1. In what way does the power of judicial review act as a check?
2. Courts can check on other courts to make sure they are acting constitutionally
3. Courts can declare congressional acts unconstitutional.
4. Courts can impeach the president
5. Courts can review acts of other courts.
6. Of the following, what may happen following a guilty verdict in a criminal case?

a. A U.S. Court of Appeals asks to review the case.

b. The criminal case becomes a civil case.

c. The defendant appeals the case to a higher court.

d. The U.S. Supreme Court automatically reviews the case.

1. What are the three main levels of federal courts?

a. district courts, courts of appeals, and the U.S. Supreme Court

b. city courts, state courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court

c. mayor’s court, city court, and federal court

d. district courts, magistrate courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court

4. From which of the following courts is there no appeal?

a. U.S. Court of Appeals

b. U.S. Supreme Court

c. U.S. District Court

d. U.S. High Court

5. The right to be judged by an impartial group of one’s peers refers to?

1. A judge
2. A lawyer
3. A jury
4. The Supreme Court

6. The main job of the judicial branch is to?

a. interpret the law

b. make the laws

c. enforce the law

d. provide a jury

7. What is the only level of federal courts that has a jury?

a. Circuit Court of Appeals

b. District Court

c. Supreme Court

d. Divorce Court

8. What court case established the power of "judicial review?"

1. Brown v. the Board of Education
2. Dred Scott v. Sanford
3. Marbury v. Madison
4. Bush v. Gore

9. Why do US Supreme Court justices serve for life?

1. it is hard to find good judges
2. to give them more power than the president and Congress
3. so they can make politically unpopular decisions
4. because the Constitution says so

10. What is the authority to hear a case before any other case

1. jurisdiction
2. original jurisdiction
3. judicial review
4. judicial authority