

## History of Information (brief!)

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Oral cultures	Printer's Craft (15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C)
Writing Systems	Holland (17 <sup>th</sup> C)
★Pictographs	Science publishing
★Ideographs	Censorship
Cuneiform	Official Printing Houses
Hieroglyphics	Patronage Publishing vs. Publishing
Papyrus	Trade (18 <sup>th</sup> C)
★True alphabets	Book Layout
Word Symbol	Encyclopedie (Denis Diderot)
Syllabic	Pamphleteering
Alphabet	Rag paper
Scrolls	Quires & Binding
★Umbilicus	Copyright
★Titulus	Periodicals
Codex	Subscription libraries
★Parchment	Industrial Revolution (19 <sup>th</sup> C)
★Vellum	★Iron Presses
Manuscripts	★Stereotype
Books	★Cloth binding
★Assumptions about	★Wood pulp paper
★Paper	★Linotype
★Block Printing	★Mass production
Printing Press	★Periodicals to the Masses
★Gutenberg	★Publisher vs. Printer
★Mass production	★Literacy & Public Education
★Protestant Reformation	★Dime novels
★Literacy	★Telegraph
Aldus Manutius	★Telephone

## FOCUS QUESTIONS

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1. What are some major impediments in preserving information in an oral culture?
2. What are the advantages of ideographs over pictographs? Alphabets over ideographs?
3. Looking at cuneiform/clay, scrolls, codex, manuscripts, block printed books and books printed from moveable type, how does each method progressively improve? What are the benefits? Drawbacks?
4. Why was there a need for official printing houses? (i.e., La Stamperia Vaticana and L'Imprimerie Royale)
5. What are some technological developments in the 20<sup>th</sup> century that have changed how we communicate? How we view the world?

