



GL #202 BOOKLET

THE ENTERED APPRENTICE



1. Every Degree in Masonry should be viewed as an ever-enduring privilege.
a. True b. False
2. Freemasonry originated with builders of the Middle Ages in Europe and Great Britain.
a. True b. False
3. Masons from the Middle Ages are referred to today as Operative Masons.
a. True b. False
4. The Lodges formed by Operative Masons were completely different from today's Lodges.
a. True b. False
5. The word Apprentice means "learner" or "beginner."
a. True b. False
6. A boy chosen to be an Apprentice had to serve a Master for many years, usually seven.
a. True b. False
7. An Apprentice had to prove himself capable of mastering the art of Masonry before he could receive the title of Entered Apprentice.
a. True b. False
8. When Operative Masonry was transformed into Speculative Masonry, the structure of the Entered Apprentice was retained and made the First Degree.
a. True b. False
9. There are four specific requirements that an Entered Apprentice is expected to conform to.
a. True b. False
10. The Lodge Room as represented in the Ritual is a symbol of the universe and the First Degree is intended to be a treatise on geography and astronomy.
a. True b. False
11. The First Degree in Freemasonry represented "Birth."
a. True b. False
12. The Obligation is a Candidates pledge to himself to obey and up-hold the Masonic laws, rules and regulations.
a. True b. False
13. One of the first requirements of an Apprentice is that he shall offer himself as a rough stone, to be reshaped under Masonic laws and influences.
a. True b. False

14. Masonry can be described as a complete world, full rounded, that satisfies the needs of the whole man.
a. True b. False
15. Three qualities an Entered Apprentice must have are Obedience, Humility and Industriousness.
a. True b. False
16. An Entered Apprentice must study Masonic literature at length to familiarize himself with the Landmarks and history of Masonry.
a. True b. False
17. It is a solemn and serious thing to become a Mason.
a. True b. False
18. The hoodwink represents darkness in which an uninitiated man stands in regards to the Masonic life.
a. True b. False
19. The cable tow is a symbol of external constraints.
a. True b. False
20. The Lodge is a symbol of the world, more properly, the world of Masonry.
a. True b. False
21. The Ceremony of Entrance signifies birth or initiation.
a. True b. False
22. The sharp instrument means that you can be physically hurt if you violate your obligations.
a. True b. False
23. One of the meanings of the circumambulation is that the Masonic life is a progressive journey.
a. True b. False
24. Masons are Sons of Light, therefore, face the East.
a. True b. False
25. The Altar is a symbol of Equality.
a. True b. False
26. The obligations are the foundations of our disciplinary laws.
a. True b. False
27. The salute given to the Junior and Senior Wardens after the Obligation is to demonstrate that the initiate knows the proper procedure.
a. True b. False
28. The Three Great Lights represent the Will of God, physical life and moral and spiritual life.
a. True b. False

29. In reference to the Three Great Lights the sun represents aggressiveness and war while the Moon represents non-resistance and submission.
a. True b. False
30. The password and grips are used to prove that you are a Mason.
a. True b. False
31. The apron is an emblem of innocence and purity.
a. True b. False
32. The symbolism of the Rite of Destitution can be traced back to ancient times and had an Astrological characteristic meaning.
a. True b. False
33. The working tools represent moral and spiritual virtues, habits and forces to help a Mason adjust to the needs and requirements of human society.
a. True b. False
34. Cornerstones of buildings were traditionally placed in the northeast corner of a building.
a. True b. False
35. The Entered Apprentice represents youth typified by the rising sun.
a. True b. False
36. If a Mason withdraws from the Fraternity he severs all ties and obligations to Masonry.
a. True b. False
37. The obligation contains both positive and negative “points” and are “tied” by one general “point” requiring the whole obligation be kept secret.
a. True b. False
38. If charged for the violation of any part of the obligation, a Mason can plead ignorance if he did not understand that portion at the time it was administered.
a. True b. False
39. Masonic laws that regulate a Mason’s individual conduct are called “disciplinary law.”
a. True b. False
40. The obligations are the foundation of disciplinary law.
a. True b. False
41. The obligations being a part of the Ritual, which is symbolic, need not be taken literally.
a. True b. False
42. The positive, negative and penalty portions of the obligation are proper to be taken literally.
a. True b. False
43. All crimes in the Ancient Times were classified into two classes, “Heresy” and “Treason.”
a. True b. False
44. The punishments used in modern day Masonry are reprimand, suspension and expulsion.
a. True b. False

45. Masonic law consists of written and unwritten laws.
a. True b. False
46. The Grand Lodge is the only body in Masonry that can hold trials.
a. True b. False
47. The earliest known record of an American Lodge is dated at 1730.
a. True b. False
48. The first Lodge on the North American Continent was St. Augustine No. 1.
a. True b. False
49. The St. Andrews Lodge was moved to Charleston, S.C. and allowed to operate as a Florida Lodge.
a. True b. False
50. St. Andrews Lodge No. 1 was Chartered on May 3, 1771 by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
a. True b. False
51. The petitioners for the Charter of St. Andrews Lodge No. 1 were in the British army.
a. True b. False
52. After the Spanish took St. Augustine in 1783, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Florida was stamped out.
a. True b. False
53. St. Andrews Lodge was re-Chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and helped to form the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.
a. True b. False
54. Ashler Lodge No. 98 in St. Augustine was Chartered in 1888 and is still functioning today.
a. True b. False
55. Between 1825 and 1829 the Grand Lodge of Alabama and Georgia established Lodge in Florida.
a. True b. False
56. The Grand Lodge of Florida was re-formed in Tallahassee in 1830.
a. True b. False
57. The Grand Lodge of Florida moved to Jacksonville in 1909.
a. True b. False
58. Per-capita tax was established in Grand Lodge in 1912 for the purpose of funding Grand Lodge operations
a. True b. False
59. The Masonic Home in St. Petersburg was opened in 1919.
a. True b. False
60. The Masonic Home rebuilding was completed in 1988 and has a 187 resident capacity.
a. True b. False