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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · HISTORY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

HISTORY · CHAPTER 5 MODEL ANSWERS

Print Culture and the Modern World

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 87 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

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HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (booklet, Part F).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH Chapter Booklet, Ch 5

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks History

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The History section of the 2027 paper

20 marks · Questions 1–9

Q	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q1	MCQ – statements / combinations, matching	1	–	Correct letter + answer
Q2	MCQ – picture-based (a text item for visually impaired candidates)	1	–	Identify the picture
Q3	MCQ – Statement I / Statement II	1	–	Check each statement separately
Q4	MCQ – chronological order	1	–	Know the dates
Q5	Very short answer (“give two reasons”)	2	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q6	Short answer, (A) **or** (B)	3	60	3 points × 1 mark
Q7	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q8	Source-based: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the source + chapter facts
Q9	Map (Nationalism in India)	2	–	Locate and label

Green rows = where Print Culture appeared: all four 2026 papers used it for **both choices of Q6**, and three for a writers-and-works MCQ (**Q1** or Q2); Sample Paper 2026–27 uses it in **Q4** and **Q8**.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme says “any three points” and accepts “any other relevant point”, so a correct point from the NCERT chapter that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** The official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – keep each to one line, or skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like “(b) Only a, b and d”.
- **Source-based:** 8.1 and 8.2 need one clear line each; 8.3 needs two separate points. Use the source’s own clues, then add facts from the chapter.
- **Internal choice:** write “6 (A)” or “6 (B)” in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction. See A1, C2, C6.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point. See C1, C11, C14, C18.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ One opening line that answers the question in short.
1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.
→ One closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time or from cause to result. See A11, C3, C5.

Source-based (Q8) 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

8.1 One line, from the source.
8.2 One line: source clue + chapter fact.
8.3 (i) point (ii) point – two separate lines.

Never copy the whole passage. See D1–D5.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	Print and the French Revolution (Q6 type)	[3]	C3	Print and 1789, with the other view (Q7 type)	[5]
C18	Innovations in printing technology	[3]	C14	Print and the Reformation	[3]
C11	Gutenberg and the press	[3]	C16	Buddhist missionaries and print in Japan	[3]
C7	Print and religious debates in India	[3]	C4	Control of the press after 1857	[3]
D2	Source: Hickey and the Bengal Gazette (SQP)	[4]	D3	Source: the Vernacular Press Act	[4]

Link words that make an answer flow

as a result · this led to · because · therefore · in turn · this made it possible to · on the other hand · however

ANSWERS · PART A

A Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

Print in East Asia and Europe

A1. Why did woodblock printing reach Europe only after 1295? [2]

1. **Known only in East Asia:** woodblock printing had developed in China, while Europe still copied books by hand.
2. **Marco Polo:** in 1295 he returned to Italy from China with this knowledge; Italians then began printing with woodblocks.

37 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A2. Why did Martin Luther speak out in praise of print? [2]

1. **Wide reach:** printed copies of his Ninety-Five Theses (1517) spread his criticism of the Church very fast.
2. **Reformation:** his New Testament sold 5,000 copies in a few weeks; print split the Church, so he called it God's greatest gift.

39 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A3. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin keeping an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558? [2]

1. **Questioning of faith:** cheap books led readers like the miller Menocchio to interpret the Bible in their own way – heresy to the Church.
2. **Control:** to stop such ideas it controlled publishers and booksellers and banned listed books.

37 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

A4. Gandhiji said that the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, of the press and of association. Why? [3]

1. **Voice of the people:** these three freedoms are the main means of expressing and shaping public opinion.
2. **Government repression:** the colonial government was trying to crush all three through repressive laws.
3. **Base of Swaraj:** without them Indians could not demand self-rule, so defending them came first.

46 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A5. Write a short note on the Gutenberg press. [3]

1. **Background:** Gutenberg, a merchant's son and master goldsmith, knew olive presses and lead moulds.
2. **Design:** he modelled his press on the olive press and cast metal letters in moulds, perfecting it by 1448.
3. **Impact:** his Bible (about 180 copies in three years) began the print revolution across Europe.

48 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A6. What was Erasmus's idea of the printed book? [3]

1. **Catholic reformer:** Erasmus, a Latin scholar, criticised Church excesses but kept away from Luther.
2. **Glut of books:** in *Adages* (1508) he complained that swarms of new books were harming scholarship.
3. **Bad books:** he felt printers spread foolish, scandalous, irreligious and seditious books, so even valuable books lost value.

48 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A7. Write a short note on the Vernacular Press Act. [3]

1. **1878:** passed after the Revolt of 1857, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.
2. **Censorship:** it gave the government wide powers to censor reports and editorials in vernacular newspapers, tracked in every province.
3. **Punishment:** a seditious report brought a warning; if ignored, the press could be seized and machinery confiscated.

49 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

What print meant in India

A8. What did the spread of print culture in 19th-century India mean to women? [3]

1. **Readers:** liberal families taught women at home and in new schools; journals gave them a syllabus.
2. **Writers:** Rashsundari Debi (*Amar Jiban*, 1876), Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about women's suffering.
3. **Journals:** women's journals discussed education, widowhood, widow remarriage and the national movement.

45 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A9. What did the spread of print culture in 19th-century India mean to the poor? [3]

1. **Cheap books:** small books were sold at Madras crossroads; public libraries opened from the early 20th century.
2. **Voice against caste:** Phule's *Gulamgiri* (1871), Ambedkar and Periyar wrote against caste.
3. **Workers:** Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, linked caste and class exploitation (1938); millworkers set up libraries.

44 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A10. What did the spread of print culture in 19th-century India mean to reformers? [3]

1. **Public debate:** Rammohun Roy's *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) attacked widow immolation and idolatry in print.
2. **Wider audience:** ideas printed in everyday language reached ordinary people, who joined the debate.
3. **Counter-views:** the orthodoxy answered Roy in *Samachar Chandrika*; Muslim sects argued in Urdu print – print shaped the debate.

47 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Long answers from the NCERT exercises

A11. Why did some people in 18th-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism? [5]

By the mid-18th century many Europeans believed books could change the world.

1. **Rule of reason:** print spread the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau, who wanted reason, not custom, to rule.
2. **Attack on authority:** their writings criticised superstition, the Church's sacred authority and the despotic state.
3. **New readers:** rising literacy and cheap books took these ideas, and Newton's science, to ordinary people.
4. **Public opinion:** Mercier called the press the most powerful engine of progress and said public opinion would sweep despotism away.
5. **Transformed readers:** in his novels heroes became enlightened by reading; tyrants, he warned, must tremble before the 'virtual writer'.

So print was seen as the force that would free society from tyranny.

113 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

A12. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Give one example from Europe and one from India. [5]

Not everyone welcomed the printed book.

1. **Fear of dangerous ideas:** Church leaders and kings feared that uncontrolled printing would spread rebellious and irreligious ideas.
2. **Europe – Erasmus:** he felt a glut of foolish and seditious books made even valuable books lose value.
3. **Europe – the Church:** the miller Menocchio was executed for his own reading of the Bible; an Index of Prohibited Books began (1558).
4. **India – conservatives:** some Hindus believed a literate girl would be widowed; some Muslims feared women would be corrupted by Urdu romances.
5. **India – the British:** after 1857 they feared nationalist vernacular papers and passed the Vernacular Press Act (1878).

101 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

A13. Explain how print culture helped the growth of nationalism in India. [5]

Print became a powerful weapon of the national movement.

1. **Nationalist newspapers:** they reported colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.
2. **Pan-Indian identity:** newspapers carried news across regions and linked communities.
3. **Defying censorship:** papers multiplied despite the Vernacular Press Act; Tilak's jailing (1908) for *Kesari* sparked nationwide protests.
4. **Cartoons and images:** nationalist cartoons and cheap prints criticised imperial rule and shaped political ideas.
5. **Public debate:** reform debates and women's journals discussing the national movement created an informed public.

Hence Gandhiji (1922) saw a free press as essential to Swaraj.

87 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

A14. How did print develop in China? [3]

1. **Woodblocks:** from AD 594 books were printed from inked woodblocks and folded as accordion books.
2. **State printing:** the imperial state printed textbooks for the civil service examinations.
3. **Wider use:** by the 17th century merchants, leisure readers and women used print; Shanghai became a hub of mechanical printing in the late 19th century.

52 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A15. Give one fact each about (a) the Diamond Sutra and (b) Kitagawa Utamaro. [2]

1. **Diamond Sutra:** the oldest Japanese printed book (AD 868) – a Buddhist text of six sheets with woodcut pictures.
2. **Utamaro:** born at Edo in 1753, famous for *ukiyo* prints that influenced Manet, Monet and Van Gogh.

35 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A16. Give one fact each about (a) the Tripitaka Koreana and (b) Jikji. [2]

1. **Tripitaka Koreana:** Korean Buddhist scriptures carved on about 80,000 woodblocks in the 13th century.
2. **Jikji:** printed in Korea in 1377 with movable metal type, among the oldest such books.

29 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) 8,000 sheets per hour".

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(a) IV, I, II, III**	868 → 1448 → 1517 → 1558.
B2	**(b) II, IV, I, III**	1780 → 1821 → 1878 → 1908.
B3	**(a) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i**	Phule – Gulamgiri; Rashsundari Debi – Amar Jiban; Rammohun Roy – Sambad Kaumudi; Ram Chaddha – Istri Dharm Vichar.
B4	**(a) ukiyo**	Ukiyo = 'pictures of the floating world', scenes of ordinary urban life (Utamaro).
B5	**(b) platen**	The platen presses the paper onto the type; the galley holds the type.
B6	**(c) Both I and II are correct**	Both are facts from the Korean print tradition.
B7	**(b) Only a, b and d**	Manuscripts were hand-copied, so (c) is wrong.
B8	**(c) Martin Luther**	Luther, whose ideas spread through print.
B9	**(b) cheap small books with blue covers in France**	Low-priced books on poor paper with cheap blue covers.
B10	**(b) 8,000 sheets per hour**	8,000 sheets per hour – useful for newspapers. Six colours = offset press.
B11	**(c) an Italian miller executed by the Inquisition**	He re-interpreted the Bible and was executed.
B12	**(a) Irish Press Laws**	Irish Press Laws.
B13	**(a) Marco Polo**	Marco Polo.
B14	**(b) fatwas**	Fatwas on daily conduct and Islamic doctrine.
B15	**(b) printing cheap popular books**	Cheap religious and popular books, sold by pedlars.
B16	**(a) Only I is correct**	1579 was the first Tamil book (Cochin); the first Malayalam book came in 1713.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains why printers chose such books.
B18	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both are true facts but R does not explain A.
B19	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false – they edited the tales; R is true.
B20	**(c) A is true, but R is false.**	A is true; R is false – Erasmus was a Catholic reformer.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where the same question came in a real board paper.

Print, the Enlightenment and the French Revolution

★★★ 5 of 10 papers · 3–4 marks

C1. How did print culture create favourable conditions for the French Revolution? Explain three ways. [3]

1. **Enlightenment ideas:** print spread Voltaire and Rousseau, who attacked tradition, the Church and despotism and asked for the rule of reason.
2. **Debate:** a reasoning public re-examined all values and institutions; ideas of social revolution grew.
3. **Mocking royalty:** by the 1780s cartoons mocking the monarchy circulated underground and created hostility.

49 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Asked as a 3-mark question in 2026 (32/4/2, 32/5/2, 32/5/3). | MUST DO

C2. Historians say that print did not directly shape people's minds before the French Revolution. Give two reasons. [2]

1. **Mixed reading:** readers of Voltaire and Rousseau also read royal and Church propaganda.
2. **Own judgement:** they accepted some ideas, rejected others and interpreted them their own way; print only opened up new thinking.

33 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

C3. "Print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred." Examine the statement, including the view of historians who question it. [5]

Many historians link print closely with 1789.

1. **Enlightenment ideas:** print popularised Voltaire and Rousseau, who demanded the rule of reason over custom.
2. **Attack on authority:** they questioned the Church's sacred authority and the despotic state, weakening the old order.
3. **Debate:** a public that trusted reason re-examined every value and institution.
4. **Anti-royal literature:** 1780s cartoons showing a pleasure-loving monarchy circulated underground and spread hostility.
5. **Other view:** people also read royal and Church propaganda and chose what to accept, so print did not directly shape minds.

Print opened up the possibility of thinking differently.

92 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

Print and censorship in India

★★☆ 3 of 10 papers · 1–4 marks

C4. How did the colonial government try to control the Indian press after the Revolt of 1857? [3]

1. **Changed attitude:** angry Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the 'native' press, which was turning nationalist.
2. **Vernacular Press Act, 1878:** modelled on the Irish Press Laws, it allowed censorship of vernacular reports and editorials.
3. **Surveillance and seizure:** papers were tracked in every province; seditious papers were warned, then their presses seized.

50 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C5. Trace the changing relationship between print and censorship in colonial India from 1798 to 1922. [5]

Press control grew as nationalism grew.

1. **Early control:** before 1798 the Company's controls targeted Englishmen whose criticism threatened its trade monopoly.
2. **1820s–1835:** Supreme Court rules curbed the press; Bentinck and Macaulay restored freedoms in 1835.
3. **After 1857:** the Vernacular Press Act (1878) allowed censorship and seizure of nationalist vernacular papers.
4. **Defiance:** nationalist papers multiplied; Tilak's jailing (1908) for *Kesari* caused nationwide protests.
5. **Gandhiji, 1922:** he declared the fight for Swaraj a fight for liberty of speech, press and association.

Each new curb only strengthened nationalist protest.

87 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark

C6. Why was Bal Gangadhar Tilak imprisoned in 1908? What was the result? [2]

1. **Reason:** he wrote sympathetically in *Kesari* about Punjab revolutionaries deported in 1907.
2. **Result:** his imprisonment provoked widespread protests all over India.

21 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Print comes to India: reformers, women and the poor

★★☆ 4 of 10 papers + Sample Paper 2026–27 · 1–4 marks

C7. How did print shape religious debates in 19th-century India? Explain with three examples. [3]

1. **Reform vs orthodoxy:** Rammohun Roy's *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) was answered by the orthodox *Samachar Chandrika*.
2. **Ulama:** they used cheap lithographic presses; Deoband (1867) printed thousands of fatwas.
3. **Hindu texts:** cheap Ramcharitmanas editions and Naval Kishore Press books took scriptures to many readers.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C8. "Print gave Indian women a voice." Support the statement with three examples. [3]

1. **Rashsundari Debi:** she learnt to read secretly in her kitchen and wrote *Amar Jiban* (1876).
2. **Kailashbashini Debi:** from the 1860s she wrote of women confined at home and treated unjustly.
3. **Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai:** in the 1880s they wrote angrily about upper-caste widows' misery.

45 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C9. Why did James Augustus Hickey's Bengal Gazette anger the Company? How did Warren Hastings respond? [2]

1. **Gossip:** the weekly published gossip about senior Company officials, damaging the government's image.
2. **Response:** Hastings persecuted Hickey and encouraged officially sanctioned newspapers.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

C10. Trace in three steps how printing in India passed from missionaries to Indian editors. [3]

1. **Missionaries:** Portuguese missionaries brought the press to Goa (mid-16th century); Tamil (1579) and Malayalam (1713) books followed.
2. **English enterprise:** Hickey's private *Bengal Gazette* (1780) began English printing.
3. **Indian editors:** Gangadhar Bhattacharya started the first Indian weekly; Rammohun Roy followed (1821).

40 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Sample Paper 2026–27 Q8 is a source on this section. | MUST DO

Gutenberg and the print revolution

★☆☆ 2 of 10 papers · 1–3 marks

C11. Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the coming of the printing press. [3]

1. **Experience:** a merchant's son and master goldsmith, he knew olive presses and how to make lead moulds.
2. **Invention:** he based the press on the olive press and cast metal letters in moulds (perfected 1448).
3. **Spread:** his Bible began the print revolution; presses spread across Europe by 1550.

47 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Asked as a 3-mark question in 2026 (32/1/3). | MUST DO

C12. How did the print revolution create a new reading public? Why did oral and reading cultures mix? [3]

1. **Cheaper books:** printing cut the cost, time and labour of each book, so books reached many more people.
2. **Reading public:** reading, once limited to the elite, spread; a reading public replaced the hearing public.
3. **Mixing:** as literacy was low, illustrated ballads and folk tales were read aloud in villages and taverns.

51 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C13. Why could manuscripts not meet the growing demand for books in Europe? Give two reasons. [2]

1. **Costly and slow:** copying by hand was expensive, laborious and time-consuming.
2. **Fragile:** manuscripts were delicate and awkward to carry or read, so they circulated little.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Religion and the fear of print

★☆☆ 2 of 10 papers + Sample Paper 2026–27 · 1–3 marks

C14. Explain the role of print in the spread of the Protestant Reformation. [3]

1. **Theses printed:** Luther's Ninety-Five Theses (1517) were printed and read widely, challenging the Church.
2. **Mass circulation:** his writings were reproduced in vast numbers – his New Testament sold 5,000 copies in weeks – dividing the Church.
3. **New climate:** print created an intellectual atmosphere in which Reformation ideas spread fast.

47 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Asked as a 3-mark question in 2026 (32/1/3). | MUST DO

C15. How did print lead to new interpretations of faith among common people? Give an example. [2]

1. **Own reading:** cheap religious books let even little-educated people form their own views of faith.
2. **Menocchio:** this Italian miller re-interpreted the Bible, angered the Church and was executed.

28 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Print in East Asia

★☆☆ 2 of 10 papers · 1–3 marks

C16. Explain the role of Buddhist missionaries in the growth of print culture in Japan. [3]

1. **Arrival:** Buddhist missionaries from China brought hand-printing to Japan around AD 768–770.
2. **Diamond Sutra:** the oldest Japanese book (AD 868) was Buddhist, with text and woodcut pictures.
3. **Growth:** printing then spread to textiles, cards and money; books became cheap and plentiful.

42 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Asked as a 3-mark question in 2026 (32/4/2). | MUST DO

C17. How did the uses of print diversify in China by the 17th century? [3]

1. **Merchants:** they used print to collect trade information.
2. **Leisure:** reading became a pastime: fiction, poetry, autobiographies and romantic plays.
3. **Women:** rich women read; some, including scholars' wives and courtesans, published their writings.

32 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

New readers and new technology, 1800–1930s

★☆☆ 2 of 10 papers · 3 marks

C18. Explain three innovations in printing technology from the 19th century onwards. [3]

1. **Cylindrical press:** Richard M. Hoe's power-driven press printed 8,000 sheets an hour – ideal for newspapers.
2. **Offset press:** developed in the late 19th century, it printed up to six colours at a time.
3. **Electric presses:** from 1900 they sped up printing, aided by automatic paper reels and photoelectric colour control.

49 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Asked as a 3-mark question in 2026 (32/5/2, 32/5/3). | MUST DO

C19. How did children, women and workers become new readers in 19th-century Europe? [3]

1. **Children:** compulsory primary education created demand for textbooks; France set up a children's press (1857).
2. **Women:** penny magazines and manuals targeted them; novelists like Jane Austen portrayed strong women.
3. **Workers:** lending libraries educated them; with shorter working days they wrote tracts and autobiographies.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

New forms of publication in India

★☆☆ 1 of 10 papers (picture MCQ) · 1–3 marks

C20. How did new forms of publication change reading in late 19th-century India? [3]

1. **Novels:** readers saw their own lives and feelings reflected in novels, lyrics and short stories.
2. **Visual culture:** Raja Ravi Varma's images and cheap calendars shaped ideas of religion, politics and modernity.
3. **Cartoons:** from the 1870s cartoons commented on society; nationalist cartoons criticised imperial rule.

44 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

D

ANSWERS · PART D

Source-Based – Answers

One line each for (i) and (ii); two separate points for (iii). The whole answer stays within 100 words.

D1. Source-Based · A Swarm of Books (source printed in the booklet, Part D) [4]

(i) Name the scholar described in the source. [1]

Erasmus, a Latin scholar and Catholic reformer.

(ii) What did he mean by a 'glut' of books? [1]

Too many books flooding the market, so that good books lost their value and scholarship suffered.

(iii) Why did religious authorities and rulers share his fear of print? Give two reasons. [2]

(i) Uncontrolled printing could spread rebellious and irreligious ideas.
(ii) The authority of 'valuable' literature, and of the Church and rulers, could be destroyed.

47 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D2. **Source-Based · Open to All, Influenced by None** (source printed in the booklet, Part D) **[4]**

(i) **Name the newspaper and its editor.** [1]

The *Bengal Gazette*, edited by James Augustus Hickey.

(ii) **Which Governor-General acted against the editor, and why?** [1]

Warren Hastings – the paper's gossip damaged the image of senior Company officials.

(iii) **How did the Governor-General's action and the Indian response change the press? Give two points.** [2]

(i) Officially sanctioned newspapers were encouraged to counter damaging news.
(ii) Indians began their own papers, the first being Gangadhar Bhattacharya's weekly *Bengal Gazette*.

46 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same section as Sample Paper 2026–27 Q8.

D3. **Source-Based · The Act of 1878** (source printed in the booklet, Part D) **[4]**

(i) **Name the law described in the source.** [1]

The Vernacular Press Act, 1878, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

(ii) **Why did the colonial attitude towards the press change after 1857?** [1]

Enraged Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the 'native' press as vernacular papers grew assertively nationalist.

(iii) **Explain two effects of the law on Indian newspapers.** [2]

(i) Vernacular reports and editorials were censored and papers tracked in every province.
(ii) Seditious papers were warned and their presses seized, yet nationalist papers grew in number.

54 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same topic as board 2024 Q34 (official set).

D4. **Source-Based · Reading in Secret** (source printed in the booklet, Part D) **[4]**

(i) **Name the woman and her book.** [1]

Rashsundari Debi; *Amar Jiban* (1876).

(ii) **Why is her book important in the history of Bengali print?** [1]

It was the first full-length autobiography published in Bengali.

(iii) **How did journals of the time help women's education? Give two ways.** [2]

(i) They carried women's writings and explained why women should be educated.
(ii) They printed a syllabus and reading matter for home schooling.

37 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D5. **Source-Based · The Virtual Writer** (source printed in the booklet, Part D) **[4]**

(i) **Name the novelist.** [1]

Louise-Sébastien Mercier.

(ii) **Why did he call the printing press an 'engine of progress'?** [1]

He believed print spread reason and created public opinion strong enough to end despotism.

(iii) **How did reading change people, according to him? Give two points.** [2]

(i) Readers were lost in the world of books and became enlightened.
(ii) Enlightened readers questioned tyranny, so tyrants had to fear the writer.

40 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same theme as board 2024 Q34 (32/1/1).

ANSWERS · PART 2 KEY WORDS & LINKS

2 Link Drills – Answers

Watch how each answer joins cause to result with a link word. Copy this habit into every History answer.

Drill 1 · Explain how X led to Y

link words in bold

L1. Explain how **Marco Polo's return in 1295** led to **printing in Europe**. [2]

> Woodblock printing was known in China. **As a result** of Marco Polo's return to Italy in 1295 with this knowledge, Italians began printing with woodblocks, and **this led to** the technology spreading across Europe.

34 words · limit 40

L2. Explain how **Gutenberg's early life** led to the **design of his press**. [2]

> Gutenberg grew up seeing olive presses and became a goldsmith who made lead moulds. **Therefore** he modelled his press on the olive press and used moulds to cast metal letters.

30 words · limit 40

L3. Explain how **low literacy** led printers to **mix oral and print culture**. [2]

> Most Europeans could not read. **Because of this**, printers published illustrated ballads and folk tales that were read aloud; **in turn**, oral and print cultures mixed.

28 words · limit 40

L4. Explain how **Menocchio's reading** led to the **Index of Prohibited Books**. [2]

> Menocchio read local books and formed his own view of God and Creation. The Church saw this as heresy and executed him; **this led to** strict control of publishers and the Index (1558).

33 words · limit 40

L5. Explain how **rising literacy** in the 18th century led to **new ideas of reason** among ordinary people. [2]

> Church schools raised literacy to 60–80 per cent. **As a result**, cheap books, maps and the works of Newton, Voltaire and Rousseau reached ordinary readers, spreading ideas of reason.

31 words · limit 40

L6. Explain how **compulsory primary education** led to a **children's press**. [2]

> Primary education became compulsory in the late 19th century, **so** children became a major group of readers; **this led to** textbooks and a children's press in France (1857).

28 words · limit 40

L7. Explain how **Hickey's gossip** led to **officially sanctioned newspapers**. [2]

> Hickey's Bengal Gazette printed gossip about senior Company officials. **Because of this**, Warren Hastings persecuted him and encouraged officially sanctioned newspapers to protect the government's image.

27 words · limit 40

L8. Explain how the **Revolt of 1857** led to the **Vernacular Press Act**. [2]

> After 1857 Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the 'native' press, which was turning nationalist. **This led to** the Vernacular Press Act (1878), modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

28 words · limit 40

Drill 2 · Three words in one answer

the three words underlined

L9. Write a 60-word answer using: **Erasmus · glut · seditious**. [3]

> Erasmus, a Catholic reformer, feared print. He felt swarms of new books created a glut that harmed learning. Printers, he said, spread foolish, irreligious and seditious writings, so even valuable books lost their worth. His fear was shared by the Church and rulers, who wanted control over printing.

49 words · limit 60

L10. Write a 60-word answer using: **literacy · chapbook · pedlar**. [3]

> As literacy rose to 60–80 per cent in parts of 18th-century Europe, a reading mania began. Booksellers sent a pedlar round the villages with little books. In England the penny chapbook, sold by chapmen, was cheap enough for the poor, so ordinary people could read for pleasure and information.

51 words · limit 60

L11. Write a 60-word answer using: **ulama · lithographic press · fatwa**. [3]

> After Muslim dynasties fell, the ulama feared conversion and changes in Muslim personal laws. They used the cheap lithographic press to print Urdu and Persian translations of scriptures and tracts. The Deoband Seminary printed thousands of rulings – each a fatwa – guiding Muslims in daily life.

45 words · limit 60

L12. Write a 60-word answer using: **Rashsundari Debi · Amar Jiban · orthodox**. [3]

> Rashsundari Debi, a young wife in an orthodox East Bengal household, was not allowed to read, as people believed an educated girl would be widowed. She learnt secretly in her kitchen and later wrote Amar Jiban (1876), the first full-length autobiography in Bengali.

44 words · limit 60

Drill 3 · The missing link

1 mark each

L13. Missing step between "Chinese paper reaches Europe (11th c.)" and "Woodblock printing begins in Italy". [1]

> Scribes produce manuscripts on paper; then Marco Polo brings woodblock printing from China (1295).

14 words

L14. Missing step between "Luther's Theses are printed (1517)" and "Protestant Reformation". [1]

> Luther's writings are reproduced in vast numbers and read widely, dividing the Church.

13 words

L15. Missing step between "Tilak writes in Kesari about deported revolutionaries" and "Protests all over India". [1]

> Tilak is imprisoned in 1908.

5 words

Drill 4 · Odd one out

1 mark

L16. Find the odd one out and give the link that joins the other three: **Gulamgiri · Amar Jiban · Istri Dharm Vichar · Diamond Sutra** [1]

> Odd one out: **Diamond Sutra** (a Japanese Buddhist text of 868). The other three are Indian printed works (19th–20th c.) on caste and on women's lives and duties.

29 words