WARRIOR
ONE SHOT SERIES
Class 10th Board

History

Print Culture and The Modern World

By- Kunal Sir (KMC)

Today's Targets

1. The First Printed Books
2. Print Comes To Europe
3. Print Comes To Europe
4. Imp. Sources & Pictures

बाप का
दादा का
सबका
बदला
फैजल
Ekdum
कडक
गाड़ी
TERA
BHAI
CHALAEGA
TUM KONSA
GOLE SE
AAYE HO?

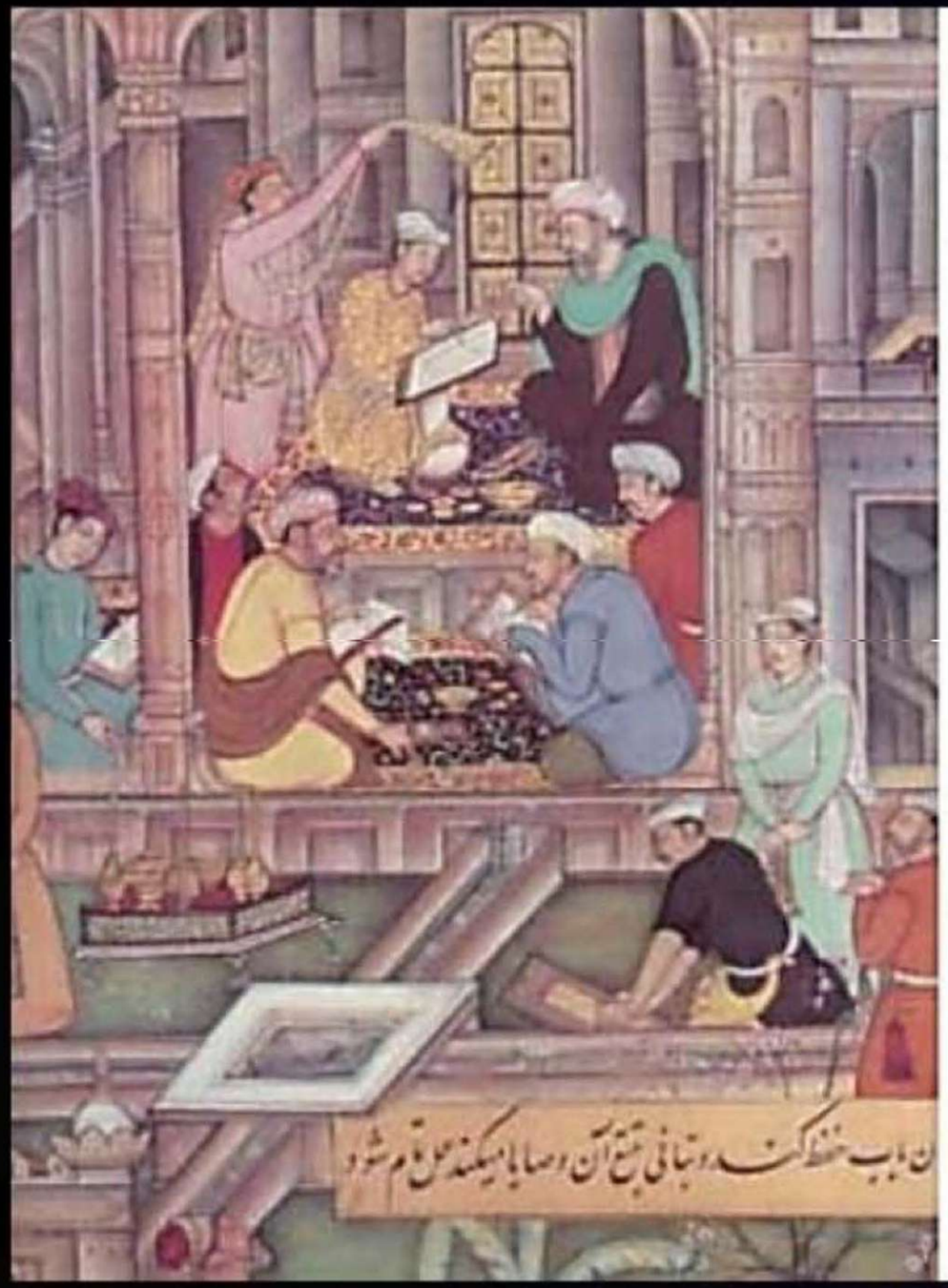


Fig. 1 – Book making before the age of print, from* Akhlaq-i-Nasiri, *1595.

This is a royal workshop in the sixteenth century, much before printing began in India. You can see the text being dictated, written and illustrated. The art of writing and illustrating by hand was important in the age before print. Think about what happened to these forms of art with the coming of printing machines.

Question

Which among the following is a comic book ?

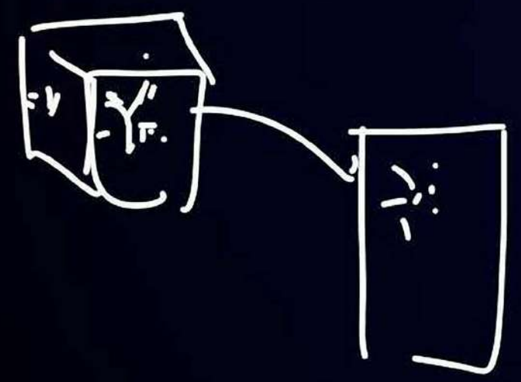
A Chacha Chaudhary

B Harry Potter

C Dogesh Ke Kisse

D Three Mistakes of My Life

Wood block ← The First Printed Books



- China
- Japan
- Korea

The First Printed Books

(a) First kind of print technology developed in _____.

- China
- Japan
- Korea

(b) This was the system of hand printing.

(c) 594 AD.

Books in china were printed by rubbing paper against inked surface of a wood block

(d) This technique was called woodblock printing

First Printed Books

(a) As both sides of the paper could not be printed

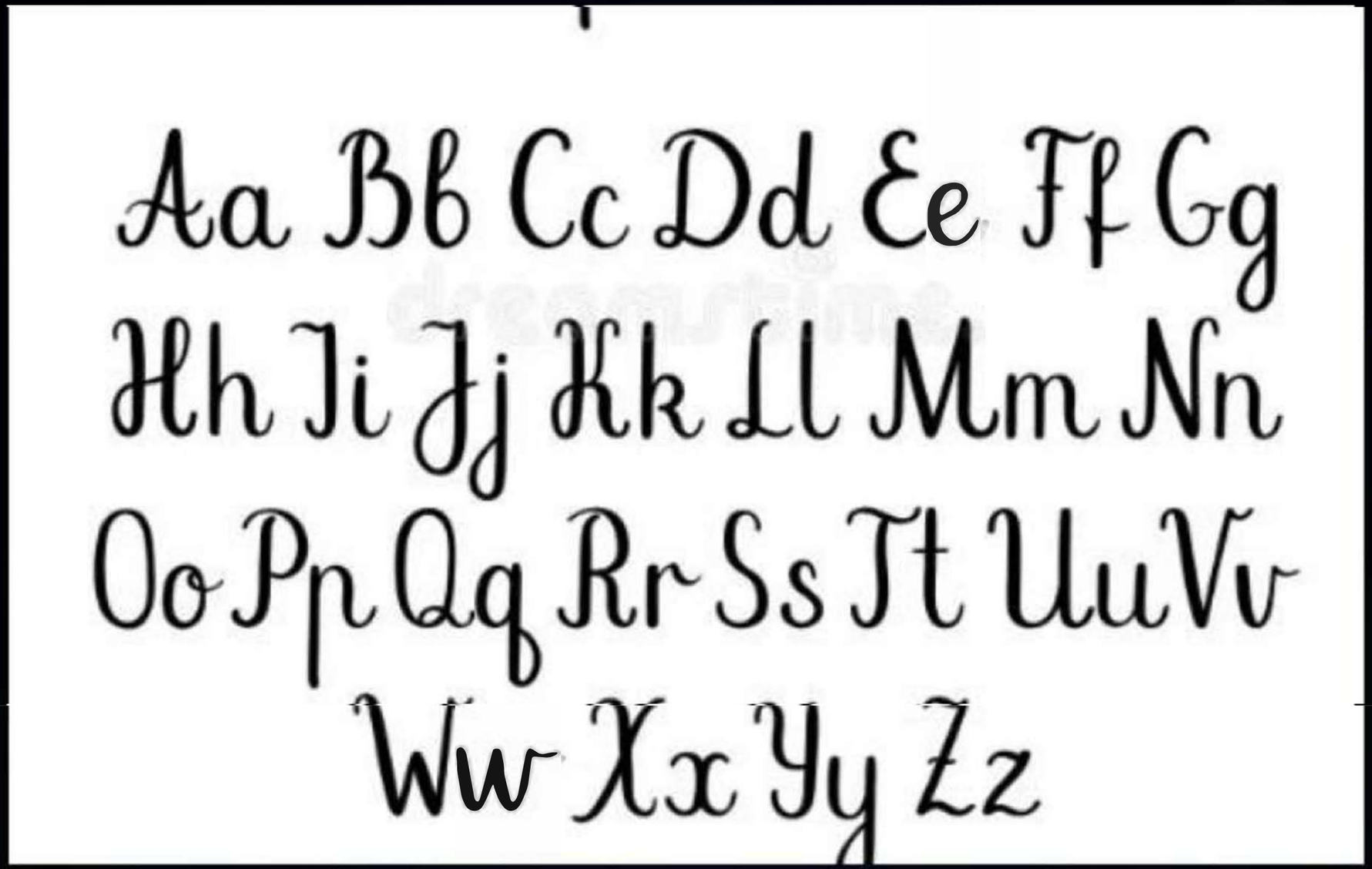
So, they were stitched at one end (सिलना)

(b) This was called the Chinese Accordion Book

(c) Skilled craftsmen could duplicate these books with accuracy and beautiful Calligraphy

→ Woodblocks

Chinese Accordion Book



Calligraphy

↓

The art of beautiful and stylish writing

Q

Assertion (A): Chinese accordion book was stitched on one side

Reason (R): The thin porous sheet of paper could not be printed both sides.

(a) Both A & R true, R does not explain A

(b) Both A & R true, R explains A

(c) A is true, R is false

(d) A is false, R is true

P49

Ques.

"For a long period of time, the imperial state in China was the major producer of books. Explain." (3)

Books were required to prepare for the exams. So they were produced in large numbers. Sponsored by the state (govt)

(d)

Imperial State → China

(a) For a long time, the imperial state of China was a large producer of the printed material

(b) China had a huge bureaucratic system

(c) They recruited their personnel (employees) through civil services examinations

* From 16th century → no. of Candidates giving exams increased

↓

This increased the volume of print.

PYQ "By 17th century, the uses of print got diversified." (3)

Uses of Print Diversified

(a) By 17th century an urban culture bloomed (became popular) in China.

(b) The uses of print got diversified

(c) Print was now not only used by the scholars

→ Merchants started to use print to keep account of trade information

(d) Reading became a leisure activity

→ People started reading:

- Autobiography
- Poetry
- Fictional Stories, Romantic Plays

(e) Rich women began to read

(f) Some started publishing their poetries and plays

(g) Wives of scholar officials published their works

(h) Courteseans wrote about their lives.

who work in King's Court

Pick the correct statement-

St: I → By 15th century uses of Print diversified in China &

St. II → By 17th century, an urban culture was blooming in China

(a) Both correct

(b) Both incorrect

(c) St. I is correct; II incorrect

(d) St I is incorrect; II correct

Ques.

Which of the following was widely read by people in China?

(a) Religious Books

(b) Fictional Stories

(c) Romantic Plays

(d) Both b & c

PYQ

Ques. How did Shanghai became the hub of new print culture? (2)

(a) The new reading culture was accompanied by new technology

(b) Late 19th century

↓

Western powers established their outposts in China

↓

They brought mechanical presses and western printing techniques

(c) Western style schools opened in Shanghai

↓

Book were printed for the schools

↓

Shanghai → became the hub of new print culture

China

↓

Shift

Hand Printing → Mechanical Printing

Q. The technique used for printing in China in the beginning phase?

(a) Cylindricial Press
(b) Electronic Press
(c) Woodblock Printing
(d) Both a & b

Print In Japan

(a) Buddhist missionaries introduced handprinting technology from China into Japan around 768-770 AD

(b) The oldest printed Japanese book was 'Diamond Sutra' (868 A.D)

(c) It contains Six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations (pictures)

Print In Japan

Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money.

In medieval Japan, poets and prose writers were regularly published, and books were cheap and abundant.

Print In Japan

- Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices.

- In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles at Edo (later to be known as Tokyo)

- Illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings.

Japan

- Libraries and bookstores
  - Had variety of printed books
- There were books on
  - Women
  - Musical instruments
  - Calculations
  - Tea-Ceremony
  - Flower Arrangements

Q. Which of the following was also known as Edo? (PYQ)

(a) Beijing

(b) Kyoto

(c) Shanghai

✓ (d) Tokyo

Box 1

Kitagawa Utamaro, born in Edo in 1753, was widely known for his contributions to an art form called *ukiyo* ('pictures of the floating world') or depiction of ordinary human experiences, especially urban ones. These prints travelled to contemporary US and Europe and influenced artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh. Publishers like Tsutaya Juzaburo identified subjects and commissioned artists who drew the theme in outline. Then a skilled woodblock carver pasted the drawing on a woodblock and carved a printing block to reproduce the painter's lines. In the process, the original drawing would be destroyed and only prints would survive.

Fig. 3 – An ukiyo print by Kitagawa Utamaro.

Q. _____ developed an art form called Ukiyo.

(a) Kitagawa Matmaro

(b) Kitagawa Utamaro

(c) Kitagawa Juzaburo

(d) Kitagawa Ukiyo

Ukiyo → Picture Based

Fig. 4a – A morning scene, ukiyo print by Shunman Kubo, late eighteenth century.
A man looks out of the window at the snowfall while women prepare tea and perform other domestic duties.

→ Identify the art form. (1)

Dosto Mai Hoon Gutenberg ka Pampa jisne printing press banayi thi … Hui Hui Hui …..

Belonging to the mid-13th century, printing woodblocks of the *Tripitaka Koreana* are a Korean collection of Buddhist scriptures. They were engraved on about 80,000 woodblocks. They were inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2007.

Source: http://www.cha.go.kr

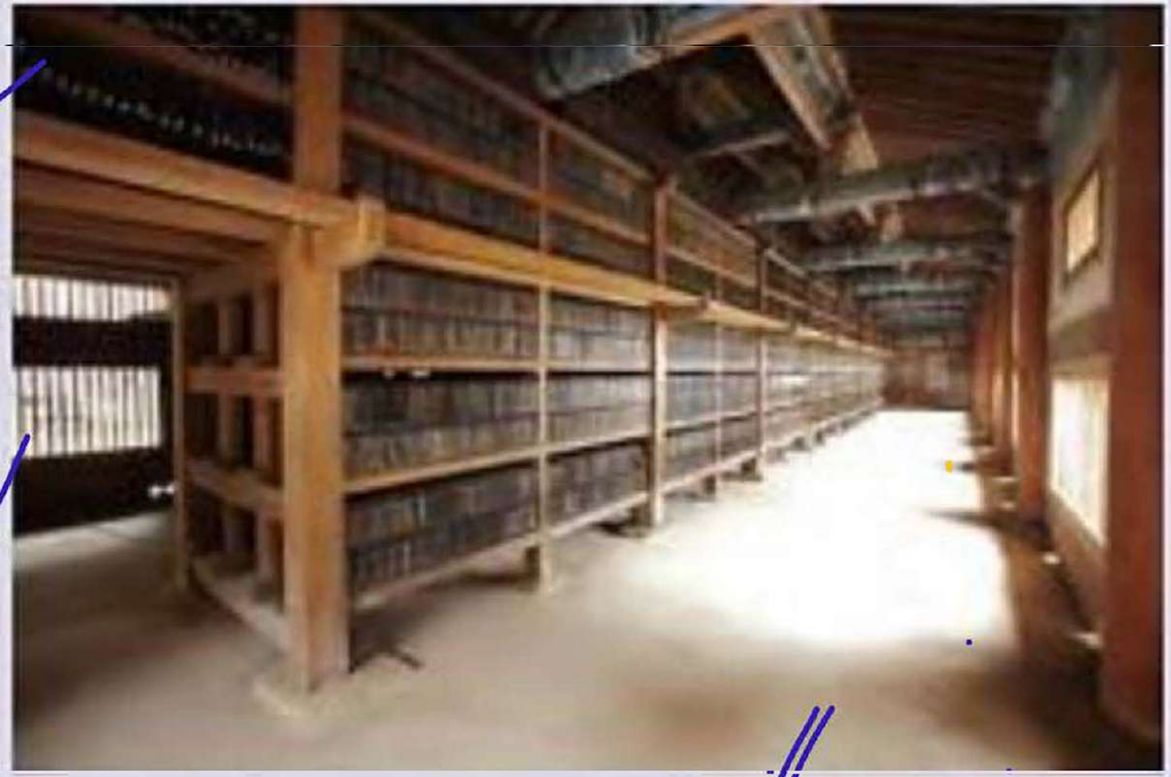


Fig. 2b – Tripitaka Koreana

Print Comes To Europe

(a) For centuries
↓
Silk and spices moved from China and India to Europe through Silk routes

(b) 11th century
↓
Chinese paper also reached Europe through these routes

(c) People started producing manuscripts carefully written by Scribes

(d) 1295
↓
Marco Polo
↓
Explorer from Italy.

[* Scribes → A person who is skilled in copying texts]

Luxury editions were still handwritten on vellum

↓ For → (Aristocrats, Rich monastic libraries)

(d)

Print Comes To Europe

(a) ← Marco Polo after great years of exploration

↓ Introduced print technology in Europe → after returning from China

↓ (b) Now the Italians started using woodblock printing to produce books.

→ (c) Soon the technology spread in other parts of Europe.

Vellum

A parchment made from animal skin

Merchants and Students

↓

Bought cheap (सस्ता) Copies of printed books

Rich

↓

Reaction

→ Called printed books or manuscripts as cheap vulgarities.

Imp → ***Fig. 4b – Jikji***

The *Jikji* of Korea is among the world's oldest existing books printed with movable metal type. It contains the essential features of Zen Buddhism. About 150 monks of India, China and Korea are mentioned in the book. It was printed in late 14th century. While the first volume of the book is unavailable, the second one is available in the National Library of France. This work marked an important technical change in the print culture. That is why it was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001.

Q The given picture of Jikiji contains information with respect to ____

(a) Jainism

(b) Zen Buddhism

(c) Calvinism

(d) None

Scribes were now hired not only by rich or patrons but also by the booksellers. Sometimes more than 50 scribes worked for 1 bookseller.

(d)

Print Comes To Europe

(a) As the demand increased
↓
Booksellers started exporting books to different countries

(b) Book fairs were organised

(c) Production of manuscripts was organised in new ways to meet the demand.

PYQ

PYQ

"The circulation of handwritten manuscripts remained limited." Discuss (3)

Circulation of manuscripts was therefore limited.

(d)

Print Comes To Europe

(a) → Handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the increasing demand for books

(b) Copying was expensive, laborious and time consuming

→ Manuscripts were:
* Fragile (weak)
* Difficult to handle
* Could not carry around or read easily

[* Limitations of manuscript]

Ques. Manuscripts could not be circulated in big amounts as _____

(a) They were fragile and awkward to handle

(b) They were cheap

(c) They contained irreligious literature

(d) Both b & c

Belonging to the mid-13th century, printing woodblocks of the *Tripitaka Koreana* are a Korean collection of Buddhist scriptures. They were engraved on about 80,000 woodblocks. They were inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2007.

Source: http://www.cha.go.kr

Fig. 2b – Tripitaka Koreana

Question

By the early fifteenth century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe to print

A. Textiles and Playing Cards

B. Religious Pictures with simple texts

C. Large Volumes of Books

D. Both a and b

Need For Printing Press

* Growing demand for books
* To reduce the price of books
* A quick technology was needed

→ 1430s

↓

Johann Gutenberg

↓

Developed 1st printing press

Stratsbourg, Germany

Gutenberg and The Printing Press

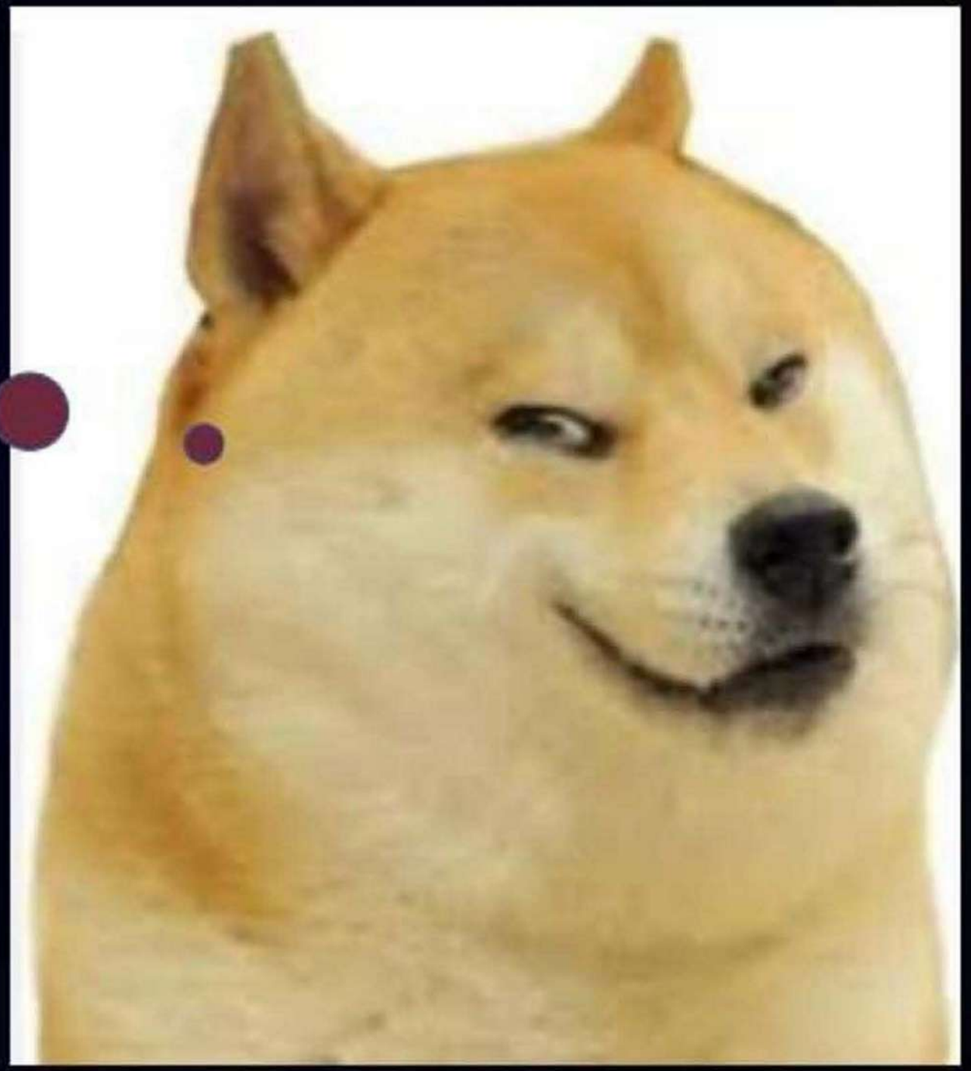
Fig. 5 – A Portrait of Johann Gutenberg, 1584.

- Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate.
- From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses.
- He learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith
- He also learned the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets.

→ Moulds

Trinkets

शैतानी
आइडिया !



→ Olive Press

↓

became model for printing press

Gutenberg and The Printing Press

Fig. 5 – A Portrait of Johann Gutenberg, 1584.

- Gutenberg adopted the existing technology to design his printing press
- Olive Press-provided the model for printing press
- Moulds were used for casting the metal types- for letters of alphabet

Question

_____provided the model for printing press

A. Wooden Press

B. Olive Press

C. Mechanical Press

D. Technical Press

Q. Gutenberg developed the printing press in ____

(a) Stratsbourg, Russia

(b) Stratsbourg, Germany

(c) China

(d) Edo, Japan

Gutenberg and Printing Press

(a) By 1448 → he perfected the System

(b) First book he printed → The Bible

(c) About 180 copies were produced and it took 3 yrs.

Fig. 7 – Pages of Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed book in Europe.

Gutenberg printed about 180 copies, of which no more than 50 have survived.

Look at these pages of Gutenberg's Bible carefully. They were not just products of new technology. The text was printed in the new Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. Even when two copies look similar, a careful comparison will reveal differences. Elites everywhere preferred this lack of uniformity: what they possessed then could be claimed as unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same.

In the text you will notice the use of colour within the letters in various places. This had two functions: it added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. But the colour on every page of the text was added by hand. Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.

Question

Statement I : Gutenberg's bible was a product of technology and hand labour

Statement II: The text of the bible was handwritten and the design at the borders was printed

A. Both statements are correct

B. Both statements are incorrect

C. Statement I is correct, II is incorrect

D. Statement II is correct, I is incorrect

Did Printed Material displace the existing art?

(a) The printed material did not completely displace the art of producing books by hand.

(b) In fact the printed material closely looked like handwritten ornamental styles in manuscripts.

(c) Borders were still illuminated (decorated) by hands.

(d) In the books printed for rich → space was left for decoration → They can chose style and the school of painting

(a) Between 1450 - 1550 → Printing presses were set up in most parts of Europe

(b) Printers from Germany travelled to other parts of Europe / different Countries → looking for work and helping to start new presses

(c) As printing presses increased → book production boomed

(d) 2nd half of 15th century → 20 million books in the market → 16th century → it reached 200 million

Q By 16th century ——— copies of books were available in the market

(a) 100 million

(b) 45 million

(c) 20 million

✓ (d) 200 million

Shift from hand printing to mechanical printing → led to print revolution

This shift from hand printing to mechanical printing brought the Print Revolution

New words

Compositor – The person who composes the text for printing

Galley – Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed

Print Revolution

(a) It led to technological change

(b) It changed the relationship of people with knowledge and their relations with the authorities

(c) It opened up a new way of thinking

Q. Which of the following could be possible impacts of Print Revolution?

(a) People broadened their visim

(b) Relationship of people with knowledge and authorities changed

(c) People started accepting dogmas

(d) Both a & b

A New Reading Public

Printing reduced the cost of book

(कम)

Time and Labour to produce books reduced

Multiple copies can now be produced

→ Result

↓

Books were now available in large amount

PYQ.

"With the coming of print, a hearing public turned into a reading public." Analyse the statement. (3)

Before Print → Reading was done only by the rich

* Common people lived in a world of oral culture

* They heard religious texts, ballads, folk tales

* People used to listen to them collectively

(a) Before Print

↓

Books were not only expensive but also could not be reproduced in large numbers

(b) After Print

↓

Books could now reach large no. of people

(c) So now, which was earlier a hearing public turned into a reading public

They had to keep in mind that those who could not read should enjoy listening to books

(d)

अनुवाद

Transition from hearing public to reading was not simple.

(a)

A new Reading Public - After Print

(c) Publishers had to keep in mind that their books reach a wider audience

(b)

Reasons

* Books can be read only by literate
* Literacy rates in most European countries were low till 20th century

(e) So they started publishing popular ballads, folk tales + they put illustrations (images)

(f) They were read out at public gatherings like in Taverns

(places where people gather to have alcohol, food, drinks and exchange news)

(g) Oral culture was now printed and printed books were now transmitted orally

Indulgence ← Church

Church → Tithe

Church → Tax → Peter's Pence

Pope → Cardinals → Archbishops → Bishops → Parish Priest → Priest

Pope → highest authority

Religious Debates and The Fear of Print

(a) Print created the possibility of circulation of ideas

(b) It introduced a new world of debate and discussion

(c) Even those who disagreed with the authorities could now print and circulate their ideas

Religious Debates

(a) Through printed material → they requested people to reconsider their thoughts

(b) They could also lead them to action. (Eg. Protest)

Imp PYQ

"Not all welcomed the world of print." Justify the statement with reference to print culture" (2/3)

Religious Debates

(a) Many people did not welcome the printed books

(b) They felt it could have negative impact on people's mind.

(c) They feared that if there was no control on what was printed

Then rebellious (विद्रोही) and irreligious thoughts may spread.

They feared that valuable literature may be destroyed

(a)

Religious Debates

(b) This was the concern of

- Monarchy
- Religious Authorities
- Some artists and writers

(c) So, they started criticising the new literature

Martin Luther and Print

Luther's translation of new testament sold 5000 copies within few weeks and second edition came within 3 months

(d)

Martin Luther

(a) 1517 → Martin Luther, a religious reformer wrote 95 theses criticising the rituals of Roman Catholic Church

(b) A copy of this was pasted on the door of a church in Wittenberg. He asked the church to debate on this

(c) Luther's writings were reproduced in large numbers.

↓

This also led to the beginning of Protestant Reformation movement

Important Question

Ques : Briefly discuss the Protestant Reformation Movement. (1 mark) / 2 mark

Ans :

1. A sixteenth-century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome.

2. Martin Luther was one of the main Protestant reformers.

3. Several traditions of anti-Catholic Christianity developed out of the movement

Ques. Martin Luther in ____ wrote 95 theses criticising practises of Roman Catholic Church.

(a) 1517

(b) 1520

(c) 1530

(d) 1545

* Few scholars believed → Print created an intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the ideas that led to Reformation

"Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one"

→ Martin Luther.

Important Word

New words

Inquisition – A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics

Heretical – Beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church. In medieval times, heresy was seen as a threat to the right of the Church to decide on what should be believed and what should not. 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

Print and Dissent

(a) Print and popular religious literature had different impact even on little educated working people

(b) 16th century
↓
Menocchio
↓
A miller in Italy started reading books available in his locality

(c) He reinterpreted the message of Bible in his own way. and formulated of God and Creation in a way that made Roman Catholic Church angry

1558 → Index (list) of prohibited books was published.

(c)

Print and Dissent

(a) → When the church started Inquisition to suppress the heretical ideas → Menocchio was warned, publicly insulted and lastly killed

(b) → Roman Catholic Church was troubled by the questions raised by people over religion

↓

started controlling publishers and booksellers

Important Source

Source A

Fear of the book

Erasmus, a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer, who criticised the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Luther, expressed a deep anxiety about printing. He wrote in *Adages* (1508):

'To what corner of the world do they not fly, these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things **satiety** is most harmful ... [printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and **seditious** books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.'

Q. _____ was a Catholic Reformer and Latin Scholar

(a) Martin Luther

(b) Erasmus

(c) Menocchio

(d) All of the above

The Reading Mania

(a) In 17th & 18th century

↓

Literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe

(b) Churches of different denominations (Sub-groups in a religion)

↓

Set up schools in diff. parts of Europe (villages)

(c) So peasants and artisans became literate

(d) 18th century

Literacy rates went up to 60-80% in some parts → Europe

Reading Mania

(a) As the literacy rates increased → more schools were opened

(b) This created a reading mania (craze) → दीवानगी

(c) So people demanded more books → publishers produced more books

Statement I : Increasing literacy rates created a reading buzz

Statement II : Literacy rates were an outcome of increased no. of schools set up by Buddhist missionaries.

(a) Both correct

(b) St. I correct ; II incorrect

(c) St. I incorrect, II correct

(d) Both incorrect

Reading Mania

(a) New forms of literature appeared for the new audiences

(b) Booksellers hired pedlars who went to villages and sold small books

(c) Types of Books

- → Almanacs or Ritual Calendars
- → Ballads, Folktales
- → Books for entertainment
- → England → Chap books were sold by Chapmen → this could be afforded by the poor

Reading Mania

(a) In France → There were 'Biliotheque Bleue'

↓

Low priced books printed on cheap quality paper and covered by cheap blue cover.

(b) There were romances printed on 4-6 pages.

(c) There were historical books

Reading Mania

(a) Early 18th century

↓

Periodical presses developed that published

- Current Affairs
- Entertainment

(b) Newspapers and Journals covered information about:

* War
* Trade
* Development in Other places.

The Reading Mania

- Ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people.
- Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
- When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers.
- The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read.

Source B

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books:

'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!'

Quoted by Robert Darnton, *The Forbidden Best-Sellers of Pre-Revolutionary France*, 1995.

Q. Who was Mercier?

(a) Spanish novelist

(b) French Novelist

(c) King of France

(d) None

Tremble Therefore Tyrants !

- Books were considered as a means of spreading progress and enlightenment by the mid-eighteenth century.

- According to Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France said that 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.'

monarchy

- Convinced of the power of print in bringing enlightenment and destroying the basis of despotism, Mercier proclaimed: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!'

डरो

V. Imp PYQ

Ques

" Print created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred. " (5)

Print Culture and The French Revolution

First: print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything 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 writings 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.

→ First: Print popularised the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers

(a) Their writings criticised and discussed tradition, Superstition and despotism

(b) They argued for the rule of reason rather than tradition and demanded to judge things on reason and rationality

(c) They attacked authority of the Church and despotic power of state (govt)

(d) Writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and people were influenced
They were now questioning, critical, rational

Print Culture and The French Revolution

Second: print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

→ Second: Print created a culture of dialogue and debate

(a) Now people started discussing earlier norms and institutions

(b) They were now aware of the power of reason and started questioning existing ideas and beliefs

(c) Within this culture → New ideas of social revolution developed

Print Culture and The French Revolution

Third: by the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that the monarchy remained absorbed only in sensual pleasures while the common people suffered immense hardships. This literature circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

Third: By 1780s literature mocking (मज़ाक उड़ाना) the royalty and questioning their morality was published

(a) It raised questions on existing Social order

(b) Cartoons and caricatures showed that monarchy is enjoying pleasure and common people are suffering

(c) This created hostility (दुश्मनी) against monarchy

People were impacted by these ideas

They also read the likrature published by the church and govt.

They accepted few ideas and rejected the others

Print opened up the possibility of thinking differently

Ques Which of the following impacts of print contributed to French Revolution?

(a) Print created the culture of debate and discussion

(b) Printed material mocked royalty that created hostility

(c) Both a & b

(d) None

Children , Women and Workers

As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry. A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812. Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version. Rural folk tales thus acquired a new form. In this way, print recorded old tales but also changed them.

19th Century

(a) Primary education became compulsory
↓
children became important readers
↓
Publishing of textbooks increased

(b) Children's press was started in France in 1857
↓
This published new works, old fairy tales and folk tales

Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years in collecting and compiling folktales gathered from peasants

They edited these stories and released a collection of these stories in 1812

Anything that was considered unsuitable or vulgar for the children were edited before publishing

Rural folk tales were presented in a new form

Children , Women and Workers

Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines (see Fig. 12) were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best-known novelists were women: Jane Austen, the Brontë sisters, George Eliot. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

Famous women novelist

- Jane Austen
- Bronte sisters
- George Eliot

Women

(a) Become important readers and writers

(b) Penny magazines were published for women

Manuals for published for teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping

(c) When novels were introduced in 19th century

Women became important readers

Children , Women and Workers

Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century onwards. In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century, workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts (→ books) and autobiographies in large numbers.

Lending Libraries

(a) They were in existence since 17th century

(b) 19th century → Lending libraries in England became important places for educating white-collar workers, [those who work in offices], artisans, lower middle class

(c) Sometimes self-educated working class people wrote for themselves

(d) Mid-19th century → Working hours were reduced

(e) These people now utilised the time for self improvement

Further Innovations

- Press came to be made out of metal by the late eighteenth century.
- Printing technology saw a series of further innovations by the 19th century.
- During that century, power-driven cylindrical press was perfected by Richard M Hoe , which was particularly used for printing newspapers.

Further Innovations

- The offset was developed which was capable of printing six colours at a time.

  Coloured

- By the 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations followed by other series of development.

Further Innovations

1.Methods of feeding paper improved

2.The quality of plates became better

3.Automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced

Further Innovations

- Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product.
- Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels.
- In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series.

Ques

Penny Magazines in England were meant for _____

(a) Men

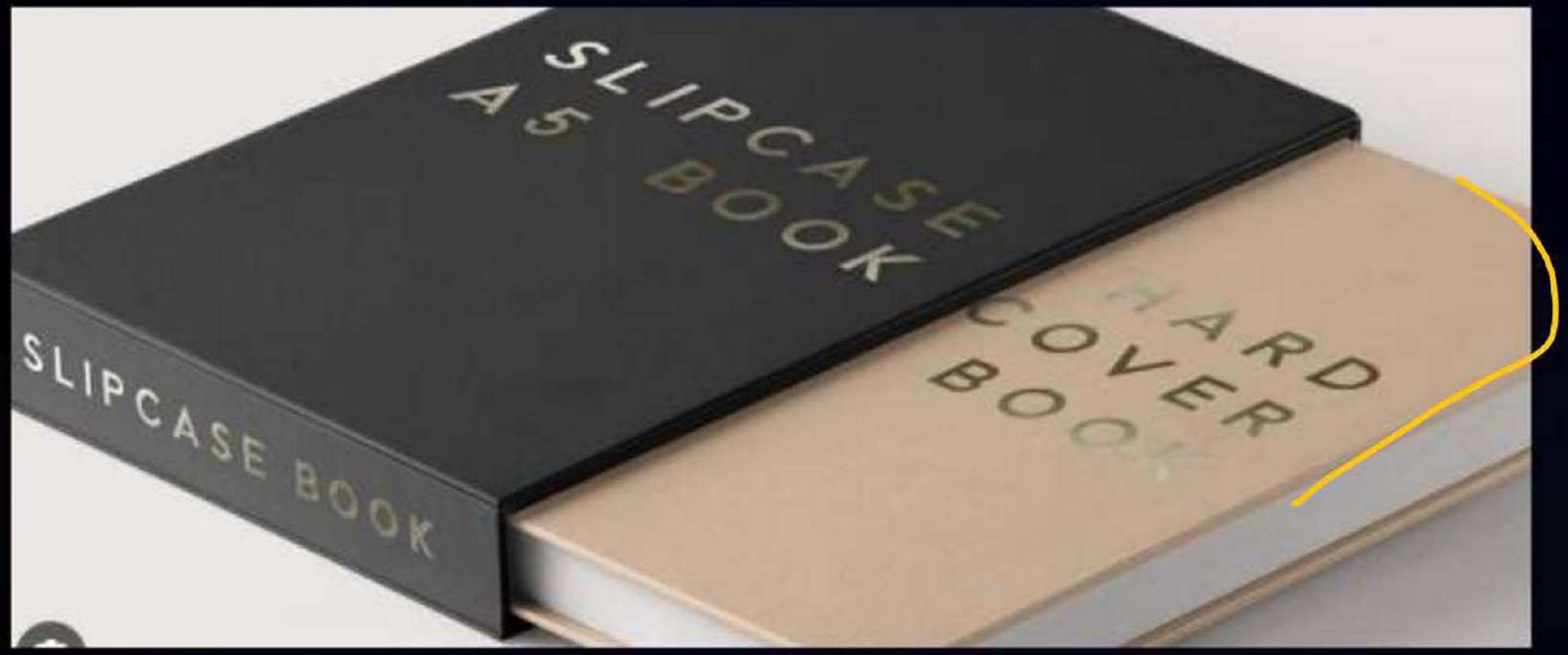
(b) Women

(c) Children

(d) All

Further Innovations

- The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.



India and The World Of Print

- India is a country rich in old tradition of handwritten manuscripts – in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages.
- These handwritten manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.
- The production of the manuscript continued even after the introduction of print. It is considered highly expensive and fragile.
- In Bengal, students were only taught to write due to which many became literate without ever actually reading any kinds of texts.

Fig. 14 – Pages from the Gita Govinda *of Jayadeva, eighteenth century. This is a palm-leaf handwritten manuscript in accordion format.*

1 mark

↓

Author of Gita Govinda

1 mark

* Portuguese missionaries introduced printing press in India

Print Comes To India

Books	Published By
1674-**50 books**	Printed in Konkani and Kannara languages
First Tamil Book (1579)-Cochin	Catholic Priests
First Malayalam Book-(1713)	Catholic Priests
32 Tamil Texts (1710)	Dutch Protestant Missionaries
English Press	Grew Late

Print Comes To India

- From 1780, A weekly magazine named the Bengal Gazette was edited by James Augustus Hickey.
- Advertisements were published by Hickey and he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India.
- By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print.

He was punished by Lord Warren Hastings

* Gangadhar Bhattacharya → He was close to Ram Mohan Roy

↓

brought out weekly Bengal Gazette

Religious Reforms and Public Debates

- Religious issues became intense from the early nineteenth century.
- People started criticizing existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers.
- Printed tracts and newspapers spread new ideas and shaped the nature of the debate.

Religious Reforms and Public Debates

- New ideas emerged and intense controversies erupted between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.

Sati / Suicide

- In 1821, Rammohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi.
- In 1822, two Persian newspapers published Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar.

Same year
Gujarati newspaper
Bombay Samachar

To oppose this
Hindu Mahasabha published
Samachar Chandrika

North India

↓

Ulemas (scholars of Islam) were anxious about the collapse of Muslim Dynasties

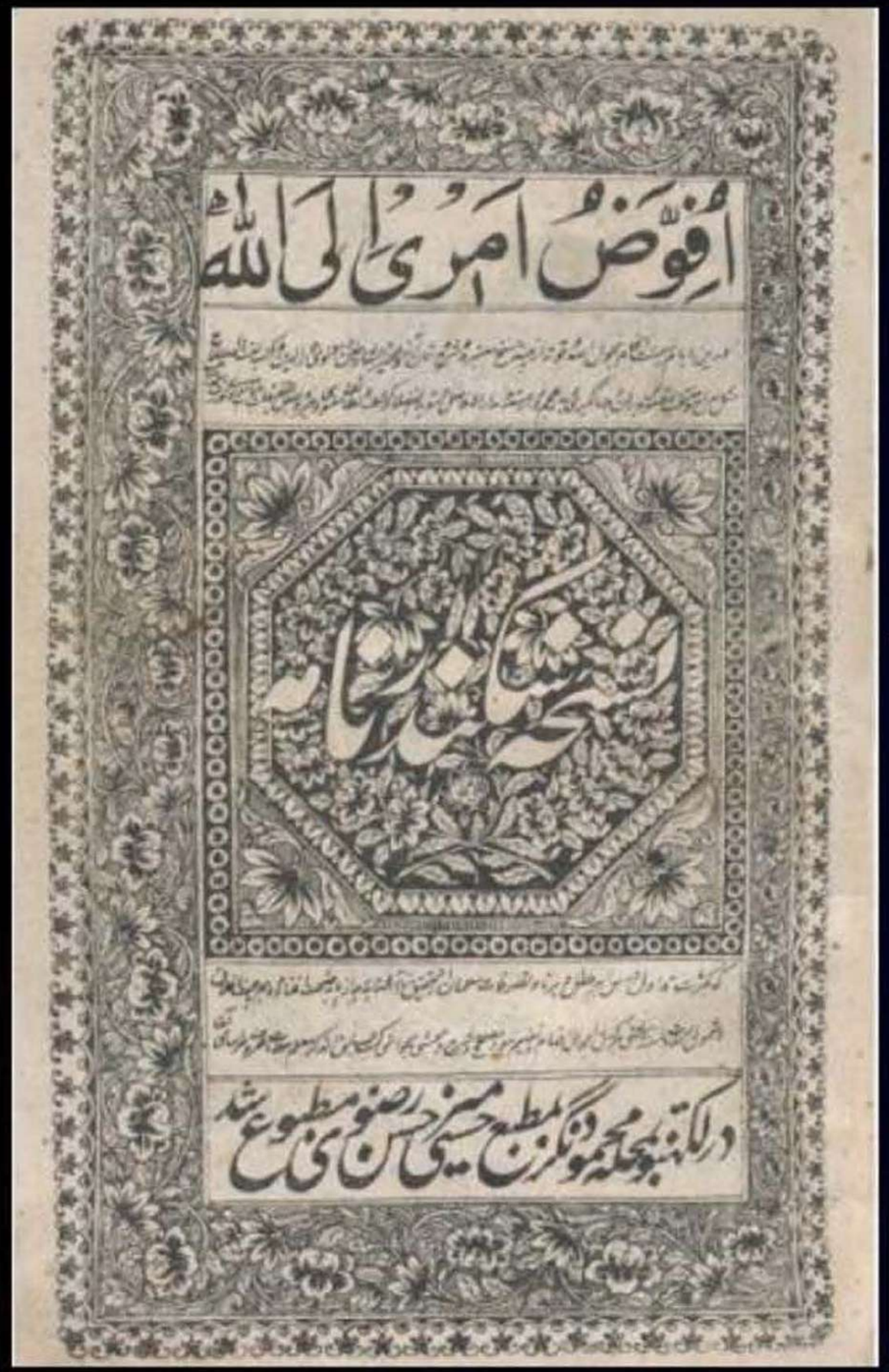
They feared that Colonial govt. may convert them and change Muslim personal laws

To counter this

↓

They used cheap lithographic presses to publish Persian and Urdu translations of holy Scriptures

They published religious newspapers



→ Lithographic Press

Religious Reforms and Public Debates

(a) Bombay Samachar
↓
A Gujarati newspaper was published

(b) 1867 → Seminary opened in Deoband
↓
They issued thousands of Fatwas instructing Muslims how to conduct in Everyday lives and meanings of Islamic doctrines

Religious Reforms and Public Debates

- Religious texts reached a very wide circle of people, encouraging discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions.
- Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.

First printed edition of Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas was released in Calcutta in 1810

Mid-19th century
↓
Indian markets were full of cheap lithographic presses.

1880s
↓
* Naval Kishore Press in Lucknow and Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay started publishing religious texts in local languages

Source D

Why Newspapers?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to *publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language* with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January 1849

'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 those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

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.'

Native Opinion, 3 April 1870.

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Boards

WHY NEWSPAPERS ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

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Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

(I) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji ? 1

(II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition ? 1

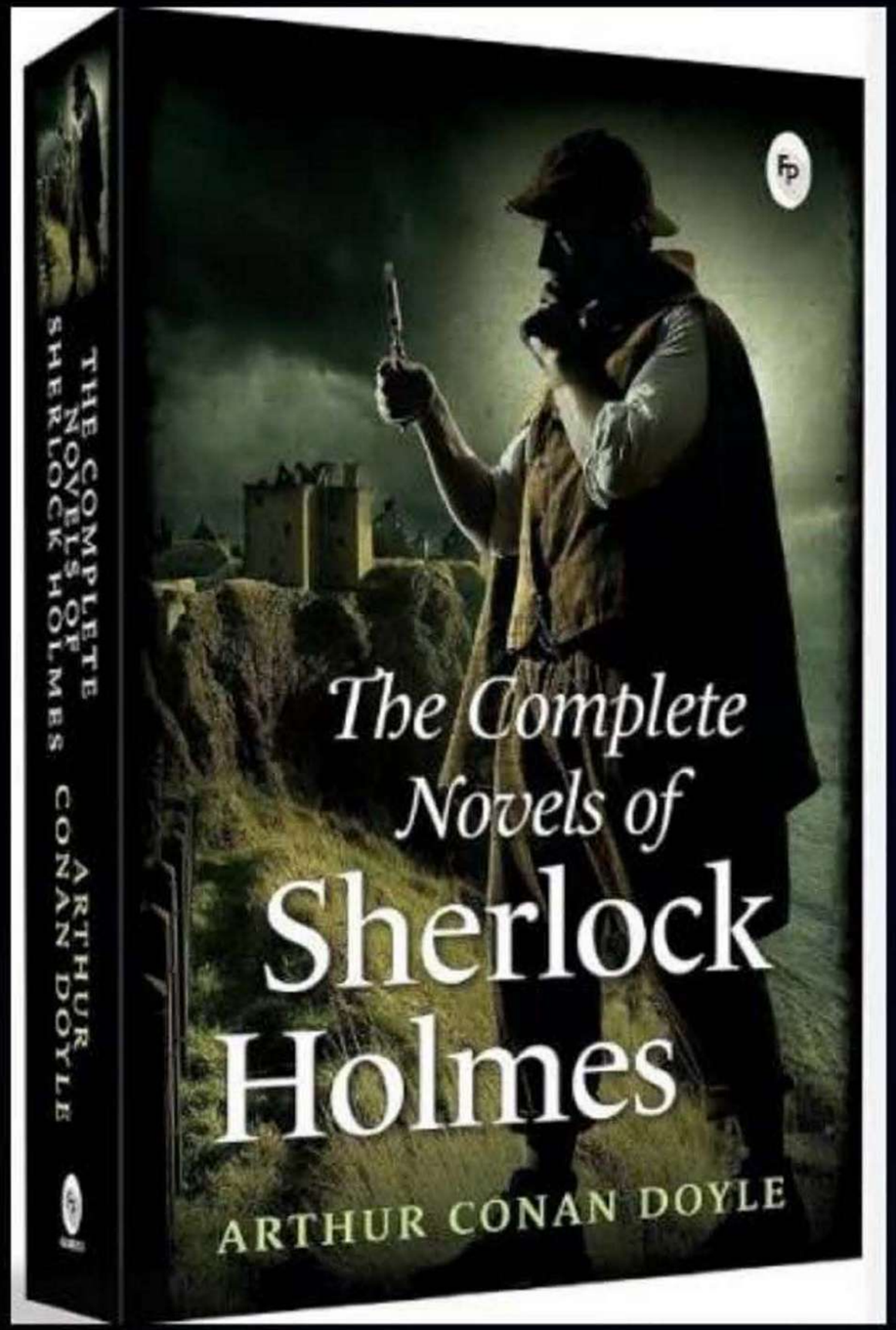
(III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century. 2

New Forms Of Publication

(a)New kinds of writing were introduced as more and more people got interested in reading. They wanted to see their lives , emotions, experiences shown in what they read

(b)In Europe, the novel, a literary form, was developed to cater to the needs of people .This took Indian forms and styles.

(c)New literary forms entered the world of reading such as lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters.


THE COMPLETE NOVELS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
The Complete Novels of
Sherlock Holmes
ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

→ Novels

Important Question

"By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape." Discuss by giving suitable examples

(5) V.Imp (PYQ)

Answer :

1. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.

2. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops.

3. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

4. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

5. By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.

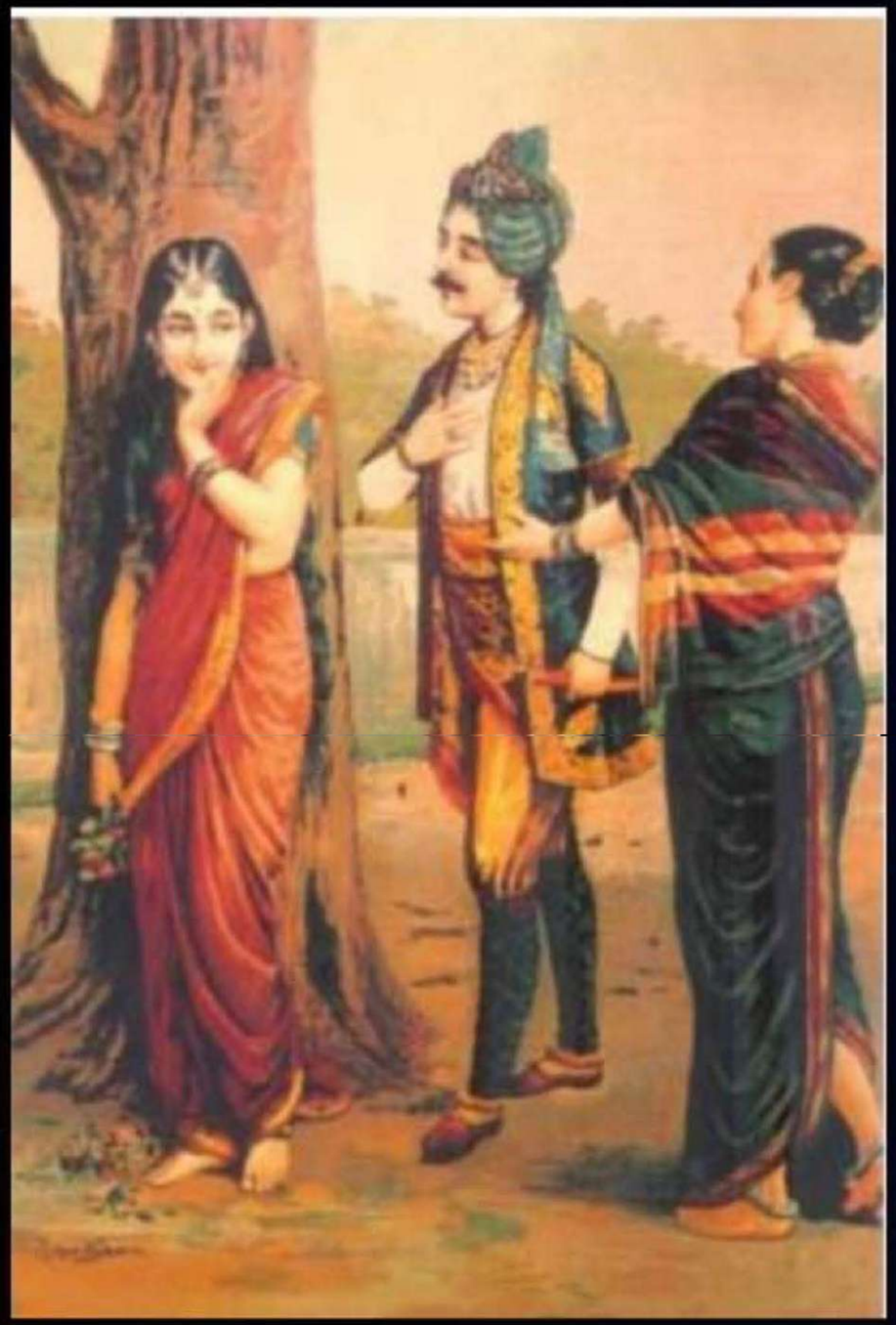


Fig. 17 – Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing Princess Madalsa from the captivity of demons, print by Ravi Varma.
Raja Ravi Varma produced innumerable mythological paintings that were printed at the Ravi Varma Press.

Caricature

→ Who is this?

(a) Elon Musk

(b) Charlie Chaplin

(c) Mr. Bean

(d) None

Women and Print

- Women's reading increased enormously in middle-class homes. Schools were set up in cities for women.

Women and Print

- Journals also started carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated.
- They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

Women and Print

- But, Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.
- Social reforms and novels created a great interest in women's lives and emotions.
- In the early twentieth century, journals, written and edited by women, became extremely popular.

Some Examples

- Women in North India in Conservative Muslim family learnt to read and write in Urdu secretly. The parents wanted her to learn Arabic Quran which she did not understand
- Early 19th century → Rashsundari Debi learnt to read and write secretly in Kitchen → * Wrote her autobiography → Amar Jiban → published in 1876
- 1860s → Bengali women like Kailashbasini Devi wrote about experiences of women
- 1880s → Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai (Maharashtra) → wrote about miserable lives of upper caste widow Hindu women

A woman in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women who were so greatly confined by social regulations: ‘For various reasons, my world is small … More than half my life’s happiness has come from books …’

* Hindi publication

↓

began seriously in 1870s.

↓

Most part of this publication was on educating women on different issues

They discussed issues like

- Widowhood
- Widow remarriage
- Women education
- National Movement

Some books taught lessons on fashion and household

Apart from these there were short stories and novels

Punjab

(a) → Similar folk literature was published from early 20th century

(b) → Ram Chaddha published → Istri Dharam Vichar

This taught women to become obedient wives

(c) → The Khalsa tract Society published cheap books with a similar message

Women and Print

(a)In Bengal, an entire area in central Calcutta – the Battala – was devoted to the printing of popular books.

(c)By 19th century most of these books were illustrated with woodcuts and coloured lithographs

(b)Religious books and scriptures , literature that was obscene (vulgar-अश्लील) and scandalous (अपमानपूर्ण) can be bought here

(d)Pedlars took these publications(books) to homes. Women can read them in their leisure(free) time

Source E

In 1926, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, a noted educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women in the name of religion as she addressed the Bengal Women's Education Conference:

'The opponents of female education say that women will become unruly ... Fie! They call themselves Muslims and yet go against the basic tenet of Islam which gives Women an equal right to education. If men are not led astray once educated, why should women?'

Source

Fig. 19 – Ghor Kali (The End of the World), coloured woodcut, late nineteenth century.
The artist's vision of the destruction of proper family relations. Here the husband is totally dominated by his wife who is perched on his shoulder. He is cruel towards his mother, dragging her like an animal, by the noose.

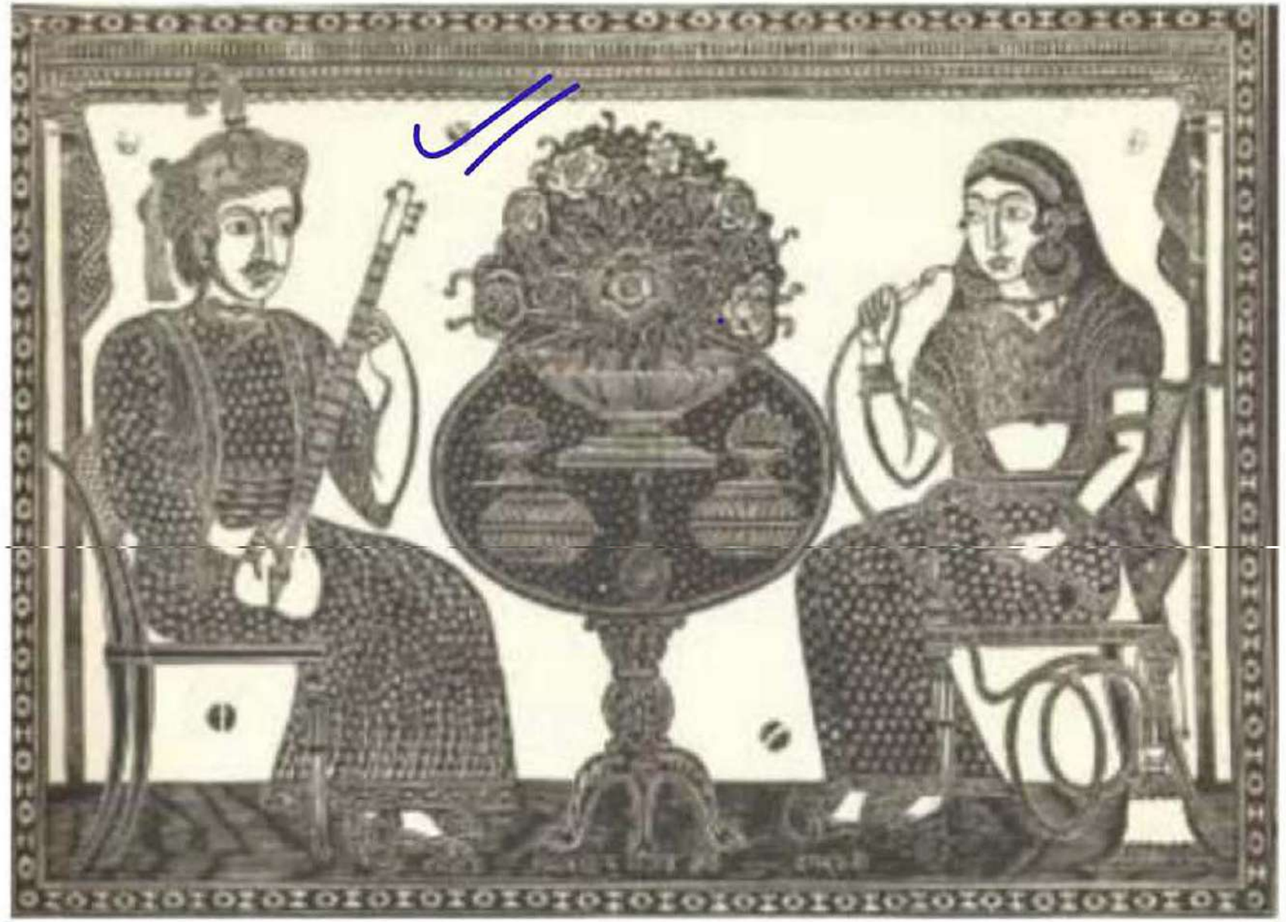


Fig. 20 – An Indian couple, black and white woodcut.
The image shows the artist's fear that the cultural impact of the West has turned the family upside down. Notice that the man is playing the veena while the woman is smoking a hookah. The move towards women's education in the late nineteenth century created anxiety about the breakdown of traditional family roles.

Ideal Society

Fig. 21 – A European couple sitting on chairs, nineteenth-century woodcut.
The picture suggests traditional family roles. The Sahib holds a liquor bottle in his hand while the Memsahib plays the violin.

Print and Poor People

(a)Very cheap small books were sold in markets and crossroads(चौराहा) in Madras towns in 19th century

(b)Poor people travelling to markets could buy them

(c)By early 20th century-Public libraries were set in towns , cities and rich villages

(d) For rich people, setting up these libraries was a way of earning respect

DOGESH PUBLIC LIBRARY –BOLKE SARE HUI HUI.. PADHAI KRO CHUI –MUI

Print and Poor People

Late 19th century
↓
Books were published highlighting the caste discrimination

Jyotiba Phule
↓
Leader of 'low-caste' movements wrote about injustices of caste system in his book
↓
Gulamgiri (1871)

20th century

B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker → known as Periyar wrote about caste

Local protest movements also published journals criticising ancient scriptures and promoting a new future

1930s → Bangalore Cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves → following example of Bombay workers

(d)

Workers and Print

(a) → Worker worked a lot but did not have education to tell about their experiences

(b) → But Kashibaba → Cotton mill worker in Kanpur → published 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawaal' (1938) to show the relation between caste and class exploitation

(c) → Another millworker wrote under the name Sudarshan Chakra between 1935-55 → Compiled by the name → 'Sacchi Kavitayein'

These libraries were sponsored by social reformers who wanted the workers to stay away from

- Excessive drinking
- To bring literacy
- To spread the message of nationalism

Print and Censorship

- Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship.
- Its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who criticised misrule of Company and hated the actions of particular Company officers.
- The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India.

Print and Censorship

- By 1820s The Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom .The Company started promoting newspapers that celebrated British rule.
- In 1835, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.
- Thomas Macaulay formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedom. The freedom of press changed after the revolt of 1857.

Vernacular Press Act -1878

(3) marks

Local lang.

- As the vernacular nationalist newspapers criticised British rule
- The British introduced the Vernacular Press Act in 1878 based on Irish Press Laws
- It provided the govt. the extensive rights to censor editorials and reports in vernacular press
- The British govt. now maintainted a record of what was published. If a newspaper is found seditious, it was first warned and then the press and machinery was confiscated

Ques. Chok aur Bade Ka Sawal is a publication of _____

(a) Ramaswamy

(b) Jyotiba Phule

(c) Kashibaba

(d) Gulamgiri

* Nationalist newspapers kept growing

↓

1907 → Punjab revolutionaries deported → written by B.G. Tilak

↓

in Kesari

B.G. Tilak

↓

arrested

1908

Most Imp Ques.

Q.1 Give reason for the following:

a.Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.

b.Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

c.The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century

d.Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for the liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

Solution:

(a)Marco Polo, the Italian explorer, visited China and learnt the technology of woodblock printing. When he returned to Italy in 1295, he brought this knowledge back with him. Gradually this knowledge spread from Italy to other parts of Europe.

(b) In 1517, Martin Luther, the religious reformer, wrote ninety-five theses that criticised the corrupt practices of the Catholic Church and pasted these on the church door in Wittenberg. Very soon, thousands of copies of Luther's theses were printed, spreading his ideas among people. Martin Luther was deeply moved to realize the power of printing, which brought about the reformation movement and the eventual birth of Protestantism.

(c) Print and popular literature encouraged many distinctive interpretations of religious faiths and ideas. In the 16th century, Manocchio, a roller in Italy, began to read books available readily in his locality. He gave a new interpretation of the Bible and formulated a view of God and creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. As a result, Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed when the Roman Catholic Church began its inquisition.

(d) Mahatma Gandhi said these words in 1922 during the Non-cooperation Movement (1920-22). According to him, without the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press and freedom of association, no nation can even survive. If the country was to get free from foreign domination, then these liberties were quite important.

Q.1 Why did some people in the eighteenth century Europe think that culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
Solution:

1.With the spreading of new ideas after the coming of print culture, the ideas of scientists and philosophers became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published.
2.Books as a medium of progress by the eighteenth century: Books became a medium of spreading progress and enlightenment, which could change society and the world. It was also believed that the books could liberate society from despotism and tyranny.
3.Writings of scholars: The writings of thinkers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine and Voltaire were also widely printed and could gain popularity. Thus, their ideas about science, rationality and reasoning found their way into popular literature.
4.Scientific discoveries: Maps and more accurate scientific diagrams were widely printed when scientists like Issac Newton began to publish their discoveries. They could influence a much wider circle of scientifically-minded readers.

Q.2 Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.

Solution: Some people, especially from the upper class, feared the effect of easily available printed books due to the spread of literacy among the common people. They feared that they might lose their position or authorities. Some people thought that it might lead to the spread of rebellions and irreligious thoughts.

Example:

(i) In Europe, the Roman Catholic Church tried to curb printed books through the Index of Prohibited Books.

(ii) In India, the Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on Indian press and various local newspapers.

Q.3 What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth-century India?

Solution:

a) Public libraries were set up in the early twentieth century, expanding access to books. These libraries were located mostly in cities and towns and, at times, in prosperous villages. For rich local patrons, setting up a library was a way of acquiring prestige.

b) From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination were written about in many printed tracts and essays.

c) Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871).

d) In the twentieth century, B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras (better known as Periyar) wrote powerfully on caste, and their writings were read by people all over India. Local protest movements and sects also created a lot of popular journals and tracts, criticising ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future.

e) At the very least, it made pooer people aware of their rights and their place in society and Print media showed the way in which they can improve their lot in life.

Q.4 Explain how the print culture assisted in the growth of nationalism in India.

Solution: Print culture assisted in the growth of nationalism in India in the following ways:

1.By the end of the 19th century, a large number of newspapers in Indian vernacular languages were published, making it easier to circumvent the language barriers among the various ethnic groups of Indians.

2.These newspapers published articles written by national leaders. Their ideas were communicated to the masses through these newspapers.

3.The people of different communities and places were thus connected by print media. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating a pan-Indian identity.

4.The nationalist newspapers exposed the colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. As these were written in spoken languages of various regions, the common man could easily understand the content.

5.For example, when Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balagangadhar Tilak wrote articles sympathising with them. He was arrested, which provoked protest among the masses.

Thus, it is clear that print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Thank You

Keep Fighting Warriors...