### Overview for the midterm

#### Antiquity

- **5th BCE**
  - "Gk miracle"

#### Middle Ages (ca 410-1492)

- **2nd BCE China**
  - paper then writing paper
  - Spread of the codex
  - 1st-4th ct: early Christianity

- **early 8th T’ang China**
  - woodblock printing

- **late 8th Islam adopts paper, not printing from China**

- **Islam expands around Mediterranean**

#### Early Modern (1492-1789)

- c. 1453: Gutenberg’s Bible (Mainz)
  - moveable type
  - to 1500 incunabulum—birth of “modern” book
  - signatures, foliation, register, colophon

- 1469-73: expansion (110 cities by 1480)

- 1490s Aldus Manutius: high quality octavo ed’ns
  - italic script; *editiones principes* of classics
  - title page; after 1500: move to pagination

- 1517 Luther—Reformation begins (also Calvin, Zwingli)
- 1541 end of hopes of solving the schism
- 1542 Roman inquisition founded
- 1544 etc: first Catholic lists of forbidden books
- 1545-63 Council of Trent: Counter-Reformation

- 13th universities (e.g. Bologna, Oxford, Paris)
  - scholastic *ordinatio*
  - pecia system for mss copying

- 14th-15th Renaissance humanism
  - philology, Roman script; devt of book trade, libraries
  - stamping, playing cards, block books

- **Plato**
  - Richard de Bury (c. 1340)
  - Leon Battista Alberti (c. 1430)
  - Yeh Te-hui—late 19th read as representative of longstanding Chinese attitudes

#### Modern (1789-present)

- 1559 first Roman index of forbidden books
- 1564 Tridentine index (laxer)
- 1596 index of Clement VIII: strict, enforced