

NEW SAINT THOMAS INSTITUTE

STUDY GUIDE FOR FINAL EXAM IN THE CERTIFICATE FOR HISTORY OF ROMAN RITE AND TRADITIONAL LATIN MASS

Congratulations! You are almost there. You have watched all the video lessons for History of Roman Rite and Traditional Latin Mass. We want you to know everything you need for your final exam, so we've put together this review sheet. We recommend that you get together with a friend and have them ask you the questions before you take the test. After you feel entirely confident, then take the final exam. Here are a few things that you should know before you begin studying for the final exam:

- **Academic Honesty.** The answers to the questions of this exam can be found elsewhere. While you take this exam, you are on your honor as a baptized child of God *not to cheat*. You are strictly not allowed to use this review sheet, a book, notes, the internet, or any other resource while you take the final exam. You should answer all questions from memory.
- **Time.** You will be limited to 60 minutes.
- **Mastery of Content.** The Exam will ask you questions about material covered in the NSTI video lessons. You must pass with an 80% or more in order to receive your certificate.
 - a. Please watch all the NSTI Certificate video lesson units. Do not try to take this Final Exam without having prepared for it by watching the videos.
 - b. Below are sample questions you might find on the final exam. Again, you are not allowed to use this sheet during the exam.
 - c. We know that if you have watched the lessons and study with the review sheet, you'll pass. We can't wait to award you and certify you!

Some of the answers are provided below, but some you will have to find on your own from the NSTI videos and notes.

1. Pater Noster = Our Father
2. Ave Maria = Hail Mary
3. Spiritus Sanctus = Holy Spirit
4. Et cum spiritu tuo = And with thy spirit
5. Dominus vobiscum. = The Lord be with you.
6. Adjutorium nostrum † in nomine Domini. = Our help is in the name of the Lord.
7. Qui fecit coelum et terram. = Who made heaven and earth.
8. Domine exaudi orationem meam. = O Lord hear my prayer.
9. Et clamor meus ad te veniat. = And let my cry come unto thee.
10. Kyrie Eleison = Greek for "Lord have mercy"
11. Christe Eleison = Greek for "Christ have mercy"
12. Gloria tibi, Domine.= Glory be to thee O Lord.
13. Ite Missa est. = Literally: "Go, it is sent."
14. Deo Gratias. = Thanks be to God.
15. 2 candles lit for Low Mass
16. 6 candles lit for Solemn High Mass.
17. 7 candles lit for Solemn High Mass with a bishop.
18. A cope is a liturgical cape worn by clergy.
19. A maniple is short strip worn on the left wrist of bishop, priest, deacon, subdeacon.

20. Bishops wear a mitre on their head. It signifies the tongue of fire of the Holy Ghost and apostolic succession.
21. Chalice is for wine and then blood. Must be lined in gold.
22. Charlemagne wanted to follow Roman Rite precisely to prove he was the true “Holy Roman Emperor.”
23. Chasuble is vestment of priest and bishop.
24. Ciborium holds the consecrated hosts.
25. Classical Latin is older than Church Latin.
26. Communion paten is used to make sure hosts don’t fall to floor.
27. Dalmatic is vestment of deacon.
28. Emperor Constantius II was the son of Emperor Constantine and promoted Arianism in the 300s after the death of his father Constantine.
29. Epistle means “something sent out.”
30. From early Church (East and West), how long was the Eucharistic fast? From midnight until reception of Communion.
31. Gallicization = the Roman Rite being modified by Gallican (Frankish) influences.
32. Gospel means “Good news.” *Evangelium* in Latin.
33. In the 1800s, Holy Communion was often distributed not within Mass, but after Mass when most of the congregation had left. True.
34. Introit is the entry verse either recited or chanted when priest begins Mass.
35. Know the 8 reasons for using Latin in the Mass.
36. Martin Luther and most Protestants wanted a vernacular and non-standardized liturgy.
37. Most parishes serving the Traditional Latin Mass offer it in accord with the 1962 Roman Missal.
38. Ordinary of Mass never changes.
39. Pius V issued the standardized and printed Roman Missal.
40. Pope Adrian sent the Roman Ritual to Charlemagne.
41. Pope Benedict VIII introduced the Nicene Creed into the Mass.
42. Pope Damasus canonized the books of the Holy Bible.
43. Pope Damasus had the Bible translated into Latin by St Jerome.
44. Pope Gregory the Great noted that added *Christe eleison* to *Kyrie eleison* was a special Roman custom.
45. Prayers at foot of altar were abolished in *Novus Ordo* by Paul VI. They contain prayers to prepare for Mass.
46. Propers are parts of Mass that change depending on the day.
47. Rubrics are the actions of the priest. They are written in red.
48. Saint Basil gave only 2 reasons for Communion in the hand: during persecution when no clergy were around AND monastic isolation in the desert without clergy
49. Saint Paul refers to the “mystery of faith” in reference to deacons.
50. Saint Thomas Aquinas (d. 1274) says regarding the laity receiving the Precious Blood: “it is a prudent custom in some churches for the blood not to be offered to the reception of the people, but to be received by the priest alone.” *STh III*, q. 8, a. 12. This shows that Communion under one kind for the laity was common but not universal by 1274. Communion under one kind become universal in the West during the 1300-1400s.
51. Some people call the Traditional Latin Mass “Tridentine” because it was standardized and printed by Pius V after the Council of Trent.
52. Sometimes, rarely, four candles for Sung Mass. Usually six candles for a Sung Mass.

53. St Cyprian and St Augustine testify that infants and young children received the Eucharist in the early Western Church.
54. Tabernacle is where Eucharist is stored.
55. Tertullian and St Cyprian of Carthage, and Dionysius of Alexandria mention Catholics receiving the Eucharist only under the species of bread alone. This shows that it was common universally in the early Church.
56. The Confiteor is when a priest (and servers) confesses their sinfulness before Mass begins.
57. The Gospel is chanted North because the North signifies darkness and coldness.
58. The gradual is chanted/read between Epistle and Gospel and the Missal is moved along the steps. Gradus means "step."
59. The Holy Ghost is invoked over the bread and wine in the Roman Offertory at the prayer *Veni Sanctificator*.
60. The hymn Gloria in Excelsis is ancient because it uses the Old Latin translation and not the Latin Vulgate of Saint Jerome.
61. The inclusion of the Our Father in the Mass goes back to the Apostles, says Saint Gregory the Great.
62. The Last Gospel since Pope Pius V has been John chapter 1, (except for the third Mass on Christmas day, then the Last Gospel is Matthew 2).
63. The Novus Ordo Mass eliminated what parts of the Traditional Latin Mass? Prayers at foot of the altar, Roman Offertory, Last Gospel.
64. The priest drops a particle of the Host into the Chalice after 3 signs of the cross to signify resurrection after 3 days.
65. The Roman Offertory has water mixed into wine. The water signifies human nature.
66. The Roman Offertory makes the bread and wine holy and prepares them for consecration in the Roman Canon.
67. The title of the Vatican II constitution on the liturgy is *Sacrosanctum Concilium*.
68. Three kinds of Latin Mass: Low, Sung, Solemn High.
69. Tunicle is vestment of subdeacon.
70. What are the three early Sacramentaries? Leonine, Gelasian, Gregorian.
71. What is the most common Latin response? Et cum spiritu tuo.
72. What's the difference between Sung High Mass and Solemn High Mass? Solemn High Mass has deacon and subdeacon present.
73. Which pope ordered the revision of Holy Week? Pope Pius XII
74. Which Pope promulgated the Novus Ordo of the Mass? Paul VI
75. Which prophet inspired the Latin Sequence Dies Irae? Zephaniah
76. Who are on the altar for Solemn High Mass: Priest/Bishop, Deacon, Subdeacon
77. Who does Dr. Marshall think established the Roman Mass into Latin as we 80% know it today? Pope St Damasus.
78. Who gives the earliest description of the Mass in Rome? St Justin Martyr.
79. Who is the founder of the Roman Rite? Saint Peter!
80. Who made the Roman Rite more standard throughout Europe? Emperor Charlemagne in the 800s at first and then later Pope Pius V in the 1500s.
81. Who popularized the 1962 Roman Missal as the standard for Traditional Latin Masses throughout the world? Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre
82. Who shortened Eucharistic fast to only 1 hour? Pope Paul VI
83. Who shortened the Eucharistic fast from midnight till Communion down to only 3 hours? Pope Pius XII

84. Who was the “liturgical expert” who revised Holy Week, the Holy Mass and all seven sacraments from 1951-1970? Archbishop Annibale Bugnini
85. Why did the Church gradually remove the chalice from the laity? 3 reasons: Fear of drops spilling. Large congregations required larger and larger chalices. St Paul taught that Body contains the Blood and the Blood contains the Body. Receiving one includes the other.
86. Why do we begin to learn more about the Roman Mass (and also Eastern Liturgies) after the conversion of Emperor Constantine? Because Christianity was legal and less secret.
87. Why do some Traditional Catholics say “Holy Ghost” when the Latin “Spiritus Sanctus” is closer to “Holy SPIRIT”? Because in the English language in 2020: “ghost” designates a person, whereas “spirit” can be a non-personal abstraction; eg, spirit of the day, get into the spirit, now that’s the spirit.
88. What are the various Western Rites?
- i. African Latin Rite (defunct)
 - ii. Ambrosian Rite (in Milan, Italy)
 - iii. Aquileian Rite (defunct: northeastern Italy)
 - iv. Rite of Braga (in Braga, Portugal)
 - v. Durham Rite (defunct: Durham, England)
 - vi. Gallican Rite (defunct: Gaul, France)
 - vii. Mozarabic Rite (in Toledo and Salamanca, Spain)
 - viii. Celtic Rite (defunct: Ireland, Scotland, British Isles)
 - ix. Sarum Rite (defunct: England)
 - x. Religious Rites:
 1. Benedictine Rite
 2. Carmelite Rite
 3. Carthusian Rite
 4. Cistercian Rite
 5. Dominican Rite
 6. Norbertine Rite
89. What are the FIVE Eastern liturgical families?
- i. Alexandrian liturgical tradition; 2 rites
 1. Coptic Rite
 2. Ethiopic Rite
 - ii. Antiochian (West-Syriac) liturgical tradition; 3 rites
 1. Maronite Rite
 2. (West) Syriac Rite
 3. Syro-Malankara Rite
 - iii. Chaldean (East-Syriac) liturgical tradition; 2 rites
 1. Chaldean Rite
 2. Syro-Malabar Rite
 - iv. Armenian Rite; 1 rite
 - v. Byzantine (Constantinopolitan) liturgical tradition (very uniform except in language); 14 rites
 1. Albanian, Belarusian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Greek, Hungarian, Italo-Albanian, Macedonian, Melkite, Romanian, Russian, Ruthenian, Slovak, Ukrainian Rite