



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.



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

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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- ☐ 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.



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**Answer Key**

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- ☐ 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.