

**Fourteenth Amendment.** The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, ratified in 1868, creates or at least recognizes for the first time a citizenship of the United States, as distinct from that of the states; forbids the making or enforcement by any state of any law abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; and secures all "persons" against any state action which results in either deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or, in denial of the equal protection of the laws. This Amendment also contains provisions concerning the apportionment of representatives in Congress. *See also* Due process of law; Equal protection clause.

Black's Law Dictionary 6th Ed.—15

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**Judiciary Acts.** The Judiciary Article (Art. III) of the U.S. Constitution created a Supreme Court and "such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain or establish". The First Congress established such inferior federal courts under the Judiciary Act of 1789. Subsequent major judiciary acts include the following: Act of 1875 granting federal question jurisdiction; Act of 1891 (Evarts Act) establishing circuit courts of appeals and fixing the outline of the contemporary scheme of federal appellate review; Act of 1911 enacting the Federal Judicial Code (which was recodified in 1948 and 1958); Act of 1925 (Judges' Bill), and 1988, further narrowing the scope of discretionary review by certiorari of the Supreme Court. *See also* Federal Judicial Code.

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