

SOCIAL STUDIES

(HISTORY)

Chapter 5: Print Culture and the Modern World



Swotters

Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. Who was Marcopolo?

- (a) German scientist
- (b) English philosopher
- (c) Spanish explorer
- (d) Italian traveller/explorer

Question 2. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Questions 3. Which of the following refers to print revolution?

- (a) Invention of printing press
- (b) Shift from hand printing to mechanical printing
- (c) Revolt of people against printed matters
- (d) Handwritten manuscripts for printed books

Question 4. Aim of Protestant Reformation was to:

- (a) reform religion
- (b) reform the Catholic church
- (c) reform Jewish religion
- (d) to protest against all reform

Question 5. Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted by Governor General Warren Hastings?

- (a) For poor editing of Bengal Gazette
- (b) For publishing a lot of gossip about company's Senior Official
- (c) For publishing substandard material
- (d) None of these

Question 6. By whom was 'Sambad Kaumudi' published in 1821?

- (a) Iswer Chandra Vidyasagar
- (b) C.R. Das
- (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

Question 7. In ancient India which of the following material was used for writing manuscripts?

- (a) Parchments
- (b) Vellum
- (c) Palm leaves

(d) Paper

Question 8. Which one of the following is the oldest Japanese book? [CBSE 2014]

- (a) Sutta Pitaka
- (b) Diamond Sutra
- (c) Mahavamsa
- (d) Dipavamsa

Question 9. The reformation movement was launched against the corrupt practices of which of the following group?

- (a) Feudal Lords
- (b) Protestant Church
- (c) Catholic Church
- (d) Absolute rulers

Question 10. Who among the following was not a women novelist?

- (a) Jane Austen
- (b) Bronte Sisters
- (c) George Eliot
- (d) Maxim Gorky

Question 11. Name the country which remained the major producer of printed material for a long time:

- (a) The Imperial State of China
- (b) Germany
- (c) Korea
- (d) Japan.

Question 12. Buddhist missionaries from China had introduced one of the following in Japan. Pick up the correct one from the list given below:

- (a) Tripitakas (religious canons —three basic Buddhist principles)
- (b) Hand printing technology
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) Teachings of Buddha

Question 13. Complete the sentence with one out of the following words:

The Chinese paper reached Europe through

- (a) Silk Route
- (b) Sea route
- (c) Buddhist missionaries
- (d) Merchants

Question 14. Where from did the Italians get the technology of wood block printing?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan

- (c) India
- (d) Korea

Question 15. Merchants and students in the University towns bought cheaper printed copies of books in Europe. What kind of books were bought by the aristocrats? Pick out the correct answer.

- (a) Handwritten books on silk.
- (b) Books made out of papyrus leaves.
- (c) Handwritten books on very expensive vellum (a parchment made from the skin of animals).
- (d) Books engraved on copper plates.

Very Short:

1. Give some examples of print around us.
2. What is calligraphy ?
3. How books were printed in China since AD 594 ?
4. When was hand-printing technology introduced in Japan and by whom ?
5. Who was the major producer of printed material in China ?
6. By whom the textbooks for civil service examination were printed in China ?
7. When and how were the western printing techniques and mechanical presses imported in China ?
8. Which city of China became the hub of new print culture ?
9. What was the ancient name of Tokyo ?
10. Which is the oldest printed book of Japan ?

Short Questions:

1. Who brought the knowledge of woodblock printing to Europe/Italy ?
2. Which was the first book printed by Johann Gutenberg ? How many copies were printed in how many years ?
3. What is platen ?
4. Who is compositor ?
5. What is galley ?
6. What is a ballad ?
7. What were taverns ?
8. What was written by Martin Luther in 1517 ?
9. What was Protestant Reformation ?

10. What was Inquisition ?

Long Questions:

Question 1. Describe the woodblock printing.

Question 2. Which Asian country was the major producer of printed material in the 16th century and why ?

Question 3. “By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.” Explain.

Question 4. How did the Buddhist missionaries from China introduce printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770 ? Explain.

Question 5. Write a short note on Ukiyo.

Assertion and Reason Questions:

1. In these questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct statement, but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Both assertion and reason are wrong statements.

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

Reason (R): This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

2. In these questions, a statement of assertion followed by a statement of reason is given. Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
- b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct statement but reason is wrong statement.
- d) Both assertion and reason are wrong statements.

Assertion (A): The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.

Reason (R): From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

ANSWER KEY**MCQ:**

1. Answer: d
2. Answer: b
3. Answer: b
4. Answer: b
5. Answer: b
6. Answer: c
7. Answer: b
8. Answer: b
9. Answer: c
10. Answer: d
11. Answer: a
12. Answer: b
13. Answer: a
14. Answer: a
15. Answer: c

**Very Short Answer:**

1. **Answer:** The examples of print around us are books, journals, newspapers, paintings, official circulars, calenders, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters etc.
2. **Answer:** Calligraphy is art of beautiful and stylised writing.
3. **Answer:** Books were printed in China by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
4. **Answer:** Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology in Japan around AD
5. **Answer:** The imperial state in China was the major producer of printed material.
6. **Answer:** Textbooks for the civil services examination were printed under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
7. **Answer:** Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century as western powers established their outposts in China.
8. **Answer:** Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the western-style

schools. From hand printing there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

9. Answer: Edo.

10. Answer: Diamond Sutra.

Short Answer:

1. **Answer:** Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. He brought wood-block printing technology with him in 1295.
2. Answer: The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them.
3. Answer: 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 wooden board, later it was made of steel.
4. Answer: The person who composes the text for printing is called compositor.
5. Answer: Galley is a metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
6. Answer: Ballad is a historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.
7. Answer: Taverns were places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food and to meet friends and exchange news.
8. Answer: In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
9. Answer: It was a sixteenth-century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome. Martin Luther was one of the main Protestant reformers. Several traditions of anti-Catholic Christianity developed out of the movement.
10. Answer: Martin Luther said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the Greatest one."

Long Answer:

1. **Answer:**

- 1) Woodblock printing was the earliest kind of print technology.
- 2) It was developed in China, Japan and Korea.
- 3) This was a system of hand-writing.
- 4) From AD 594 onwards, under this system, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- 5) As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.
- 6) Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate with remarkable accuracy the beauty of calligraphy.

2. **Answer:**

- (1) The imperial state in China was the major producer of printed material for a long time.
- (2) It was the major producer of printed material due to the following factors :
 - I. China had a large bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations.
 - II. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
 - III. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

3. Answer:

(1) In the seventeenth century, many cities had come up in China. As the urban culture spread, the uses of print also increased. It was used in different fields as mentioned below :

- 1) It was used by scholar officials.
- 2) Merchants used it to collect trade information.
- 3) Reading printed material became a leisure activity. So, people started reading fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays.
- 4) Women began publishing their poetry and plays.
- 5) Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives.

(2) **The new reading culture had the following effects :**

- 1) It brought western printing techniques and mechanical presses into China.
- 2) Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture.

Thus, there was natural change from hand-printing to mechanical printing.

4. Answer:

The development of print in Japan took place as mentioned below :

- 1) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology in Japan around AD 768-770.
- 2) The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 was the Buddhist Diamond Sutra. It contained six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.
- 3) Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money,
- 4) In medieval Japan, the poets and prose writers regularly published their works.
- 5) Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices. For example, in the late eighteenth century, at Edo (modern Tokyo) illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings.

6) Libraries and bookstores were full with hand-printed material of various types such as books on women, cooking, famous places, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony and flower arrangements.

5. Answer:

- 1) Kitagawa Utamaro, born in Edo in 1753, widely known for his contributions to an art form called Ukiyo (pictures of the floating world) or depiction of ordinary human experiences, especially urban ones.
- 2) These prints travelled to contemporary US and Europe and influenced artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh.
- 3) Publishers like Tsutaya Juzaburo identified subjects and commissioned artists who drew the theme in outline.
- 4) Then a skilled woodblock carver pasted the drawing on a woodblock and carved a printing block to reproduce the painter's lines.
- 5) In the process, the original drawing would be destroyed and only prints would survive.

Assertion and Reason Answers:

1. a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

Explanation: A printed copy of the Theses was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in large numbers and read widely. The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.

2. a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

Explanation: The reason thus correctly justifies the assertion.

Swotters