



GL #205 BOOKLET THE "FELLOWCRAFT DEGREE"



1. The most prominent feature of the Fellowcraft Degree lecture sounds like a dry, academic lecture Delivered by an eighteenth-century school master of rationalistic learnings.
a. True b. False
2. As regards to the intrinsic value, its dignity and its place in the whole system of the Craft, the Fellowcraft Degree stands on an equal level with the other two Degrees.
a. True b. False
3. The Fellowcraft Degree is a half-way station or bridge and a necessary device to get a candidate advanced from one Degree to another.
a. True b. False
4. The Fellowcraft obligation in certain important respects remains binding forever and its teachings are as necessary and as integral a part of Freemasonry as those of the Third Degree.
a. True b. False
5. "Masonry of the Mind" is embodied in the second Degree.
a. True b. False
6. The demands of our intelligence are of an urgency equal to the demands of our conscience or of our feelings.
a. True b. False
7. The Fellowcraft Degree is not a contradiction of the traditional interpretation of it as an allegory of Middle Life; it confirms that interpretation.
a. True b. False
8. The candidate in the Fellowcraft is representative of a man in his youth.
a. True b. False
9. The Fellowcraft Degree is cast in the form of a drama of education.
a. True b. False
10. A part of the symbolism of the Fellowcraft Degree is architectural in form, borrowed directly from the arts and practices of the Operative Masons.
a. True b. False
11. A part of the Degree is cast in a form inherited from certain ideas common during the mid-eighteenth century in France.
a. True b. False
12. Free public schooling in England did not come into existence until a hundred years or so ago.
a. True b. False

13. William Preston took the leadership in developing a series of educational lectures to accompany the Ritual.
a. True b. False
14. Because of improved instruction, modern form and equipment, the educational portion of the second Degree was made obsolete.
a. True b. False
15. The motto of the Fraternity is "Let There Be Light."
a. True b. False
16. Early Freemasonry built into the Fraternity three great traditions: Religious, Cultural and Scientific.
a. True b. False
17. Operative Masons were experts in the one great science of their period called Geometry.
a. True b. False
18. The letter "G" in the east stands for Geometry.
a. True b. False
19. In Operative Masonry, a Fellowcraft was below a Master Mason.
a. True b. False
20. In 1717, the Ritual was changed to the three Degrees we know today.
a. True b. False
21. What had been the old First Degree was, with the addition, divided into two, the original First Degree and the new Second Degree, and what had been the old Second Degree was made the Third Degree.
a. True b. False
22. The Fellowcraft Degree is not history; it is Ritual.
a. True b. False
23. There has never been any intention, in the beginning or at any time, that anything in any part of the Ritual should be taken as a record of the past, to be judged or treated as history.
a. True b. False
24. A ritual exists to teach certain truths in a certain way.
a. True b. False
25. History is the slave of time where Ritual is timeless.
a. True b. False
26. King Solomon's Temple as it stands recorded and described in the books of Kings and Chronicles is the same as in the Second and Third Degree.
a. True b. False
27. The step by which a candidate is advanced from the First Degree to the Second is called: "Passing."
a. True b. False

28. If all sides as well as all angles of a rectangle are equal it is called a "square."
a. True b. False
29. The word "perfect" means "complete," nothing omitted, nothing lacking.
a. True b. False
30. The working tools of a Fellowcraft in the Second Degree are the plumb, square and level.
a. True b. False
31. Rectitude has a root meaning of "straight" thereby representing the level.
a. True b. False
32. The square is a symbolism representing righteousness.
a. True b. False
33. Together the three working tools mean if a candidate will strive to live in rectitude, equality and Righteousness he will be able to master himself and master the art of living with others.
a. True b. False
34. An ashlar is a piece of crude stone taken from a quarry.
a. True b. False
35. The walls of King Solomon's Temple were built very thick and solid in order to support the height of the building.
a. True b. False
36. The Middle Chamber in the Fellowcraft symbolically represent a room where Fellowcrafts would receive their wages.
a. True b. False
37. "Satisfactions" are the wages paid in the Middle Chamber of Life.
a. True b. False
38. The Operative Mason was chiefly concerned with doing work on external things, things other than outside of himself.
a. True b. False
39. The Speculative Mason works on things inside of himself to build a man.
a. True b. False
40. The two pillars that stood on either side of the entrance to Solomon's Temple were called the "Kings Pillar" and the "Priest's Pillar."
a. True b. False
41. The celestial globe is a symbol of the life of the spirit, of the mind and conscience.
a. True b. False
42. The terrestrial globe is a symbol of the physical, the material and the earthly.
a. True b. False

43. The five steps in the winding staircase represent the five senses.
a. True b. False
44. The seven steps can be divided into three groups consisting of Music, Geometry and Astronomy.
a. True b. False
45. The letter "G" is the symbol for geometry and also the Grand Geometrician of the Universe.
a. True b. False
46. Things that a Mason is required to do must be done in a certain way.
a. True b. False
47. Some Masonic Laws are unwritten.
a. True b. False
48. Freemasonry is not a simple and obvious thing that a newly made member can take in at a glance.
a. True b. False
49. Masonic Education is not an effort made by the Craft to educate the outside world, it is an education in Masonry by Masons.
a. True b. False
50. Masonic Education is a way of putting men in possession of their Masonry and of putting Masonry into possession of really well-qualified members.
a. True b. False