**Limits on Power**

Cases must be , or appropriate for review by the courts. Must wait for a case to be brought to them. Can only rule on legal matters. Involved parties must have standing, a , in the case. Supreme Court will only hear a case as a last resort. Burden of Proof is on the plaintiff. Case must involve a specific portion of the Constitution A person cannot question a law that they benefit from.

**The Inferior Courts**

1. . .
2. . .
3. . .

**District Courts**

Federal cases are first tried in . District courts have original Jurisdiction District Courts can hear criminal and civil cases. 87% of case load deals with civil cases.

**Courts of Appeals**

The Supreme Court used to hear all appeals cases. By 1887, it was 4 years behind on the docket.

The Federal Courts of Appeals were established to help with the work load. The purpose is to review a case if a federal law was applied . No new evidence, no witnesses and no juries. Courts can uphold, reverse and remand decisions. Handles nearly 55,000 cases.

**The Court of International Trade**

It hears civil cases arising out of and other related laws.

**The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit**

Established to centralize, and so speed up, the handling of appeals in certain kinds of civil cases. Hears cases from all across the country. That is, it has a jurisdiction.

**Judicial Review**

. VS .

**Arguments of the Two**

Marbury sued for the delivery of his commission. Based his appeal on the .

. .of 1789.

As the new Secretary of State, Madison Marbury’s commission after Marbury was appointed Justice of the Peace.

**Marshall’s Ruling**

 John Marshall, the Head Supreme Court Justice at the time, dismissed Marbury’s suit. As Marbury based his appeal on the Judiciary Act of 1789, Marshall declared part of the act

. . Marshall declared that Congress the power to change the Supreme Court’s original jurisdiction. This led Marshall to dismiss the case.

**The Results**

 The declared that a Writ of Mandamus be delivered but this was found unconstitutional. Marbury was made a Justice of the Peace.

**Significance**

Marshall’s decision created a policy that had not to that date. With Marshall’s ruling the policy of was established.

**What is Judicial Review?**

 Judicial review is the power of the judicial branch to made by the legislative and executive branches.

**Criticism**

 originally disagreed with Marshall’s ruling. Marshall’s logic for Judicial Review has been argued heavily in history. Certain individuals say that the court was improper in examining any matters beyond jurisdiction.

While some would argue to the contrary, Marbury v. Madison is the most important decision ever rendered by the Supreme Court. It asserted the Supreme Court’s and labeled their jurisdictions. Without , the legal system of the United States would be much different.