

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science
HISTORY – Print Culture & The Modern World



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1. What is an accordion book?

Ans. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper – also invented there – against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese ‘accordion book’ was folded and stitched at the side.

2. How did Gutenberg develop the Printing Press?

Ans. (i) Gutenberg (from his childhood) had seen wine and olive presses.

(ii) He learnt the art of polishing stones.

(iii) He learnt the art of making jewel and became a master goldsmith.

(iv) He also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets.

(v) The olive press provided the model for printing press, the moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letter of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system.

(vi) Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his printing machine. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them.

3. Who was Erasmus and what was his theory?

Ans. Erasmus, a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer, who criticized the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Luther, expressed a deep anxiety about printing. He wrote in Adages (1508): ‘To what corner of the world do they not fly these swarms of new books? It may be that one here and there contributes something worth knowing, but the very multitude of them is hurtful to scholarship, because it creates a glut, and even in good things satiety is most harmful ... [printers] fill the world with books, not just trifling things (such as I write, perhaps), but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious books, and the number of them is such that even the valuable publications lose their value.’

4. Arguments against that print culture created the basis for the French Revolution.

Ans. If people read the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau, they were also exposed to monarchical and Church propaganda. They were not influenced directly by everything they read or saw. They accepted some ideas and rejected others. They interpreted things their own way. Print did not directly shape their minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.

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5. **How did mass literacy in Europe bring in large numbers of new readers among children, women and workers?**

Ans. (i) As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Children's press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folktales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants.

(ii) Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behavior and housekeeping. Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot became important women writers in defining a new type of woman: a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

(iii) Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century onwards. In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working class people wrote for themselves.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Here are objective questions and answers for reference:

1. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in Japan, Korea and.....

- (A) China (B) India (C) Germany (D) France

Ans: (A)

2. What is calligraphy?

- (A) The art of beautiful and stylish writing
(B) A type of building
(C) A type of writing used during Neolithic age
(D) A type of writing used in Egypt

Ans: (A)

3. Who among the following brought hand- painting technology into Japan around 768-770 AD?

- (A) Buddhist missionaries
(B) Japanese Traders
(C) European Traders
(D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

4. Which is the oldest printed book of Japan?

- (A) Bible (B) Diamond Sutra (C) Mahabharata (D) Ukiyo

Ans: (B)

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I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Vipin Sir says about NTSE.

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5. Who developed the first printing press?
(A) Johann Gutenberg (B) Isaac Newton
(C) Macro polo (D) Newcomen
Ans: (A)

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