

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Written Source

“Beowulf.” *The British Library*, The British Library, 9 Dec. 2014, www.bl.uk/collection-items/beowulf.

The article provides a description of Beowulf, which is the longest epic poem in Old English. The source provides a clear history of the manuscript, including how old it is, its content, who owned it, and why the manuscript is damaged.

“Catholicon Anglicum.” *The British Library MS Viewer*, British Library, www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Viewer.aspx?ref=add_ms_89074_f001r.

The Catholicon is a primary source demonstrates the power of the printing press. It was the first combination dictionary and encyclopedia for Latin and other languages. It was also one of the first books to be printed by Gutenberg's printing press.

“Gutenberg and the Book that Changed the World.” *Retinart*, retinart.net/beautiful-things/gutenberg-book-changed-world/.

The source provides an extensive overview of the few moments in history that altered the course of human development particularly in relation to the invention of technology.

Previously, the moment being addressed in the source is the development of the printing press and movable type that were brought by Johannes Gutenberg for the development of the 42-line Bible. This image is a painting of Johannes Gutenberg at his printing house.

“Johannes Gutenberg: The Birth of Movable Type.” *Johannes Gutenberg: The Birth of Movable Type - Blog by John Doe*, 19 Aug. 2017, lumen.netlify.com/posts/the-birth-of-movable-type/.

The source provides a description of “The Birth of Movable Type.” It provides that Johannes Gutenberg invented a method a movable type which he used to develop one of the western world’s first major printed books, the Forty-two-Line Bible.

Adcock, Joshua. “Publishing Shakespeare: A History of the Printing Press.” *Medium*, Medium, 1 Mar. 2018, medium.com/@shakespearesglobe/publishing-shakespeare-a-history-of-the-printing-press-1689d9b2f087.

This website allowed me to think of the foundation and roots of modern jobs such as bestselling authors and flyer advertisements. Shakespeare’s existence and work allowed me to think of various insights in regard to every aspect that is connected with the printing press.

“Peasants' Revolt.” *The National Archives*,

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/citizenship/citizen_subject/peasant.htm.

The document is a primary source that shows how the peasants destroyed records. To destroy the records, the peasants had to be able to read them, which suggest fluency among peasants in 1381.

Pratt, Aaron. “Gutenberg Misbound.” *Ransom Center Magazine*, 24 May 2019,

sites.utexas.edu/ransomcentermagazine/2019/05/24/gutenberg-misbound/.

The source provides useful tips on how to understand the Gutenberg Bible. For instance, the source provides acknowledging the Gutenberg as a medieval book which was designed to satisfy the important needs of the medieval readers is an important element to understand the Bible.

Schwab, Richard N., and J. H. Stape. *Cyclotron Analysis of the Ink in the 42-Line Bible / the Shorter and Wise Limited Edition Pamphlets / J.H. Stape*. Bibliographical Society of

America, 1983, pp. 285-315.

Schwab's work is a primary source document that included the analysis of the type of ink used in Gutenberg's bible and other works. It is important for understanding the small inventions required to make the printing press work beyond the press itself.

Image Source

Ashdowne, Richard. "Why Has Latin in Medieval Britain Been Neglected by Scholars?" *The British Academy*, 15 June 2018, www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/blog/why-latin-medieval-britain-neglected-scholars.

This source provides a 15th-century manuscript of Latin-English vocabulary.

"Chapter 5 - Extra." *The History of Visual Communication*, www.historyofvisualcommunication.com/05-extra.

This source provides a painting by Robert Campin. The painting shows a priest and worshippers at a church.

Charlottehartmann. "The Three Oldest Prints of Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses." *Martin Luther Prints in Oxford*, 20 May 2016, lutherinoxford.wordpress.com/2016/05/20/the-three-oldest-prints-of-martin-luthers-ninety-five-theses/.

This source provides the Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses printed by Jakob Thanner in Leipzig in 1517.

Christie, Alix. "Early Printing – Gallery of Images." *Gutenberg's Apprentice*, Gutenberg's Apprentice, www.gutenbergsapprentice.com/printing/early-printing-gallery-images/.

This source provided me with several useful images for the website. First is a photo of a replica of Gutenberg's printing press machine, and the website credits Martin Andrews. Second is a print of a partial reproduction of the font that was actually used to print the

Gutenberg Bible. The original was published by Gottfried Zedler. Third is a photograph of the Gutenberg Bible typeface reproduction.

“Detail of a Miniature of Lancelot Rescuing a Lady from a Tub. Northern France.” *British*

Library, The British Library,

www.bl.uk/catalogues/illuminatedmanuscripts/ILLUMIN.ASP?Size=mid&IllID=52489.

The primary source is an image that shows an example of books printed by hand. It is part of the British Library's online gallery of Illuminated Manuscripts. It is illuminated because of the brightly colored pictures and the gold leaf. The image chosen for the website is from the last part of the 13th century, over 150 years before Gutenberg invented the printing press.

“Details of an Item from the British Library Catalogue of Illuminated Manuscripts.” *The British*

Library, 25 Aug. 2005,

www.bl.uk/catalogues/illuminatedmanuscripts/record.asp?MSID=8292&CollID=18&NStart=97&_ga=2.163278076.1161869152.1580649549-892712555.1578915171.

The primary source taken from the British Library is a second example of the illuminated manuscripts produced in the years prior to the invention of the printing press. The time and care used to produce these books by hand demonstrates the value that books had.

Drucker, Johanna. “Chapter 5. The Invention and Spread of Printing.” *History of the Book*,

University of California, Los Angeles, hob.gseis.ucla.edu/HoBCoursebook_Ch_5.html.

This source provides photographs of the books that were produced and published during the Renaissance.

Drucker, Johanna. “Chapter 9. Industrialization of Print: Automation, Mass Production, Changes

in Literacy, and Aesthetic Responses.” *History of the Book*, University of California, Los

Angeles, hob.gseis.ucla.edu/HoBCoursebook_Ch_9.html.

This source provides images of books that were published during the industrialization of prints. Such books played a crucial role in increasing the literacy rate all over the world.

“Gutenberg and the Book that Changed the World.” *Retinart*, retinart.net/beautiful-things/gutenberg-book-changed-world/.

The source provides an extensive overview of the few moments in history that altered the course of human development particularly in relation to the invention of technology.

Previously, the moment being addressed in the source is the development of the printing press and movable type that were brought by Johannes Gutenberg for the development of the 42-line Bible.

“Heidelberg Historic Literature – Digitized.” *Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg*, digi.ub.uni-heidelberg.de/diglit/cpg848/0381/image.

This is a primary source for the image of an unfinished, hand-copied manuscript.

“Johann Gutenberg, German Inventor - *Stock Image* - H407/0336.” Science Photo Library, www.sciencephoto.com/media/225527/view/johann-gutenberg-german-inventor

The primary source illustrates Gutenberg viewing the first page of the copied Bible with two assistants in 1454. It provided me an information that although he created a magnificent work, he was sued for monetary reasons and lost his case. This phenomenon led him to die in poverty.

“Johann Gutenberg - Portraits.” *NYPL Digital Collections*, digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47df-d717-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99.

The primary source portrait used depicts Gutenberg at his printing press. It provides a helpful view of what a printing press looked like and how simple but complex it was.

Luther, Martin. "Manuscript on Old Testament Chronology, 1541." *Pitts Theology Library*, Emory University, www.pitts.emory.edu/dia/image_details.cfm?ID=5144.

The primary source works of Martin Luther shows how difficult it would have been to handwrite every book and pamphlet. It demonstrates the importance of the printing press for revolutionaries like Martin Luther.

National Geographic Society. "Gutenberg Bible Published." *National Geographic Society*, 4 Feb. 2014, www.nationalgeographic.org/thisday/feb23/gutenberg-bible-published/.

This source contains a photograph of the first Gutenberg Bible that was published. It provides in-depth illustration into the history of wooden printing press, metal types, as well as the oil-based ink used in the printing process. The article presents that all these printing press elements were invented by Johannes Gutenberg.

"The Lays and Fables of Marie De France." *The British Library*, The British Library, 22 Sept. 2017, www.bl.uk/collection-items/the-lays-and-fables-of-marie-de-france.

The Lays and Fables of Marie de France is a primary source written by a female author. Marie de France is one of the earliest recorded European female authors. However, little is known about her. She only says, "Marie is my name and I am from France." She wrote in the third quarter of the 13th century (before Gutenberg) and her stories were based on Aesop's tales, which means she was literate.

Secondary Sources

Written Sources

Bäumli, Franz H. "Varieties and Consequences of Medieval Literacy and Illiteracy." *Speculum*, vol. 55, no. 2, 1980, pp. 237–265., doi:10.2307/2847287.

Bauml's article is a secondary source and journal article that suggests that illiteracy was not the status quo in the middle ages. He argues that it was overstated in the 19th century because medieval Europe had to be a literate civilization. However, there is no census data so scholars need to be more creative.

Bovey, Alixe. "Peasants and Their Role in Rural Life." *The British Library*, The British Library, 30 Apr. 2015, www.bl.uk/the-middle-ages/articles/peasants-and-their-role-in-rural-life.

In this secondary source published by the British Library, a medieval scholar examines what life was like in medieval England. It particularly examined the Peasants' Revolt, which provides evidence of a population that is more literate than people thought.

Brady, Thomas Allan. *German Histories in the Age of Reformations: 1400-1650*. Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Brady's book is a secondary source that discusses the importance of religion and writing in Germany during the period just before and after the invention of the printing press. It was particularly useful for exploring Martin Luther's life and the role of the printing press in his preaching and the Reformation.

Childress, Diana. *Johannes Gutenberg and the Printing Press*. Twenty-First Century Books, 2008.

Childress's book on Gutenberg provides helpful information both on the printing press and the man who invented it. It showed how important the invention was and how it changed the world.

Christie, Alix. "What the World's First Zuckerberg Told Us About Technology." *The Irish Times*, The Irish Times, 5 July 2015, www.irishtimes.com/culture/books/what-the-world-s-first-zuckerberg-told-us-about-technology-1.2269806.

This source compares Johannes Gutenberg to today's entrepreneur Zuckerberg. This helped me see Gutenberg in a new light where his invention was as surprising and world changing as Zuckerberg's creation of Facebook.

Eamon, William. *Science and the Secrets of Nature: Books of Secrets in Medieval and Early Modern Culture*. Princeton University Press, 1996.

This source helped me understand how the literacy barrier was distinguished from the Latin barrier. It also talks about how the printing press had given a chance for different cultures to communicate with each other. Means of communication that were previously hindered by Latin, included books as well as standardization of language. This source also talks about how important language is in natural science at the time, which implies that the printing press had helped the advancement of science and the Enlightenment in the 17th to 19th centuries.

Drucker, Johanna. "History of the Book – Chapter 5. The Invention and Spread of Printing:" *History Of the Book*, University of California, Los Angeles, hob.gseis.ucla.edu/HoBCoursebook_Ch_5.html.

This source provides detailed development and aftereffects of Gutenberg's printing press.

Editorial. "Breaking the Language Barrier." *Nature Cell Biology*, vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 2001, doi:10.1038/35070145.

This source shows how Latin lost its place in the academic fields. Since Enlightenment was in the 17th-19th century while the printing press was invented in the 1440s, one can find a loose connection between the breaking barrier (Latin) and the advancement of science afterward. This source has provided me with information on the impact of the printing press on science. It helped me understand that Latin was a barrier in various

fields, not only in religion. Increased availability of texts and standardized language helped increase the literacy rate, which in turn facilitated the scientific academies.

Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change*. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1979.

Eisenstein's book is a secondary source that tackled the issue of the true impact of the printing press in Europe. It showed that the printing press did not make Europe literate on its own. However, it changed how the public approached literacy, which is the topic of research explored here.

Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. *The Printing Revolution in Early Modern Europe*. Cambridge University Press, 2017.

The Printing Revolution in Early Modern Europe gave me information on how the printing press revolutionized Europe in various aspects. Not only does it provide information on how Christianity was affected, but it also talks about how the literacy rate had increased with the availability of texts. This availability of texts was not accessible prior to the printing press mainly due to the language barrier that existed in Europe. This source has helped me understand how the printing press has affected society and about the details of the printing revolution.

Febvre, Lucien, and Henri-Jean Martin. *The Coming of the Book: the Impact of Printing, 1450-1800*. Verso, 1997.

This source talks about the history of printing press and its impact. I obtained a quote from this source.

Giges, Nanct. "Johannes Gutenberg." *ASME*, 21 Mar. 2012, www.asme.org/topics-resources/content/johannes-gutenberg.

The website is a mini biography site on Johann Gutenberg where it presents the life of Gutenberg to his development of the Gutenberg Press. The site is used to understand Gutenberg's life while he developed the printing press. The site helped me understand that he worked on developing his mechanical skills to become a great inventor and goldsmith which led to the improvement of the printing press.

Green, Tamara M. *The Greek & Latin Roots of English*. Ardsley House, 1994.

This source asserts that Modern English has been greatly influenced by Gutenberg's invention of the printing press and has become more standardized. From this, it can be inferred that languages prior to the invention of the printing press, mainly Latin, were considered confusing and difficult to learn as it was also regarded as the language for certain classes of the society. With the invention of the printing press, languages became more standardized both vernacularly and grammatically, breaking the language barrier, Latin, that existed among different classes.

Grote, Jim. *Medieval Literacy: a Compendium of Medieval Knowledge with the Guidance of C.S. Lewis*. Fons Vitae, 2011.

"Gutenberg and the Book that Changed the World." *Retinart*, retinart.net/beautiful-things/gutenberg-book-changed-world/

France, Marie de. "The Lays and Fables of Marie De France." *The British Library*, The British Library, 22 Sept. 2017, www.bl.uk/collection-items/the-lays-and-fables-of-marie-de-france.

This informational website on tells me the gradual development of the printing press and its use of printing Latin as the first language for the first printed books. The site is used mostly to provide the essential information of the first printed books in Latin and later production of books in European vernacular languages for more people to understand. The source helped me understand that Latin was the first language to be printed first because the language itself was mainly taught in many educational systems in Europe. The source interestingly helped me understand that Gutenberg was the one to print the first printed books in Latin first due to him being educated to understand Latin.

“Gutenberg Bible - Relevant Events - William Shakespeare.” *Timelinefy*,
www.timelinefy.com/view/event/32/86/1642/gutenberg-bible/.

The source provides information on the description of the Gutenberg Bible and some impacts that the Gutenberg Press had on Europe. The source is a significant use for me to understand more about the Gutenberg Bible based on how it was used and made. The source also helped me realize some information that I didn't know about the Gutenberg Bible that it helped influence other future Bibles and especially informed about the surviving original printed Gutenberg Bible's whereabouts.

Hartropp, Joseph. “Johann Gutenberg, Printer: 3 Ways He Revolutionised Christianity.” *Christian News on Christian Today*, 3 Feb. 2017,
www.christiantoday.com/article/johann-gutenberg-printer-3-ways-he-revolutionised-christianity/104388.htm.

The website is a site that explains 3 ways the Gutenberg Press revolutionized Christianity. The source was used to inform the great impacts the Gutenberg Printing Press had on the Bible which made the books more accessible than before. The site

helped me understand that the Gutenberg Press made many reforms in the Bible by being able to provide different European translations that can be inputted and sold later.

Helander, Hans. "The Roles of Latin in Early Modern Europe." *L'Annuaire Du Collège De France*, no. 111, Jan. 2012, pp. 885–887., doi:10.4000/annuaire-cdf.1783.

The article explores the importance of Latin in Europe during the period before and after the invention of the printing press. It works together with other primary documents like the Catholicon to provide a fuller picture of literacy, including who was literate in what and how.

History.com Editors. "Printing Press." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 7 May 2018, www.history.com/topics/inventions/printing-press.

The secondary source website about the history of the Printing Press is published by History.com. The website explains the printing press as a major historical event and shows how it developed and modified over time.

"History of Printing Timeline." *American Printing History Association*, printinghistory.org/timeline.

This secondary source website provides a printing press timeline is published by the American Printing History Association. The timeline can be used to demonstrate the influence of printing and the printing press.

Hook, Sue Vander. *Johannes Gutenberg: Printing Press Innovator*. ABDO Pub., 2010.

The source provides information of how the Gutenberg Press helped solve financial problems that occur within Europe. The source is used to find details that contribute to the Gutenberg Press as a solution to the economic problems in Europe through the decrease of book prices and the rise amount of books sold to the Europeans. The source

helped me understand some of the benefits that the printing press had on Europe's economy.

Horch, André. "Gutenberg-Museum Mainz: Newspaper and Press." *Gutenberg Museum Mainz*, www.gutenberg-museum.de/203.0.html?&L=1.

This secondary source website is published by the Gutenberg Museum in Mainz. The website explains how the printing press revolutionized the world through newspapers. The website especially includes an image of a printed newspaper that was used by the printing press.

Houston, Robert. "The Growth of Literacy in Western Europe from 1500 to 1800." *Brewminate*, 18 Feb. 2018, brewminate.com/the-growth-of-literacy-in-western-europe-from-1500-to-1800/.

The secondary source website about The Growth Literacy in Europe is published by the Brewminate site. The website reports the history of the growth of Literacy in early Modern Europe and its importance to the Europeans' way of speech, writing, print, and communication. The website described the amount of people were literate and illiterate from the 16th to the 17th century, including the information of the advancement of literacy.

Howard, Nicole. *The Book: The Life Story of a Technology*. Johns Hopkins Univ Press, 2009.

Most sources focus on the printing press, but Howard's book focuses on the book itself. It explains how important books are and the history of books from scrolls forward. It puts the book itself in the perspective of a technology.

“Johannes Gutenberg's Life Timeline.” *Timetoast*, www.timetoast.com/timelines/johannes-gutenbergs-life.

The source is a timeline where it contains each important historical event of the Gutenberg Press. The source was used to indicate the important events of the Gutenberg Press along with the year when Literacy spread across Europe. The source helped me understand the major prints that Gutenberg made and what year it happened along with. Also, as mentioned, the source helped me understand the year when Literacy spread across Europe.

Johnson, Steven. *How We Got to Now: Six Innovations That Made the Modern World*. Penguin Young Readers Group, 2018.

The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg developed the glass industry through the spread of information of the use of glass. The source is used to provide one of the major contributions the Gutenberg press had on society through its support for the production of glass. The source helped me understand the usefulness the printing press had when helping to spread a lot of books about glass which help glass innovators and scientists to improve glass industry.

“Literacy and Numeracy: Literacy.” *Alberta Education*, Government of Alberta, 2009, www.education.alberta.ca/literacy-and-numeracy/literacy/everyone/frequently-asked-questions/.

The Alberta Education site is a secondary source that defines the concepts in education to resident. The definition is important to understand the term correctly.

“Literacy and the Printing Press.” *Peabody Museum*, www.peabody.harvard.edu/node/479.

This source provided statistical information on the literacy rates of the Indians and colonists from Plymouth Colony in the New World. The survey data shows literacy was a common characteristic of the elites of the community. This source has helped me understand the issue of literacy rate without the invention and spread of printing press.

Ludlow, Lawrence M. “Johannes Gutenberg's Information Revolution: Lawrence M.

Ludlow.” *FEE Freeman Article*, Foundation for Economic Education, 24 Aug. 2016, fee.org/articles/johannes-gutenberg-benefactor-of-humankind/.

This source helped me understand how Johannes Gutenberg’s invention of the printing press was not only a technological revolution but was also an information revolution. It gave me a new insight into Gutenberg’s printing press.

Man, John. *The Gutenberg Revolution*. Transworld Digital, 2010.

Man's secondary source book describes Gutenberg and his printing press not only as an invention but as a revolution. It details the democratizing effects that the invention had on almost all aspects of society. The revolution would have also impacted factors that impact literacy. The Gutenberg Revolution has helped me learn more about the impact of Gutenberg’s printing press on the aspects of religion and society. From this book, I also learned more about the background in which Johannes Gutenberg lived in: poverty, plague, and various conflicts. It also included Gutenberg’s ambition to unite all Christian religions, providing a hint for the influence of the printing press on religions. This was a very useful source in terms of giving me general background information about the time and place that Gutenberg lived in.

McDaniel, Richelle. "Chapter 03 - The Spread of Knowledge via Print." *Digital Commons at WOU*, Western Oregon University, June 2015,

digitalcommons.wou.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=history_of_book.

The source informs the spread of change that the printing press had in Europe after it was invented. The source was used to understand the changes that occurred and how the printing press impacted many major events in European history because of it. The source helped me understand the details of the changes, especially some information on how to print.

McFadden, Christopher. "The Invention and History of the Printing Press." *Interesting*

Engineering, Interesting Engineering, 24 Sept. 2018, interestingengineering.com/the-invention-and-history-of-the-printing-press.

The secondary source website about the history and invention of the printing press is published by Interesting Engineering website. The website explains the major influences the printing press had on certain historical events such as the Reformation. It informed the site's understanding of historical events, influences, and how the printing press was used through videos and information the site provided.

This source lists the influence of Gutenberg's printing press in various aspects such as industrial revolution and religion, as well as a brief history of the printing press technology. This source gave me an insight into how Gutenberg's printing press had influenced.

McLean, John. "Western Civilization." *OER Services*, courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldhistory/chapter/the-printing-revolution/.

This source gave me general information about the printing revolution in terms of technology as well as culture.

“Medieval Literacy.” *Medieval Colloquium Sewanee University*, The University of the South, 19 Sept. 2015, medievalcolloquium.sewanee.edu/ask-a-medievalist/aam-columns/literacy.php.

The secondary source website about Medieval Literacy is published by the Medieval Colloquium site. The website reports literacy during the Middle Ages and informs some information on how many Europeans were literate and illiterate during that time. The site was one of the best resources available for exploring literacy during this period.

Norman, Jeremy M. *From Gutenberg to the Internet: a Sourcebook on the History of Information Technology*. Vol. 2, Historyofscience.com, 2005.

Latin was the language of religion and scholarship which was important for the Europeans since latin was a primary language that was used in Early Modern Europe. The source was used to understand more about Latin and the language's importance in the books which is essential to use for my website. The site helped me understand that every information and material was written in Latin.

Palermo, Elizabeth. “Who Invented the Printing Press?” *LiveScience*, Purch, 25 Feb. 2014, www.livescience.com/43639-who-invented-the-printing-press.html.

Palermo's secondary source article on the printing press provided helpful details about the printing press and what innovations were involved in making it.

Perry, Mark J. “Economic Impact of the Printing Press: Info Age 1.0.” *American Enterprise Institute*, 13 Feb. 2011, www.aei.org/carpe-diem/economic-impact-of-the-printing-press-

info-age-1-0/.

The source explains the economic benefits that the printing press had on Europe. The source is used as an informational site to discover more impacts that the printing press had which presented percentages of population growth, the increase of the quality of life in European cities. The source helped me understand how the printing press helped make life in Early Modern Europe much easier through the European Countries' economy.

Pratt, Aaron. "Gutenberg Misbound." *Ransom Center Magazine*, 24 May 2019,

sites.utexas.edu/ransomcentermagazine/2019/05/24/gutenberg-misbound/.

The website is a secondary source that also included primary sources. It demonstrated mistakes made in the printing press process. For example, the early copies needed notes to show how to read them. The example shows that the printing press still needed work.

"Printing in the Pre-Gutenberg World." *MI Printing*, 6 Jan. 2011,

miprinting.blogspot.com/2011/01/printing-in-pre-gutenberg-world.html.

The article provides useful information on printing in the pre-Gutenberg World. The source provides more insights on what printing press generally entails, how the development came to be, and the advancements that have been recorded in printing press.

"Printing Press and Its 'Impact' on Literacy." *ETEC540 Text Technologies*,

blogs.ubc.ca/etec540sept10/2010/10/30/printing-press-and-its-impact-on-literacy/.

The secondary source website explains how the printing press had an impact on literacy. It also shows how information and books were printed in Latin languages. The website even explained the slow transition of the printing press printing from Latin languages to vernacular languages, which was helpful for understanding the impact on literacy and its

use of language on the printed materials and information which was important to the cultural and religious transformations that Europe was undergoing.

Robert, Dana L. *Christian Mission: How Christianity Became a World Religion*. Wiley-Blackwell, 2011.

This source gave me an insight into the influence of Gutenberg's printing press on the spread of Christianity around the world.

Roos, Dave. "7 Ways the Printing Press Changed the World." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 Aug. 2019, www.history.com/news/printing-press-renaissance.

Roos's article is a secondary source available on History.com. It explores the way the printing press changed history and the world. It was helpful for exploring the impact of the printing press as well as its potential impact on history.

Rosner, Max, and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina. "Literacy." *Our World in Data*, 13 Aug. 2016, ourworldindata.org/literacy.

The secondary source website is published by Our World in Data. The website reports a variety of table, line, bar, and map graphs and data of the world population to indicate the size of world's literacy rates. The site showed how literacy spread from the 16th and 20th Century to today.

Stevens, Greg. "Was Johannes Gutenberg a 15th-Century Con Man?" *The Week - All You Need to Know about Everything That Matters*, The Week, 19 Dec. 2013, theweek.com/articles/454295/johannes-gutenberg-15thcentury-con-man.

Johann Gutenberg was pointed out as an inventor within the article. The source explained his negative point of life as he worked on the Gutenberg Press alongside his investments

for the invention which damaged his reputation poorly. The article helped me understand of Gutenberg's harsh life when inventing the Gutenberg press because even though he was a major inventor, he still had a hard time repaying back his financial debts.

"The Work of Gutenberg," published in *Hartford Daily Courant*, June 27, 1900, p. 7.

This source provided me with a quote by Mark Twain in a news column on *Harfort Daily Courant*.

It inspired me to understand how important the invention of the printing press was.

"What Is Literacy? An Investigation into Definitions of ..." *Cambridge Assessment*, Cambridge Assessment, Jan. 2013, www.cambridgeassessment.org.uk/images/130433-what-is-literacy-an-investigation-into-definitions-of-english-as-a-subject-and-the-relationship-between-english-literacy-and-being-literate-.pdf.

The secondary source is an exploration of the concept of literacy. It argues that there are different types of literacy. It helps explain that the concept of literacy has changed over time. It also shows that different countries have different perspectives on literacy.

Wipps, Heather. "How Gutenberg Changed the World." *LiveScience*, Purch, 26 May 2008, www.livescience.com/2569-gutenberg-changed-world.html.

The source explains in detail on how the broken Johann Gutenberg who later became a failed inventor in his old age still managed to influence the world due to his Gutenberg Press. The source was used to understand Gutenberg's involvement in improving the Printing Press boosted his career and brought major changes throughout Europe's use of books. The source helped me understand the importance the source had for literacy as it dropped the book prices which helped readers to have more access when reading books.

Images

AlixChristieWriter. "Early Printing – Gallery of Images." *Gutenberg's Apprentice*,

www.gutenbergsapprentice.com/printing/early-printing-gallery-images/.

This provides the image of movable types. In addition, it provides detailed information in regards to the components of the printing press.

allmcg22, and allmcg22 Follow. "Gutenberg's Printing Press." Wattpad,

www.wattpad.com/506948449-gutenberg's-printing-press.

This source provides a detailed description of the parts in the printing press.

Bellis, Mary. "Biography of Johannes Gutenberg, Inventor of the Printing Press." *ThoughtCo*,

ThoughtCo, 30 Jan. 2020, www.thoughtco.com/johannes-gutenberg-and-the-printing-press-1991865.

This source is used to obtain a photograph of a copy of the Gutenberg Bible and an illustration of Gutenberg's printing press.

"Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library." *Search Home*, brbl-

dl.library.yale.edu/vufind/Record/4428131.

This source provided with me with Latin and English interconnection.

By. "How Did the Printing Press Revolutionize the World?" *Medianism*, 16 Oct. 2019,

medianism.org/2018/09/20/the-printing-press-revolution/.

This source provided me with in regards to the wide distribution of the printing press and corresponding economic growth. At that time, it is truly fascinating to discover how the distribution of the printing press rapidly expanded in such a short period of time.

Christie, Alix. "Early Printing – Gallery of Images." *Gutenberg's Apprentice*, Gutenberg's

Apprentice, www.gutenbergsapprentice.com/printing/early-printing-gallery-images/.

This source provided me with several useful images for the website. First is a photo of a replica of Gutenberg's printing press machine, and the website credits Martin Andrews. Second is a print of a partial reproduction of the font that was actually used to print the Gutenberg Bible. The original was published by Gottfried Zedler. Third is a photograph of the Gutenberg Bible typeface reproduction.

Clement, Richard W. "Medieval and Renaissance Book Production." *DigitalCommons@USU*, Library Faculty & Staff Publications, 1997, digitalcommons.usu.edu/lib_pubs/10.

This source provided me with a detailed image of the components of movable types.

Cummings, Mike. "Painted Renaissance Volumes on View at Yale's Beinecke Library." *YaleNews*, 19 Mar. 2019, news.yale.edu/2019/03/14/painted-renaissance-volumes-view-yales-beinecke-library.

This source provides a photograph of book edges that were painted by the artist Cesare Vellecio. It shows how the books have become a part of the culture where people began to incorporate arts into.

"Digitising the Library's Medieval Manuscripts." *Wellcome Library*, blog.wellcomelibrary.org/2014/05/digitising-the-librarys-medieval-manuscripts/.

This source provides late 15th century alchemical manuscript in French and Latin.

"Early Modern English (c. 1500 - c. 1800)." *The History of English*, www.thehistoryofenglish.com/history_early_modern.html.

This source provides information about the history and development of Early Modern English. I also obtained a chart that shows the roots of Early Modern English in Latin and French; a photograph of the first book ever to be printed in English, Raoul Lefevre's

“Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye,” translated by William Caxton; and an early painting of labor-intensive process of printing press.

“Festivals of the Middle Ages.” *Medieval Weapons Info*, 2 Nov. 2017, medievalweaponinfo.com/festivals-middle-ages/.

This source provides images of festivals of the Middle Ages.

Gale, et al. “Johann Gutenberg, Movable Type, and the Printing Press.” *Evolver*, 24 Sept. 2019, teens.denverlibrary.org/guide/johann-gutenberg-and-printing-press.

This image provides components related to the printing press. It is a photo of a printing station.

Gordon, Eden Arielle. “From Chinese Origins to Gutenberg's Bible: How the Invention of the Printing Press Changed the World.” *MagellanTV*, 2 May 2019, www.magellantv.com/articles/from-chinese-origins-to-gutenbergs-bible-how-the-invention-of-the-printing-press-changed-the-world.

This source provides an image of Gutenberg presenting his first copy of a page of the Bible. The original painter of the image is not specified.

Gutenberg and His Moveable Type Process, www.designhistory.org/Type_milestones_pages/Gutenberg.html.

This image provides De Vinne’s Plain Printing Types which is evolved from Gutenberg’s printing press mechanism.

“Gutenberg and the Book that Changed the World.” *Retinart*, retinart.net/beautiful-things/gutenberg-book-changed-world/.

This image is a painting of Johannes Gutenberg at his printing house.

“Gutenberg Bible.” *The British Library*, The British Library, 16 Jan. 2015,
www.bl.uk/collection-items/gutenberg-bible.

This source provides the image of the Bible copied via Gutenberg’s printing press.

Guttenberg's Printing Press, www.victorianweb.org/technology/print/2.html.

This is a picture by George P. Landow taken on the year 2000. It illustrates Gutenberg’s printing machine.

“Gutenberg Press Model.” Library, mlc-wels.edu/library/library/library-resources/431-2/2692-2/.

This source provides detailed specifications of the printing press.

Havlidis, Dimitris Romeo. “Medieval Education in Europe: Schools & Universities.” *Lost Kingdom Fantasy Writing, Roleplaying and Worldbuilding Resources*, 21 Mar. 2015,
www.lostkingdom.net/medieval-education-in-europe/.

This source is used to obtain a painting of monks studying at a church with the Bible written in Latin in the Middle Ages.

Harris, Karen. “Writer's Cramp: The Life of a Medieval Scribe.” *Curious Historian*, 4 Apr. 2019,
curioushistorian.com/writers-cramp-the-life-of-a-medieval-scribe.

This source contains a painting of a medieval scribe at work, which was reproduced from a 15-century miniature, but the original painter is not specified.

Hatch, Robert A. “The Scientific Revolution.” *The Scientific Revolution - Dr. Robert A. Hatch*,
users.clas.ufl.edu/ufhatch/pages/03-Sci-Rev/SCI-REV-Teaching/03sr-definition-concept.htm.

This source explains the Scientific Revolution. I obtained the painting of important scientists at the time of the Scientific Revolution.

Havlidis, Dimitris Romeo. "Medieval Education in Europe: Schools & Universities." *Lost Kingdom Fantasy Writing, Roleplaying and Worldbuilding Resources*, 21 Mar. 2015, www.lostkingdom.net/medieval-education-in-europe/.

This source talks about Medieval education which was usually taught in Latin. It also provides a drawing of a class in progress.

"High Renaissance Art and Architecture." *The Art Story*, n.d.

This source provides an image of the painting *The School of Athens*.

Hippe, Ralph. "Why Did the Knowledge Transition Occur in the West and Not in the East? ICT and the Role of Governments in Europe, East Asia and the Muslim World." Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy Working Paper, Feb. 2015, <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/2e08/e8f83f1699e494685689cf94e384e3434e57.pdf>.

This source provides production of books in Western Europe and displays it in a broken line graph.

History Crunch Writers. "Johannes Gutenberg." *History Crunch*, 18 Aug. 2018, www.historycrunch.com/johannes-gutenberg.html#/.

This source provided me with a portrait of Johannes Gutenberg.

History.com Editors. "The Reformation." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 2 Dec. 2009, www.history.com/topics/reformation/reformation.

This source was used to attain an image of Martin Luther preaching with his printed Bible.

"History of Advertising: No 130: Johann Gutenberg's Printing Press." *Campaign*, CampaignUK, 19 Aug. 2015, www.campaignlive.co.uk/article/history-advertising-no-130-johann-

[gutenbergs-printing-press/1344881](#).

This is a portrait of Johannes Gutenberg, the inventor of Gutenberg printing press.

“HISTORY of the BOOK.” *History of the Book – Chapter 5. The Invention and Spread of Printing: Blocks, Type, Paper, and Markets, Contact,*

hob.gseis.ucla.edu/HoBCoursebook_Ch_5.html.

This source provides an evidence that the printing press technology has had a great impact on mass production of books. It also indicates the living progression of evolution in scientific advancement which glorifies the contemporary science.

“HISTORY of the BOOK.” *History of the Book – Chapter 9. Industrialization of Print: Automation, Mass Production, Changes in Literacy, and Aesthetic Responses,*

hob.gseis.ucla.edu/HoBCoursebook_Ch_9.html.

This source provides an evidence that the printing press technology has had a great impact on mass production of books. It also indicates the living progression of evolution of books.

“History of the Reformation: The Translation of the Bible.” *The Canadian Lutheran*, 18 Sept.

2017, www.canadianlutheran.ca/history-of-the-reformation-the-translation-of-the-bible/.

This source provides the portrait of a translator Eugène Siberd who is translating the Bible in 1898.

“How Merchant Guilds Became Obsolete.” *How Merchant Guilds Became Obsolete* | VOX,

CEPR Policy Portal, voxeu.org/article/how-merchant-guilds-became-obsolete.

This source provides information about trading routes and new market opportunities created by the printing press.

“Jikji.” Jikji - *New World Encyclopedia*, www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Jikji.

This image provides Korean printing press. Viewers can study the insight on different techniques of the printing press as well as the paper that was used to print the finished product.

“Knihtiskárna Muzeum Kutná Hora (Gutenberg Printing House, Museum Kutná Hora).”

Association of European Printing Museum, AEPM, www.aepm.eu/member/muzeum-kutna-hora/.

This image is a painting of a later, yet still old version of a printing house.

Levy, Joel J. “King James Bible: How and Why the Translation Came to Be.” *Time*, Time, 19 June 2017, time.com/4821911/king-james-bible-history/.

This source provides first edition of the authorized Bible.

“Luther the Translator.” *Presbyterian Historical Society*, 17 Oct. 2017, www.history.pcusa.org/blog/2017/10/luther-translator.

This source illustrates the New Testament of the Bible in 1582.

MAMcIntosh. “Medieval Medicine: Astrological Bat Books for Timing Patient Treatment.” *Brewminate*, 22 Apr. 2020, brewminate.com/medieval-medicine-astrological-bat-books-for-timing-patient-treatment/.

This source provides a cropped early 15th century English folding almanac in Latin. It also provides the information in regards to eclipses and shadow cones showing how eclipses are formed.

“Map of Europe: Reformation to 1560.” *History for the Relaxed Historian*, www.emersonkent.com/map_archive/europe_1560.htm.

This source provides a map of Europe during the reformation era; 1560.

McFadden, Christopher. "The Invention and History of the Printing Press." *Interesting Engineering*, Interesting Engineering, 24 Sept. 2018, interestingengineering.com/the-invention-and-history-of-the-printing-press.

This source provides an illustration of Johannes Gutenberg's portrait, holding his first Bible, and a photograph of a surviving copy of the Gutenberg Bible at the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library. This source is also used to attain an illustration of a busy factory during the Industrial Revolution. For statistical data, a bar graph that shows the increasing number of printed books in Europe between 1450 and 1800, which is after the invention of the printing press.

Moodie, Gavin. "New Media New Knowledge – How the Printing Press Led to a Transformation of European Thought." *Impact of Social Sciences*, 13 May 2019, blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2019/05/05/new-media-new-knowledge/.

This source compares and contrasts religious books made in Latin and German. It clearly shows that as time passed, German triumphs over Latin. It also shows that the invention of the printing press has skyrocketed the process of making books.

Object: Luther Bible. Cornell University Library, rmc.library.cornell.edu/Paper-exhibit/luther.html.

This source provides a photograph of the original copy of the Gutenberg Bible, *Biblia latina*.

Pratt, Aaron. "Gutenberg Misbound." *Ransom Center Magazine*, 24 May 2019, sites.utexas.edu/ransomcentermagazine/2019/05/24/gutenberg-misbound/.

This source provides a photograph of the original copy of the Gutenberg Bible, *Biblia latina*.

“Printing Press, 15th Century.” *Science Source*, www.sciencesource.com/archive/Printing-Press-15th-Century-SS2744186.html.

This image is a painting of the printing house in the 15th century.

“Quarto 1 of King Lear, 1608.” *The British Library*, The British Library, 18 Sept. 2015, www.bl.uk/collection-items/quarto-1-of-king-lear-1608.

This source provides the image of Shakespeare’s King Lear. It helped me gain an insight in regards on paper size which can greatly affect the overall atmosphere of the reader’s experience. In addition, I learned that variations of the printing method can be applied to make the book size different.

Rachman, Joseph. “Why Openness, Not Technology Alone, Must Be the Heart of the Digital Economy.” *Reaction*, 7 Nov. 2017, reaction.life/openness-not-technology-alone-must-heart-digital-economy/.

This image illustrates the labor force working hard to replicate the bible. This illustration delivers the image of a lively economic growth.

“Renaissance Latin.” *Wikiwand*, www.wikiwand.com/en/Renaissance_Latin.

This image provides a statistical illustration of Latin works distribution throughout Europe in percentages. It shows that more than the majority amount of works were done in the Latin language.

Roos, Dave. “7 Ways the Printing Press Changed the World.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 Aug. 2019, www.history.com/news/printing-press-renaissance.

This source provides an illustration of the printing press machine and an illustration of the printing press technicians at a printing house.

“Second Quarto of Hamlet, 1605.” *The British Library*, The British Library, 13 Jan. 2016, www.bl.uk/collection-items/second-quarto-of-hamlet-1605.

This source illustrates a copy of the ‘second quarto’, one of the three early modern printed editions of Shakespeare’s Hamlet. The word quarto allowed me to learn and dig deeper about different book sizes. In addition, Hamlet is still a breathing legacy that the contemporary society learns about; it is fascinating to acknowledge the impact of the printing press.

“Shakespeares First Folio.” *The British Library*, The British Library, 10 Dec. 2014, www.bl.uk/collection-items/shakespeares-first-folio.

This source provides Shakespeare’s work even after his death. This indicates that before the invention of the printing press, when the author dies, his or her work would face tremendous amount of difficulty to be delivered among many people. However, the printing press can share information among the people in the world despite the status of the person.

Siers-Poisson, Judith. “Historian: Industrial Revolution Gave Us Lunch As We Know It.”

Wisconsin Public Radio, 17 Nov. 2019, www.wpr.org/historian-industrial-revolution-gave-us-lunch-we-know-it.

This source provides a photograph of a factory during the Industrial Revolution. The

“Take Me on a Trip a Long, Long Time Ago!” *Take Me on a Trip a Long, Long Time Ago!*, 13

Apr. 2013, inpendenthistory.tumblr.com/page/381. original date and photographer are not specified.dd

This source provides a portrait of Johannes Gutenberg. I obtained a concrete understanding of the man who changed the human society forever.

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Printing Press." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 25 Nov. 2019, www.britannica.com/technology/printing-press.

This source provides general information and history of printing press. It also provides images of the book printing process, and I obtained an engraved plate of book printing by Theodoor Galle.

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "William Caxton." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 1 Jan. 2020, www.britannica.com/biography/William-Caxton.

This source provides historical moment which is related to the history of printing press. It also provides image of the scientific discovery, and I obtained a firm understanding of the historical moment.

The Fifteenth Century, www.solagroup.org/vkc/fifteenthcentury.html.

The source provides an image of the Gutenberg bible.

"The Language." *The Language | Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources*, www.dmlbs.ox.ac.uk/web/the-language.html.

This source provides an image of the Latin-English vocabulary.

"The Morgan Gutenberg Bible Online." *The Morgan Library & Museum*, 3 Dec. 2018, www.themorgan.org/collection/Gutenberg-Bible.

This source digitally shows the preserved digital copy of Gutenberg's Bible with the Old Testament.

"The Protestant Reformation." *Image Alt*, www.discoversociology.co.uk/religion/the-protestant-reformation.

This source provides a confrontation among group of people in regards to the reformation.

“The Revolution of Printing.” *Musée Protestant*, www.museeprotestant.org/en/notice/the-revolution-of-printing/.

This source provides a map of book printing business that spread through Europe.

“The Scientific Revolution.” *Boundless World History*, courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-worldhistory/chapter/the-scientific-revolution/.

This source provides an oil painting of Astronomer Copernicus by Jan Matejko

Vszvzs 4, et al. “How Did Commoners in Late Medieval to Early Modern Europe Learn to Read?” *History Stack Exchange*, 1 Nov. 1962, history.stackexchange.com/questions/8095/how-did-commoners-in-late-medieval-to-early-modern-europe-learn-to-read.

This source shows the literacy rate of the literacy rate over time. The sources were from multiple institutions like WDI, Facebook, CIA and other recognizable sources.

Weaver, Vincent. “How the Printing Press Became a Source of Christian Disunity.” *National Catholic Register*, 31 May 2019, www.ncregister.com/blog/vincentweaver/how-the-printing-press-became-a-source-of-christian-disunity.

This source provides a painting by of Gutenberg looking at his movable types

“Why Did First Printed Books Scare Ancient Scholars In Europe?” *Ancient Pages*, 30 Mar. 2018, www.ancientpages.com/2018/03/30/why-did-first-printed-books-scare-ancient-scholars-in-europe/.

This source provides a painting of William Caxton, an English merchant, showing his printing press to King Edward IV. The original painter of the painting is not specified.

“Why Has Latin in Medieval Britain Been Neglected by Scholars?” *The British Academy*,
www.thebritishacademy.ac.uk/blog/why-latin-medieval-britain-neglected-scholars.

This source provides an image in Latin.

Wight. “Gutenberg Bible: View the British Library's Digital Versions Online.” *The British Library* - The British Library, The British Library, 7 Sept. 2004,
www.bl.uk/treasures/gutenberg/.

This delivers Gutenberg’s printed Bible digitally saved to preserve history.

Wilbert, Max. “10 Famous Works Originally Written in Latin.” *Brainscape Blog*, 15 Oct. 2015,
www.brainscape.com/blog/2015/06/famous-books-written-in-latin/.

This provides a list of books that show books written in Latin. The image is a book written in Latin.

Wilde, Robert. “18 Key Thinkers of the Enlightenment.” *ThoughtCo*, ThoughtCo, 22 Dec. 2018,
www.thoughtco.com/key-thinkers-of-the-enlightenment-1221868.

This source provides a painting of the important thinkers during the Enlightenment Era.

The original painter is not specified.

Wiles, Kate. “Secrets of Scriptoria.” *History Today*, 11 June 2014,
www.historytoday.com/secrets-scriptoria.

This source provides a painting of a monk named Eadwine at work on the manuscript of his Psalter. This painting was originally painted in 1150.

“William Shakespeare.” *Biography*, A&E Networks Television, 24 Apr. 2015,
www.biography.com/writer/william-shakespeare.

This website provides a detailed biography of William Shakespeare as well as his portraits. A painting of William Shakespeare is obtained from this website.

Wolf, Maximilian. "Johannes Gutenberg: The Birth of Movable Type." *MaxWolf*, 19 Aug. 2017, maxwolf.xyz/posts/the-birth-of-movable-type/.

This source provides a photograph of the movable metal types. The photo was originally taken by Willi Heidelbach.

Multimedia Source

Dimunation, Mark. "The Book That Changed the World." *The Library of Congress*, n.d., www.loc.gov/item/myloc8/.

The article avails an argument that Johannes Gutenberg revolutionized by introducing printing with metal type to Western Europe. The source further provides that the invention revolutionized the nature of communication. It provides a chronology of the revolutions that took place following the introduction.

"Exhibit Treasures of the Bible." Gutenberg Printing Press: Passages Exhibit, Passages, 3 July 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Aq8zHeiSiEk>.

This video source illustrated the active utilization of the Gutenberg Printing Press in detail. In addition, the narrator of the clip provides valuable information of the printing press such as Gutenberg printing nearly 190 Latin bibles in under two years.

Haberer, Kevin. "History Questions: How Did the Printing Press Change the World?" *YouTube*, Commentary by Diane Winans, 22 May. 2009, <https://youtu.be/tJnkpJfAQVY>.

This video source explores the question of "How did the printing press change the world?" A History teacher Diane Winans explains how the printing press had helped us achieve the society that we live in today.