

Multiple Choice

1. School sponsored prayer may be permitted if:
 - a. Students are not required to participate
 - b. Students are allowed to enter the building after prayer is offered
 - c. The community strongly support it
 - d. None of the above
2. Student initiated prayer in public schools is permitted if:
 - a. The school allocates a special time for students to pray
 - b. The school develops policies governing time and place in which prayer occur
 - c. Prayer is strict voluntary
 - d. None of the above
3. The Bible may be used as a:
 - a. Literary document
 - b. Historical document
 - c. Ethical and/or a philosophical resource
 - d. All of the above
4. Silent prayer and meditation is prohibited based on:
 - a. The *Engel* case
 - b. The *Schempp* case
 - c. The *Jaffree* case
 - d. None of the above
5. Silent prayer and meditation may be offered in public schools if:
 - a. Students are not coerced to participate
 - b. Only one minute is set aside
 - c. Students elect to pray voluntarily
 - d. None of the above
6. The Child Benefit Theory was established in:
 - a. *Cochran v. Louisiana*
 - b. *Lemon v. Kurtzman*
 - c. *Early v. Dicenso*
 - d. *Aguilar v. Felton*
7. Which of the following is not included in the *Lemon v. Kurtzman* criteria?
 - a. School practices must have a secular purpose
 - b. School practices must not coerce students to participate
 - c. School practices must neither advance nor inhibit religion
 - d. School practices must not create excessive entanglement
8. Which of the following examples are legally permissible as determined by the courts?
 - a. Free public transportation for parochial school students
 - b. Tuition reimbursement to parents or parochial school children
 - c. Shared time and community education programs for parochial school students
 - d. State financing of auxiliary services and direct loans for instructional equipment and materials for parochial schools

9. Public schools may use religious symbols if:
 - a. They are discussed in conjunction with various holidays
 - b. They are placed on the bulletin board during various holidays
 - c. They are used to explain various cultural and religious groups
 - d. None of the above
10. Which of the following practices was held to be permissible by a court?
 - a. Posting the Ten Commandments in public schools
 - b. Placing the Ten Commandments in a conspicuous location in every classroom
 - c. Allowing a monument that was erected in 1962 to remain on state property for historical and educational purposes
 - d. Posting a religious motto in a public school building
11. Prayer at athletic contests are permissible if:
 - a. The coaches do not participate
 - b. Students are not compelled to attend
 - c. The school does not encourage prayer at these events
 - d. None of the above
12. The Equal Access Amendment was passed to:
 - a. Allow outside religious groups to use school facilities during non-instructional time
 - b. Allow student religious clubs in all schools the opportunity to access school facilities during non-instructional time
 - c. Allow student religious clubs in high schools to access school facilities
 - d. Allow any student organization to use school facilities during non-instructional time
13. Release time for religious instruction off school grounds involving students was ruled unconstitutional in:
 - a. *Cochran v. Lawson*
 - b. *McCollum v. Board of Education*
 - c. *Everson v. New Jersey*
 - d. *Zorach v. Clauser*
14. Distribution of religious material in public school is permissible if:
 - a. Students are not coerced to accept religious materials
 - b. Parents consent to allow their child to accept these materials
 - c. Materials are distributed after school hours
 - d. None of the above
15. Which cases did address the Pledge of Allegiance in public schools?
 - a. *Newdow v. United States* and *West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette*
 - b. *Meltzer v Board of Public Instruction of Orange County* and *Tudor v. Board of Education of Borough of Rutherford*
 - c. *Garnett v. Renton School District* and *Clark v. Dallas Independent Schools*
 - d. *Lanner v. Winner* and *Johnson-Loehner v. O'Brien*

True or False Questions

1. The Establishment Clause is intended to establish a clear separation of church and state.
 ____ True ____ False
2. The Bible cannot be used in public schools.
 ____ True ____ False

3. Free textbooks and transportation cannot be provided to students who attend parochial schools.
____ True ____ False
4. Students can be released to attend religious instruction in public schools with parental consent.
____ True ____ False
5. Students may be disciplined for refusing to recite the Pledge of Allegiance.
____ True ____ False
6. The use of public funds to provide instruction for Title I students does not violate the Establishment Clause.
____ True ____ False
7. The inclusion of the phrase “under God” found in the pledge is unconstitutional.
____ True ____ False
8. High school students in religion clubs may be denied access to meet on school property if the school does not have a limited open forum.
____ True ____ False
9. School officials may disallow religious groups to use school facilities in an effort to avoid a conflict of church and state even though other nonreligious groups use the facilities.
____ True ____ False
10. A student may be disallowed from distributing religious literature in public schools.
____ True ____ False
11. Religious displays in public schools violate the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.
____ True ____ False
12. The Lemon test suggests that certain practices in public schools must have a sectarian purpose.
____ True ____ False
13. Public school students in some jurisdictions may initiate student-led prayer in schools.
____ True ____ False
14. Public schools may observe holidays through school sponsored programs, if they do not create a devotional atmosphere.
____ True ____ False
15. Public school teachers may use religious exhibits to discuss various holidays.
____ True ____ False
16. A teacher may refuse to teach certain subjects that conflict with his/her religious beliefs.
____ True ____ False
17. Teachers’ religious rights are covered under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
____ True ____ False
18. The courts have held that prayer at legislative meetings do not violate the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment.
____ True ____ False
19. Cheerleaders at schools across the nation may use religious banners at football games based on their freedom of expression rights.
____ True ____ False

Essay Questions

1. Discuss the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause and illustrate by example how a school administration may violate each. (Be specific)
2. You have just been appointed principal of a high school of 1200 students in a conservative community. You discover on your very first day that prayer is recited over the intercom, a scripture is read and blessings are given before some students eat.
 - A. What specific components of the First Amendment are involved here?
 - B. Discuss these violations with your faculty in the context of the following:
 - a. Establishment Clause
 - b. Free Exercise Clause
 - c. Excessive entanglement
 - d. Principle of neutrality
 - e. Devotional atmosphere
 - C. What steps should be taken to address the violations cited above?
3. What is the significance of the passage of the Merry Christmas Bill in a number of states? What are the administrative implications of this legislation?

