



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #21 JUDICIAL REVIEW

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

supremacy	practice	precedent	common	signal
bureaucratic	presidential	unconstitutional	appellate	judicial

- 1. _____ review is the power of the judiciary to examine and invalidate actions undertaken by the legislative and executive branches of both the federal and state governments.
- 2. _____ courts, both state and federal, engage in some form of judicial review.
- 3. The power to review and overturn states comes from the _____ Clause in the Constitution.
- 4. The Court can review the actions of federal _____ agencies.
- 5. The fourth area where the Court exercises judicial review is over _____ actions.
- 6. He ruled that yes, Marbury had a right to the commission but that the Supreme Court could not grant his writ because the law directing them to do so was _____.
- 7. This idea of _____ is one way that judges can be said to make laws.
- 8. Appellate decisions are technically not _____ law and that they are only binding on courts, not executive agencies or legislatures.
- 9. The court didn't rewrite Arizona's law but it sent a _____ to Arizona's law enforcement agencies, and those in all the other states, that in the future courts would throw out the convictions of defendants who hadn't been informed of their rights.
- 10. Understand that judicial review is how the courts work in _____ and not necessarily a defined power granted by the Constitution.



Name _____

Date: _____

Teacher: _____

US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #21 JUDICIAL REVIEW

Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. _____

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

- 1. _____ review is the power of the judiciary to examine and invalidate actions undertaken by the legislative and executive branches of both the federal and state governments.
- 2. _____ courts, both state and federal, engage in some form of judicial review.
- 3. The power to review and overturn states comes from the _____ Clause in the Constitution.
- 4. The Court can review the actions of federal _____ agencies.
- 5. The fourth area where the Court exercises judicial review is over _____ actions.
- 6. He ruled that yes, Marbury had a right to the commission but that the Supreme Court could not grant his writ because the law directing them to do so was _____.
- 7. This idea of _____ is one way that judges can be said to make laws.
- 8. Appellate decisions are technically not _____ law and that they are only binding on courts, not executive agencies or legislatures.
- 9. The court didn't rewrite Arizona's law but it sent a _____ to Arizona's law enforcement agencies, and those in all the other states, that in the future courts would throw out the convictions of defendants who hadn't been informed of their rights.
- 10. Understand that judicial review is how the courts work in _____ and not necessarily a defined power granted by the Constitution.



Name _____

Date _____

Teacher: _____

Answer Key

US GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS #21 JUDICIAL REVIEW

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

supremacy	practice	precedent	common	signal
bureaucratic	presidential	unconstitutional	appellate	judicial

- 1. **Judicial** review is the power of the judiciary to examine and invalidate actions undertaken by the legislative and executive branches of both the federal and state governments.
- 2. **Appellate** courts, both state and federal, engage in some form of judicial review.
- 3. The power to review and overturn states comes from the **Supremacy** Clause in the Constitution.
- 4. The Court can review the actions of federal **bureaucratic** agencies.
- 5. The fourth area where the Court exercises judicial review is over **Presidential** actions.
- 6. He ruled that yes, Marbury had a right to the commission but that the Supreme Court could not grant his writ because the law directing them to do so was **unconstitutional**.
- 7. This idea of **precedent** is one way that judges can be said to make laws.
- 8. Appellate decisions are technically not **common** law and that they are only binding on courts, not executive agencies or legislatures.
- 9. The court didn't rewrite Arizona's law but it sent a **signal** to Arizona's law enforcement agencies, and those in all the other states, that in the future courts would throw out the convictions of defendants who hadn't been informed of their rights.
- 10. Understand that judicial review is how the courts work in **practice** and not necessarily a defined power granted by the Constitution.