

## Chapter 5

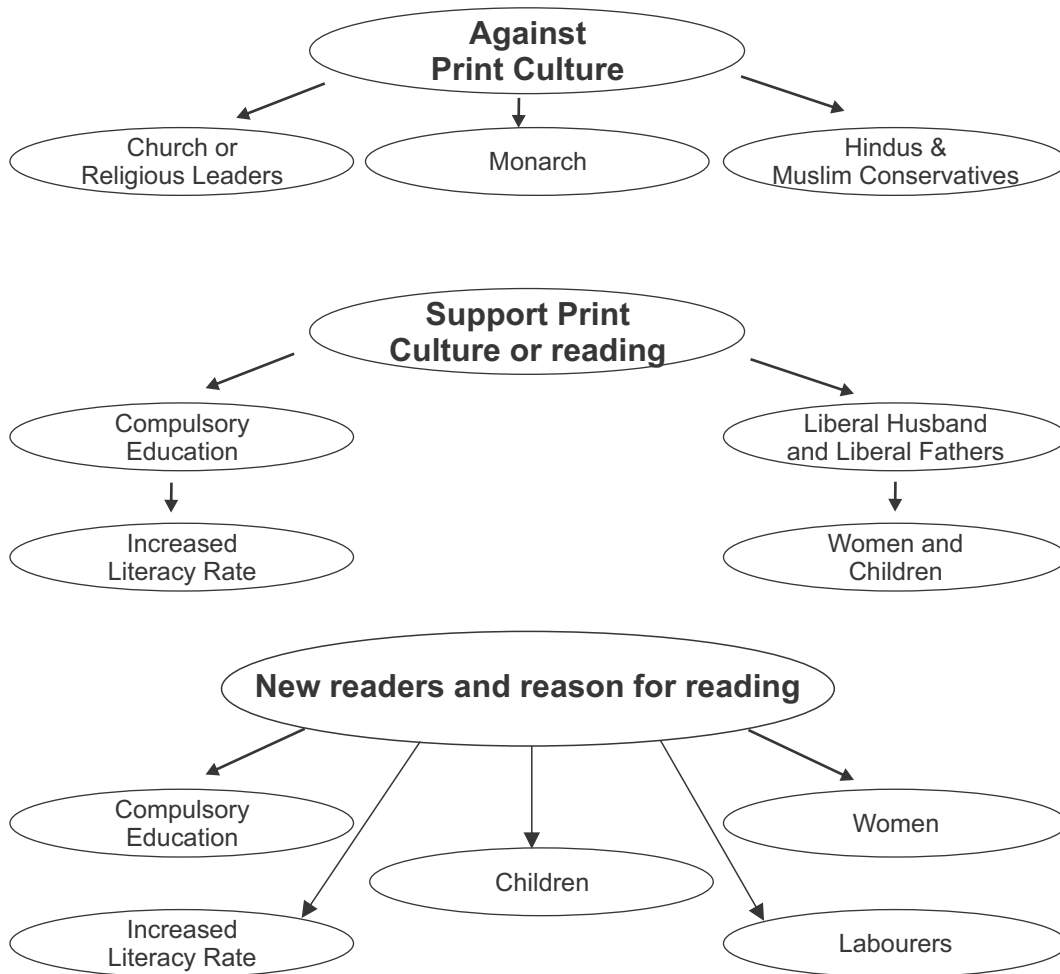
### Print Culture and Modern World

#### Key Points to Remember

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

### Key Points:-

- Print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea.
- China used to recruit bureaucrats through examination. For this reason textbooks were printed in vast number in China.



**Very Short Answer Type Questions ( 1 Mark Each)**

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

**ANSWERS**

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

**Long Answer Type Question ( 3 or 5 Marks only)**

- Q.1 "Wood Block Printing came to Europe after 1295" Explain.
- Q.2 Print Culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred? Give reasons.
- Q.3 What are manuscript? Discuss their limitations.
- Q.4" Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but also connected communities and people in different parts of India." Elucidate.
- Q.5 Discuss the role of print culture in encouraging the role of Nationalism in India.
- Q.6 Why printed books became popular among less literate people?
- Q.7 Why was Vernacular Press Act passed in India?
- Q.8 The division within the Catholic Church was brought about by Print revolution. Discuss.
- Q.9 What was the reaction of society towards women literacy? How women reacted ?
- Q.10 What methods were adopted to popularize printed books among people?
- Q. 11 Explain the effect of print revolution?
- Q. 12 Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.
- Q.13 Describe the drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed materials?
- Q. 14 Why couldn't the production of handwritten manuscripts satisfy the ever increasing demand for books? Give the reasons?
- Q. 15 Explain the factors that helped in the rise of print culture in Europe?
- Q. 16 What steps were taken by the British to curb the freedom of press in India?
- Q. 17 What were the impact of print culture on Indian women? Explain with example.

**ANSWER**

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

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

**Ans.2**

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

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

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

**Ans.4** It created a new platform for expression of ideas.

- It is the cheapest and most simplest way of communication.
- It brought about the problems of Indian Masses.
- A large number of religious books were being transmitted to Indian Masses.

**Ans.5**

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

**Ans.6**

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

**Ans.7**

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

**Ans.8**

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

**Ans. 9**

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

**Ans.10**

- Cheap books were being sold at Madras so that poor people were also buy read.
- Lending library were setup.
- Paperback edition of novels were printed to make them affordable to the masses.
- Literacy Rate was increased in Labour Class.
- It helps to send the message of Nationalism to masses

**Ans. 11** Printing reduces the cost of books,the time and labour required to produce each book came down.

- Multiple copies could be produce easily.
- circulation of ideas and open new world of debate and discussion.
- Brought new intellectual atmosphere, helped spread the new ideas that led to reformation.
- Indivisual interpretation of faith even among little educated people.
- The writing of enlightened thinkers helped in French revolution.

**Ans. 12** Rebellious and irreligious thoghts might spread.

- The authority of valuable literaturebwould be destroyed.
- it could encourage the revolution against political system and religious institution.
- Ex-In Europe,writings of enlightened authors helped in french revolution and started debate on the teachings of the church.
- in India,print encouraged the reading of religious texts in the vernacular languages.Debates were began on Sati and widow marriage etc.

**Ans. 13** handwritten manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile while printed materials were cheap and easy to carry.

- Handwritten manuscripts had to be handllled carefully and could not be carried around.
- They could not be read easily as the scripts were in different style too.

**Ans. 14** copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business. -Manuscripts were fragile and difficult to handle.  
-Not easily carried around or read easily.

**Ans.15** Handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.  
-copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business.  
-manuscripts were fragile that's why circulation was limited.  
-Woodblock were used for printing by early 15<sup>th</sup> century but this couldn't cater to the ever increasing demand for print materials.  
-Need for quicker and cheaper reproduction of books.

**Ans. 16** After the revolt of 1857, enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the native press.  
-The Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was passed. it provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports in the vernacular press.  
-Government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers.  
-when a report was judged as seditious, newspaper was warned and if the warning was ignored the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

**Ans. 17** Print enabled women to read in silence, discuss and debate among the like minded persons. - Women express themselves and shape their ideas. -It connects women across caste religion or class.  
-many women writes their experiences and stories. -Many liberal husband and fathers allowed their wife and daughters to study.  
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