



**CLASS X**  
**HISTORY**  
**UNIT V – CULTURE, IDENTITY AND SOCIETY**

**NOTES**

1. If the **print culture** was not there, **modern day education system** might not have been there as are today and people might not have the pleasure of reading newspapers, books, magazines or any printed materials.
2. **China** was the **first country to use the process of printing with paper, ink and carved wooden blocks** known as **Xylography**. Xylography was also the first printing method used in the Europe in the early 15th century.
3. **Printing Technology** has undergone massive changes with the invention of photography, offset techniques, computerized machines and laser printing techniques.
4. **Ancient Greece and Rome** were the centres of the great literary works. During the middle ages in Europe and in the Eastern World, writings on Islam, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism are worth mentioning.
5. **The first true newspapers** were derived from **commercial Bulletin published during the early 17<sup>th</sup> century**. Such bulletins were circulated among the merchants of port cities. The merchants in turn carried news brought back by ship captains and crews from far off places. These early papers were call **CORANTOS**.
6. In **India**, with **the introduction of printing at Goa by the Jesuits** in the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, many books and newspapers began to be published gradually in **Vernacular languages and in English**. In spite of repeated attempts by the **British to curb the Freedom of Press and Expression**, **Indian newspapers continued to arouse Indian masses politically conscious by giving an opportunity to exchange views and ideas among the Indians living in different parts of India**.

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