

*Lemon v. Kurtzman*, [403 U.S. 602](#) (1971),

If a statute fails any portion of the following test, established in *Lemon*, it violates the Establishment Clause: (1) the statute must have a secular legislative purpose; (2) the principal or primary effect of the statute must be one that neither advances nor inhibits religion; and (3) the statute must not foster excessive entanglement with religion, but the *Lemon* test has evolved from the relatively rigid three-part test to an approach in which the varying components of a particular program or statute are analyzed with regard to their impact on, in the context of schools, the relevant students or communities, and court may consider factors such as coercion of citizens, endorsement of religion, and direct benefit to religion