



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Worksheet	Topic: PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD	YEAR:2020-21

- 1. The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868**
Ans. Diamond Sutra
- 2. The knowledge of print was brought to Europe by**
Ans. Marco Polo
- 3. The first book printed was**
Ans. Bible (180 Copies)
- 4. A Historic account of folk tale inverse is called as**
Ans. Ballad
- 5. Leader of the protestant Reformation**
Ans. Martin Luther
- 6. The first Indian news paper was brought out by**
Ans. Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- 7. The autobiography, Amar Jiban was written by**
Ans. Rush Sundari Debi in Bengali Language
- 8. Jyotiba Phule wrote this book against caste system.**
Ans. Gulamgiri
- 9. The vernacular press Act was passed in this year**
Ans.1878
- 10. A legal pronouncement on Islamic law is made by**
Ans. Fatwa
- 11. Explain the Following:**
(i) Calligraphy (Page 154) (ii) Vellum(Page 156) (iii) Ballard (iv) Tavern(Page 159) (v) Almanac (vi) Chapbook(Page 162) (vii) Ulama (viii) Fatwa(Page 169)
- 12. The uses of print were diversified in China in the 17th Century. OR**
Explain the development of print in China in the 17th century. OR
Explain the five uses of print in the 17th century China. (C.B.S.E 2013)
 - (i) During 17th Century the urban culture bloomed in China.
 - (ii) Print was used only by the scholar officials but also by the merchants for everyday life as they collected trade information.
 - (iii) Reading, fictions, poems, auto biographies, romantic plays etc became a leisure activity.
 - (iv) Rich women began to read and publish their poetry and plays.
 - (v) Wives of the scholars also published their works.

13. Explain the factors responsible for the invention of printing.

- Manuscripts could not satisfy the needs of the people.
- Handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever meeting demand for books.
- Copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business.
- Manuscripts fragile awkward to handle and could not be carried easily. So circulation is limited

14. What is print Revolution? What are the advantages of printing?

OR

The shift from hand printing to Mechanical printing led to the print Revolution. Explain. (C.B.S.E 2017)

The change in the system of printing from Manuscripts to mechanization in printing is called Print

Revolution. Its advantages are as follows.

- Emergence of a reading public.
- Printing reduced the cost of books.
- The time and labour required to produce each book came down.
- Multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
- Books flooded in markets, which resulted an ever growing readership.

15. How knowledge was transferred in Europe before the invention of printing?

- (i) Before print, knowledge was transferred orally because books were not only expensive but could not be produced sufficiently.
- (ii) A form of folk tale called Ballads , group of street singers originated.
- (iii) Since the number of literates is less, people used to gather in taverns where someone used to read for others.
- (iv) Hence two form of people emerged-Reading public and listening public.

16. Explain the impact of print on Religion or Martin Luther was in favor of print. Explain. (C.B.S.E 2012 & 2015)

- In 1517 Martin Luther, the leader of reformation in Germany wrote his 95 Thesis criticizing many rituals practiced by catholic systems.
- This lead to the division of Catholic Church in to two-Catholics and Protestants.
- Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5000 copies and second edition was published within few weeks.
- Deeply grateful to print, Luther said "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest of all".
- Later church imposed severe controls over publishers and book sellers and began to maintain an index of printed books from 1558.

17. How did print culture help in the outbreak of the French Revolution? (C.B.S.E 2013) OR "Tyrants will tremble before a Virtual writer" whose words are this? Explain

- These are the words of the French writer Louise Sebastian Mercier about the impact of print on French Revolution.
- Print popularized the ideas of enlightened thinkers.
- Through their writings, they collectively criticized the tradition, superstition and imposition of rules. ● They argued for rule of reason and rationality.
- Through writings they mocked its royalty and criticized their morality and raised questions about existing social order. ● Print created a new culture of dialog and debate.

18. Explain lending libraries:-

Lending libraries had been in existence from 17th century onwards.

- Lending libraries in England became an instrument for educating white collar workers, artisans and lower middle class people.

19. Explain Almanac. (Refer page 162)

20. Explain Penny Chapbook. (Refer page 162) (C.B.S.E 2011)

21. Explain the Role of Christian missionaries in the growth of press in India. (Refer page 168)

22. Explain the term Ulama and Fatwa. (Refer page 169)

23. The Hindus and Muslims were against the women education. Give reasons.

- The conservative Hindus believe that a literate girl would be widow if acquire education.
- While the Muslims feared that the educated woman would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

24. Explain the impact of print on women.

- In ancient times neither the Hindus nor the Muslims were not have the right to acure education due to conservative superstitious belief.

- Many women learn to read and write secretly.

- Rush Sundari Debi, a young married girl in an orthodox family wrote and published her auto-biography called Amarjiban in 1876 in Bengali language.

- In 1860 Kailash Bashini Debi wrote the books highlighting the experiences of women about how women were imprisoned at home, forced to do hard domestic job and treated injustly. In 1880, in Maharashtra Tarabai Shinde and pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women, especially widows.

- A women in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women who were so greatly confined by Social regulation.

- For various reasons, says a woman "My world is small... more than half of my life's happiness has come from books".

25. The British passed the Vernacular Press Act. Give reasons. (C.B.S.E 2015)

26. ● After the invention of printing, the Nationalist news papers grew in large numbers in all parts of India

- They reported the colonial misrule and encouraged Nationalist activities. For eg: Kesari and Maratha of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

- To prevent the growth of press and Nationalism, in 1878, the British Government passed the Vernacular Press Act.

27. ● It provided the govt: with exclusive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular press.

- The govt: kept regular track of the vernacular news papers published in different provinces.

- When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

28. China was a major producer of printed material for a very long time? Give reasons. (page: 154) (C.B.S.E 2014 & 2015)

29. Why James Augusts Hickey did claimed that the Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none? Explain? (page: 168) (C.B.S.E 2014-2015)

30. What led the colonial Government to pass the vernacular press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular news papers? (page.175)

31. "Print played a prominent role in awakening sentiments of Nationalism amongst the Indians". Explain the statement with Examples. (C.B.S.E-2012)

- * In spite of passing the vernacular press Act, Nationalist newspapers increased their circulation.

- * They reported the colonial misrule and encouraged the nationalist activities.

- * They tried to suppress the nationalist activities, but the people protested.

*When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Tilak wrote in "Kesari"

He was imprisoned which led to further protest all over the country.

32. Describe the role of scribes in the production of books in the medieval period. (C.B.S.E 2013)

- Manuscripts were mainly written by scribes. Wealthy and influential patrons employed these scribes to copy books.
- Since woodblock printing could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand of books, so even the book sellers employed large number of scribes.
- More than 50 scribes often worked for one book seller.

33. How did Gutenberg personalize the printed books suited to the taste and requirement of others? (C.B.S.E 2013)

- Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns. Illustrations were printed in the Painting school of the buyer's choice.
- In the books printed for the rich, blank space were left for decoration.
- Each buyer could choose the design, verses which were highlighted by hand with colours.

34. "Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century" Support the statement with examples. (C.B.S.E 2013)

Printing had a significant impact in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century in the following ways:

- Print opened an era of debate and discussion on various socio-religious issues. Print spread many new ideas. All the ideas were accepted only after logical thinking rather than accepting blindly.
- Socio-religious reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy can able to write his ideas against several evil religious customs such as Sati, Female infanticide etc. in his paper "Samvad Kaumudi". Mahatma Phule wrote the book 'Gulamgiri'.
- In north India the Muslim saints, the Ulemas and the Fatwas used cheap lithographic presses to print the religious news papers. They printed against British policy of religious conversion and changing of the Muslim personal laws.
- Among Hindus, print encouraged the reading of religious texts.
- Print connected communities and people in different parts of India.
- By converging news from one place to another, Newspapers created Pan-Indian identities.

35. What is Manuscript? Mention the limitations of it. (C.B.S.E 2015)

- Manuscripts were documents or books written by hand.
- They were not used widely, because they were fragile and awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily. Hence its circulation was limited.
- They could satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.
- Copying of them were expensive, laborious and time consuming.

36. Describe the various publishing practices of visual materials in Japan.

- Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices.
- In the late 19th Century the flourishing urban cities at Edo illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture involving artisans, courtesans and tea house gatherings.
- Libraries and book stores were packed with various types of hand printed materials – Books for women, Musical instruments, flower arrangements etc.

37. How did Gutenberg get the idea of a printing Press? Which was his first printed book? (CBSE 2017)

- Gutenberg, Son of a merchant, grew up on a large agricultural estate and had seen wine and Olive presses from his childhood.
- Olive presses provided the model for the printing press and moulds were used for casting the metal type for the letters of the alphabet.
- The first printed book was the Bible (180 Copies)

38. Why were the manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print? (CBSE-2019-20)

39. 'Velum is ----- (CBSE 2019-20)

40. 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest of all' Who said this? (CBSE-2019-20)