

MIND MAP

➤ Children, Women and Workers

Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry. Lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people.

➤ Print Culture and the French Revolution

Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. By the 1780s there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality.

➤ Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!

Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, declared: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.'

The Nineteenth Century

The Reading Mania

Print Culture And The Modern World

The Print Revolution and Its Impact

➤ Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five, Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. This led to a division within the Church and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

The First Printed Books

➤ Print in Japan

The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

Print Comes to Europe

➤ Gutenberg and the printing press

In 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. The breakthrough occurred at Strasbourg, Germany, where Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s. The first book he printed was the Bible.

➤ A New Reading Public

Printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated.

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MIND MAP

➤ Manuscripts Before the Age of Print

India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages. Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile.

➤ Print Comes to India

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.

From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akbar. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.

India and the World of Print

Print Culture And The Modern World

Religious Reform and Public Debates

By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of **newspapers** that would celebrate British rule.

New Forms of Publication

➤ Women and Print

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Many journals began carrying writings by women, and explained why women should be educated. Hindi printing began seriously only from the 1870s.

Print and Censorship

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