

IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Almanac:** An annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun and moon, timing of full tides and eclipses, and much else that was of importance in the everyday life of the people.
- **Ballad:** A historical account of folk tale in verse usually sung or recited.
- **Chapbook:** A term used to describe pocket-size books that are sold by travelling peddlers called chapman.
- **Despotism:** A system of government in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.
- **Platen:** In letterpress printing, platen is a board which is pressed on to the back of the paper to get the impression from the type. At one time, it used to be a wooden board. Later, it was made of steel.
- **Protestant Reformation:** A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome.
- **Vellium:** A parchment made from the skin of animals.
- **Calligraphy:** The art of beautiful and stylized writing.
- **Compositor:** The person who composes the text for printing.
- **Galley:** Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
- **Taverns:** Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, and to meet friends and exchange news.
- **Inquisition:** A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics.
- **Heretical:** Beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church. Heretical beliefs were severely punished.
- **Satiety:** The state of being fulfilled much beyond the point of satisfaction.
- **Seditious:** Action, speech or writing that is seen as opposing the government.

- **Denominations:** Subgroups within a religion d Almanac - An annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun and moon, timing of full tides and eclipses, and much else that was of importance in the everyday life of people.
- **Ulama:** Legal scholars of Islam and the sharia (a body of Islamic law).
- **Fatwa:** A legal pronouncement on Islamic law usually given by a mufti (legal scholar) to clarify issues on which the law is uncertain.

IMPORTANT DATES

- **From AD 594:** Books in China were printed by rubbing papers.
- **17th Century:** The uses of print diversified
- **AD 768-770:** Buddhist missionaries from China first introduced hand-printing technology into Japan
- **AD 868:** Oldest Japanese book 'Diamond Sutra' got printed
- **1295:** Marco Polo, a great explorer returned to Italy from China
- **1430s:** Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press
- **1448:** Gutenberg perfected the system by Olive press
- **1450-1550:** The printing press was established in most countries of Europe in a hundred years
- **1517:** Religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses
- **From 1558:** Began to maintain an Index of Prohibited books
- **19th century:** Brought new readers among women, children & workers
- **Late 19th century:** Primary education became compulsory
- **1857:** A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was established in France.
- **Late 18th century:** Press came to be made out of metal

- **Mid-19th century:** Richard M.Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press
- **Late 19th Century:** Offset press was developed
- **20th Century:** Electrically operated press accelerated printing operations
- **1920s:** Popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series in England
- **Mid 16th Century:** Printing press first came to Goa, India
- **By 1674:** About 50 books had been printed in Konkani & in Kanara languages
- **1579:** Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book at Cochin
- **1713:** First Malayalam book was printed
- **1710:** Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts
- **1780:** James Augustus Hickey started to edit the 'Bengal Gazette'
- **1821:** Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi
- **1822:** Two Persian newspapers, Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar were published
- **1867:** Deoband Seminary, established
- **1810:** The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, a 16th-century text, emerged from Calcutta
- **From 1880s:** Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious text
- **1876:** Rashsundari Debi wrote an autobiography 'Amar Jiban'
- **1860s:** Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experience of women
- **1870s:** Hindi printing began seriously
- **1880s:** Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women
- **Early 20th Century:** Ram Chaddha published 'Istri Dharm Vichar'
- **1871:** Jyotiba Phule wrote 'Gulamgiri'

- **1938:** Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill-worker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
- **1955:** Sachi Kavitayan
- **1857:** Attitude to freedom of the press changed after the revolt
- **1878:** Vernacular Press Act was passed, which was modelled on the Irish Press Laws
- **1907:** Punjab revolutionaries were deported
- **1907:** Balgangadhar Tilak wrote 'Kesari'





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Multiple Choice Questions

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1. Which problem has been raised in Gulamgiri?

- (a) The injustices of caste system
- (b) Excessive drinking among the poor
- (c) The miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women
- (d) Widow immolation

2. The Bengal Gazette was edited by

- (a) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (b) Raja Rammohun Roy
- (c) James Augustus Hickey
- (d) Richard M. Hoe

3. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and

- (a) Korea
- (b) France
- (c) India
- (d) England

4. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."?

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) Louise-Sebastien Mercier
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Martin Luther

5. Diamond Sultra is the oldest printed book of

- (a) Korea
- (b) India
- (c) Japan
- (d) China

6. Martin Luther was a/an

- (a) social reformer
- (b) religious reformer
- (c) environmentalist
- (d) educationist

7. Penny magazines were especially meant for

- (a) children

- (b) factory workers
- (c) women
- (d) elite class

8. What made Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey who edited the Bengal Gazette?

- (a) He published articles supporting Indian nationalist leaders.
- (b) He published advertisements related to import and sale of slaves.
- (c) He published anti-religious articles.
- (d) He published gossip about senior East India Company officials.

9. The main theme of the book 'Chhote aur Bade Ka Sawal' written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker, was:

- (a) The life of the elite upper castes.
- (b) The link between caste and class exploitation.
- (c) Restrictions on the Vernacular Press.
- (d) Injustices of the caste system.

10. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed by the British Government in India?

- (a) The Vernacular Act was passed to promote vernacular languages.
- (b) The Vernacular Act was passed by the British government to put some check on vernacular newspapers which had become assertively nationalist.
- (c) The Vernacular Act was passed to please the Indians who wanted to promote Indian languages.
- (d) The Vernacular Act was passed to consolidate British rule in India.

11. What do you mean by the term 'Galley'?

- (a) A metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed
- (b) A corridor
- (c) A scarecrow
- (d) None of these

12. Who was the first to use wood-block printing?

- (a) Indian
- (b) French
- (c) Spaniards
- (d) None of these

13. Who was Kitagawa Utamaro?

- (a) A Japanese artist
- (b) An Indian artist
- (c) An Korean artist
- (d) None of these

14. What do you mean by the term 'Calligraphy'?

- (a) The art of beautiful printing
- (b) The art of beautiful hand printing
- (c) The art of beautiful and stylised writing
- (d) None of these

15. Who was known for an art form called ukiyo?

- (a) Chinz ho
- (b) Kitagawa Utamaro
- (c) Gutenberg
- (d) none of these

16. What was the first book printed by Gutenberg?

- (a) Bible
- (b) Ramayana
- (c) Chapbook
- (d) None of these

17. What was the ancient name of Tokyo?

- (a) Edo
- (b) Osaka
- (c) Gifu
- (d) None of these

18. What was the 'Bengal Gazette'?

- (a) First English magazine
- (b) English Hindi mixed magazine

- (c) A weekly Hindi magazine
- (d) A weekly English magazine

19. Which is not an innovation of the 20th century?

- (a) Cheap paperback editions
- (b) The dust cover
- (c) Important novels were serialised
- (d) None of these

20. What was Protestant Reformation?

- (a) A challenge to the authority of Rome
- (b) Movement to reform the Catholic Church
- (c) A new religion
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a | 14. c |
| 2. c | 15. b |
| 3. a | 16. a |
| 4. d | 17. a |
| 5. c | 18. d |
| 6. b | 19. c |
| 7. c | 20. b |
| 8. d | |
| 9. b | |
| 10. b | |
| 11. a | |
| 12. c | |
| 13. a | |



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MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS



NO BAKWAS



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1. “Print popularized the ideas of the idea of the enlightenment thinkers.” Explain.

Ans. Print popularized the ideas of the idea of the enlightenment thinkers as:

- Collectively the writings of thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.
- Scholars and thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything to be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
- They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.
- The writing of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning critical and rational.

2. How did a new reading public emerges with the printing revolution?

Ans. New reading public emerges with the printing revolution as:

- Earlier reading was restricted to elites but now Access to books created a new culture of reading.
- Earlier books were very expensive and it was very difficult to reproduce the books in sufficient numbers.
- Due to printing revolution books could reach to the wider section of people.
- Earlier there was a hearing public but now a reading public emerged.

3. How print was diversified by the seventeenth century in China?

Ans. Print was diversified by the seventeenth century in China by:

- By the seventeenth century as urban culture bloomed in China, the use of print diversified. Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials.
- Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.
- Reading increasingly became a leisure activity.
- The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.

4. Why was Hickey persecuted by General Warren Hastings?

Ans. Hickey persecuted by General Warren Hastings by:

- From 1780 James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as a commercial paper open to all but influence by none.
- So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence that began English printing in India.
- Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves.
- But he also published a lot of gossips of company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this Hickey persecuted by General Warren Hastings.

5. Describe the contribution of scientists and philosophers in the development of popular literature.

Ans. the contribution of scientists and philosophers in the development of popular literature are:

- Historians have argued that writings of famous philosophers created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.
- The Scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries they could influence a much wider circle of readers with the scientific bent of mind.

- Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
- The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people.

6. How print revolution led to the development of reading mania in Europe.

Ans. As literacy and schools spread in European countries there was a virtual reading mania.

- A new forms of popular literature appeared to target new readers
- There were ritual calendars along with ballads and folk tales.
- In England penny chapbooks were carried by petty peddlers known as chap men and sold for a penny, So that even poor could buy them.
- In France these low priced books were called Bibliotheque Bleue as they were bound in cheap blue covers.
- There were romances, histories, books of various sizes, serving developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.
- Periodical press developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.
- The idea of scientists and scholars had now become more accessible to the common people.

7. Explain the impact of print on Indian women.

Ans. The impact of print on Indian women :

- Writers started writing about the lives and features of women and this increased the number of women readers.
- Women writers write their own autobiography. They highlighted the condition of women, their ignorance and how they were forced to do hard domestic labour.

- A large section of Hindu writing was devoted to the education of women.
- In the early 20th century the journals written by women become very popular in which women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage were discussed.
- Many writers published how to teach women to be obedient wives.

8. What were the chief characteristics of the earliest print culture in Japan? Explain.

Ans. The chief characteristics of the earliest print culture in Japan was:

- Buddhist monasteries from china introduced hand printing technology into Japan.
- The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 in Diamond Sutra.
- In Medieval Japan poets and prose writers were regularly published and books were cheap and abundant.
- Printing of visual materials led to increasing publishing practices.
- In the late 18th century in the flourishing urban circles city at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted urban culture involving artisans, courtesans and tea house gathering.
- Books for women, musical instruments, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquettes were published.

9. Explain the main features of the first printed Bible?

Ans. The main features of the first printed Bible are:

- The first book printed by John Guttenberg was the holy book Bible.
- It closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
- The types of metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.

- Borders of the Bible were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.
- Printing of books for the commons and for elites was different.
- About 180 copies were printed and it takes three years to print.

10. Describe the development of Guttenberg's printing press.

Ans. The development of Guttenberg's printing press:

- Drawing the knowledge from wine and olive presses Guttenberg developed the model of printing press and moulds were used for casting metal types for the letter of the alphabet.
- By 1448, Guttenberg perfected the system of printing press. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to print.
- In the hundred years between 1450 and 1559, printing presses were set up in most of the countries of Europe.
- Printers from Germany travelled to other countries seeking work and helping to start new printing presses.
- This shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.

11. Explain the different effects of Print revolution.

Ans. The different effects of Print revolution are:

- Printing reduced the cost of books.
- The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
- Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
- Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped in spreading the new ideas that led to the reformation.

- Due to print people become aware and they start asking questions to the authorities.
- Print culture was responsible for French revolution.
- The writings of the enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

12. How did the printing technology give women a chance to share their feeling with the world outside?

Ans. Due to print revolution women became an important as reader as well as writers.

- Penny magazine and manuals were especially meant for women were published, which included teaching proper behavior and housekeeping.
- When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century women were seen as important readers.
- Getting influenced they start writing novels. Some of the best-known novelists were: Jane Austin, The Bronte Sisters and George Eliot.
- Their writing became important in defining a new type of women- a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

13. “Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy.” Support the statement with example.

Ans. Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy by:

- Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.
- In Bengal as the debate developed tracts and newspapers proliferated circulating a variety of arguments.
- To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of local people.

- Raja Rammohan Roy published the 'Sambad kaumudi' from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the 'Samachar Chandrik'a to oppose the opinions of Ram mohan Roy.
- From 1822 two Persian newspapers were published, 'Jam-i-Jahan Nama ' and 'Shamsul Akbar'.





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Case-Based Questions

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Read the paragraph and answer the following questions

Ques1. The printing press created an appetite for new ways of writing. As more people became literate, they wanted to reflect their own lives, experiences, emotions, and relationships in what they read. The novel, a literary manuscript created in Europe, fulfilled this need in an ideal way. It soon took on distinctively Indian forms and styles. It opened up new worlds of experience for the readers and conveyed a lively feeling for the diversity of human life. Other new literary forms also made their way into the world of reading.

(A) Which of the following literary forms were introduced as mentioned in the source?

- (a) Lyrical poems
- (b) Essays about women
- (c) Religious epics
- (d) Short stories, essays about social and political matters.

(B) What need did the novel firm in England catered to?

- (a) They produced novels based on Indian trade and history.
- (b) They produced novels and literature dealing with emotions and real life experiences of Indians.
- (c) They produced literature which presented European lives to Indians
- (d) They produced literature which inter- continental culture and practices.

(C) What was indicated regarding the print culture by the creative new appetite of writing and reading?

- (a) Print culture made people see themselves in a new light.
- (b) Print culture made people aware of their own locality.
- (c) Print culture gave birth to new ideas, brought people closer and made them more confident about their identity and existence.
- (d) It made them wonder about how other people lived.

(D) Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option-
Amar Jiban: Rashsundari Debi,..... Ram Chaddha

- (a) Sacchi Kabitaayein
- (b) Kesari
- (c) Istri Dharm Vichar
- (d) Stri Purush Tulna

Ques 2. Textbooks for this exam were printed in large numbers under the auspices of the Imperial State. From the 16th century onwards, the number of candidates for exams increased, and with it the volume of printing. In the 17th century, as urban culture flourished in China, the use of the printing press diversified. The printing press was no longer used only by academic officials. The merchants used the printing press in their daily lives. when collecting business information. Reading has increasingly become a leisure activity.

(A) Which of the following was one of the groups that began reading for leisure?

- (a) Children
- (b) Businessmen
- (c) Labourer men
- (d) Rich Women and scholar wives

(B) Where was this examination mentioned in the source held?

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Korea
- (d) Japan

(C) Where was paper invented?

- (a) Korea
- (b) Japan
- (c) India
- (d) China

(D) How did China manage to print such a large amount of books to feed the new readership?

- (a) China developed a new technology of metal printing.
- (b) China employed more printers.
- (c) China imported western printing would techniques.
- (d) China used its colonies to print a lot of material.

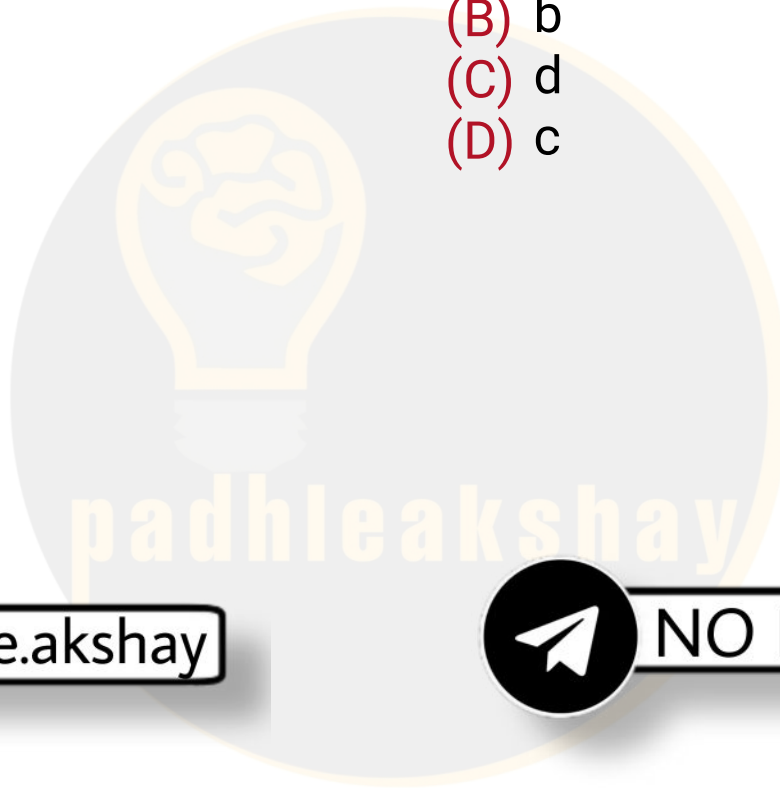
ANSWERS

Ques1.

- (A) d
- (B) b
- (C) c
- (D) c

QUES 2.

- (A) c
- (B) b
- (C) d
- (D) c





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Picture Based Question

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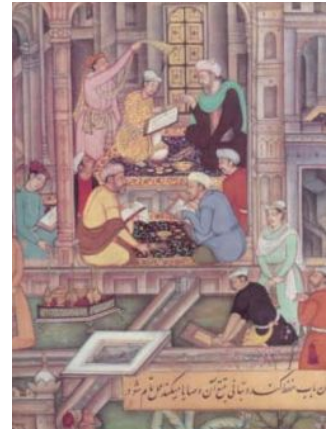


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1. Which of the following option best signifies the given image?

- (a) Scene of a Mughal court
- (b) Religious Ceremony
- (c) Printing workshop
- (d) Book making before the age of Print



2. Which kind of printing is this?

- (a) Newspaper
- (b) Visual Art
- (c) Woodblock Printing
- (d) Caricatures



3. Which of the following option best signifies the give image?

- (a) An Ukiyo Print
- (b) Chinese lady
- (c) Kitagawa Utamaro
- (d) None of these



4. The Ukiyo print by Shunman kubo is highlighting which option?

- (a) Women's parlour
- (b) Morning scene
- (c) Rail coach
- (d) None of these



5. Identify the given image?

- (a) Diamond sutra
- (b) Jikji
- (c) Manuscript
- (d) Woodblock print



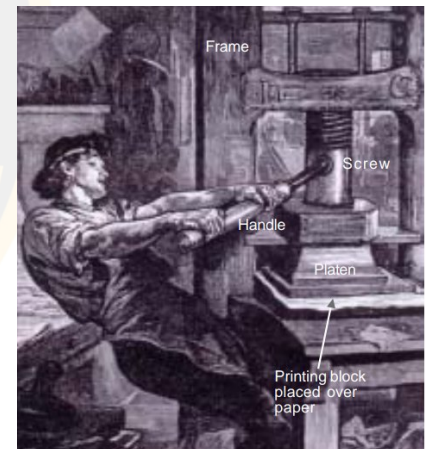
6. Who is the person given in the image?

- (a) Marco Polo
- (b) Johann Gutenberg
- (c) Martin Luther
- (d) Sebastien Mercier



7. Which of the following option best signifies the given image?

- (a) Iron and steel workshop
- (b) Worker carving wood in a workshop
- (c) Gutenberg printing press
- (d) None of these



8. Identify the given image?

- (a) Early manuscripts
- (b) Pages of Gutenberg's Bible
- (c) Pages of Mechanical Printing press
- (d) None of these



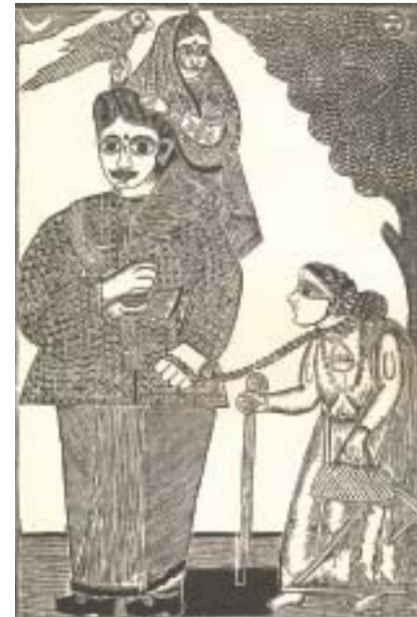
9. Choose the appropriate option for the given image?

- (a) Advertisements
- (b) Newspaper
- (c) Penny Magazines
- (d) None of these



10. The coloured woodcut given in this image is highlighting which of the following option?

- (a) Zoo in the family
- (b) Destruction of proper family relations
- (c) Impact of wife on husband
- (d) None of these



ANSWERS

- 1. d
- 2. c
- 3. a
- 4. b
- 5. b

- 6. b
- 7. c
- 8. b
- 9. c
- 10. b