary depending on the individual justice and the current composition of the Court. However, some of the responsibilities that are commonly associated with the position include: ● Assisting the Chief Justice in managing the Court's docket and internal operations ● Being responsible for assigning the writing of opinions in cases where the Chief Justice is in the minority ● Being responsible for taking notes during oral arguments ● Being responsible for maintaining the Court's library ● Being responsible for maintaining the Court's grounds and building It's important to note that these responsibilities are not officially assigned and can vary depending on the justices.	None of the tasks listed are correct. Justice Elena Kagan has described three responsibilities of the court’s junior justice: taking notes during the justices’ private conferences, answering the door during the conferences if someone knocks, and serving on the court’s “cafeteria committee.”
46	What role do law clerks play at the Supreme Court?	Law clerks play a significant role at the Supreme Court by assisting the justices in their work. They typically have recently graduated from law school and have excelled academically. They are responsible for researching and drafting memoranda on cases that come before the Court, as well as helping the justices prepare for oral arguments and conferences. They may also assist the justices with their opinions and other written work. In general, law clerks are considered to be an important part of the Court's decision-making	

		process and play a key role in shaping the Court's decisions.	
47	What does it mean when the Supreme Court “DIGs” a case?	"DIG" is an acronym for "dismiss as improvidently granted," which means the Supreme Court has decided to dismiss a case that it previously agreed to hear. This typically happens when the Court determines that the case is not legally or politically significant enough to warrant a decision, or that the legal issue is no longer relevant or has already been resolved in a different case. The Court may also DIG a case if there is a lack of a "substantial federal question" or if the lower court's decision is deemed to be correct.	The answer omits the most common reason for a DIG: a determination by the court that the case is a poor vehicle for resolving the question presented.
48	Give one example of a Supreme Court justice from history whose legal views evolved during their time on the court.	One example of a Supreme Court justice whose legal views evolved during their time on the court is Justice Anthony Kennedy. During his tenure, which lasted from 1988 to 2018, Kennedy's views on issues such as gay rights and the death penalty shifted. Early in his career, Kennedy was considered a conservative, but as he spent more time on the court, he became known for his more moderate and independent views. For example, in 1996, Kennedy voted to uphold a Colorado constitutional amendment that denied protections to gay men and lesbians, but in 2015, he wrote the majority opinion in Obergefell v. Hodges, which legalized same-sex marriage nationwide. Similarly, Kennedy voted to uphold the death penalty in several cases early in his tenure, but later he wrote opinions that limited its use.	Kennedy did not vote to uphold a Colorado constitutional amendment denying protections to LGBTQ people; he wrote the court’s opinion in Romer v. Evans striking down that amendment. There is no evidence that Kennedy’s views on either gay rights or the death penalty meaningfully evolved during his time on the bench.
49	How many Supreme Court justices have been impeached?	Two Supreme Court justices have been impeached: Samuel Chase in 1804 and James F. West in 1933. However, neither of them were removed from office as a result of the impeachment process.	Only one justice, Samuel Chase, has been impeached (and the answer is correct that he was not removed). There has never been a justice by the name of “James F. West.”
50	“We are not final because we are infallible, but we are infallible only because we are final.” Who wrote that?	This quote is often attributed to Winston Churchill, but it is not found in any of his recorded speeches or writings. It is not clear who originated this quote.	The quote is from Justice Robert Jackson in the 1953 decision in Brown v. Allen.