CLASS 10 · INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD II · CHAPTER 5

Print Culture and the Modern World

Every section of the chapter in one sentence, with the key terms highlighted. Cover the highlighted words with a strip of paper and say them before you look. The figures and pictures are taken from the chapter PDF.

One-liners Who's who Memory tricks Timeline Flashcards Quiz Revision plan

One line per section

1 The First Printed Books

The earliest print technology was **hand printing** in **China, Japan and Korea**; from **AD 594** Chinese books were printed by **rubbing paper against inked woodblocks** and folded as the **'accordion book'**; the **imperial state** was the main printer (textbooks for **civil service examinations**), by the **17th century** merchants, women and leisure readers joined in, and in the late 19th century **Shanghai** became the hub of **mechanical printing**.



Fig. 2b: Tripitaka Koreana, mid-13th-century Korean Buddhist scriptures on about 80,000 woodblocks (UNESCO Memory of the World, 2007)



Fig. 4b: Jikji of Korea, late 14th century, among the oldest books printed with movable metal type (UNESCO Memory of the World, 2001)

1.1 Print in Japan

Buddhist missionaries from China brought hand printing to Japan around AD 768–770; the oldest Japanese book is the Diamond Sutra (AD 868); books were cheap and abundant, and in Edo (Tokyo) Kitagawa Utamaro (born 1753) made ukiyo prints ('pictures of the floating world') that influenced Manet, Monet and Van Gogh.

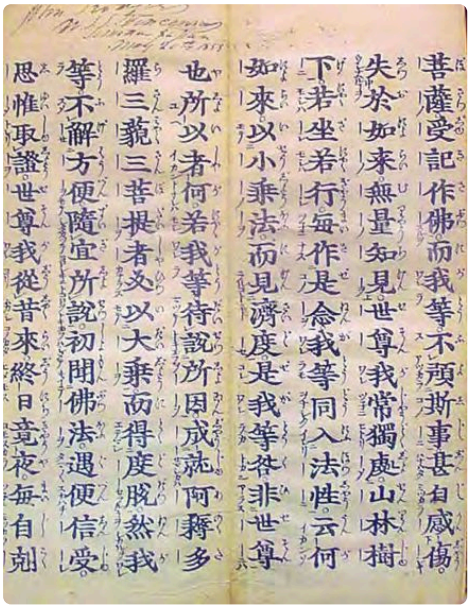


Fig. 2a: A page from the Diamond Sutra



Fig. 3: An ukiyo print by Kitagawa Utamaro



Fig. 4a: A morning scene, ukiyo print by Shunman Kubo, late 18th century

2 **Print Comes to Europe**

Chinese paper reached Europe in the **11th century** via the **silk route**, and **Marco Polo** brought **woodblock printing** to **Italy in 1295**; luxury books stayed handwritten on **vellum**, scribes worked for **booksellers** (50+ for one), but slow, fragile **manuscripts** could not meet demand, so **Johann Gutenberg** built the first-known **printing press at Strasbourg in the 1430s**.

2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press

A merchant's son and **master goldsmith**, Gutenberg used the **olive press** as the model and **lead moulds** to cast **metal types**; he perfected the system **by 1448**, his first book was the **Bible** (**180 copies in 3 years**), the press printed **250 sheets per hour**, presses spread across Europe **1450–1550**, and output rose from **20 million** (late 15th c.) to **200 million** copies (16th c.): the **print revolution**.



Fig. 5: A portrait of Johann Gutenberg, 1584

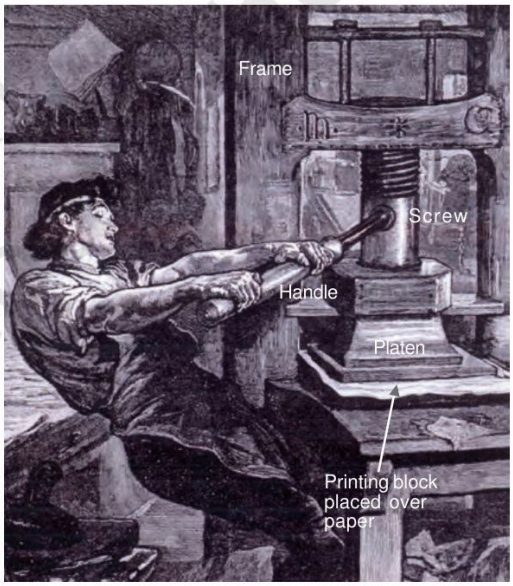


Fig. 6: Gutenberg printing press (frame, screw, handle, platen, printing block)



Fig. 7: Pages of Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed book in Europe; borders and colour added by hand

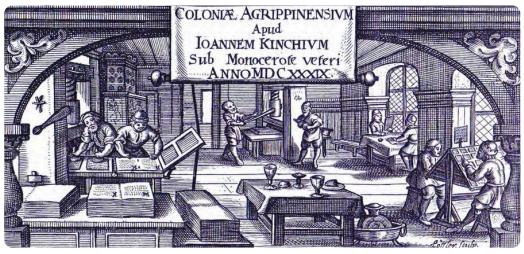


Fig. 8: A printer's workshop, sixteenth century: compositors, galleys, presses, proofreaders

3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact

The print revolution was **more than a new way of making books**: it changed people's relationship to **information and knowledge**, to **institutions and authorities**, and opened **new ways of looking at things**.

3.1 A New Reading Public

Printing **reduced the cost of books**, so a **hearing public** (oral culture) became a **reading public**; because **literacy was low**, printers published illustrated **ballads and folk tales** read aloud in villages and **taverns**, so **oral culture entered print** and the line between them **blurred**.

3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Print spread **debate and dissent**, so authorities feared **rebellious and irreligious thoughts**; in **1517** **Martin Luther** wrote the **Ninety Five Theses** against the **Roman Catholic Church** (posted at **Wittenberg**), which began the **Protestant Reformation**; his New Testament sold **5,000 copies in weeks** and he called printing **'the ultimate gift of God'**.



Fig. 9: J.V. Schley, L'Imprimerie, 1739: the press descending from heaven, with Minerva and Mercury

3.3 Print and Dissent

Menocchio, an Italian **miller**, reinterpreted the Bible and was **executed by the Inquisition**, so the Church began an **Index of Prohibited Books from 1558**; **Erasmus**, in **Adages (1508)**, feared that 'swarms of new books' would make **even valuable publications lose their value**.

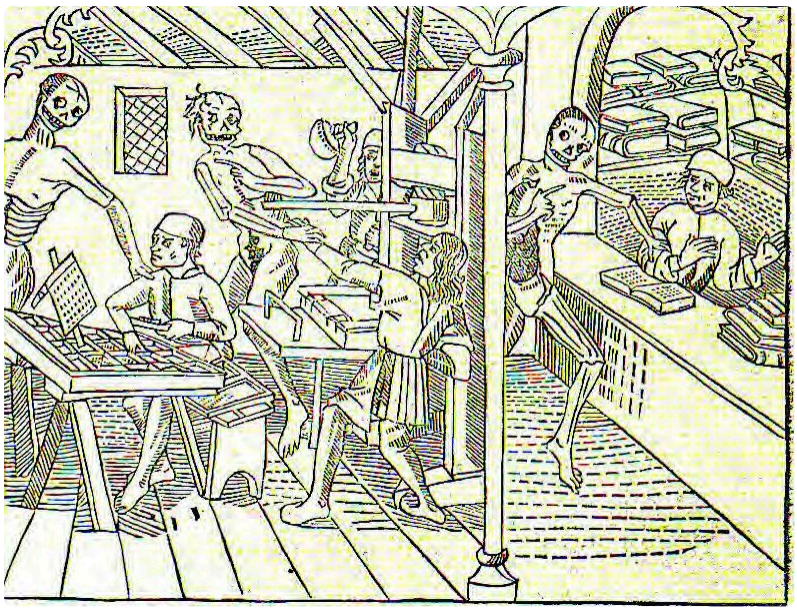


Fig. 10: The macabre dance: skeletons run a printer's workshop, linking print to the end of the world

4 The Reading Mania

Church schools pushed literacy to **60–80%** in parts of Europe by the end of the 18th century; pedlars sold **almanacs**, ballads and folktales, **penny chapbooks** (England, sold by **chapmen**) and the **Bibliothèque Bleue** (France, cheap blue covers); the **periodical press** grew from the early 18th century, and **Newton, Paine, Voltaire and Rousseau** reached common readers.

4.1 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!'

Many believed books would spread **progress and enlightenment** and end **despotism**; French novelist **Louise-Sebastien Mercier** called the press **'the most powerful engine of progress'** and warned: **'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!'**

4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution

Three arguments link print to the Revolution: it spread **Enlightenment ideas** (Voltaire, Rousseau: **reason over custom**), created a culture of **dialogue and debate**, and by the **1780s** spread literature and **cartoons mocking the royalty**; yet people also read **Church and monarchy propaganda**, so print **did not directly shape minds** but **opened the possibility of thinking differently**.



Fig. 11: The nobility and the common people before the French Revolution, a late-18th-century cartoon

5 The Nineteenth Century

The 19th century saw **vast leaps in mass literacy** in Europe, bringing in new readers among **children, women and workers**.

5.1 Children, Women and Workers

With **compulsory primary education**, a **children's press** began in **France in 1857** and the **Grimm Brothers** published edited folk tales in **1812**; **penny magazines** and manuals targeted women, and **Jane Austen, the Brontë sisters and George Eliot** wrote of a strong new woman; **lending libraries** educated workers, who wrote **political tracts and autobiographies**.



Fig. 12: Frontispiece of Penny Magazine (1832–1835), by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, for the working class

5.2 Further Innovations

Presses became **metal** by the late 18th century; **Richard M. Hoe** of New York perfected the **power-driven cylindrical press** (**8,000 sheets per hour**, for newspapers), the **offset press** printed **six colours**, and **electric presses** came in the 20th century; sellers used **serialised novels**, the **Shilling Series (1920s)**, **dust covers** and cheap **paperbacks** in the **Great Depression (1930s)**.



Fig. 13: Advertisements at a railway station in England, lithograph by Alfred Concanen, 1874

6 India and the World of Print

Before print, India already had a rich tradition of **handwritten manuscripts**; print then arrived with **missionaries** and **private English enterprise**.

6.1 Manuscripts Before the Age of Print

Manuscripts in **Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian** and vernaculars were copied on **palm leaves or handmade paper** and kept between **wooden covers** till the **late 19th century**, but were **expensive and fragile**; in Bengal's village schools **teachers dictated** and students only learnt **to write, not read**.

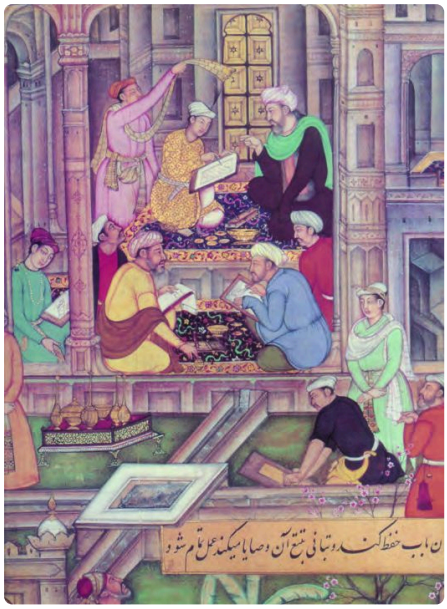


Fig. 1: Book making before the age of print, from Akhlaq-i-Nasiri, 1595 (a royal workshop)

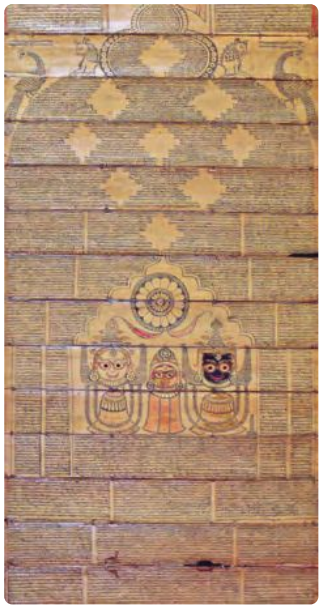


Fig. 14: Pages from the Gita Govinda of Jayadeva, 18th century, a palm-leaf manuscript in accordion format

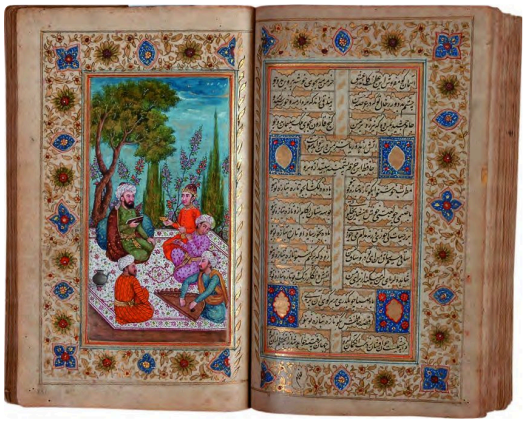


Fig. 15: Pages from the Diwan of Hafiz, 1824, with fine calligraphy and illustration



Fig. 16: Pages from the Rigveda, an 18th-century manuscript in Malayalam script

6.2 Print Comes to India

The press came to **Goa** with **Portuguese missionaries** in the **mid-16th century** (Jesuits printed **Konkani**; about **50 books by 1674**); the first **Tamil book** came out at **Cochin in 1579** and the first **Malayalam book in 1713**; **James Augustus Hickey** started the **Bengal Gazette in 1780**, was persecuted by **Warren Hastings**, and **Gangadhar Bhattacharya** brought out the first Indian newspaper, the weekly **Bengal Gazette**.

7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

Reformers and the **Hindu orthodoxy** argued in print in **everyday spoken language** about widow immolation and idolatry: **Rammohun Roy's Sambad Kaumudi (1821)** vs the **Samachar Chandrika**; in 1822 came **Jam-i-Jahan Nama** and **Shamsul Akhbar** (Persian) and the **Bombay Samachar** (Gujarati); the **ulama** used **cheap lithographic presses** and the **Deoband Seminary (1867)** issued **fatwas**; the **Ramcharitmanas** was printed at Calcutta in **1810**, and **Naval Kishore Press (Lucknow)** and **Shri Venkateshwar Press (Bombay)** printed vernacular religious texts, while newspapers built **pan-Indian identities**.

8 **New Forms of Publication**

Readers wanted their own lives in print, so the **novel** took **Indian forms**, with **lyrics, short stories and essays**; a new **visual culture** grew as **Raja Ravi Varma** made images for **mass circulation** and cheap **prints and calendars** reached the poor, and by the **1870s** **caricatures and cartoons** mocked both Westernised Indians and imperial rule.



Fig. 17: Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing Princess Madalsa, print by Raja Ravi Varma (Ravi Varma Press)



Fig. 18: Cover of the Indian Charivari, a late-19th-century journal of caricature and satire



Fig. 22: Lakshminath Bezbaruah (1868–1938), doyen of modern Assamese literature, author of Burhi Aair Sadhu

8.1 Women and Print

Women's reading grew in middle-class homes, though **conservatives** feared it; **Rashsundari Debi** learnt to read **secretly in her kitchen** and wrote **Amar Jiban (1876)**, the **first full-length Bengali autobiography**; **Kailashbashini Debi** (1860s), **Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai** (1880s) wrote about women's suffering, **Hindi printing** began seriously in the **1870s**, **Ram Chaddha's Istri Dharm Vichar** taught obedience, and **Battala** in central Calcutta printed cheap popular books.



Fig. 19: Ghor Kali (The End of the World), coloured woodcut, late 19th century: fear of broken family relations



Fig. 20: An Indian couple, woodcut: the man plays the veena while the woman smokes a hookah



Fig. 21: A European couple sitting on chairs, 19th-century woodcut: the Sahib holds liquor, the Memsahib plays the violin

8.2 **Print and the Poor People**

Cheap books were sold at **Madras crossroads** and **public libraries** opened from the early 20th century; **Jyotiba Phule** wrote **Gulamgiri (1871)** on caste, followed by **B.R. Ambedkar** and **Periyar**; Kanpur millworker **Kashibaba** wrote **Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal (1938)** on caste and class, **Sudarshan Chakr**'s poems became **Sacchi Kavitayan**, and **Bangalore** millworkers set up libraries in the **1930s**, following **Bombay** workers.

9 **Print and Censorship**

Before **1798** the Company cared little, first targeting **Englishmen** critical of it; **1820s** Calcutta Supreme Court regulations, **1835** **Bentinck** and **Macaulay** restored freedoms, but after **1857** came the **Vernacular Press Act (1878)**, modelled on the **Irish Press Laws** (warn, then **seize the press**); **Tilak** was jailed in **1908** for writing in **Kesari**, and under the Defence of India rules **22 papers** had to give securities in WWI and about **90 papers were suppressed in August 1942**.

Who's who of print

PERSON / THING	WHEN & WHERE	WHAT	WHY IT MATTERS
Woodblock books	AD 594, China	Paper rubbed on inked woodblocks; 'accordion book'	Earliest print technology (hand printing)
Diamond Sutra	AD 868, Japan	Six sheets of text with woodcut pictures	Oldest Japanese book
Kitagawa Utamaro	Born 1753, Edo	Ukiyo prints, 'pictures of the floating world'	Influenced Manet, Monet, Van Gogh
Marco Polo	1295, returned to Italy	Brought woodblock printing from China	Start of print in Europe

PERSON / THING	WHEN & WHERE	WHAT	WHY IT MATTERS
Johann Gutenberg	1430s Strasbourg; perfected 1448	Printing press with movable metal type; Bible, 180 copies	Began the print revolution; basic technology for 300 years
Erasmus	1508, *Adages*	Catholic reformer who feared 'swarms of new books'	Voice of the fear of print
Martin Luther	1517, Wittenberg	*Ninety Five Theses*; New Testament sold 5,000 copies	Protestant Reformation; 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God'
Menocchio	16th century, Italy	Miller who reinterpreted the Bible; executed	Led to the Index of Prohibited Books (1558)
L.-S. Mercier	18th century, France	Novelist: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!'	Belief that print ends despotism
James Lackington	1791, London	Publisher's diary on rising book sales	Proof of the reading mania among the poor
Grimm Brothers	1812, Germany	Edited collection of peasant folk tales	Print recorded old tales but also changed them
Richard M. Hoe	Mid-19th century, New York	Power-driven cylindrical press, 8,000 sheets/hour	Fast newspaper printing
J.A. Hickey	1780, Calcutta	Edited the *Bengal Gazette*, a weekly	Began English printing in India; persecuted by Warren Hastings
G. Bhattacharya	Bengal	Weekly *Bengal Gazette*	First Indian newspaper by an Indian
Rammohun Roy	1821, Bengal	*Sambad Kaumudi*	Reform debates in print (opposed by *Samachar Chandrika*)

PERSON / THING	WHEN & WHERE	WHAT	WHY IT MATTERS
Rashsundari Debi	1876, East Bengal	*Amar Jiban*	First full-length autobiography in Bengali
Jyotiba Phule	1871, Maharashtra	*Gulamgiri*	Wrote on injustices of the caste system
Raja Ravi Varma	Late 19th century	Mythological prints from the Ravi Varma Press	Images for mass circulation
Begum Rokeya	1926, Bengal	Speech at the Bengal Women's Education Conference	Condemned men for withholding education from women
Kashibaba	1938, Kanpur	*Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*	Linked caste and class exploitation
B.G. Tilak	1907–1908	Wrote in *Kesari* for deported Punjab revolutionaries	Jailed in 1908; protests all over India

Chip colour: East Asia . Europe & America . India

Memory tricks

HOW PRINT TRAVELLED

C-J-K → E → I

"Clever Japanese Kids Educate India": China, Japan, Korea → Europe → India.

GUTENBERG'S TOOLKIT

Olive + Gold = Press

Childhood **olive and wine presses** gave the press; **goldsmith** lead moulds gave the metal type. 26 letters, 250 sheets an hour.

SPEED LADDER

250 → 8,000 → 6

Gutenberg **250** sheets/hour → Hoe's cylinder **8,000** sheets/hour → offset press **6** colours at a time.

GUTENBERG BIBLE

1448 · 180 · 3

Perfected by **1448**, **180** copies, **3** years. No more than 50 survive.

BOOK BOOM

20 M → 200 M

Just add a zero: 20 million copies (late 15th c.) → 200 million (16th c.).

LUTHER

15:17 · 95

Read 1517 like a clock time: "At **15:17** Luther nailed **95** theses at **W**ittenberg". 5,000 New Testaments in weeks.

PRINT → FRENCH REVOLUTION

E-D-M

"Every Day Mockery": Enlightenment ideas, Dialogue & debate, Mocking the royalty (1780s cartoons).

CHEAP EUROPEAN BOOKS

Penny vs Blue

England = p**E**nny chapbooks sold by chapmen; **F**rance = Bibliothèque **Bleue** (blue covers, poor paper).

WOMEN NOVELISTS OF EUROPE

A-B-E

Austen, **B**rontë sisters, **E**liot (George). Easy as ABE.

FIRSTS IN INDIA

G-T-M

"Goa Teaches Malayalam": Goa press (mid-16th c.) → first Tamil book 15**79** (Cochin) → first Malayalam book 17**13**.

1821–22 NEWSPAPERS

1 + 2 + 1

1821: **1** Bengali (Sambad Kaumudi). 1822: **2** Persian (Jam-i-Jahan Nama, Shamsul Akhbar) + **1** Gujarati (Bombay Samachar).

WOMEN WRITERS IN INDIA

R-K-T-P-R

"Rani Keeps Two Pens Ready": Rashsundari (1876), Kailashbashini (1860s), Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai (1880s), Rokeya (1926).

CASTE & CLASS WRITERS

P-A-P-K

Phule (Gulamgiri 1871), **A**mbedkar, **P**eriyar, **K**ashibaba (1938): "Pens Against Prejudice Kept".

CENSORSHIP LADDER

35 free, 78 VPA

18**35** Macaulay frees the press → 1857 revolt → 18**78** Vernacular Press Act (Irish model) → 1908 Tilak jailed → 1942: 90 papers shut.

Timeline 1: East Asia and Europe

- **594** China prints books by rubbing paper on inked woodblocks.
- **768–770** Buddhist missionaries take hand printing from China to Japan.
- **868** Diamond Sutra, the oldest Japanese book.
- **11th c.** Chinese paper reaches Europe by the silk route.
- **mid-13th c.** Tripitaka Koreana carved on about 80,000 woodblocks.
- **1295** Marco Polo brings woodblock printing to Italy.
- **late 14th c.** Jikji printed in Korea with movable metal type.
- **early 15th c.** Woodblocks widely used in Europe for textiles, playing cards, religious pictures.
- **1430s** Gutenberg builds the first-known printing press at Strasbourg.
- **1448** Gutenberg perfects the system; prints the Bible (180 copies in 3 years).
- **1450–1550** Presses set up in most countries of Europe; 20 million copies by 1500.
- **1508** Erasmus voices his fear of books in *Adages*.
- **1517** Luther's Ninety Five Theses; Protestant Reformation begins.
- **16th c.** About 200 million books printed; Menocchio executed.
- **1558** Roman Church starts the Index of Prohibited Books.
- **17th c.** Urban reading culture in China; lending libraries in Europe.
- **early 18th c.** Periodical press develops (newspapers, journals).

- `1739` Schley's *L'Imprimerie* celebrates print.
- `1753` Kitagawa Utamaro born in Edo.
- `1780s` Literature and cartoons mocking French royalty.
- `1791` Lackington's diary on soaring book sales.
- `late 18th c.` Literacy 60–80% in parts of Europe; presses now made of metal.
- `1812` Grimm Brothers publish their folk tales.
- `1832–35` Penny Magazine for the working class.
- `mid-19th c.` Richard M. Hoe's cylindrical press (8,000 sheets/hour).
- `1857` Children's press set up in France.
- `late 19th c.` Offset press (six colours); Shanghai becomes the hub of mechanical printing.
- `1920s` Shilling Series in England; dust covers are a 20th-century idea.
- `1930s` Great Depression: cheap paperbacks.

Timeline 2: India

- `mid-16th c.` Portuguese missionaries bring the press to Goa.
- `1579` First Tamil book, printed by Catholic priests at Cochin.
- `1674` About 50 books printed in Konkani and Kanara.
- `1710` Dutch Protestant missionaries have printed 32 Tamil texts.
- `1713` First Malayalam book.
- `1768` William Bolts' notice in Calcutta asking for printers.
- `1780` Hickey's *Bengal Gazette*.
- `1798` Until now the Company was not much concerned with censorship.
- `1810` First printed Ramcharitmanas, Calcutta.
- `1820s` Calcutta Supreme Court regulations to control the press.

- **1821** Rammohun Roy's *Sambad Kaumudi*.
- **1822** *Jam-i-Jahan Nama*, *Shamsul Akhbar* (Persian), *Bombay Samachar* (Gujarati).
- **1824** Diwan of Hafiz manuscript (Fig. 15): manuscripts continue after print.
- **1835** Bentinck agrees; Macaulay restores press freedoms.
- **1849** Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade's notice for a Marathi newspaper.
- **1857** Revolt; attitude to the 'native' press hardens.
- **1860s** Kailashbashini Debi writes on women's experiences.
- **1867** Deoband Seminary founded; publishes fatwas.
- **1870s** Hindi printing begins seriously; caricatures and cartoons in journals.
- **1871** Jyotiba Phule's *Gulamgiri*.
- **1876** Rashsundari Debi's *Amar Jiban*.
- **1877** *The Statesman* founded.
- **1878** Vernacular Press Act.
- **1880s** Naval Kishore Press, Shri Venkateshwar Press; Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai write.
- **1907–08** Punjab revolutionaries deported; Tilak writes in *Kesari* and is jailed (1908).
- **WW I** Defence of India Rules: 22 papers furnish securities, 18 shut down.
- **1919** Rowlatt's Sedition Committee Report tightens controls.
- **1922** Gandhi: fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, press and association.
- **1926** Begum Rokeya's speech on women's education.
- **1930s** Bangalore millworkers set up libraries.
- **1935–55** Sudarshan Chakr's poems (*Sacchi Kavitayan*).
- **1938** Kashibaba's *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal*.
- **Aug 1942** Quit India: about 90 newspapers suppressed.

Trick: Luther 1517 and the Index 1558 are 41 years apart; the Vernacular Press Act (1878) came 21 years after the revolt (1857). Say the India line as a story: "Goa, Tamil, Malayalam, Hickey, Rammohun, Deoband, Phule, VPA, Tilak, Quit India".

Which place, which print fact

Shanghai	Hub of the new mechanical print culture in China (late 19th century)
Edo (Tokyo)	Utamaro's ukiyo prints; libraries packed with hand-printed books
Strasbourg	Gutenberg's first printing press, 1430s
Wittenberg	Luther's Ninety Five Theses posted on a church door, 1517
Italy	Marco Polo's return (1295); Menocchio the miller
Goa / Cochin	First press in India (Portuguese); first Tamil book 1579
Calcutta	Bengal Gazette 1780, Ramcharitmanas 1810, Battala popular books
Lucknow / Bombay	Naval Kishore Press / Shri Venkateshwar Press; Bombay Samachar 1822
Deoband	Seminary founded 1867, thousands of fatwas
Kanpur / Bangalore	Millworker writers Kashibaba and Sudarshan Chakr / millworkers' libraries

Calcutta appears most often: it was the capital of print in colonial India.

Flashcards

Cover the answer line (→), say the answer out loud, then check.

Where and from when were books printed with woodblocks?

→ China, from AD 594 (rubbing paper on inked woodblocks)

Oldest Japanese book and its date?

→ The Diamond Sutra, AD 868

What does 'ukiyo' mean, and who was famous for it?

→ 'Pictures of the floating world'; Kitagawa Utamaro of Edo

Who brought woodblock printing to Italy, and when?

→ Marco Polo, 1295

What is vellum?

→ A parchment made from the skin of animals

Where and when did Gutenberg build his press?

→ Strasbourg, Germany, in the 1430s

What gave Gutenberg the model for his press?

→ The olive press (and lead moulds for the metal type)

Gutenberg's first book and how many copies?

→ The Bible, about 180 copies in 3 years

What did Martin Luther write in 1517?

→ Ninety Five Theses against the Roman Catholic Church

Why did the Church start an Index of Prohibited Books (1558)?

→ To control publishers after readers like Menocchio questioned the faith

Which book did Erasmus write in 1508 and what did he fear?

→ Adages; that a glut of books would make valuable ones lose their value

Penny chapbooks and Bibliothèque Bleue belong to...

→ England (sold by chapmen) and France (cheap blue covers)

Who said 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world'?

→ Louise-Sebastien Mercier, French novelist

Three ways print helped the French Revolution?

→ Spread Enlightenment ideas, culture of dialogue and debate, literature mocking royalty

Richard M. Hoe's press printed how much?

→ 8,000 sheets per hour (power-driven cylindrical press)

How and when did print reach India?

→ With Portuguese missionaries to Goa, mid-16th century

Who started the Bengal Gazette in 1780?

→ James Augustus Hickey

What was Amar Jiban?

→ Rashsundari Debi's autobiography (1876), first full-length one in Bengali

What was Battala?

→ An area of central Calcutta devoted to printing cheap popular books

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was modelled on...

→ The Irish Press Laws

Quick quiz

The textbook has no MCQs or puzzle, so the first four follow its "Give reasons" exercise. Correct answers are marked in green; cover them first.

1. Woodblock print came to Europe only after 1295 because...

- Europe had no paper
- **Marco Polo brought the technique back from China that year**
- Gutenberg invented it then
- The Church banned it before

2. Martin Luther praised print because...

It made him rich

His writings were printed in vast numbers and spread the Reformation

The Pope ordered it

It printed the Index

3. The Roman Catholic Church began the Index of Prohibited Books (1558) to...

Promote Luther

Repress heretical ideas spread by popular reading

Count printing presses

List Gutenberg's books

4. Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj was a fight for...

Cheap paper

Liberty of speech, liberty of the press and freedom of association

Printing presses in villages

English newspapers

5. Where did Gutenberg develop the first-known printing press?

Wittenberg

Edo

Strasbourg

Shanghai

6. Who brought out the first Indian newspaper, the weekly Bengal Gazette?

James Augustus Hickey

Gangadhar Bhattacharya

Rammohun Roy

Warren Hastings

7. Rammohun Roy published which paper from 1821?

Samachar Chandrika

Sambad Kaumudi

Bombay Samachar

Shamsul Akhbar

8. Jyotiba Phule wrote about caste injustice in...

Amar Jiban | **Gulamgiri** | Istri Dharm Vichar | Kesari

9. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in...

1835 | 1857 | **1878** | 1908

10. Tilak was imprisoned in 1908 for writing in...

Kesari | Bengal Gazette | The Statesman | Native Opinion

Revision plan

Day 1
Read the one-liners aloud twice. Then cover the highlighted words and recall them.

Day 2
Write both timelines from memory on blank paper. Check and fix in red.

Day 4
Flashcards + quiz + who's who table. Re-read only the sections you missed.

Day 7
Explain "how print changed Europe and India" to someone in 5 minutes without looking.

Day 14
Answer the textbook "Give reasons", "short notes" and "Discuss" questions using the key terms.

MAP METHOD

On a world outline map, draw an arrow China → Japan/Korea → Italy → Strasbourg → Wittenberg. On an India map, mark Goa, Cochin, Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Deoband, Kanpur, Bangalore with one fact each.

MEMORY PALACE

Walk through your home: the **door** is a Chinese woodblock, the **kitchen** holds Gutenberg's olive press, the **living room** has Luther's theses on the wall, the **study** is the French reading mania, the **verandah** is Calcutta's newspapers, and the **locked gate** is the Vernacular Press Act.

BLURTING

Close the book, set a 5-minute timer and write every name, date and newspaper you remember. The gaps show you what to revise.