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CLASS X HISTORY NOTES

**Print Culture and The
Modern World**

Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

Chapter 7

Print Culture and Modern World

Key Points to Remember

- In 1295, Marco Polo, a great Italian explorer, brought the art of wood block Printing from China to Italy.
- Bible was published by Gutenberg in 1448.
- Erasmus, a Latin scholar wrote his book "Adages" in 1508. In his book shows great concern regarding printing.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 95 thesis theses on Protestant Reformation.
- In 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit Bengal Gazette. He is widely known as Father of print culture in India.
- In 1820, Calcutta Supreme Court passed the Press Control Bill.
- In 1821, "Samvad Kamudi" was published by Raja Ram Mohan Ray.
- In 1822, Gujrati newspaper Bombay Samachar was published.
- In ancient times Manuscript were produced on Vellum and other parchment, on papyrus.
- A parchement made from skin of animals known as Vellum.
- The art of beautiful and stylized writing is known as Calligraphy.
- **Platen**: In letter press printing, platen is board which is pressed onto the back of the paper to get the impression from the type.
- **Compositor** : The person who composes the text for printing.
- **Galley** : Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
- **Ballad** : A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.
- **Inquisition** : A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics.
- Diamond Sutra was the first printed book of Japan which was published in 868 AD.
- **Despotism** : A system of government in which absolute power is exercised by an Individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.
- **Ulama** : Legal Scholar of Islam and Sharia.
- **Fatwa** : A legal Pronouncement on Islamic law usually given by mufti to clarify issues on which the law is uncertain.
- **Almanac** : An annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun.
- In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed. It gave the government extensive 'right to censor reports and editorials in vernacular newspaper.

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

- Q.1 Who brought Printing to Europe?
- Q.2 Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg?
- Q.3 When the first paperback edition of books published?
- Q.4 Name the book sold by traveling paddler?
- Q.5 Which of the reading source is famous among Women?
- Q.6 Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modeled of which Act?
- Q.7 Name the oldest printed book of Japan.
- Q.8 In which countries first printing was developed?
- Q.9 Which reformer is responsible for Protestant Reformation?
- Q.10 Who Wrote "Gulamgiri"?
- Q.11 Who brought wood Block Printing to Europe?
- Q.12 When and Who brought Print technology to India?
- Q.13 Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one. Who spoke these words?
- Q.14 The first printed edition of "Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas came out in which year?
- Q.15 Name to two Persian newspaper published in 1822?

ANSWERS

- Ans. 1 Yohana Gutenberg
- Ans.2 Bible
- Ans.3 With the start of Great Depession
- Ans.4 Penny Chapbook
- Ans.5 Penny Magazines
- Ans.6 Irish Press laws
- Ans.7 Diamond Sutra
- Ans.8 China, Japan and Korea
- Ans.9 Martin Luther
- Ans.10 JyotibaPhulle (1871)
- Ans.11 Marco Polo
- Ans.12 Sixteen century, Portuguese
- Ans.13 Martin Luther
- Ans.14. Calcutta, 1810
- Ans.15 Jam — I — Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar

Long Answer Type Question (3 or 5 Marks only)

- Q.1 "Wood Block Printing came to Europe after 1295" Explain.
- Q.2 Print Culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred? Give reasons.
- Q.3 What are manuscript? Discuss their limitations.
- Q.4" Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but also connected communities and people in different parts of India." Elucidate.
- Q.5 Discuss the role of print culture in encouraging the role of Nationalism in India.
- Q.6 Why printed books became popular among less literate people?
- Q.7 Why was Vernacular Press Act passed in India?
- Q.8 The division within the Catholic Church was brought about by Print revolution. Discuss.
- Q.9 What was the reaction of society towards women literacy? How women reacted ?
- Q.10 What methods were adopted to popularize printed books among people?

ANSWER

Ans. 1 Wood Block Printing came to Europe after 1295 because:

- This technique was with China first.
- Marco Polo returned to Italy and brought this knowledge with himself.
- Now Italian began producing books with Wood Block.
- Soon the technology spread in other parts of world.

Ans.2

- Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.
- Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate
- By the 1780 there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality.

Ans.3 Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.

- Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile.
- They have to be handled carefully.
- They could not be read easily.

Ans. 4 • It created new platform for expression of ideas.

- It is the cheapest and most simplest way of communication.
- It brought about the problems of Indian Masses.

- A large number of religious books were being transmitted to Indian Masses.

Ans. 5

- Despite repression nationalist newspapers were reaching every nook and corner of the country.
- They brought to light the misrule of the British.
- Revolutionary Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the newspaper named Kesari.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned in 1908 which led to widespread protest all over India.

Ans. 6

- Those who could not read at least can listen and enjoy.
- Folk songs and folk lore were published.
- Illustrated books were published.
- These were read out at rural meetings, pubs etc.

Ans. 7

- As Vernacular newspaper became more assertive the colonial government sought to crush it.
- In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed.
- From now on the government can track the vernacular newspapers.

Ans. 8

- Religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 95 theses criticizing Roman Catholic Church.
- A printed copy of these was posted on the church door in Wittenberg.
- It challenged the church to debate its ideas.

Ans. 9

- Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home.
- They were sent to women schools at cities and towns.
- Educated women encouraged education for girls.

Ans. 10

- Cheap books were being sold at Madras so that poor people were also able to read.
- Lending libraries were set up.
- Paperback editions of novels were printed to make them affordable to the masses.

