## Freedom of Religion Survey

## **Establishment Cases**

Every YES counts for 1 point; every NO counts for -1. Add them up. If your total is greater than ZERO you believe that the state can support religious expression without promoting a single belief. If your total is LESS THAN ZERO you believe in a strict separation between church and state and minority rights.

YES	QUESTION BEFORE THE COURT	NO	
	The state should be able to use public funds for transportation to parochial schools. Everson v. Board of Education (1947)		
	The state should be able to reimburse religious schools for the salaries of teachers. Lemon v. Kurtzman (1971)		
	Public schools should be able to read the Bible over the school intercom. Abbington School District v. Schempp (1963)		
	Schools should be able to incorporate a moment of silence into the school day. Wallace v. Jaffree (1985)		
	Schools should be able to have a non-denominational prayer read as part of a graduation ceremony Lee v. Wiesman (1992)		
	A city should be able to put up an annual Christmas display in the city's shopping district, consisting of a Santa Claus house, a Christmas tree, a banner reading "Season's Greetings," and a crèche. Lynch v. Donnelly (1984)		
	Schools should be able to recite a prayer over the PA system before a high school football game. Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe (2000)		
	A state program gave parents money and allowed them to choose where to send their children to school. The state should be able to include religious schools on the approved list. Zellman v. Harris (2002)		
	The state should be able to post the Ten Commandments in a courthouse. McCreary County v. ACLU (2005)		
TOTAL	ADD THESE TWO VALUES TO GET YOUR TOTAL	TOTAL	
FINAL SCORE:			

## Free Exercise Cases

FINAL SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_

Every YES counts for 1 point; every NO counts for -1. Add them up. If your total is greater than ZERO you believe protecting religious expression is more important than equal protection under the law (14<sup>th</sup> amendment). If your total is LESS THAN ZERO you believe that equality under the law is more important than protecting religious expression.

YES	QUESTION BEFORE THE COURT	NO
	A man should be able to have two or more wives as part of religious beliefs. Reynolds v. U.S. (1879)	
	A woman who was fired for refusing to work on Saturday because of her religion should receive public unemployment benefits. Sherbert v. Verner (1963)	
	A church-created sex education program for children that includes explicit photos of sexual acts should be protected from obscenity laws. Unitarian Church West v. McConnell (1972)	
	Amish people should be exempted from a state law requiring children to attend school until age 16 because of their religious beliefs. Wisconsin v. Yoder (1972)	
	Indigenous people should be allowed to hunt out of season as part of their traditional religious beliefs. Frank v. Alaska (1979)	
	A university with a rule against interracial dating and marriage because its interpretation of the Bible. It should be able to maintain its tax-exempt status Bob Jones University v. U.S. (1983)	
	Two Native Americans who used peyote in a ceremony were fired from their jobs with a private drug treatment program. They should receive unemployment benefits even though peyote is illegal in their state. Employment Division v. Smith (1990).	
	A parent should be able to refuse a life-saving blood transfusion for their child on religious grounds.	
	A family of who handles rattlesnakes as part of its religious practice should be able to maintain custody of four young children after both of their parents died from snake bites during church services.	
	Because of his religious beliefs a baker should be able to refuse service to a gay couple who wants him to cater their wedding ceremony.	
TOTAL	ADD THESE TWO VALUES TO GET YOUR TOTAL	TOTAL