

NAME: _____

**RELS162, RELIGION & POLITICAL CONTROVERSY IN THE U.S.
TAKE HOME QUIZ THREE: DUE MONDAY JUNE 25**

SUMMER SESSION 2012
(100 points possible, total)

Multiple Choice (3 points each, 51 total)

1. The First Amendment was initially understood as applying only to the federal government, not the states. This changed in the:

- A) 1830s
- B) 1870s
- C) 1940s
- D) 1960s

2. The _____ Amendment was used by the Supreme Court to extend First Amendment rights to all citizens, in all states.

- A) Second
- B) Fourteenth
- C) Fifteenth
- D) Nineteenth

3. In *Lemon v. Kurtzman* (1971), the Supreme Court held that laws are constitutional when they serve a secular legislative purpose and:

- A) neither advance nor inhibit religion, and do not foster an “excessive entanglement”
- B) neither advance nor inhibit secularization, and do not foster an “excessive entanglement”
- C) are held to be valid by the executive branch, and do not foster an “excessive entanglement”
- D) are held to be valid by a democratic majority, and do not foster an “excessive entanglement”

4. In *Reynolds v. U.S.* (1879) the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of a prominent Mormon:

- A) on charges of slave holding
- B) on charges of heresy
- C) on charges of treason
- D) on charges of polygamy

5. In *Cantwell v. Connecticut* (1940) the Supreme Court determined that members of the Jehovah’s Witnesses did not need a permit to distribute literature, and in doing so:

- A) invoked the first amendment’s free exercise clause for the first time in judicial history
- B) invoked the first amendment’s establishment clause for the first time in judicial history
- C) violated the first amendment’s free exercise clause for the first time in judicial history
- D) violated the first amendment’s establishment clause for the first time in judicial history

6. In *Sherbert v. Verner* (1963) the Supreme Court determined that a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church:

- A) had the right collect unemployment benefits after she refused to work on Saturdays for religious reasons
- B) did not have the right collect unemployment benefits after she refused to work on Saturdays for religious reasons
- C) did not have the right collect unemployment benefits after she refused to work on Sundays for religious reasons
- D) had the right collect unemployment benefits after she refused to work on Saturdays, but only for non-religious reasons

7. In *Employment Division v. Smith* (1990) the Supreme Court determined that a member of the Native American Church:

- A) had the right to collect unemployment benefits after he was fired for using Peyote as a ritual sacrament
- B) did not have the right to collect unemployment benefits after he was fired for using Peyote as a ritual sacrament
- C) had the right to collect unemployment benefits because he had not actually used Peyote as a ritual sacrament
- D) did not have the right to collect unemployment benefits because he had not actually used Peyote as a ritual sacrament

8. In *Church of Lukumi Babalu Aye v. City of Hialeah* (1993) the Supreme Court determined that Santeria practitioners:

- A) could be prohibited from performing religious animal sacrifice because it was offensive to mainstream Christians
- B) could be not prohibited from performing religious animal sacrifice because it was offensive to vegetarians
- C) could be prohibited from performing religious animal sacrifice because there were other laws in place against killing and eating animals for secular reasons
- D) could not be prohibited from performing religious animal sacrifice because there were no laws in place against killing and eating animals for secular reasons

9. In *Lynch v. Donnelly* (1984) the Supreme Court determined that “winter displays” on public property with:

- A) any explicitly religious holiday symbols were unconstitutional under any circumstances
- B) either explicitly religious holiday symbols or more secular holiday symbols were unconstitutional under any circumstances
- C) explicitly religious holiday symbols were constitutional, so long as more secular symbols were also included
- D) explicitly religious holiday symbols were constitutional, so long as the majority of the surrounding community was not offended

10. In *Van Orden v. Perry* (2005) the Supreme Court determined that it was _____ on grounds of State Capitol in Austin, Texas:

- A) constitutional to display the Ten Commandments
- B) unconstitutional to display the Ten Commandments
- C) constitutional to display the cross
- D) unconstitutional to display the cross

11. In *Elk Grove Unified School District v. Newdow* (2005) the Supreme Court:

- A) determined that words “Under God” in The Pledge of Allegiance do violate the Establishment Clause
- B) determined that words “Under God” in The Pledge of Allegiance do not violate the Establishment Clause
- C) refused to consider the constitutionality of the words “Under God” in The Pledge of Allegiance on technical grounds
- D) refused to consider the constitutionality of the words “Under God” in The Pledge of Allegiance because America is essentially a Christian nation

12. In *McCullum v. Board of Education* (1948) the Supreme Court determined that:

- A) it was constitutional for schools to dismiss students early once a week to receive religious instruction off campus
- B) it was unconstitutional for schools to dismiss students early once a week to receive religious instruction off campus
- C) it was constitutional for schools to set aside time for visits from clergy to provide religious instruction on campus
- D) it was unconstitutional for schools to set aside time for visits from clergy to provide religious instruction on campus

13. Vashti McCollum’s quest to end the practice of released time from public school instruction for religious instruction resulted in:

- A) her family’s financial ruin
- B) hate mail, death threats, and the hanging of the family cat
- C) nothing in particular, as the case received little national attention
- D) public celebration, accolades, and a new national openness to atheism

14. In *Engel v. Vitale* (1962) the Supreme Court determined that state mandated prayers in public schools were:

- A) constitutional on Establishment Clause grounds
- B) unconstitutional on Establishment Clause grounds
- C) constitutional, but only if the the prayers were sufficiently neutral and abstract
- D) unconstitutional, but this changed after a constitutional amendment passed in the 1980s

15. In *Epperson v. Arkansas* (1968) the Supreme Court determined that:

- A) it was constitutional to prohibit teaching the scientific theory of evolution in public classrooms
- B) it was unconstitutional to prohibit teaching the scientific theory of evolution in public classrooms
- C) it was constitutional to prohibit teaching creationism in public classrooms
- D) it was unconstitutional to prohibit teaching creationism in public classrooms

16. In *Edwards v. Aguillard* (1987) the Supreme Court determined that:

- A) it was constitutional to teach evolution as a scientific theory in public classrooms
- B) it was unconstitutional to teach evolution as a scientific theory in public classrooms
- C) it was constitutional to teach creationism as a scientific theory in public classrooms
- D) it was unconstitutional to teach creationism as a scientific theory in public classrooms

17. In *Everson v. Board of Education of Ewing Township* (1947) the Supreme Court determined that it was:

- A) constitutional to require all children to attend public school
- B) unconstitutional to require all children to attend public school
- C) constitutional to use public school buses to send children to private religious schools
- D) unconstitutional to use public school buses to send children to private religious schools

ESSAY PORTION: GET STARTED ON YOUR FINAL PAPER (up to 49 points)

Draft the **first paragraph/introduction** of your *Final Research & Analysis Paper*, including the **thesis statement**. (See the Final Paper Directions on our course web page for specific topics & directions for that assignment). Please type up this portion & attach it to the rest of your quiz.

A good thesis statement should propose a key/main point/conclusion/insight/argument, based on your discussion of the material. Good terms with which to construct your thesis include the following (among other possibilities):

- “This paper will examine/show/analyze...” (general topic)
- “by applying relevant theories of religion & politics...” (be specific)
- “in order to show...” (conclusion/main point)
- “In so doing, this paper will discuss/examine/describe...”

If you wish to disclose personal biases concerning your topic, the introduction can be a good place to (briefly) address that. You might also start to discuss how you will address the specific questions posed in the Final Paper Instructions.