

Test	<i>Everson (1947)</i>	<i>Schempp (1963)</i>	<i>Walz (1970)</i>	<i>Lemon (1971)</i>
Secular Purpose	The state has a legitimate, general interest in helping “parents get their children, regardless of their religion, safely and expeditiously to and from accredited schools.”	“What [is] the purpose . . . of the enactment? If [it] is the advancement or inhibition of religion then the enactment exceeds the scope of legislative power. . . . That is to say that to withstand the strictures of the Establishment Clause there must be a secular legislative purpose.”	“The legislative purpose of a property tax exemption is neither the advancement nor the inhibition of religion.”	“The statute must have a secular legislative purpose.”
Primary Effect	Governments cannot “pass laws which aid one religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion over another.”	“What [is] . . . the primary effect of the enactment? If [it] is the advancement or inhibition of religion then the enactment exceeds the scope of legislative power. . . . That is to say that to withstand the strictures of the Establishment Clause there must be a . . . primary effect that neither advances nor inhibits religion.”		The statute’s “principal or primary effect must be one that neither advances nor inhibits religion.”
Excessive Entanglement			“We must . . . be sure that the end result—the effect—is not an excessive government entanglement with religion.”	“The statute must not foster an excessive government entanglement with religion.”