**Religious Liberty Quiz** 



1. Name the five freedoms in the 1st Amendment.

2. In what instances can government regulate speech?

3. What two clauses of the 1st Amendment deal with religious liberty?

4. What does the 1st Amendment say about religion?

5. What is the only mention of religion in the text of the Constitution (not including the Bill of Rights)?

6. What was the first colony founded on the basis of religious liberty?

7. Who founded that colony?

8. In what document does Thomas Jefferson refer to the “wall of separation” between church and state?

9. What religious group agitated for the 1st Amendment?

10. Who threatened to run against James Madison for the Constitutional Convention if Madison would not support a bill of rights that included religious liberty?

11. In what state?

12. What religion were George Washington and Thomas Jefferson?

13. What must government demonstrate to interfere in religion?

14. What are some examples?

15. What must employers provide for religious employees?

16. What practices can employers not require if people have religious objections?

17. What can employees do if they have religious objections to paying union dues?

18. Why have courts ruled creationism and intelligent design cannot be taught in public schools?

19. What three criteria must be used to assess legislation regarding religion (the Lemon test)?

**Answers**

1. religion, speech, press, assembly, petition

2. fighting words, national security

3. establishment, free exercise

4. “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.”

5. no religious test for public office

6. Rhode Island

7. Roger Williams

8. letter to the Baptists of Danbury, Connecticut

9. Baptists

10. John Leland

11. Virginia

12. Deist

13. compelling interest

14. medical treatment for the children of Christian Scientists, blood transfusions for the children of Jehovah’s Witnesses, use of peyote by Native Americans

15. reasonable accommodation

16. yoga, meditation, New Age practices

17. equal donation to charity

18. religious intent

19. First, the statute must have a secular legislative purpose; second, its principal or primary effect must be one that neither advances or inhibits religion; third, the statute must not foster and excessive government entanglement with religion.