

Print Culture and the Modern World (CH-5) Important Questions Class 10 Social Science (History) Chapter 5

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

Q1. Who brought Printing to Europe?

Ans. Yohana Gutenberg

Q2. Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg?

Ans. Bible

Q3. When the first paperback edition of books published?

Ans. With the start of Great Depression

Q4. Name the book sold by traveling paddler?

Ans. Penny Chapbook

Q5. Which of the reading source is famous among Women?

Ans. Penny Magazines

Q6. Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modeled of which Act?

Ans. Irish Press laws

Q7. Name the oldest printed book of Japan.

Ans. Diamond Sutra

Q8. In which countries first printing was developed?

Ans. China, Japan and Korea

Q9. Which reformer is responsible for Protestant Reformation?

Ans. Martin Luther

Q10. Who Wrote “Gulamgiri”?

Ans. JyotibaPhulle (1871)

Q11. Who brought wood Block Printing to Europe?

Ans. Marco Polo

Q12. When and Who brought Print technology to India?

Ans. Sixteen century, Portuguese

Q13. Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one. Who spoke these words?

Ans. Martin Luther

Q14. The first printed edition of “Ramcharitmanas by Tulsidas came out in which year?

Ans. Calcutta 1810

Q15. Name to two Persian newspaper published in 1822?

Ans. Jam-l-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar.

Long Answer Type Question (3 or 5 Marks only)

Q1. “Wood Block Printing came to Europe after 1295” Explain.

Ans.

- Wood Block Printing came to Europe after 1295 because:
- This technique was with China first.
- Marco Polo returned to Italy and brought this knowledge with himself.
- Now Italian began producing books with Wood Block.
- Soon the technology spread in other parts of world.

Q2. Print Culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred? Give reasons.

Ans.

- Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.
- Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate
- By the 1780 there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality.

Q3. What are manuscript? Discuss their limitations.

Ans.

- Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.
- Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile.

- They have to be handled carefully.
- They could not be read easily,

Q4. ” Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but also connected communities and people in different parts of India.” Elucidate.

Ans.

- It created a new platform for expression of ideas
- It is the cheapest and most simplest way of communication.
- It brought about the problems of Indian Masses
- A large number of religious books were being transmitted to Indian Masses.

Q5. Discuss the role of print culture in encouraging the role of Nationalism in India

Ans.

- Despite repression nationalist newspapers were reaching every nook and corner of the country.
- They brought to light the misrule of the British.
- Revolutionary Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the newspaper named Kesari.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned in 1908 which led to widespread protest all over India.

Q6. Why printed books became popular among less literate people?

Ans.

- Those who could not read at least can listen and enjoy.
- Folk songs and folk lore were published.
- Illustrated books were published
- These were read out at rural meetings, pubs etc.

Q7. Why was Vernacular Press Act passed in India?

Ans.

- As Vernacular newspaper became more assertive the colonial government sought to crush it.
- In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed.
- From now on the government can track the vernacular newspapers.

Q8. The division within the Catholic Church was brought about by Print revolution. Discuss.

Ans.

- Religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 95 theses criticizing Roman Catholic Church.
- A printed copy of these was posted on the church door in Wittenberg.
- It challenge the church to debate its ideas.

Q9. What was the reaction of society towards women literacy? How women reacted ?

Ans.

- Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home.
- They were sent to women schools at city and towns.
- Educated women encourage education for girls.

Q10. What methods were adopted to popularize printed books among people?

Ans.

- Cheap books were being sold at Madras so that poor people were also buy read.
- Lending library were setup.
- Paperback edition of novels were printed to make them affordable to the masses.