1. Which of the following best describes the main function of the judicial branch?
	1. Make laws
	2. Enforce laws
	3. Interpret laws
	4. Create laws
2. True or False: Every president gets to nominate a justice to the Supreme Court
	1. True
	2. False
3. Which portion of the U.S. Constitution specifically outlines the power of the Supreme Court?
	1. Article I, Section I
	2. Article II, Section I
	3. Article III, Section I
	4. Article IV, Section I
4. Fill in the Blank: At the time of the creation of the U.S. Constitution, the power of judicial review was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. not anticipated
	2. anticipated but not well understood
	3. anticipated and well understood
	4. long established
5. The Supreme Court acquired the power of judicial review as a result of which of the following landmark cases?
	1. Marbury v. Madison
	2. Dred Scott v. Sanford
	3. McCulloch v. Maryland
	4. Gibbons v. Ogden
6. What is judicial review?
	1. A power given to all levels of the state and federal judiciary
	2. The courts have the ability to nullify actions by declaring them unconstitutional
	3. The courts can determine whether the acts of other components of government are in accordance to the Constitution.
	4. All of the above
7. True or False: Judicial review strengthens the “check” of the judicial branch on the other two branches of government
	1. True
	2. False
8. Whose actions does judicial review give the U.S. Supreme Court the power to review for constitutionality?
	1. Congress
	2. President
	3. Congress & President
	4. Foreign Ambassadors
9. Which of the following is the first step in the judicial review process?
	1. The Court examines a document that lists all laws passed that year and chooses some to review
	2. The Court issues a writ of certiorari
	3. The Court issues a stare decisis
	4. The President sends a formal review petition to the Court
10. True or False: Judicial review and judicial activism are the same thing
	1. True
	2. False