

CBSE Test Paper - 01

Chapter - 07 Print Culture and the Modern World

1. Which among the following newspapers was the first newspaper published in India? **(1)**
 - a. The Bengal Journal
 - b. The Madras Courier
 - c. The Bombay Herald
 - d. The Bengal Gazette
2. Penny chapbooks were first printed from which of the following country? **(1)**
 - a. England
 - b. Canada
 - c. India
 - d. China
3. Who invented power-driven cylindrical press? **(1)**
 - a. Gutenberg
 - b. Thomas Luther
 - c. Richard M. Hoe
 - d. Erasmus
4. From where was the first hindi newspaper published **(1)**
 - a. Kanpur
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Mumbai
 - d. Uttar Pradesh
5. In order to oppose the opinions of Rammohum Roy which of the following was published **(1)**
 - a. Samachar Chandrika

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- b. Ramcharitmanas
 - c. Shamsul Akhbar
 - d. Bengal Gazette

6. How many theses did Martin Luther write? **(1)**
7. What was the main topic of Jyotiba Phule's book Gulamgiri? **(1)**
8. Name the countries that developed earliest print technology. **(1)**
9. What do you understand from the word 'Edo'? **(1)**
10. How did the print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers? **(3)**
11. Why did the woodblock method become popular in Europe? **(3)**
12. Mention some new interesting practices used in Japan. **(3)**
13. What was the reaction of religious authorities and monarchs about printing? **(3)**
14. How print revolution led to the development of reading mania in Europe. **(5)**
15. Explain the different effects of print revolution. **(5)**

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Answers

1. d. The Bengal Gazette
Explanation: The first newspaper published in India was The Bengal Gazette and it was published in the year 1780 by James Hickey.
2. a. England
Explanation: Penny Chapbooks were printed from England. These were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen and sold for a penny so that even the poor could buy them.
3. c. Richard M. Hoe
Explanation: power driven cylindrical press was invented by Richard M. Hoe in the nineteenth century. This press was useful for printing newspapers.
4. a. Kanpur
Explanation: It was published by Jugalkishore from Kanpur.
5. a. Samachar Chandrika
Explanation: Samachar Chandrika was published to oppose the opinions of Rammohun Roy which he published in Sambad Kaumudi. This Samachar Chandrika was published by Bhabani Charan Bandyopadhyay.
6. Ninety-Five Theses were written by Martin Luther criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
7. The main topic of Jyotiba Phule's book Gulamgiri was regarding the injustices of the caste system.
8. Japan, China and Korea are the countries that developed earliest print technology.
9. 'Edo' was the urban flourishing circle which later to be known as Tokyo.
10. Print played a major role in popularizing the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. It widely propagated the following thoughts:

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- i. Criticisms: The writings of enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on traditions, superstitions and despotism.
 - ii. Rationality: They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
 - iii. Legitimacy: 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 philosophers like Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely. Those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.
 11. Woodblock printing was a popular form of printing before the printing press was invented. Woodblock printing became popular because of the following reasons:
 - i. Production of handwritten manuscripts could not meet the ever-increasing demand for books.
 - ii. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
 - iii. The manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.
 - iv. Books were printed in China as early as 594 AD by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. Marco Polo brought this art to Europe, where it became very popular.
 - v. In the early 15th century, woodblocks started being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.
 12.
 - 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.
 - Women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper social behaviour (etiquette), cooking and famous people were the subjects of print material. Libraries and book stores were packed with hand-printed materials of various kinds.
 13. Not everyone welcomed the printed books and those who did also had fears about it. The religious authorities and monarchs had different reactions about printing.
 - i. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then

irreligious thoughts might spread.

- ii. The authority and value of the valuable literature would be destroyed as a result a widespread criticism of the new printed literature had began to circulate.

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

- i. New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences.
- ii. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacks or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales.
- iii. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty peddlers known as chapmen and sold for a penny, So that even poor could buy them.
- iv. In France, these low priced books were called Bibliotheque Bleue as they were bound in cheap blue covers.
- v. There were romances, histories, books of various sixes, serving developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.
- vi. Periodical press developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.
- vii. The 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.

15. The effects of print revolution are as follows:

- i. Printing reduced the cost of books.
- ii. The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
- iii. Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
- iv. Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped in spreading the new ideas that led to the reformation.
- v. Due to print people became aware and they started questioning the authorities.
- vi. Print culture was responsible for the French Revolution.
- vii. The writings of the enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.