

CBSE Test Paper - 04

Chapter - 07 Print Culture and the Modern World

1. Richard M. Hoe belonged to which of the following country? **(1)**
 - a. USA
 - b. England
 - c. China
 - d. Brazil

2. How many copies of the Gutenberg's printed bible have survived? **(1)**
 - a. 25
 - b. 75
 - c. 50
 - d. 100

3. Who among the following were scared of print? **(1)**
 - a. Printers and Publishers
 - b. Students
 - c. Religious authorities and monarchs
 - d. Common Men - including peasants, workers, poor women etc.

4. Who wrote ninety five theses? **(1)**
 - a. Gutenberg
 - b. Martin Luther
 - c. Utamaro
 - d. Erasmus

5. Who among the following repealed the vernacular press act **(1)**
 - i. Lytton
 - ii. Mayo
 - iii. Ripon

iv. Canning

6. What was Battala? **(1)**
7. Who brought the printing press first to Goa? **(1)**
8. In which language manuscript of Rigveda was produced in the eighteenth century? **(1)**
9. Name the country where civil services examination was conducted by the imperial state. **(1)**
10. Why did the production of handwritten manuscripts not satisfy the demand for books? **(3)**
11. Who was Martin Luther? What was his contribution to the Protestant Reformation? **(3)**
12. Explain the new visual culture in print which developed in the nineteenth century. **(3)**
13. Who was Menocchio? Why and how did he face the wrath of the Roman Catholic Church? **(3)**
14. Who was Gutenberg? How did he invent the printing press? How did his invention bring a revolution in the field of printing ideas? **(5)**
15. Examine the reasons for a virtual reading mania in Europe in the 18th century? **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. USA

Explanation: Richard M. Hoe, the inventor of power driven cylindrical press was the citizen of USA. The main feature of his press was that it was capable of printing 8000 sheets per hour.

2. c. 50

Explanation: Gutenberg printed about 180 copies in 1448 however only 50 copies have survived.

3. c. Religious authorities and monarchs

Explanation: Religious authorities and monarchs feared that if there was no control over what was printed and circulated then rebellious or irreligious thoughts might spread. Under such circumstances, the authority of the 'valuable' literature would be destroyed.

4. b. Martin Luther

Explanation: Ninety five theses was written by Martin Luther in which he criticised many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

5. c. Ripon

Explanation: Ripon was the viceroy of British India from 1880-84 . He a liberal person who sympathized with Indians. He was the one who repealed the Vernacular press act of 1878.

6. In central Calcutta, Battala was an area which was used to print popular books.

7. The first printing press was brought to Goa by the Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century.

8. The manuscript of Rigveda was produced in Malayalam language in the eighteenth century.

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9. China conducted civil services examination through imperial state.
10. The Manuscript is the original copy of a play, book or music before it has been printed. It is written by hand or typed. The ever-increasing demand for books could not be satisfied by the production of handwritten manuscripts because of the following reasons:
- Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.
 - Production of handwritten manuscripts was tiresome work.
 - Copying was time-consuming, high priced and painful.
11. Martin Luther (1483-1546) was a German monk, priest and professor of theology. In the following way, his writings brought reforms in religious field
- i. Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticizing the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
 - ii. These were reproduced in large numbers and read by a large number of people.
 - iii. This led to the division within the church into Catholics and Protestants.
 - iv. This print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere, which helped in the spread of new ideas. This also paved the way for the reformation in the practices of the church.
 - v. The message in the Bible began to be reinterpreted.
 - vi. Print encouraged people to think reasonably and question the customs followed in the Church, which enraged the Roman Catholics.
12. The nineteenth century saw the new visual culture taking shape. It was because of the following developments:
- i. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.
 - ii. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma used print culture to produce images for mass circulation. Wood improvers began to be employed in print houses for making woodblocks.
 - iii. People good at funny sketching developed cartoons and caricatures commenting on social and political issues. Some openly criticized imperial rule, western tastes

and clothes which attracted large masses.

- iv. Cheap prints and calendars were easily available in the bazaar. By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were also being published in journals and newspapers commenting on social and political issues.

13. i. Menocchio was an Italian miller.

- ii. In the sixteenth century, Menocchio began to read books that were available in his locality.
- iii. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation enraging the Roman Catholic Church.
- iv. When the Roman Church began its inquisition to repress heretical ideas, Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed.

14. **Johann Gutenberg:** He was a German goldsmith who is credited with the invention of the printing press. Having spent most of his childhood on a large agricultural estate, Gutenberg saw wine and olive presses. By and large, he learnt the art of polishing stones and acquired expertise in creating lead moulds. Using this knowledge, he adopted the existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press became the base model for the printing press and moulds were used for casting metal types for the alphabet. By 1448, he had perfected this system, which led to the development of printing technology. Bible was the first book printed by him.

His invention brought a revolution in the field of printing ideas in the following ways:

- i. In the hundred years between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set in almost all countries of Europe. As the printing presses grew, the production of books increased. It transformed the lives of the people by giving more information and knowledge.
- ii. It was believed that books were a source of progress and enlightenment. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were widely read.
- iii. Many scholars believe that print helped to spread ideas, which led to reformation movements. Many historians believe that print culture created conditions within which the French Revolution occurred.

15. The following were the reasons for a virtual reading mania in Europe in the 18th

century.

- i. Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans. By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe, literacy rates were as high as 60 to 80 per cent.
- ii. New forms of popular literature appeared in print targeting new audiences. There were almanacks or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folk-tales. In England, penny chapbooks were sold for a penny so that even the poor could buy them. In France, there were Bibliotheque Bleue, which were low priced books.
- iii. People believed that books were the means to spread knowledge. The periodical press combined information about current affairs with entertainment. Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.
- iv. Scientists like Issac Newton could influence a large circle of people. The writings of Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were widely read. Their idea of reason and rationality was popular among the people.