**Study Guide**

**Spelling/Vocabulary**

**Test on 2/13/20**

1. **Bill of Rights**: the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution. It guarantees civil rights and liberties to the individual—like freedom of speech, press, religion and sets rules for due process of law.
2. **case law**: the law as established by the outcome of former cases.
3. **common law**: the part of law that is derived from custom and judicial precedent rather than statutes
4. **due process**: fair treatment through the normal judicial system, especially as a citizen's entitlement.
5. **en banc**: in full court : with full judiciary authority
6. **judicial precedent**: process whereby judges follow previously decided cases where the facts are of sufficient similarity
7. **judicial review**: power of the courts to examine the actions of the legislative, executive, and administrative arms of the government and to determine whether such actions are consistent with the constitution.
8. **jurisdiction**: authority granted to a legal body to administer justice within a defined field of responsibility
9. **original jurisdiction**: A court's power to hear and decide a case before any appellate review
10. **rule of four**: a rule in the U.S. Supreme Court under which a petition for certiorari will be granted and the case in question reviewed if four of the nine justices to decide
11. **case citation**: reference to a statute, precedent-setting case or legal textbook, in a brief written legal court statement or argument in court
12. **stare decisis**: the legal principle of determining points in litigation according to precedent
13. **venue**: a place where events of a specific type are held
14. **dual court system**: the division of the courts into two separate systems, one federal and one state, with each of the fifty states having its own courts.
15. **dual sovereignty**: The concept that federal and state governments are each independent and supreme in their own right.