

**CBSE - X**

**SOCIAL** Studies

**OFFLINE-ONLINE** LEARNING  
ACADEMY



**PRINT CULTURE  
AND THE  
MODERN  
WORLD**

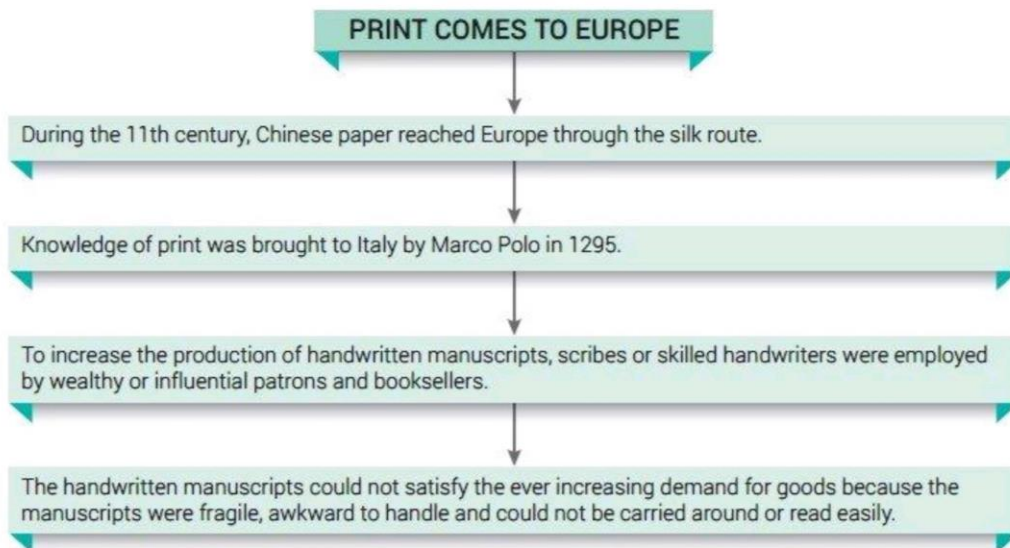
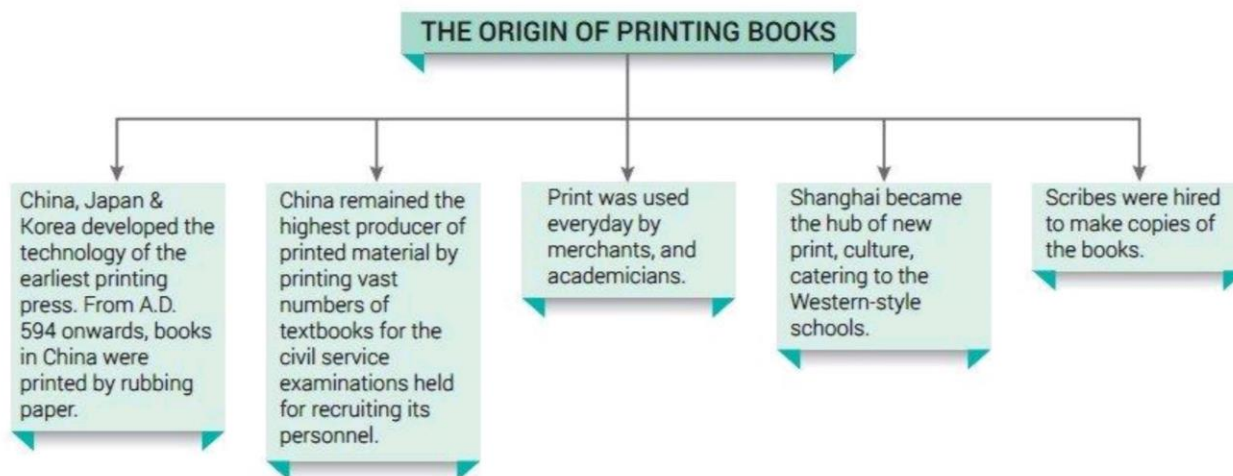


# PRINT CULTURE

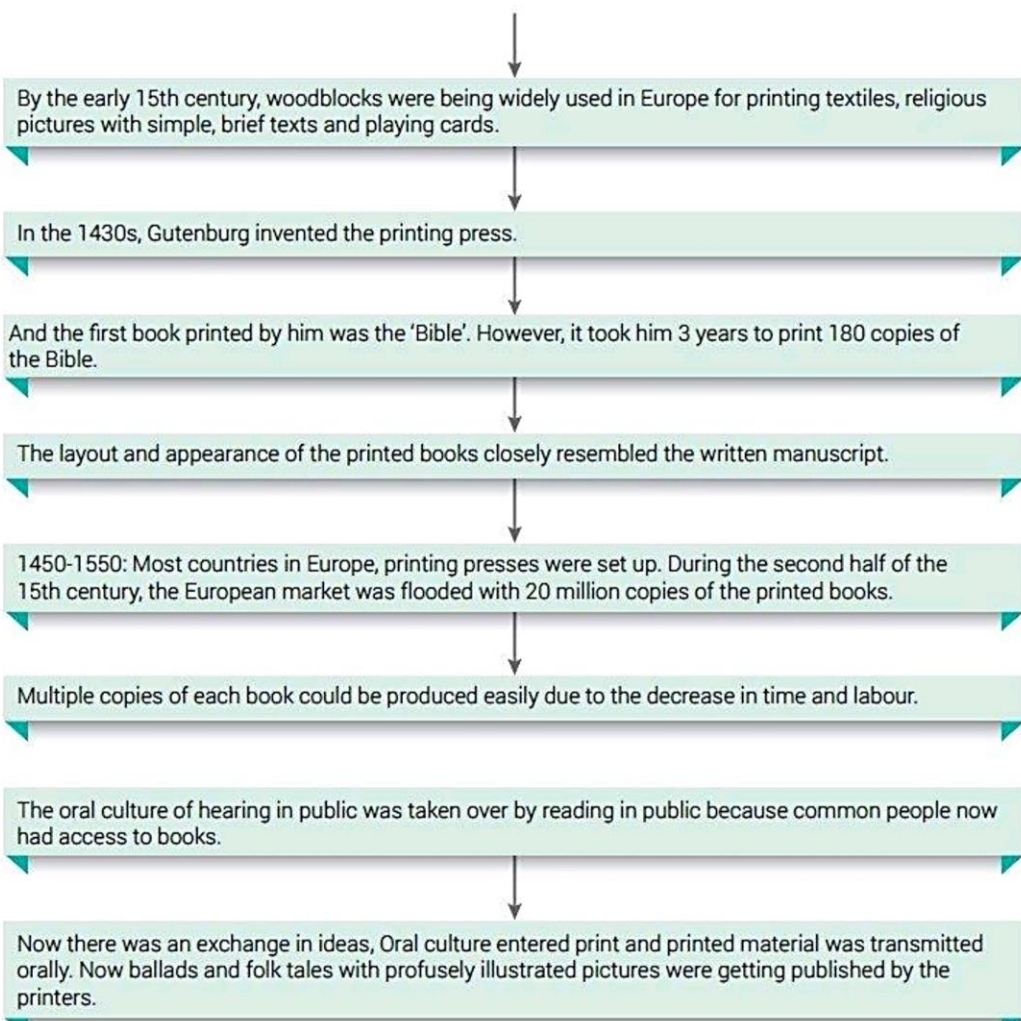
SOCIAL Studies

## AND THE MODERN WORLD

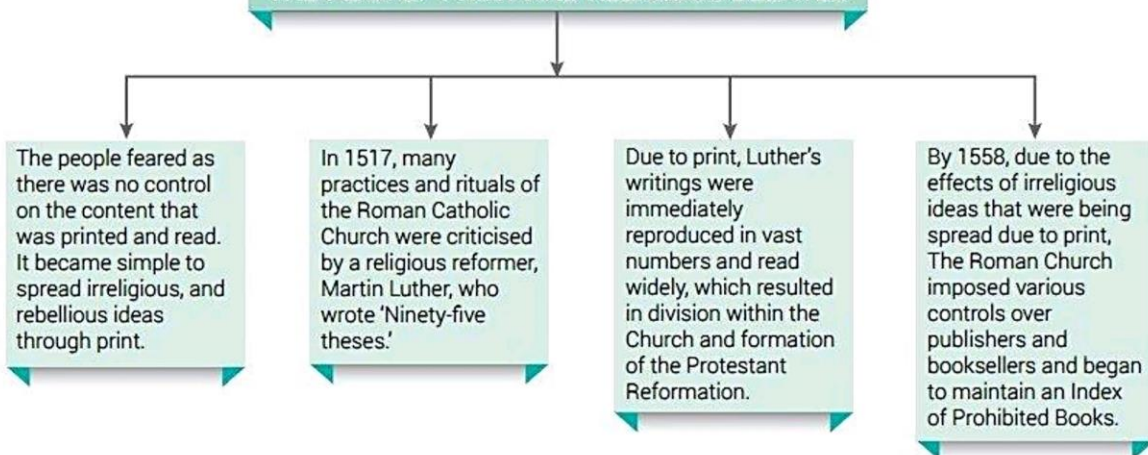
### BASIC CONCEPTS – A FLOW CHART







### THE FEAR OF PRINT AND RELIGIOUS DEBATES



### THE READING MANIA

There were various schools set up in villages by Churches of different denominations spreading literacy to peasants and artisans.

There were new focus of literature that appeared like the almanacs or ritual calendars with ballads and folk tales.

In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedas known as chapmen.

### PRINT COMES TO INDIA

The first Printing Press was brought to India by the Portuguese Missionaries in the mid 16th century.

There were 50 books printed in Konkani and Kanara languages by 1674.

The first Tamil book was printed by the Catholic priests in Cochin 1579.

'Bengal Gazette', a weekly magazine was edited by James Augustus Hickey from 1780.

### WOMEN AND PRINT

Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated.

Due to the spread of ideas through print, conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared the educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

From 1860s - Few Bengali women such as Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.





## IMPORTANT TERMS/IMPORTANT EVENTS

### IMPORTANT TERMS

1. **Calligraphy:** The art of producing decorative handwriting or lettering with a pen or brush.
2. **Illustration:** To furnish (a book, magazine, etc.) with drawing, pictures or other artwork intended for explanation.
3. **Vellum:** Fine parchment made from the skin of animals.
4. **Scribes:** A person who serves as a professional copyist, especially one who made copies of manuscripts before the invention of printing.
5. **Platen:** In letterpress printing, platen is a board which is pressed onto the back of the paper to get the impression from a type. At one time it used to be a wooden board; later it was made of steel.
6. **Ballad:** A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.
7. **Taverns:** Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, and to meet friends and exchange news.
8. **Protestant Reformation:** It was a major 16th century European movement aimed initially at reforming the beliefs and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.
9. **Inquisition:** A period of prolonged and intensive questioning.
10. **Prohibited:** That has been forbidden; banned.
11. **Almanac:** An annual publication giving astronomical data information about the movements of the sun and moon, timing of full tides, etc.
12. **Chapbooks:** A small paper-covered booklet, typically containing poems or fiction.
13. **Despotism:** The exercise of absolute power, especially in a cruel and oppressive way.
14. **Ulama:** A body of Muslim scholars who are recognised as having specialised knowledge of Islamic sacred law and theology.
15. **Fatwa:** Ruling on a point of Islamic law given by a recognised authority.
16. **Censorship:** The suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news, etc that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or threat to security.

### IMPORTANT EVENTS

- |              |                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AD 594       | - Earliest print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea.                                                                |
| AD 768-770   | - Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology to Japan.                                                    |
| 11th century | - Chinese paper reached Europe through the silk route.                                                                              |
| 15th century | - Woodblocks were being widely used in Europe for printing textiles, playing cards and religious pictures with simple, brief texts. |
| 1430s        | - Johann Gutenberg invented the first known printing press.                                                                         |
| 1450-1550    | - Printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.                                                                         |







- 1517 – Martin Luther, a religious reformer, wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
- 1558 – The Roman Church, troubled by effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed several controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of prohibited books.
- Mid-16th century – The first printing press came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries.
- 1674 – About 50 books had been printed in Konkani and in Kanara languages.
- 1780s – Literature mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. This resulted in the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.  
– James Augustus Hickey began the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine.
- 1810 – The first printed edition of the *Ramcharitmanas* of Tulsidas appeared.
- 1820s – The Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate the British rule.
- 1821 – Rammohan Roy published the *Sambad Kaumudi* and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the *Samachar Chandrika* to oppose his opinions.
- 1822 – Two Persian newspapers were published, *Jam-i-Jahan Nama* and *Shamsul Akhbar*. A Gujarati newspaper, the *Bombay Samachar*, was also published.
- 1835 – Faced with urgent petitions by editors of the English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay formulated new rules that restored their earlier freedoms.
- 1860s – Few Bengali women such as Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
- 1871 – Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his *Gulamgiri*.
- 1876 – Rashundari Debi's autobiography, *Amar Jiban*, was published. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.
- 1878 – The Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- 1880s – Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.
- 1907 – When the Punjab revolutionaries were deported, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his *Kesari*.
- 1920s – Popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series in England.
- 1930s – Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries for educating themselves.

## NCERT Textbook Questions

Q. 1. Give reasons for the following:

- (a) Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.
- (b) Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.
- (c) The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.







(d) Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

- Ans. (a) During the 6th century, woodblocks were invented in China. After exploration, when Marco Polo returned to Italy, he brought along the knowledge of woodblock print with him. The print knowledge reached Europe after 1295.
- (b) One of the main reasons for Martin Luther to support print was that it helped him popularise and spread his ideas about religion. He criticised the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church by writing *Ninety-five Theses* in 1517. Due to the help of print, the writings were reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. His translation of the New Testament was also accepted and read by thousands of people. This led to a division within the church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. He also translated 'The New Testament' of which 5000 copies were sold within a few days.
- (c) From the mid-16th century, The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of prohibited books. This was mainly done because the authority was being put in danger by various individuals and typical readings and questionings of faith prompted by the easily accessible popular religious literature. Therefore, the Church banned such books and kept the record of such banned books.
- (d) Liberty of speech, liberty of the press and freedom of association were considered the three most powerful factors of expression and cultivation of public opinion by Mahatma Gandhi. As these freedoms were denied, they were not compatible with the idea of self-rule and independence. Therefore, according to him, fighting for these freedoms was essentially a fight for Swaraj or self-rule.

Q. 2. Write short notes on

- (a) The Gutenberg Press  
(b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book  
(c) The Vernacular Press Act

- Ans. (a) The first printing Press was invented by Johann Gutenberg in 1430s. He used a contemporary technological innovation, that he perfected by the presses of wine making, which required the olive and wine presses. The first book printed by him was the Bible and he made 180 copies in 3 years. The lead moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. Later his technique was adopted by many countries around the world.
- (b) He was a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer. He was critical of the print medium as he believed that some of the books provided valuable knowledge, the rest were simply a nuisance for scholarship. He accused the printers of publishing books that were "stupid, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious". According to him, a large number of books reduced the value of quality writing.
- (c) It was based on the Irish Press Laws and passed in 1878. This act mainly gave the censorship rights to the government. If a seditious report was published and the newspaper did not heed to an initial warning, then the press was usually seized and there was confiscation of the printing machine and a complete violation of freedom of expression.

Q. 3. What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth century India mean to:

- (a) Women (b) The poor (c) Reformers

- Ans. (a) In the 19th century, the spread of print culture brought an educational reform for women in India. The liberal families supported the education of women to study or read. Now women found a new medium of entertainment, which had been restricted till now to a domestic life. Some of the literate women started to write books and their autobiographies. Rashsundari Devi, a young married girl wrote her autobiography "Amar Jiban" which was published in 1876. Although the conservatives believed that education would make their women widows or corrupt. This led to the counter reaction, as most of the oppressed women began to study and read books and learnt writing in secrecy.





- (b) During print culture in India, the poor benefitted on account of the availability of low price books and public libraries. There were many essays written against the caste discrimination and its inherent injustices which enlightened the people and were read across the country. The support and encouragement of the social reformers helped, the overworked factory workers set up libraries for self-education, and some of them even published their own works. Some of the works were; "Kashibaba" and his "Chhote Aur Bade Sawal".
- (c) Print culture worked as an advantage for the popularity of social and religious reformers, as it became easier for them to spread their views through books and newspapers across the people. These ideas could then be debated upon by different groups of people. Reformists used everyday languages of the common people, which created a wider platform to spread their ideas.

**Q. 4. Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and lead to the end of despotism?**

- Ans.**
- (i) Print culture led to easily and cheaply available literature and therefore could not be restricted to the upper classes.
  - (ii) This caused a fear among the clergy and the monarch as they felt that it would mark an end to the blind devotion to the ruler.
  - (iii) Rousseau and Voltaire's ideas of freedom, equality and brotherhood were reaching the common people and this created a new culture of dialogue and debate among the working class.

**Q. 5. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.**

- Ans.** Their main cause of fear due to the easy availability of printed books was because the common people would challenge the higher authorities. Another reason could be the spread of rebellious and irregular ideas and thoughts.
- (i) The Roman Catholic Church in Europe tried to restrict the printed books through the Index of Prohibited Books.
  - (ii) Whereas, in India, the Vernacular Act was imposed on people, which mainly restricted the Indian presses and local newspapers to write against their colonisers.

**Q. 6. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?**

- Ans.** In India, the poor people benefitted from the print culture, due to the availability of low-price books and public libraries.
- (i) Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and injustices. These were read by the common people across the country.
  - (ii) Because of the support and encouragement of the social reformer, overworked factory workers set up libraries for self-education, and some also published their own works like, *Kashibaba and Chhote aur Bade Sawal*.

**Q. 7. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.**

- Ans.**
- (i) It assisted by providing easy access to nationalist ideals and ideas of quality and freedom.
  - (ii) It became easier for the social reformers to spread their opinions through newspapers, which sparked off public debates.
  - (iii) The common people began questioning the authority due to the power of reasoning.
  - (iv) The nationalist newspapers reported on colonial misrule and encouraged people to participate in nationalist activities.





## Multiple Choice Questions

Choose and write the correct option.

- 'Vellum' is \_\_\_\_\_. [CBSE 2020 (32/4/1)]  
(a) Printing on palm leaves (b) Printing on paper  
(c) A parchment made from the skin of animals (d) Printing on cloth
- "Print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred." Which one of the following options supported this statement? [CBSE 2020 (32/2/1)]  
(a) Print popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.  
(b) Provided a critical commentary on modernity and despotism.  
(c) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate of clergies.  
(d) Print culture spread the views of Nobility only.
- What was Gutenberg's first printed book?  
(a) Ballads (b) Dictionary (c) Bible (d) None of these
- Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe? [CBSE 2020 (32/3/1)]  
(a) Printing of ideas of Isaac Newton  
(b) Development of printing press  
(c) Interest of people in science and reason  
(d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.
- What were Penny Chapbooks?  
(a) Ritual calendars (b) Journals  
(c) Newspapers (d) Pocket-sized books
- Who introduced the printing press in India?  
(a) French (b) Italian (c) Portuguese (d) None of these
- Which book of Jyotiba Phule was based on the caste system?  
(a) Amar Jiban (b) Istri Dharm Vichar (c) Sacchi Kavitayen (d) Gulamgiri
- Who among the following said that "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one"? [CBSE 2020 (32/4/1)]  
(a) Louis XIV (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) Martin Luther (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- Why were the 'Biliotheque Bleue' popular in France? Choose the correct option from the following: [CBSE 2020 (32/2/1)]  
(a) They were cheap and small books.  
(b) They were promoted by the State.  
(c) They were voluminous and colourful.  
(d) They were printed on good quality paper.
- Who wrote My Childhood and My University?  
(a) Thomas Wood (b) Maxim Gorky (c) George Eliot (d) Jane Austen
- Printing was first developed in:  
(a) India (b) Portugal (c) China (d) Germany
- Which of the following statements are true about printing?  
(a) Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.  
(b) The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material.  
(c) Both (a) and (b) are true  
(d) None of the above statements are true.





13. As western powers established their outposts in China, \_\_\_\_\_ became the hub of the new print culture.  
(a) Shanghai (b) Beijing (c) Guangzhou (d) Hong Kong
14. \_\_\_\_\_ from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.  
(a) Buddhist Missionaries (b) Christian Missionaries  
(c) Scholars (d) Traders
15. In the flourishing urban circles at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Edo was later known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Kyoto (b) Seoul (c) Beijing (d) Tokyo
16. \_\_\_\_\_ were the beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.  
(a) Inquisition (b) Satiety (c) Seditious (d) Heretical
17. \_\_\_\_\_ began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1358.  
(a) Roman Church (b) Orthodox Church (c) Protestants (d) Monarchs
18. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ language.  
(a) Malayalam and Manipuri (b) Hindi and Urdu  
(c) Konkani and Kannada (d) Telugu and Tamil
19. Identify the person in the portrait given above.



- (a) Marco Polo (b) Johann Gutenberg  
(c) Martin Luther (d) Jyotiba Phule
20. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.  
(i) Martin Luther's 'Ninety-five Theses'  
(ii) First book printed by Johann Gutenberg 'Bible'  
(iii) Vernacular Press Act  
(iv) Old Japanese Book 'Diamond Sutra'.  
Choose the correct option:  
(a) (ii)-(i)-(iv)-(iii) (b) (ii)-(iii)-(iv)-(i)  
(c) (iv)-(ii)-(i)-(iii) (d) (i)-(ii)-(iv)-(iii)



## ANSWERS

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c)  | 2. (a)  | 3. (c)  | 4. (d)  | 5. (d)  | 6. (c)  | 7. (d)  | 8. (c)  |
| 9. (a)  | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (c) |         |         |         |         |

## Correct and Rewrite

Correct the following statements and rewrite them.

- Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 758–780.
- Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by Marco Polo.
- The breakthrough occurred at Strasbourg, Germany, where Martin Luther developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s.
- In 1518, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-seven Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

## ANSWERS

- Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768–770.
- Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes.
- The breakthrough occurred at Strasbourg, Germany, where Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

## Assertion-Reason Questions

The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is correct but R is wrong.
  - A is wrong but R is correct.
- Assertion(A) : The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people.  
Reason (R) : In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.
  - Assertion(A) : Print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.  
Reason (R) : They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
  - Assertion(A) : Women became important as readers as well as writers.  
Reason (R) : Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping.



4. Assertion(A) : The Printing Press came to Goa with French missionaries in the mid-16th century.  
Reason (R) : The Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts.
5. Assertion(A) : Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves.  
Reason (R) : There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers.

## ANSWERS

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (a)      4. (d)      5. (c)

## EXPLANATIONS OF SELECTED ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

1. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
4. The printing press came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid- 16th century.
5. But he also published a lot of gossip about the company's senior officials in India.

## Source-based/Case-based Questions

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

### PASSAGE-1

New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them. In France, were the "Biliotheque Bleue", which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests. The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment. Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places. Similarly, the ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

- (i) What type of books did the pedlars carried for sale?
- (ii) What were periodical press and when did they develop?
- (iii) How did the ideas of scientists and philosophers now become more accessible to the common people?



## ISSAGE-2

and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for type, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design the model for the printing press, and moulds were used to print the letters of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the printing press as the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took about 100 days of the time this was fast production. The new technology was a significant improvement over the existing art of producing books by hand. In fact, printed books were indistinguishable from handwritten manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal type was set in galleys and printed in blocks. The borders were illuminated by hand with gold leaf and other patterns. In the books printed for the rich, the initials and the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the colour of the paper and the illustrations.

**What did Gutenberg print?  
What were the characteristics of these printed books?**

books, along with ballads and folktales. In the early 18th century, combining information about the world through ancient and medieval scientific texts that were printed. Printed scientific diagrams were widely printed.

ornamental handwritten styles. The borders were decorated with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were

**What were the characteristics of printing technology developed?  
'Calligraphy'.** [CBSE 2019 (32/5/1)]

Printing is called Calligraphy. [CBSE Marking Scheme 2019 (32/5/1)]

**What was the impact of printing on the reading habit of the common man for new readership?**  
The printing press made books affordable and available to a wider audience. It allowed for the production of traditional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of various subjects.

**What was the impact of printing on the reading habit of the common man for new readership?  
What was the impact of printing on the reading habit of the common man for new readership?**

**What was the impact of printing on the reading habit of the common man for new readership?  
What was the impact of printing on the reading habit of the common man for new readership?**  
[CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/2/1)]  
[CBSE Marking Scheme 2019 (32/1/1)]  
The printing press introduced hand-printed technology in Japan. [CBSE Marking Scheme 2019 (32/1/1)]

**Q. 4. Why did the Roman Catholic Church...**

Ans. Print led several... a picture of god... Roman Catholic church... on the sacred... imposed several... and booksellers.

**Q. 5. (i) For what purposes was woodblock printing used?  
(ii) Who invented the printing press?**

Ans. (i) It was widely used in Europe to print... and brief texts.  
(ii) Johann Gutenberg

**Q. 6. Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg?  
Ans. The first book Gutenberg printed was the Bible. It took about 100 days to produce them.**

**Q. 7. Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the government?  
Ans. Vast number of printing textbooks were... For the recruitment of a huge number of... in china.**

**Q. 8. What was the 'reading mania'?  
Ans. As literacy and schools spread in Europe... people wanted books to read and print.**

**Q. 9. (i) Who were Pedlars?  
(ii) What was 'Biliotheque Bleue'?  
Ans. (i) People employed by Booksellers who... (ii) These were low priced small books... covers.**

**Q. 10. (i) Where was Children Press set up?  
(ii) Who were the Grimm Brothers?  
Ans. (i) France in 1857.  
(ii) The Grimm Brothers in Germany... peasants.**

**Q. 11. Why had Englishmen demanded a century?**

Ans. 3 The Englishmen... on Vernacular press... of 1857 when the press... and reported a...



### PASSAGE-2

Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time this was fast production. The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand. In fact, printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations.

- (i) Which was the first publication that Gutenberg printed?
- (ii) What were the two main characteristics of these printed books?
- (iii) Who invented the printing press?

### ANSWERS

1. (i) There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales.  
(ii) The periodical press developed from the early 18th century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment.  
(iii) It was accessible to common people through ancient and medieval scientific texts that were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.
2. (i) Bible  
(ii) (a) The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles.  
(b) Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted.  
(iii) Martin Luther

### Very Short Answer Questions

Each of the following questions is of 2 marks.

- Q. 1. (i) What were the three countries where printing technology developed?  
(ii) Explain the meaning of the term 'Calligraphy'. [CBSE 2019 (32/5/1)]

Ans. (i) China, Japan and Korea.

- (ii) The art of beautiful and stylised writing is called Calligraphy.

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2019 (32/5/1)]

- Q. 2. What kind of books were written in China for new readership?

Ans. New readership in China preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.

- Q. 3. (i) Which country printed the Buddhist Diamond Sutra in 868 A.D.? [CBSE 2020 (32/2/1)]  
(ii) How was hand-printed technology introduced in Japan? [CBSE 2019 (32/1/1)]

Ans. (i) Japan.

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/2/1)]

- (ii) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printed technology in Japan.

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2019 (32/1/1)]





Q. 4. Why did the Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers?

[CBSE 2018 (32/1)]

Ans.

Print led several individual interpretation of faith, a picture of god and creation that enraged Roman Catholic church, increased questioning on the sacred authority of church. Hence, they imposed several restrictions to control publishers and booksellers. [Index of prohibited books, 1558]

[Topper's Answer 2018 (32/1)]

Q. 5. (i) For what purposes was woodblock printing used in Europe in the 15th century?

(ii) Who invented the printing press?

[CBSE 2020 (32/5/1)]

Ans.

(i) It was widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards and religious pictures with simple and brief texts.

(ii) Johann Gutenberg

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/5/1)]

Q. 6. Which was the first book printed by the first printing press?

Ans. The first book Gutenberg printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them.

Q. 7. Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China? [CBSE 2020 (32/2/1)]

Ans. Vast number of printing textbooks were required:

For the recruitment of a huge number of bureaucratic personnel through civil service examination in china.

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/2/1)]

Q. 8. What was the 'reading mania'?

Ans. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania. It means people wanted books to read and printers produced books in ever-increasing numbers.

Q. 9. (i) Who were Pedlars?

(ii) What was 'Biliotheque Bleue'?

Ans.

(i) People employed by Booksellers who roamed around villagers, carrying little books for sale.

(ii) These were low priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.

Q. 10. (i) Where was Children Press set up?

(ii) Who were the Grimm Brothers?

Ans.

(i) France in 1857.

(ii) The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants.

Q. 11. Why had Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'Vernacular Press' in the 19th century? [CBSE 2019 (32/4/2)]

Ans.

3 The Englishmen demanded the clamp down on Vernacular press after the revolution of 1857 when the presses got assertively nationalist and reported about colonial misrule

[Topper's Answer 2019 (32/4/2)]





- Q. 12. (i) Name the earliest best-known women novelists.  
(ii) Who perfected power driven Cylindrical Press?  
Ans. (i) Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters and George Eliot.  
(ii) Richard M. Hoe.
- Q. 13. What was typical about women novelists?  
Ans. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman; a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.
- Q. 14. (i) In which language were manuscripts written in India?  
(ii) On what material were manuscripts written in India?  
Ans. (i) Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian as well as in various vernacular languages.  
(ii) Palm leaves or on handmade paper.
- Q. 15. (i) When did the first Printing Press come to India?  
(ii) What was the Bengal Gazette?  
Ans. (i) The first printing press came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid 16th century.  
(ii) A weekly magazine that described itself as a 'commercial paper, open to all, but influenced by none'.
- Q. 16. Which was the first Indian weekly published by Indians?  
Ans. The Weekly Bengal Gazette.
- Q. 17. (i) Name the two Persian newspapers published in India.  
(ii) Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? [CBSE 2020 (32/1/1)]  
Ans. (i) (a) Jam-i-Jahan Nama (b) Shamsul Akhbar  
(ii) It provided the government with expensive rights to censor and editorials in the Vernaculars press. [CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/1/1)]
- Q. 18. (i) Who published religious texts in vernacular languages in India from 1880's?  
(ii) Who produced visual images for the manuscripts in India?  
Ans. (i) The Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and The Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay.  
(ii) Painters like Raja Ravi Varma.
- Q. 19. (i) Why was 'Gulamgiri' written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871? [CBSE 2020 (32/1/1)]  
(ii) Which writers have spoken about the lower caste system?  
Ans. (i) It was written against injustice of the caste system. [CBSE Marking Scheme 2020 (32/1/1)]  
(ii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar from Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras, better known as Periyar.

### Short Answer Questions

Each of the following questions is of 3 marks.

- Q. 1. How was hand printing technology introduced in Japan? [CBSE Delhi 2019]  
Ans. (i) Buddhist monasteries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.  
(ii) The oldest printed Japanese book was the Buddhist 'Diamond Sutra' with woodcut illustrations.  
(iii) Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money.  
(iv) Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices.  
[CBSE Marking Scheme 2019]





**Q. 2. What kind of printing material was printed for the children?**

- Ans.** (i) Primary education had become compulsory from the late 19th century.  
(ii) Publishing industry started production of school textbooks.  
(iii) A children's press was set up in France in 1857.  
(iv) The Grimm brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales.  
(v) Anything that was considered unsuitable for children was not published.  
(vi) Old fairy tales and folk tales were written.

**Q. 3. What was the role of new 'visual image' culture in printing, in India?**

**Ans. By the end of the 19th century, a new visual culture had started in India:**

- (i) With the increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.  
(ii) Painters like 'Raja Ravi Varma' produced images for mass circulation.  
(iii) Cheap prints and calendars were bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their houses.

**Q. 4. How did the print revolution gradually spread in other European countries?**

- Ans.** (i) During the hundred years, between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe.  
(ii) Printers from Germany travelled to other countries, seeking work and helped start new presses.  
(iii) As the number of printing presses grew, book production boomed.

**Q. 5. How did a large number of new readers among children, women and workers increase in nineteenth century Europe? Explain with examples. [CBSE 2019 (32/3/1)]**

**Ans. Readers increase in 19th century Europe:**

- (i) Primary education made compulsory.  
(ii) Press devoted to children literature was established in France in 1857 to publish new works, fairy tales and folk tales.  
(iii) Anything unsuitable to children was deleted.  
(iv) Woman became important readers manuals meant for women teaching behaviour, housekeeping were published.  
(v) Lending libraries became instruments for good jobs.  
(vi) Working time was reduced later and people got time for self-education.

*Any relevant points*

Any three points to be explained

**[CBSE Marking Scheme 2019 (32/3/1)]**

**Q. 6. Why was Menocchio executed?**

**Ans.** Menocchio was a miller in Italy who began to read books that were available in his locality.

- (i) He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formed his own views of God that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.  
(ii) Menocchio was declared a heretic and ultimately executed.  
(iii) The Roman Catholics then imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers, and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books.

**Q. 7. Who brought the print revolution to British India and how?**

**Ans.** (i) James Augustus Hickey began to edit the 'Bengal Gazette', a weekly magazine.

- (ii) It was a private English magazine, not having British influence on it, which introduced English printing in India.







(iii) Hickey published a lot of advertisements on import and sale of slaves. He also published gossip about the company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey.

**Q. 8. What do you know about 'wood-block' printing?**

**Ans.** (i) This was a system of hand printing.

(ii) Initially books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wood blocks.

(iii) As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.

**Q. 9. State how mechanical printing surfaced in China.**

**Ans.** (i) The new readership developed in China which needed a new technology to print.

(ii) Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late 19th century as western powers established their outposts in China.

(iii) Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture and from hand printing there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

**Q. 10. How were handwritten manuscripts organised with their expanded demand?**

**Ans.** (i) Production of handwritten manuscripts was organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand of books.

(ii) Scribes or skilled handwriters were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well.

(iii) More than 50 scribes often worked for one bookseller.

**Q. 11. What were the drawbacks of manuscripts?**

**Ans.** (i) Manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.

(ii) Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.

(iii) Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around easily as they were big and heavy.

**Q. 12. What was the significance of printing for people to spread their ideas?**

**Ans.** (i) Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.

(ii) Even those who disagreed with established authorities could now print and circulate their ideas.

(iii) Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently and move them to action.

**Q. 13. How did the ideas of scientists and philosophers become more accessible to people?**

**Ans.** (i) Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.

(ii) When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence a much wider circle of scientifically minded readers.

(iii) The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read.

Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.







**Q. 14. Give three types of arguments on the effects of print technology on the French Revolution.**

- Ans.** (i) **The ideas of enlightenment thinkers:** Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. People argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes.
- (ii) **Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate:** People had become aware of the power of reason and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. So, new ideas of social revolution came into being.
- (iii) **There was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality:** Many cartoons and caricatures suggested that monarchy enjoys its own comforts, while common people suffered. The literature was circulated underground and led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

**Q. 15. What was the role of cartoons and caricatures in Indian printing?**

- Ans.** (i) By 1870, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals, newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.
- (ii) Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with western clothes and tastes, while others expressed the fear of social change.
- (iii) There were imperial caricatures highlighting nationalists as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

**Q. 16. How did the hearing public and the reading public become intermingled? Examine.**

**OR**

**How did a new reading public emerge with the printing revolution?**

- Ans.** (i) Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture.
- (ii) Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers.
- (iii) Now books could reach out to the wider sections of people. If there was a 'hearing public' earlier, now a 'reading public' emerged.

**Q. 17. "Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside." Support the statement with any five suitable examples.**

- Ans.** (i) Lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways.
- (ii) Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in the middle class homes.
- (iii) Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid 19th century.
- (iv) Many journals began carrying writings by women, and explained why women should be educated.
- (v) Women became substantial as readers and writers.

**Q. 18. "Print led to intense controversies between social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy." Support this statement with an example.**

**OR**

**How were social and religious reforms carried out with the help of printing in India?**







- Ans.** (i) From the early 19th century, there were intense debates around religious issues.  
(ii) Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers.  
(iii) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the spoken language of the ordinary people.  
E.g.: Raja Rammohan Roy published the 'Sambad Kaumudi' and the Hindu orthodoxy published the 'Samachar Chandrika' to oppose his opinions.

**Q. 19. Print played a significant role in awakening sentiments of nationalism amongst the Indians. Explain the statement with examples.**

- Ans.** (i) Various nationalist newspapers reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.  
(ii) Attempt to disrupt nationalist writings, provoked militant protest.  
(iii) This led to a renewed cycle of persecution and protest.  
(iv) When Punjab revolutionaries were deported, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari.

This led to his imprisonment in 1908 and widespread protests all over India.

## Long Answer Questions

*Each of the following questions is of 5 marks.*

**Q. 1. Trace the history of print revolution in India.**

- Ans.** (i) The printing press first came to Goa with the Portuguese missionaries in the mid 16th century.  
(ii) Books were printed in Konkani and Kanara languages.  
(iii) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book, in 1579 at Cochin.  
(iv) By 1710, Dutch protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them were translations of older works.  
(v) By 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine.  
(vi) By the close of the 18th century, a number of newspapers were published by Indians too. The first to appear was the weekly 'Bengal Gazette' brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohan Roy.

**Q. 2. How did the British pass certain regulations to control freedom of press in India?**

- Ans.** (i) By 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control the freedom of press.  
(ii) The Company began encouraging newspapers that would celebrate British rule.  
(iii) Many editors gave urgent petitions to Governor General Bentinck, who agreed to revise Press Laws.  
(iv) After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of press changed.  
(v) Engaged Englishmen demanded control of the vernacular press as they were becoming nationalists.  
(vi) In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorial in the vernacular press.  
(vii) From now on, the government kept regular checks on the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.  
(viii) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspapers were warned, and if the warning went ignored, the press would be seized by the government and printing machinery confiscated.







Q. 3. "Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century." Support the statement with two suitable examples.

[CBSE 2019 (32/4/2)]

Ans.

16. Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century.

(i) Jotiba Phule, the pioneer of the low caste movement, wrote about the caste discrimination in his book *Gulamgiri* in 1871.

(ii) The ideas of leaders like B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, commonly known as Periyar began to be widely printed and read.

(iii) This induced a new awareness amongst the people of the lower caste and a demand to ~~to~~ criticize the ancient scriptures and sought to develop a new society based on equality and completely free from caste discrimination. Mill workers also wrote *Chok aur Bade ka Sawal* (Kashmiri Baba) as well as Sachhi Kavi taran, to express their view on discrimination on class & caste basis. (Sudarchan Chakravarty)

[Topper's Answer 2019 (32/4/2)]

Q. 4. How did the print revolution lead to the development of a reading mania in Europe?

OR

How has the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe? Explain with examples.

Ans. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania that developed.

- (i) New forms of popular literature appeared to target new readers.
- (ii) There were ritual calendars along with ballads and folk tales.
- (iii) In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars, known as chapmen and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.
- (iv) In France, these low-priced books were called 'Biliotheque Bleue', as they were bound in cheap blue covers.
- (v) There were romances, histories, books of various sizes, serving different purposes and interests.
- (vi) Periodical press developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.
- (vii) The ideas of scientists and scholars have now become more accessible to the common people.
- (viii) Scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries. Writings of thinkers like Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Rousseau also affected the thinking of the people.







Q. 5. "The 'Print Revolution' has transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge." Analyse the statement. [CBSE 2018 (32/1)]

OR

"Print Revolution in 16th century Europe transformed the lives of people." Support the statement with suitable arguments. [CBSE 2019 (32/5/1)]

Ans.

Introduction : Print revolution was not just a new way of producing books but it transformed the lives of people to information and knowledge.

(a) It reduced the time, labour and cost of producing books. Books became accessible. People from all spheres of life began reading books. Transition from hearing to reading public.

(b) The people now looked at the world with new eyes, eyes that were questioning and critical, applying the rule of reason and rationality.

(c) People were persuaded to think differently. It opened their mind to vast horizons of knowledge as they exposed to ideas of thinkers and philosophers. They analysed the things in their own way.

Conclusion : Thus, a new world of debate & discussion was created. They were now aware, rational and judged everything with reason.

[Toppers's Answer 2018 (32/1)]

Q. 6. Give a brief account of manuscripts of India.

OR

How were ideas and information written before the age of print in India?

- Ans.
- (i) India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts—in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian as well as in various vernacular languages.
  - (ii) Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on hand-made paper.
  - (iii) Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
  - (iv) Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late 19th century.
  - (v) Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully.





**Q. 7.** “Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Who said this? How did print help to promote protestant Reformation?

**Ans.** Martin Luther was a religious reformer.

- (i) He wrote *Ninety-five Theses*, criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (ii) A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
- (iii) Luther’s writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely, which led to the division of the Church and the beginning of the ‘Protestant Reformation’.
- (iv) Luther’s translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks.
- (v) Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, “Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.”
- (vi) Scholars believed that print helped in spreading the new ideas that led to Reformation.

**Q. 8.** “Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions among communities but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India.” Support the statement with examples.

**Ans.** (i) Folk literature was widely printed in Punjab.

- (a) Ram Chaddha published the fast selling *Istri Dharam Vichar* to teach women how to be obedient wives.
- (b) The Khalsa Tract Society published cheap booklets with a similar message. Many of these were written on qualities of a good woman.
- (ii) An entire area in central Calcutta—the Battala was devoted to the printing of popular books.
  - (a) Here one could buy cheap editions of religious tracts and scriptures.
  - (b) A lot of these books were illustrated with woodcuts and coloured lithographs.
  - (c) Pedlars took the Battala publications to their homes, enabling women to read them in their leisure time.
- (iii) Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of the ‘Low Caste’ protest movement, wrote about the injustices in his *Gulamgiri*.
  - (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswami Naicker, wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.



## Self-Assessment

Time allowed: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 40

### General Instructions:

- (i) The test is divided into two sections: A and B.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Section–A contains Multiple Choice Questions.
- (iv) Section–B contains Subjective Type Questions (2/3/5 marks each).

### SECTION–A

1. Choose and write the correct answer for each of the following. (1 × 7 = 7)

- (i) The Indian to publish a 'kesari' was:
  - (a) Rammohan Roy
  - (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
  - (d) Krishnaji Trimbuck
- (ii) The newspaper Shamsul Akhbar was published in:
  - (a) Hindi
  - (b) Persian
  - (c) Arabic
  - (d) Urdu
- (iii) Rashsundari Debi wrote the autobiography:
  - (a) Amar Jiban
  - (b) Istri Dharm Vichar
  - (c) Sacchi Kavitayan
  - (d) Ghulamgiri
- (iv) The book *Chotte Aur Bade Ka Sawal* is about:
  - (a) religion
  - (b) philosophy
  - (c) science
  - (d) links between caste and class exploitation
- (v) Penny chapbook were sold by chapmen cheaply mainly for:
  - (a) children
  - (b) poors
  - (c) women
  - (d) men
- (vi) Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?
  - (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
  - (b) Jyotiba Phule
  - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (vii) In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
  - Assertion (A) :** In 17th–18th centuries, merchants from the town in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
  - Reason (R) :** With the decline of world trade, the demands of goods began to decline.Options:
  - (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
  - (d) A is wrong but R is correct.





### SECTION-B

*Answer the following questions.*

- |                                                                                                                                                      |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 2. Why is Jikji considered as the world's oldest existing printed books?                                                                             | 2 |
| 3. What was Protestant Reformation?                                                                                                                  | 2 |
| 4. Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it. Give two reasons.                                                             | 2 |
| 5. Write a short note on 'The Gutenberg Press'.                                                                                                      | 3 |
| 6. Describe in brief how printing developed in Japan.                                                                                                | 3 |
| 7. What was the Portuguese influence on printing?                                                                                                    | 3 |
| 8. How did print technology enhance the production of books?                                                                                         | 3 |
| 9. Trace the history of print revolution in India.                                                                                                   | 5 |
| 10. How did the hearing public and the reading public become intermingled? Examine.                                                                  | 5 |
| 11. "Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside." Support the statement with any five suitable examples. | 5 |

