

Constitution of the United States

Article I. The Legislative Branch

Section 8. Powers of Congress

“The Congress shall have Power:

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.”

Article III. The Judicial Branch

Section 1. Judicial powers

“The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior. . . .”

Section 2. Original Jurisdiction

“The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States; between a State and Citizens of another State; between Citizens of different States; . . . and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.”

Jurisdiction of the US Supreme Court:

“In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction. . . .”