

SUB- UNIT-1.3

Everyday
Life, Culture
and Politics

CHAPTER

7

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Syllabus

- *The history of print in Europe.*
- *The growth of press in the 19th century India.*
- *Relationship between print culture, public debate and politics.*



TOPIC-1

Print Culture and the Modern World

Quick Review

- The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing.
- Books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.
- China was the major producer of printed materials.
- The skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the different style of writing called calligraphy.
- Shanghai was the hub of the new print culture.
- The oldest printed book known is a Japanese Buddhist book, the Diamond Sutra printed in AD 868.
- In medieval Japan, poets and prose writers were regularly published and books were cheap and abundant.
- In the late 18th century, at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elite urban culture.
- For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route.
- In the 11th century, Chinese paper reached Europe through the silk route.
- Gutenberg, son of a merchant, mastered printing technique by 1448. First book he printed was the Bible. It took him 3 years to print 180 copies.
- One hundred eighty copies of this book were printed in three years.
- Printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
- Luxury editions were still written by hand on very expensive 'Vellum' meant for aristocratic circles.
- The print revolution transformed the lives of people.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising the Catholic Church.
- Printing helped to spread the new ideas of Reformation.
- The Roman Church imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers.
- In England, penny chapbooks were carried, by petty peddlers known as chapmen sold for a penny.
- In France, small chapbooks called the 'Biliotheque Bleue' were sold at low-price.
- The periodical press, newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of development in other places.
- The ideas and writings of the scientists like Isaac Newton, Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were printed and read.

TOPIC - 1

Print Culture and the Modern World

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TOPIC - 2

The Growth of Press in 19th Century
India

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- The French Revolution occurred as printing helped the spread of ideas.
- Primary education became compulsory from the late 19th century; children became an important category of readers.
- A children's press, devoted to literature for children was set up in France in 1857.
- Penny magazines were specially meant for women.
- The best known novelists were Jane Austen, the Bronte Sisters and George Eliot.
- In the 19th century, libraries in England became instruments for educating the factory workers, artisans and lower middle-class people.
- Self-educated working class people wrote political tracts and autobiographies.
- By the late 18th century, the press came to be made out of metal.
- Richard M. Hoe of New York made the power driven cylindrical press, which was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was used for printing newspapers.
- In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed.
- In 1930s, publishers brought out cheap paperback editions.
- Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product. In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling series

Know the Terms

- **Calligraphy:** Calligraphy is an ancient writing technique using flat edged pens to create artistic lettering using thick and thin lines depending on the direction of the stroke.
- **Diamond Sutra:** The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.
- **Compositor:** The person who composes the text for printing.
- **Despotism:** A system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.
- **Almanac:** An almanac is an annual publication that includes information like weather forecasts, farmers' planting dates, tide tables, and other tabular data often arranged according to the calendar.
- **Denominations:** Sub-groups within a religion. For example, a Christian can be Eastern Orthodox, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Protestant, etc.
- **Anthology:** A collection of literary works chosen by the compiler. It may be a collection of poems, short stories, plays, songs, or excerpts.
- **Galley:** Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
- **Chapbooks:** Pocket size books that were popular in the 16th century print revolution.
- **Taverns:** A tavern is a place of business where people gather to drink alcoholic beverages and be served food, and in most cases, where travellers receive lodging.
- **Protestant Reformation:** The religious revolution that took place in the Western church in the 16th century. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
- **Lithography:** The process of printing from a smooth surface, viz., a metal plate that has been specially prepared so that ink only sticks to the design to be printed.
- **Revolution:** Cause to change fundamentally.
- **Ulama:** Legal scholars of Islam and the Sharia (a body of Islamic law).
- **Vellum:** A parchment made from the skin of animals.
- **New Testament:** The second part of the Bible that describes the life and the teachings of Jesus Christ.
- **Scribes:** Skilled hand writers of manuscripts.
- **Platen:** In letter press printing, platen is a board which is pressed onto the back of the paper to get the impression from the type. At one time it used to be a wooden board, later it was made of steel.
- **Parchment:** Skin of animals like goat or sheep, specially prepared for the purpose of writing, painting, etc.

Know the Dates

- **594 A.D. :** Books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- **768 - 770 A.D. :** Hand printing technology was introduced in Japan.
- **868 A.D. :** The first Japanese book 'The Diamond Sutra' was printed.

- **11th Century** : Paper reached Europe from China.
- **1295 A.D.** : Marco Polo brought the knowledge of producing books with woodblocks to Europe from China.
- **1448 A.D.** : Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press.
- **1450-1550 A.D.** : Printing presses set up in most countries of Europe.
- **1517 A.D.** : Religious reformer Martin Luther printed 'Ninety Five Theses', criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church, starting the 'Protestant Reformation'.
- **1558 A.D.** : The Roman Church began maintaining an index of prohibited books.

Know the Links

- www.excellup.com/classten/ssten/printculture.aspx
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_printing



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

[A] Q. 1. Who was Menocchio?

[Board Term-I, (NLTM8TU), 2016-17]

Ans. Menocchio was a miller of sixteenth century in Italy. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. **1**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

[U] Q. 2. What is Calligraphy? [Board Term-I, NCT-2014]

Ans. The art of beautiful and stylish writing. **1**

[A] Q. 3. Who was Martin Luther?

Ans. Religious reformer of Germany. **1**

[U] Q. 4. Who introduced hand-printing technology in Japan? [Board Term-I, KVS-2014]

Ans. Buddhist missionaries from China. **1**

[A] Q. 5. Who was the enlightened thinker whose writings are said to have created conditions for a revolution in France?

Ans. Jean-Jacques Rousseau was an Enlightenment thinker whose political philosophies influenced both French and American Revolutionaries. **1**

[A] Q. 6. Name the first book printed by Johann Gutenberg. [Board Term-I, DDE-2015, Set-E]

Ans. Gutenberg, son of a merchant, mastered printing technique by 1448. First book he printed was the Bible. It took him 3 years to print 180 copies. **1**

[U] Q. 7. How we can say that, Gutenberg's press was too slow as compared to present press technology? Give one example.

[Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

Ans. It could print 180 copies of Bible in three years. **1**
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

[A] Q. 8. Which is the oldest printed Japanese book?

[Board Term-I, DDE-2015, Set-M]

Ans. The oldest printed book known is a Japanese Buddhist book, the Diamond Sutra printed in AD 868. **1**

[A] Q. 9. Mention any one feature of the oldest Japanese book. [Board Term-I, Set-6AP67LB, 2015]

Ans. Oldest Japanese book contained six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. **1**
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

[A] Q. 10. Who developed the first printing press?

[Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), (R9UJGYG), 2014]

Ans. Johann Gutenberg. **1**

[U] Q. 11. Which method of hand-printing was developed in China? [Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014]

Ans. Woodblock printing. **1**

[U] Q. 12. Despite the woodblock printing, what factor raised the demand of new technology in print?

[Board Term-I, (6HTQGTF), 2016-17]

Ans. Gradual increase in demand than the rate of printing by the use of wood-block printing led to the demand of new technology. **1**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

[A] Q. 13. How was Biliotheque Bleue different from penny chap books?

[Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

Ans. Both were low priced books printed on poor quality paper but the Biliotheque Bleue was bounded in cheap blue covers. **1**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

[U] Q. 14. Who agreed to revise Press Laws in 1835?

Ans. Governor General Bentinck. **1**

[A] Q. 15. In which country was the earliest kind of print technology developed?

Ans. China. **1**

[A] Q. 16. Give the ancient name of Tokyo.

[Board Term-I, Set-X0K2SB, 2015]

Ans. Edo also romanized as Jedo, Yedo or Yeddo, is the former name of Tokyo. **1**

[U] Q. 17. How did Louise Sebastian Mercier interpret the printing press?

Ans. He said that 'Printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away. **1**

[U] Q. 18. Why were cheap paperback editions of books printed by the end of the eighteenth century?

[Board Term-I, DDE-2014]

Ans. So that poor people could buy them. **1**

[U] Q. 19. Why did woodblock print come to Europe only after 1295?

Ans. Marco Polo, a great Italian explorer, visited China in 1295. He brought the technology of woodblock

printing from China to Italy. From Italy, it spread to other parts of Europe. **1**



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. What is meant by the print revolution? Explain its significance.

[Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), (WQ7FXWC), 2014]

Ans. With the invention of printing press, the printing of books started at a large scale. It was called the Print Revolution.

Significance :

- (i) With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.
- (ii) Printing reduced the cost of books.
- (iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever growing readership. **(Any two) 1 + 2 = 3**

Q. 2. How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples.

[Board Term-I, (NLTM8TU), 2016-17]

Ans. (i) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. In China woodblock were used for hand printing.

(ii) Upto the 6th century print was used only by the scholar officials but later it became common.

(iii) The Buddhist missionaries introduced hand printing technology from China to Japan.

(iv) It was Marco Polo, a great explorer, who brought printing knowledge of woodblock from China to Italy. **(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 3. What was an "Accordion Book"? Describe any two features of hand printing in China.

[Board Term-I, (38), 2012]

OR

Q. 4. Explain any three features of Chinese 'Accordion Book'.

Ans. 'Accordion Book' is a traditional Chinese book, folded and stitched at the side.

(i) Chinese Accordion Books were hand printed. They were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks.

(ii) As both sides of the thin, porous sheet would not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'Accordion Book' was folded and stitched at the side.

(iii) These Accordion Books could be duplicated by superbly-skilled craftsmen with remarkable accuracy and the beauty of calligraphy.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 1 × 3 = 3

Q. 4. Where was the earliest kind of print technology developed? Explain that technology.

[Board Term-I, NCT-2014]

Ans. (i) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China. This was a system of hand printing.

(ii) From 594 A.D. onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface.

(iii) As both sides of the thin and porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'Accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.

(iv) Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate it with remarkable accuracy which is the beauty of calligraphy. **(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3**

Q. 5. Explain the reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.

[Board Term-I, DDE-2015, Set E]

[Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), (WQ7FXWC), 2014]

OR

Explain the different stages of development of Printing Technology in China.

[Board Term-I SS2 - 61, 2012]

Ans. The reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China are :

(i) Textbooks of Civil Service Examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

(ii) By the seventeenth century, print was no longer used just by scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.

(iii) Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays.

(iv) Rich women began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives. The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology. Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in China and Shanghai became the new hub of the new print culture.

(Any three) 1 × 3 = 3

Q.6. Explain the different stages of development of printing technology in China.

[Board Term-I, SS2-61, 2012]

Ans. The development of printing culture in China :

(i) From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper – also invented there – against the inked surface of woodblocks.

(ii) As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.

- (iii) China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations.
- (iv) Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
- (v) From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 7. Highlight any three innovations which have improved the printing technology from 19th century onwards.

[Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014]
OR

Write any three innovations in printing technology in the 19th century and 20th century Europe.

Ans. (i) By the mid-19th century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly useful for printing newspaper.

(ii) In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed which would print up to six colours at a time.

(iii) From the turn of the 20th century, electrically-operated presses accelerated the printing operations.

(iv) Methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced.

(v) The dust cover or the book jackets were introduced. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 8. 'With the printing press a new public emerged in Europe'. Justify the statement.

[Board Term-I, Set-XOKG25B, 2015]
OR

How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (6HTQGTF), 2016-17]

Ans. (i) Wider sections of people started having an easy access to books.

(ii) Books were printed in large numbers with greater ease.

(iii) The prices fell and they became affordable for large public.

(iv) The hearing public and reading public became intermingled. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 9. How did Johann Gutenberg developed the first printing press?

[Board Term-I, KVS-2014, DDE-2014]

Ans. From his childhood, Gutenberg had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead

moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system.

The first book printed by him was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of time this was fast production. 3

Q. 10. How did Gutenberg personalise the printed books? Explain. [Board Term-I, (46), 2012]

Ans. (i) Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.

(ii) Books printed for rich had blank space left for decoration.

(iii) Each buyer could choose the design.

(iv) Verses were highlighted with hand and with colours. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 11. Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques.

[Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]

Ans. (i) The production of hand written manuscript could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

(ii) Copying was expensive, laborious and time taking.

(iii) Manuscript were fragile, difficult to handle and could not be cared for or read easily. $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 12. Describe the development of printing press after Gutenberg.

Ans. (i) By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing press. The first book printed by Gutenberg was Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them.

(ii) In the hundred years between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most of the countries of Europe.

(iii) Printers from Germany travelled to other countries, seeking work and helping start new presses. As the number of printing presses grew, book production boomed.

(iv) The second half of the 15th century saw 20 million copies of printed books flooding in the European market. The number went up in the 16th century to about 200 million copies. (Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 13. How did print introduce debate and discussion? Explain in three points.

Ans. (i) Print was used to criticize existing practices. Through print, people could be persuaded to think differently.

(ii) Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas. It shaped new ideas and debates and new ideas emerged from clashes.

- (iii) The religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. He challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
- (iv) Muslims used print to check conversions.
- (v) Hindus used print to encourage people to read the religious texts in vernacular.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 14. How did the printers manage to attract the people, largely illiterate, towards printed books?

[Board Term-I, (45), 2012]

- Ans.** (i) To attract people, the printers started printing popular ballads and folk tales.
- (ii) To attract people books had been incorporated with lots of illustrations.
- (iii) Ballads and folk tales were sung and recited to the people in gatherings in the villages. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 15. How did new forms of popular literature appear in print targeting new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples.

[Board Term-I, (33), 2012]

- Ans.** (i) There were almanacs along with ballads and folktales. In England, Chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapman and sold for a penny.
- (ii) Bibliotheque Bleue was low-priced books sold in France.
- (iii) There were the romances printed on four to six pages and the more substantial 'Histories' which were stories of the past. $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 16. Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture. [Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014]

OR

Describe any three circumstances that intermingled the hearing culture and reading culture.

- Ans.** (i) The rate of literacy was very low in Europe till the end of the 20th century. In order to attract people towards books, the printers started printing popular ballads and folk tales with lot of illustration.
- (ii) Such books were recited at gatherings and it attracted listeners.
- (iii) Thus the oral culture was printed and printed material was orally transmitted. That's how oral and reading culture intermingled. $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 17. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an Index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century? [Board Term-I, 6AP67LB, 2015]
[Board Term-I, (5533K), 2013, (47), 2012]

- Ans.** (i) Printed religious literature stimulated a variety of interpretations of faith, even among the little educated working class in the early 16th century.

- (ii) Menocchio, an Italian miller, reinterpreted the Bible in a way that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.
- (iii) Such instances worried the Church about people reading the various interpretations of the religion and questioning the Church.
- (iv) Hence, it imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began maintaining an index of Prohibited Books.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

Q. 18. In which three ways did the printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts?

[Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

- Ans.** (i) Appearance and layout resembled the written manuscripts.
- (ii) Metal letters imitated the ornamented hand written styles.
- (iii) Borders were illuminated.
- (iv) Space for decoration was kept blank.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

Q. 19. Who was Menocchio? Mention any two contributions of him in the field of print culture in the sixteenth century.

[Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

- Ans.** (i) In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality.
- (ii) He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.
- (iii) When the Roman Church began its inquisition to repress heretical ideas, Menocchio was hauled up twice and was ultimately executed.
- (iv) The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed server controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

Q. 20. Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the Bengal Gazette was 'a commercial paper open to all but influenced by none'? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (34), 2012]

- Ans.** (i) It was a private English weekly magazine in India, independent from colonial influence.
- (ii) Hickey not only published a lot of advertisement including the import and sale of slaves, but also published lots of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India.
- (iii) Governor General Warren persecuted Hickey and encouraged government sanctioned newspapers.

$1 \times 3 = 3$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

[A] Q. 21. What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers?

[Board Term-I, KVS-2014]

OR

[A] Why was Vernacular Press Act passed? Explain about this Act. [Board Term-I, XOKG25B, 2015]

Ans. (i) The Vernacular Press Act was passed because the vernacular newspapers were assertively nationalist. They openly criticized and debated the government policies.

(ii) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed which empowered the government to censor reports and editorials.

(iii) The government kept a regular tract of vernacular newspapers. If a report was judged seditious, the newspaper was warned and if warning was ignored appropriate actions were taken. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[U] Q. 22. How did the print popularize the ideas of the enlightened thinkers? Explain.

(Board Term-I, DDE-2014)

OR

[U] How did print help to spread new ideas that led to the reformation in Europe?

Ans. (i) In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

(ii) Due to writings of Martin Luther, the church got divided and a new protestant reformation had started.

(iii) Several scholars, in fact think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to reformation.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

[U] Q. 23. Why did people in the eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

Ans. The people in the 18th century Europe thought that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism because:

(i) Books became cheaper and helped the individuals to read which developed rational thinking, scientific outlook, liberalism and democratic ideas.

(ii) The writings of the great philosophers like Thomas Paine, Rousseau and Voltaire spread the ideas of democracy and also exposed them to monarchical and church propaganda which finally helped to end despotism.

(iii) The people were not influenced directly by everything they read or saw. They accepted some ideas and rejected others. They interpreted things

in their own way. Print did not directly shape their minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[U] Q. 24. How did print come to Europe from China? Explain.

Ans. (i) Through silk route in the 11th century, Chinese paper reached Europe from China. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts which were, carefully written by scribes.

(ii) In 1295 Marco polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. He brought the knowledge of wood block printing from China and the Italians began producing books with wood blocks and soon the technology spread to the other parts of Europe.

(iii) Religious preachers such as the Buddhists were also helpful in spreading this knowledge from China to Europe. $1 \times 3 = 3$

[A] Q. 25. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed book? Give one example each from Europe and India?

Ans. Some people were feared by the effect of easily available printed books because rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread and the authority of 'valuable literature' would be destroyed.

(i) **Europe:** In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic church and challenged the Church to debate his ideas.

(ii) **India:** An intense controversy between social and religious reformer and the Hindu orthodox was developed over matters such as widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. $1 + 2 = 3$

[U] Q.26. 'The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.' Why?

Ans. (i) People wanted to know more and more about their religion and about their church.

(ii) This made the clergy afraid of the new awakening.

(iii) They saw it as a threat to their privileges, to their monopoly of interpreting religious texts and thus to their incomes.

(iv) They felt that free print material can make the people rebel against the established religion.

(v) With this fear in mind, the Roman Catholic Church imposed several controls over publishers and booksellers.

(vi) They began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558 onwards. **(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$**



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

[A] Q. 1. Describe the impact of the print revolution in Europe during 15th and 16th century.

[Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]

Ans. Impact of the print revolution in Europe during the 15th and 16th century :

(i) Printing reduced the cost of books.

(ii) The time and labour required to produce each book came down, multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.

(iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever growing readership.

(iv) Publishers started publishing popular ballads folk tales with beautiful pictures and illustrations.

- (v) Knowledge was transferred orally.
- (vi) Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
- (vii) Even those who disagreed with established authorities, could now print and circulate their ideas. *e.g.*, Martin Luther was a German monk, priest, professor and church reformer. He challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
- (viii) This led to division within the Church and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
- (ix) Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.
- (x) In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

A Q. 2. How did print introduce a new world of debate and discussion? What were its implications in sphere of religion? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (36, 38), 2012]

OR

A How did print create the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and discussion.

[Board Term-I, 6AP67LB, 2015]

- Ans. (i)** Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas leading to debate and discussion. Those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their own views.
- (ii)** Through printed messages, they could persuade people to think differently and move them into action.
- (iii)** Implications on the sphere of religion. The religious reformer, Martin Luther, wrote Ninety Five Theses criticizing many practices of Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door. This led to a division within the church and marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 5$
- (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

U Q. 3. Martin Luther remarked "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Explain this remark in the light of the religious reforms that took place in Europe in the 16th century.

[Board Term-I, (34), 2012]

OR

U How did Martin Luther's writing bring reforms in the religious field? Explain.

- Ans. (i)** Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising the malpractices in the Roman Catholic Church. He posted a printed copy of it on the door of a church in Wittenberg.

- (ii)** Luther's writings immediately became popular through printed copies and were read widely.
- (iii)** 5000 printed copies of Luther's translation of the New Testament were sold in a week.
- (iv)** All these led to a religious debate and marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
- (v)** Printing technology played a key role in bringing religious reforms in the 16th century. Hence Martin Luther's remarks were apt, effective and practical. $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

U Q. 4. What difference did printing technology make in the lives of women and children in the 19th century? Explain.

[Board Term-I, KVS-2014, (47), 2012]

Ans. Impact on Women :

- (i)** Women became important readers and writers. Penny magazines, especially meant for women, contained guidelines on proper behaviour and housekeeping.
- (ii)** Novel began to be written in the 19th century and some of the best novelists were women like Jane Austen, Bronte sisters, George Eliot, etc.
- (iii)** Their writing created a new image of women with will, strength of personality, determination and power to think.

Impact on Children:

- (i)** Primary education became compulsory from the late 19th century.
- (ii)** School textbooks, rural folk tales in edited versions, fairy tales and new stories were published for children.
- (iii)** Grimm brothers of Germany spent years to collect traditional folk tales from peasants and France and set up a children's press in 1857. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

U Q. 5. Explain with examples how print culture catered to the requirement of Children.

[Board Term-I, (6HTQGTF), 2016-17]

- Ans. (i)** 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.
- (ii)** A children's press devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857.
- (iii)** This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales.
- (iv)** The Grimm brothers in Germany spent years in compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812.
- (v)** 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. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 6. Describe any five uses of print culture in the 17th century China. (Board Term-I, DDE-2014)

- Ans.** (i) By the 17th century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.
 (ii) Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials.
 (iii) Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.
 (iv) The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.
 (v) Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.
 (vi) Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtiers wrote about their lives.

(Any five) 1×5=5

Q. 7. How far is it right to say that the print culture was responsible for the French Revolution. (Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014)

OR

Q. Why did some historians feel that printing technology created the basis for French Revolution? (Board Term-I, (46), 2012)

- Ans.** (i) Print popularized the ideas of enlightened thinkers on traditions, superstitions and despotism.
 (ii) They advocated reasons.
 (iii) People read books of Voltaire and Rousseau. Print created dialogue and debate.
 (iv) People started discussion and evaluated the royalty.
 (v) Print literature mocked the royalty.
 (vi) These kind of print literature circulated underground and it created awareness among people and formed the basis of French Revolution.

(Any five) 1×5=5

Q. 8. Explain five effects of print revolution. (Board Term I, (553K), 2013)

Ans. Impact of print revolution:

- (i) New reading public was emerged.
 (ii) The hearing people became reading people.
 (iii) Religious debates due to fear of prints led to distinctive interpretation of faith.
 (iv) Printing transformed the lives of the people.
 (v) It opened new ways of looking at things.
 (vi) Print culture also affected the life of poor people and women in many ways. The print gave birth to new form of popular literature. Very small books were brought out. They were sold at crossroads. The poor people brought these books and read with great interest. Books were cheap so that the poor people could also afford them.
 (vii) Women's reading increased enormously in middle class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home and send them to schools. Women schools were also set up.

(Any five) 1×5=5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Q. 9. Describe any five strategies developed by the printers and publishers in the 19th century to sell their products. (Board Term I, (BHTK), 2013)

Ans. Some of the important strategies adopted by the printers and publishers to sell books are:

- (i) They brought out serialized novels. The first serialized novel was shilling series. It was a cheap series that was very popular and was sold in England in 1920's.
 (ii) The advertisers put up advertisements at strategic public locations such as building, railway station, etc. to attract buyers and improve sales.
 (iii) The dust cover or the book jacket is the 20th century innovation.
 (iv) One of the great innovations was the introduction of cheap paperback books in the 1930's, in during the Great Depression in order to keep the steady sale of books at the time of recessions. Cheap paperback editions were brought to counter the effect of the Great Depression in the 1930's.
 (v) The shilling series was also considered an important innovation at this time.

(Any five) 1×5=5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Q. 10. What were the three difficulties in copying manuscripts? What was the use of printing press? Describe. (Board Term-I, (33), 2012)

Ans. Difficulties in copying manuscripts were :

- (i) Copying manuscript was an expensive business.
 (ii) It was laborious and time-consuming.
 (iii) Manuscripts themselves were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be easily carried around or read easily.

Use of printing press :

- (i) It enables people to produce books at greater speed.
 (ii) The production of books in large number created a new culture of reading and enlarged the number of readers.

3+2=5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 11. How did the scientists and philosophers in the 18th century Europe find it easier to reach out to people? Explain. (Board Term-I, (35, 48), 2012)

Ans. (i) Periodicals, journals and newspapers in the early 18th century combined information from various fields.

- (ii) That's how the ideas of scientists and philosophers became more accessible to the common people.
 (iii) Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, maps and scientific diagrams were printed.
 (iv) Scientists such as Isaac Newton could influence a large number of people in scientific area, by publishing their discoveries.
 (v) Thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely read.
 (vi) Ideas about science reason and rationality found its way into popular literature.

(Any five) 1×5=5

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)



TOPIC-2

The Growth of Press in 19th Century India

Quick Review

- India had a very rich and old tradition of hand written manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian as well as in various vernacular languages.
- In India, manuscripts were copied on palm leaves and on hand made paper.
- In 1710, Dutch missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts.
- From 1780, James August Hickey began to edit the 'Bengal Gazette', a weekly magazine.
- By the close of the 18th century, printing of many newspapers and journals started.
- In the early 19th century, there were intense debates around existing religious issues.
- Some groups wanted reforms, while others were against them.
- This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reforms.
- The reformers were focused on the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.
- Many newspapers such as "Sambad Kaumudi" in 1821 (by Ram Mohan Roy) "Samachar Chandrika" (Hindu Orthodoxy), "Jam-i-Jahan Nama" and "Shamsul Akbar" from 1822 (Persian newspaper) focused on this matter.
- In North India, the 'Ulama' used lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translation of Holy Scriptures, and printed religious newspapers and tracts to spread their religion.
- In 1867, Deoband seminary was founded which published thousands of 'Fatwas' telling the code of conduct of Muslims and explaining the meanings of doctrines.
- Print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.
- The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas came out from Calcutta in 1810.
- Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars.
- At the end of the 19th century, a new visual culture was started.
- Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation.
- Cheap prints and calendars were easily available in the market.
- By the 1870's, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.
- In 1860, few Bengali women like Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
- Hindi printing began from the 1870s.
- In Punjab, folk literature was printed from the early 20th century.
- In Bengal, the Battala was devoted to the printings of popular books; peddlers took the Battala publications to homes, enabling women to read in leisure time.
- Public libraries were set up in the early 20th century.
- Local protest movements created a lot of popular journals.
- After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed.
- In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed.
- In 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about Punjab revolution in his "Kesari". This led to his imprisonment in 1908.

Know the Terms

- **Manuscript** : Book or document written by hand. It can also be termed as author's original copy – handwritten or typed but not printed.
- **Ballad** : A historical account or folk tale in verse usually sung or recited.
- **Autobiography** : Story of one's own life written by the author himself or herself.
- **Inquisition** : A judicial procedure and later an institution that was established by the papacy and, sometimes, by secular governments to combat heresy.
- **Heretical** : Beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.
- **Satiety** : The state of being fulfilled much beyond the point of satisfaction.
- **Fatwa** : A legal pronouncement of Islamic law usually given by a mufti (legal scholar) to clarify issues on which the law is uncertain.
- **Seditions** : Sedition is the illegal act of inciting people to resist or rebel against the government in power.

Know the Dates

- **1822** : Two Persian newspapers 'Jam-i-Jahan Nama' and 'Shamsul Akbar' were published.
- **1843** : Steam powered rotary printing press, suitable for printing newspapers was invented by Richard Hoe.
- **1878** : The Vernacular Press Act was passed in India.
- **1880s** : Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
- **1926** : Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein, an educationist and literary figure, strongly condemned men for withholding education from women.

Know the Links

- <http://inventors.about.com>
- <http://www.bpsnet.org.uk>
- <http://download.nos.org>



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- Q. 1.** Name the news paper started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India in the 19th century.
[Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]
Ans. 'Kesari' was the news paper started by the Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India during 19th century. 1
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]
- Q. 2.** What did political leaders and reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedker and Periyar Ramaswamy oppose?
[Board Term-I, Set-C5]WEVD, 2015]
Ans. Discrimination against the outcaste groups, caste inequalities. 1
- Q. 3.** Who wrote the autobiography 'Amar Jiban' published in 1876?
Ans. Rash Sundari Debi. 1
- Q. 4.** When did the first printing press come to India?
Ans. In the middle of the 16th century. 1
- Q. 5.** Name the first weekly paper published in India.
Ans. Bengal Gazette. 1
- Q. 6.** By whom was the printing press first introduced in India?
Ans. Portuguese missionaries. 1
- Q. 7.** How was the freedom of press regulated?
Ans. The Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations in 1820 to control press freedom. In 1835, the Governor-General Lord William Bentinck agreed to revise newspaper laws on the request of editors of English and vernacular newspapers. 1



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- Q. 1.** What is a manuscript? Why were they not used widely?
[Board Term-I, DDE-2015, Set-M]
[Board Term-I, 2012 (36, 40), 2011]
OR
- Q. 2.** What is manuscript? Mention any two limitations of it, during the nineteenth century.
[Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]
- Ans.** (i) Manuscripts were documents or books written by hand.
(ii) They were not used widely because :
(a) They could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.
(b) They were expensive as copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business.
(c) Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.
(d) Their circulation was limited.
(Any two) 1+2=3
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016, 2012)
- Q. 2.** Explain any three features of hand written manuscripts before the age of print in India.
[Board Term I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]
- Ans.** (i) Manuscripts were copies on palm leaves or on hand made paper.
(ii) Pages were beautifully illustrated.
(iii) Manuscripts were highly expensive but fragile.
(iv) They were in various vernacular languages.
(v) They could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.
(Any three points to be explained) 1×3=3
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)
- Q. 3.** Why did British Government curb the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857?
[Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]
- Ans.** (i) After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press.
(ii) As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control.
1½ + 1½ = 3 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 4. Why did the attitude of the colonial Government towards the freedom of the press change after the revolt of 1857? What repressive measures were put into place? [Board Term-I, (51), 2012]

Ans. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of press changed. Enraged English officials clamped down the native press because of their nationalists activities.

- (i) In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed. It provided the government extensive rights to censor reports.
- (ii) The government kept regular track of the Vernacular newspaper, when a report was judged as seditious the newspaper was warned, the press was liable to be seized and machinery could be confiscated.

1+2=3 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 5. What restrictions were imposed by the Vernacular Press Act on the Indian Press? Explain.

OR

Q. Why was Vernacular Press Act passed? Explain about this Act.

[Board Term-I, Set-XOK62SB, 2015]

Ans. (i) The Vernacular Press Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

- (ii) The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.
- (iii) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned.
- (iv) If the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery could be confiscated.

(Any three) 1×3=3

Q. 6. Evaluate the efforts made by the British in India to impose censorship on the press.

[Board Term-I, (BHTK), 2013]

Ans. (i) By the 1820's, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the country began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British Rule.

(ii) In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and Vernacular newspapers, Governor General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.

(iii) In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modeled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press. From now the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers 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 could be confiscated.

1×3=3 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Q. 7. Why were women not educated in India in the early part of the nineteenth century? Give any two reasons. [Board Term-I, (6AP67LB), 2015]

Ans. (i) This was because of the superstitions and myths that prevailed in the society.

(ii) Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

1½ + 1½ = 3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

Q. 8. For what purpose did Ram Chaddha, publish 'Istri Dharm Vichar'?

[Board Term-I, 2015, School of Yavatmal, 2015]

Ans. (i) In Punjab, a similar folk literature about discussing women issues was widely printed from the early 20th century.

(ii) Ram Chaddha published the fast selling 'Istri Dharm Vichar' to teach women how to be obedient wives.

1½ + 1½ = 3

Q. 9. Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India. [Board Term-I, (55), 2012]

Ans. (i) The printing press first came to Goa in Western India through Portuguese missionaries in mid 16th century.

(ii) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several texts and nearly 50 books were printed in Konkani.

(iii) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin.

(iv) The first Malayalam book was printed in 1713.

(v) The Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts.

(Any three) 1×3=3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q.10. Explain the new visual culture in print which developed in the nineteenth century.

[Board Term-I, (58), 2012]

Ans. (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 Verma produced images for mass circulation.

(iii) 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.

1×3=3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 11. Describe any three methods by which printed books became more accessible to common people. [Board Term-I, (60), 2012]

Ans. Three methods by which printed books became more accessible to common people :

(i) Very cheap books were brought in Madras town and sold on the cross roads, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them.

(ii) Mill workers set up libraries, e.g., in Bombay.

(iii) Libraries were located mostly in cities and in prosperous villages.

1×3=3

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 12. Explain the role of print in the religious reforms in India.

- Ans.** (i) From the early 19th century, there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions.
- (ii) Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print.
- (iii) Printed tracts and newspaper not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate.
- (iv) A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 13. Print did not only stimulate the publications

of conflicting opinions among different communities but also connected them in 19th century India. Explain.

- Ans.** (i) From early 19th century, there were heated debates around religious issues. Debates were carried out in public and in print.
- (ii) Printed tracts and newspapers spread new ideas and shaped the nature of debate. A wider public could participate in these public discussions. New ideas emerged through clash of opinions.
- (iii) Intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy over issues like widow immolation, monotheism, idolatry etc. arose.
- (iv) In Bengal as the debate developed, tracts and newspaper proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments.
- (v) Rammohan Roy published 'Sambad Kaumudi' in 1821 and Hindu orthodoxy commissioned Samachar Chandrika. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain briefly the initial efforts made by foreigners to introduce printing press in India.

[Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

- Ans.** (i) The Portuguese missionaries first introduced printing press in India in the mid 16th century.
- (ii) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts.
- (iii) By 1674 about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and Kannada language.
- (iv) Catholic priest first published printed books in Tamil in Cochin and in 1713 first Malayalam book was printed.
- (v) Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed nearly 32 printed text in Tamil which were later translated.
- (vi) The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though officials of the East India company began to import presses from late 17th century.
- (vii) From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine; it was a private English enterprise and was free from colonial influence.
- (viii) Hickey published a lot of advertisements including those that related to import and sale of slaves.
- (ix) By the close of the 18th century, a number of newspaper and journals appeared in print.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 2. "Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India." Examine the statement.

[Board Term-I (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

- Ans.** (i) Religious texts, reached a wide circle of people encouraging discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions.
- (ii) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another creating pan-Indian identities.
- (iii) Spread of ideas through printed texts and newspapers led to widespread participation of Indians.
- (iv) Print propagated against social evils like sati, child marriage and the purdah system.
- (v) Emergence of many social reforms and reform movements.
- (vi) New ideas emerged through the clashes of opinions.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 3. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of Nationalism in India.

[Board Term-I, 2013 (BHTK), 2012 (58)]

Ans. Print culture, i.e., press and literature played a crucial role in growth and spread of nationalism in India :

- (i) In the 19th century, huge quantity of national literature was created. Revolutionised minds of people inspired them to throw away the British yoke.
- (ii) India Mirror, Bombay Samachar, The Hindu, Kesari-Indian newspapers exerted deep imprint on the minds of people.
- (iii) Nationalist press reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. For example, when Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them.

- (iv) Gandhiji spread his ideas of Swadeshi in a powerful way through newspapers. Many vernacular newspapers came up in India to spread nationalism.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$ (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

U Q. 4. How did the printed books of India attract the poor class as readers in the 19th century? Explain.

[Board Term-I, (34), 2012]

OR

U What efforts were made to spread the benefits of print culture for the poor people in the 19th century India? [Board Term-I, (56), 2012]

Ans. Sources of Attraction :

- (i) Very cheap small books were brought to market in the 19th century.
- (ii) Public libraries were set up to give an easy access to books.
- (iii) Kashibaba of Kanpur published 'Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal' where caste and class exploitation were linked.
- (iv) Sacchi Kavitayen, the poems of another Kanpur mill worker who wrote under the pen name of Sudarshan Chakra also attracted the mill workers towards reading printed books, since they could see their lives and sufferings reflected in such books.
- (v) Bombay and Bangalore Cotton mill workers set up libraries to educate themselves. These libraries were sponsored by social reformers.

$1 \times 5 = 5$ (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

A Q. 5. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in the 19th century India? Describe. [Board Term-I, (60), 2012]

Ans. Effects of Print culture on poor people :

- (i) Cheap small books were brought to the markets in Madras and were then sold.
- (ii) Public libraries were set up from early 20th century expanding the access to books.
- (iii) When issues to caste discrimination were written by Ambedkar, Jyotiba Phule, it was read by people. 'Gulamgiri' of Jyotiba Phule exposed the ill treatment to the low castes.
- (iv) Local protest movements and sects criticised ancient scriptures.
- (v) Workers in factories wrote and published to show links between caste and class exploitation.
- (vi) Bangalore cotton mill workers set up libraries to educate themselves.

(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

A Q. 6. "Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century." Support the statement by giving examples.

[Board Term-I, (40), 2012]

Ans. The print culture had a significant impact on the growth of nationalism in India.

- (i) In spite of passing a Vernacular Press Act, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers.

- (ii) They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.

- (iii) The British Government tried to put down nationalised criticism but there were more protests.

- (iv) 'Punjab revolutionaries were deported,' Tilak wrote in Kesari.

- (v) It led to his imprisonment in 1908 provoking terms of protest.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

U Q. 7. How did print culture affect the life of poor people and women in the nineteenth century India? Explain. [Board Term-I, (40), 2012]

Ans. (i) The print culture gave birth to new forms of popular literature. Very small books were brought out. They were sold cross roads. The poor people brought these books and read with great interest. Books were cheap, even the poor could afford to buy them. Public libraries were set up.

- (ii) The print culture made the women important, as readers as well as writers. Women's reading increased enormously in middle class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home and send them to schools. Women's schools were set up.

$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$ (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

U Q. 8. What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspaper?

[Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

Ans. (i) Nationalists in India used print media to publish the evil affects of British rule and spread new ideas.

- (ii) As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government decided to take strong measures.

- (iii) In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was passed which provided the government with intensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

- (iv) The government started keeping regular track on vernacular news papers. If it published some material which was considered to be seditious, the government seized the press and confiscated the printing machines.

- (v) Despite repressive measures nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

R Q. 9. What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading? How did woman like Kailashbhashini Debi respond to this in her writings? [Board Term-I, (36), 2012]

OR

U Describe the attitude of liberal and conservative Indian's towards women's reading?

Ans. (i) Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home and sent them to schools.

(ii) Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading romantic books.

Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women-how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+2=5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

[A] Q. 10. How were the manuscripts written in India before the age of print? What were their drawbacks and effect? (Board Term-I, NCT-2014)

Ans. (i) In India, manuscripts were written on palm leaves or on handmade paper before the age of print.

(ii) Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated.

(iii) They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.

(iv) Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.

(v) Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully and they could not be read easily as script was written in different styles. $1 \times 5 = 5$

[A] Q. 11. "From the late 19th century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays." Support the statement by giving examples.

[Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), 2014]

OR

[A] How did issues of caste discrimination begin to write in many printed tracts and essays from the late nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

[Board Term-I, (553K), 2013, (33, 37), 2012]

Ans. From the late 19th century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written.

(i) Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low caste, started protest movement. He wrote about the injustice of the caste system in his Gulamgiri.

(ii) B. R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy in Madras wrote powerfully on caste. Their writings were read by people all over India.

(iii) Local protest movements and sets also created a lot of journals and tracts.

(iv) Kashibaba mill worker wrote and published 'Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal'.

(v) Bangalore cotton mill workers set up libraries to educate themselves.

(vi) Workers were overburdened and lacked the education to write much. **(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$**

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

[A] Q. 12. Evaluate the role of print in connecting various communities in different parts of India.

[Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), 2014]

Ans. (i) In Bengal as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments.

(ii) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people.

(iii) Ram Mohan Roy published the 'Sambad Kaumudi' from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the 'Samachar Chandrika' to oppose his opinion.

(iv) A wider range of people could not participate in these public discussions and express their views.

(v) New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.

(vi) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities. **(Any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$**

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