

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD.

THE FIRST PRINTED BIBLE IN THE GUTENBERG PRESS



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SYNOPSIS

- The print technology was first developed in China, Japan and Korea and it was done by hand.
- From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
- Marco Polo a great explorer introduced printing technology in Italy.
- Now Italians began producing books with wood blocks and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe.
- As the need for books increased the need for faster, cheaper printing increased.
- The first printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg in 1430.
- Between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.
- The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print evolution.
- This revolution transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge, and with institutions and authorities.
- Print revolution created awareness among people and opened up new ways of looking at things.
- Print made possible the circulation of ideas, and introduced new world of debate and discussion.
- Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.
- Many historians felt that print culture was a major cause for the French Revolution.
- Mass literacy increased many fold in the 19th century, in Europe. Women children and workers started reading books.
- Lending libraries became popular in the 17th century.

- During the late 18th century, the press as made of metal. Methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register as introduced.
- India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts—in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and other vernacular languages.
- Manuscripts ere expensive and fragile and had to be handled carefully.
- The English language press started in India much later.
- During the early 19th century, there were intense debates on religious issues carried out in public and print.
- Among Hindus, print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.
- Printing induced writing. More and more people could now read and they wanted to see their own lives, experiences, emotions and relationships reflected in the books they read.
- Lives and feelings of omen were written with intensity which increased the number of women who took to reading.
- very cheap small books were brought to the markets in the 19th century and sold at crossroads allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them.
- The Vernacular Press Act provided government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- In spite of these repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. These papers reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.

IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Autobiography	Anthology	Scribes
Manuscript	Parchment	Foliage
Ballad	Tavern	Protestant Reformation
Chapbooks	Vernacular language	

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

- 1** "Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water ... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!?"
1. Name the writer of this paragraph.
 2. How one finds the writer when he is reading?
 3. Analyse the message given by the writer to the readers.


- 2** "The sale of books in general has increased prodigiously within the last twenty years. The poor sort of farmers and even the poor country people in general who before that period spent their winter evening in relating stories of ghosts, hobgoblin...now shorten the winter nights by hearing their sons and daughters read them tales, romances etc".
1. Give the reason for increased interest in books.

	<p>2. How did the books bring change even in the life of farmers and common people?</p> <p>3. What kind of stories did they like to hear now?</p>
3	<p>The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing the parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.</p> <p>These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To which British institution is the role of native newspapers compared? 2. Examine the role of native newspapers as explained in this passage. 3. What impact did vernacular newspapers have on the Indian people?
4	<p>But not families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand.</p> <p>So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the women writer who learnt to read and write in the secrecy of her kitchen. 2. Describe the plight of women highlighted by Kailashbashini Debi. (2) 3. Name two Maharashtrian women writers who highlighted the

	miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women, especially widows.
	ASSERTION & REASONING
	<p>DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable :</p> <p>(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If both assertion and reason are false</p>
1	<p>Assertion: The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.</p> <p>Reason: From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
2	<p>Assertion: The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.</p> <p>Reason: Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
3	<p>Assertion: The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.</p> <p>Reason: About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>

4	<p>Assertion: As literacy and schools spread in African countries, there was a virtual reading mania.</p> <p>Reason: Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to tribals.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
5	<p>Assertion: There was intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.</p> <p>Reason: The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands off fatwas was telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
6	<p>Assertion: In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Thesis criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>Reason: This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
7	<p>Assertion: Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among littleeducated working people.</p> <p>Reason: Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe.</p>

	<p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
8	<p>Assertion: Children became an important category of readers.</p> <p>Reason: Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
9	<p>Assertion: It is easy for us to image a world without printed matter.</p> <p>Reason : We find evidence of the print everywhere around us - in books, journals, newspapers, printers of famous paintings and also in everyday things like theatre programmes, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters at street corners.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
10	<p>Assertion : Women became important readers as well as writers.</p> <p>Reason: Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>

	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
1	<p><u>Arrange the following in chronological order:</u></p> <p>I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution. II. Martin Luther's writings led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible. IV. Johann Gutenberg invented the Printing press.</p> <p><u>Options:</u></p> <p>A. <u>III, II, I, IV</u> B. <u>I, II, III, IV</u> C. <u>IV, III, II, I</u> D. <u>IV, II, III, I</u></p>
2	<p>Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options.</p>  <p>A. Abindranath Tagore B. Rabindra Nath Tagore C. Raja Ravi Verma</p>

	D. Samant Das Gupta
3	<p>In which among the following countries was the earliest kind of print technology developed?</p> <p>A. India B. England C. France D. China</p>
4	<p>Which one of the following statements is true?</p> <p>A. A children press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1757. B. Penny magazines were especially meant for men. C. Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century D. None of the above.</p>
5	<p>Which one among the following is an autobiography of Rashsundari Devi?</p> <p>A. Amar Jiban. B. Amar Jyoti. C. Amar Jawan. D. Amar Zindagi</p>
6	<p>Printers and publishers developed new strategies to sell their products. Which of the following is not an innovation of the 20th century?</p> <p>A. Cheap paperback editions were printed B. The dust cover or the book jacket was an innovation C. Important novels were serialised, which led to a new way of writing novels D. Popular works were sold in England in cheap series called the shilling series,</p>
7	<p>Who started to edit the Bengal Gazette weekly in 1780</p> <p>A. James Augustus Hickey</p>

	<p>B. Richard M Hoe</p> <p>C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
8	<p>The contribution of Grimm Brothers of Germany to children's literature was:</p> <p>A. Publishing stories for them</p> <p>B. Spending years on compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants, editing and publishing them as a collection in 1812</p> <p>C. Having a new shape to rural folktales</p> <p>D. All the above</p>
9	<p>Who among the following did not write about the caste system?</p> <p>E. V.. Ramaswamy Naicker</p> <p>A. Ram Chaddha</p> <p>B. R. Ambedkar</p> <p>C. Jyotiba Phule.</p>
10	<p>The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on:</p> <p>A. Irish Press Laws</p> <p>B. American Press Laws</p> <p>C. Chinese Press Laws</p> <p>D. German Press Laws</p>
11	<p>In which year, printing in Hindi began and what was its main concern?</p> <p>A. Hindi printing began from the 1870s, a large segment was devoted to women's education, widow remarriage and the national movement.</p> <p>B. Hindi printing began from the 1870s and their main concern was women-related issues.</p> <p>C. Hindi printing began from 1900 and was devoted to education of women.</p> <p>D. Printing in Hindi began in the early 20th century and its main concern was religious reform.</p>

12	<p>New forms of popular literature, targeting new audience at the end of the 18th century, were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Romances, histories, almanacs, ballads and folktales for entertainment B. Newspapers and journals combining current affairs (wars and trade) with entertainment. C. Ideas of scientists and philosophers included in popular literature D. All the above
13	<p>The first weekly paper published in India was</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Bombay Samachar B. Bengal Gazette C. Shamsul Akbar D. Samachar Chandika
14	<p>Choose the name of the oldest printed book of Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Diamond Sutra B. Bible C. Ukiyo D. Quran
15	<p>The role of lending libraries in England in the 19th century was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Promoting reading among the working-class people B. Educating white collar workers, artisans and lower middle-class people C. Encouraging self-improvement, self-expression and encouraging the working class to write autobiographies. D. Both (b) and (c)
16	<p>Lending libraries came into existence in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 17th Century B. 18th Century

	<p>C. 19th Century D. 20th Century</p>
17	<p>“Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Who spoke these words?</p> <p>A. Johann Gutenberg B. New Comen C. Mahatma Gandhi D. Martin Luther</p>
18	<p>The Bengal Gazette was:</p> <p>A. A weekly magazine, first to be edited by an Indian B. A weekly English magazine edited by James Hickey from 1780, described as a commercial paper open to all, influenced by none. C. First English magazine brought out by Raja Rammohun Roy D. A weekly magazine, edited by James Hickey from 1780 in English</p>
19	<p>Who wrote her autobiography ‘Amar Jiban’ published in 1876?</p> <p>A. Tara Bai Shinde B. Rash Sundari Devi C. Pandita Rama Bai D. Kailashbashini Devi</p>
20	<p>The contribution of Grimm Brothers of Germany to children’s literature was:</p> <p>A. Publishing stories for them B. Spending years on compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants, editing and publishing them as a collection in 1812 C. Having a new shape to rural folktales D. All the above</p>

21	<p>Which of the following statements does not support the view of some historians that Print Culture was the basis for the French Revolution?</p> <p>A. Print culture led to the spread of ideas of enlightened thinkers and encouraged questioning, critical reasoning and rule of reason rather than tradition</p> <p>B. It led to a public culture of debate, discussion, new ideas of social revolution.</p> <p>C. Print did not directly shape the people's minds but opened up the possibility of thinking differently</p> <p>D. It aroused hostility against monarchy, its mentality and mocked it.</p>
22	<p>Who among the following was not a women novelist?</p> <p>A. Jane Austen</p> <p>B. Bronte's Sisters</p> <p>C. George Eliot</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
23	<p>Protestant Reformation was:</p> <p>A. A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome.</p> <p>B. A challenge to the authority of Rome.</p> <p>C. A new religion started by Martin Luther.</p> <p>D. A movement which started anti-Catholic Christianity.</p>
24	<p>Which of the following is an Enlightened thinker whose writings are said to have created conditions for a revolution in France?</p> <p>A. Louise Sebastian Mercier.</p> <p>B. Rousseau.</p> <p>C. Mennochio.</p> <p>D. Gutenberg.</p>

25	<p>Which of the following books reflects the plight of the ‘lower castes’ and poor in India?</p> <p>A. Gulamagiri. B. Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal. C. Sachchi Kavitayen. D. All the above.</p>
26	<p>What were low priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers called in France?</p> <p>A. Chapbooks B. Almanacs C. Bibliotheque Bleue D. Ballads</p>
27	<p>Which of the following is the correct meaning of ‘Biliotheque Bleue’?</p> <p>A. An author B. Low price small books C. Monuments D. None of these</p>
28	<p>The production of manuscripts became possible in Europe because :</p> <p>A. The Europeans discovered paper B. Just like silk and spices, paper reached Europe via the Arab world C. Chinese paper reached Europe in the 11th century via the silk route, like silk and spices D. All the above.</p>
29	<p>The book, ‘Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal’ talked about</p> <p>A. the link between caste and class exploitation B. the injustices of the caste system C. restrictions on the vernacular press D. ill treatment of widows</p>

30	<p>The term 'Calligraph' means :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The art of beautiful printing B. The art of beautiful and stylised writing C. The art of beautiful handprinting D. The art of printing an 'accordion book'
31	<p>Children became an important category of readers in the 19th century, mainly because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Primary education became compulsory and production of school textbooks became essential for publishing industry B. A children's press devoted to literature for children was set up in France in 1857 C. Grimm Brothers in Germany published fairytales for children in 1812 D. Anything vulgar was not published in children's books
32	<p>The uses of print diversified in urban China by the 17th century. Which of the following statements support the above statement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Print was no longer used by scholar-officials only B. Merchants used print in their everyday life and trade information C. Reading became a leisure activity D. All the above.
33	<p>Who was Kitagawa Utamaro and why is he famous?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. A famous Japanese artist, famous for his prints B. A Japanese artist, famous for his art form 'Ukiyo' C. A Japanese artist who influenced European artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh

	D. A Japanese artist born in Edo in 1753, famous for his contribution to an art form called 'Ukiyo' which influenced European artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh.
34	<p>Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?</p> <p>A. Raja Rammohan Roy B. Jyotiba Phule C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak D. Bankim Chandra</p>
35	<p>There was a virtual reading mania in European countries at the end of the 18th century because:</p> <p>A. People wanted to read books and printers produced them in increasing numbers B. Churches set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans C. Literacy rates went up in Europe as 60 to 80 percent D. There was a variety in reading material, so reading became popular.</p>
36	<p>Which religious reformer was responsible for the Protestant Reformation?</p> <p>A. Martin Luther B. George Elliot C. Maxim Gorky D. Martin Luther King.</p>
37	<p>Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?</p> <p>A. Osaka B. Nagano C. Edo D. Gifu</p>
38	<p>The printing press was first introduced in India by which one of the following?</p> <p>A. East India Company officials</p>

	<p>B. Indian reformers</p> <p>C. Portuguese missionaries</p> <p>D. Arabic traders</p>
39	<p>‘Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer.’ Whose words are these and what warning is given through them?</p> <p>A. Mercier, a French novelist of 18th century, who believed that printing press is so powerful that it would sweep despotism away</p> <p>B. Louise Sebastien Mercier, a novelist of the 18th century England, who gave this warning to despots</p> <p>C. Mercier, an American novelist of the 18th century, who believed in the power of print and warned against despotism.</p> <p>D. A French novelist Mercier (19th century), who believed in the power of print.</p>
40	<p>Taverns were:</p> <p>A. Restaurants, where people could eat, drink and be merry.</p> <p>B. Cheap hotels in towns.</p> <p>C. Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, to meet friends and exchange views.</p> <p>D. Small buildings in a village for a public meeting.</p>
41	<p>Which of the following statements does not support the view of some historians that Print Culture was the basis for the French Revolution?</p> <p>A. Print culture led to the spread of ideas of enlightened thinkers and encouraged questioning, critical reasoning, and rule of reason rather than tradition.</p> <p>B. It led to a public culture of debate, discussion, new ideas of social revolution.</p> <p>C. Print did not directly shape the people’s minds but opened the possibility of thinking differently.</p> <p>D. It aroused hostility against monarchy, its mentality and mocked it.</p>

42	<p>When and how did the Chinese start hand printing?</p> <p>A. From the 6th century onwards, the Chinese printed by rubbing paper</p> <p>B. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks</p> <p>C. From the 6th century onwards, by printing on this porous sheet</p> <p>D. All the above</p>
43	<p>Print culture, according to many historians, made people critical and rational because :</p> <p>A. Enlightened thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, judging everything with reasons.</p> <p>B. The thinkers attacked sacred authority of the Church and despotism of the State.</p> <p>C. People who read the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau saw the world through different eyes.</p> <p>D. All of these.</p>
44	<p>Protestant Reformation was a</p> <p>A. A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome</p> <p>B. A challenge to the authority of Rome</p> <p>C. A new religion started by Martin Luther</p> <p>D. A movement which started anti-Catholic Christianity.</p>
45	<p>The earliest kind of print technology was developed in :</p> <p>A. Japan and Korea</p> <p>B. India, Japan and Korea</p> <p>C. China, Japan and Korea</p> <p>D. India, China and Arabia</p>

IDENTIFY THE IMAGES





	2 MARKERS
1	What was Deoband Seminary?
2	What was woodblock printing?
3	What was Inquisition?
4	What were almanacs?
5	How many Tamil texts were printed by the Dutch Protestant missionaries in 1710?
6	Why did Governor General Warren Hastings persecute Hickey?
7	Why was ‘Gulamgiri’ book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?
8	Who was Rashsundari Debi?
	3 MARKERS
1	Why couldn’t the production of handwritten manuscripts satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books? Give any three reasons.
2	Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.
3	Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques.
4	How’ were magazines different from novels? Write any three differences.

5	In what three ways did the printed books at first closely resemble the written manuscripts?
6	How did the print bring the reading public and hearing public closer?
7	What was Protestant formation?
8	Explain any three reasons which created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century
9	What were the limitations of the written manuscripts in India? Explain
10	Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India
11	How did the knowledge of wood block printing come to Europe? Explain.
	5 MARKERS
1	How did print introduce debate and discussions? Explain any three points.
2	“Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century.” Analyse the statement.
3	What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women’s reading? How did women like Kailashbhashini Debi respond to this in their writings?
4	Explain with examples the role of print culture in the bringing of French Revolution.
5	How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples.
6	“By the end of 19th century, a new visual culture was taking shape.” Explain.
7	How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Explain
8	How did the print media affect the women in India?
9	How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples

POWER SHARING

