

# The Printing Revolution: Economic, Renaissance, and Reformation Impacts

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources:

Amman, Jost. "Woodcut of a Printing Shop." University of Glasgow Library, Frankfurt, Germany, 1568, [universityofglasgowlibrary.wordpress.com/2013/09/12/digitising-the-topography-of-typography/](http://universityofglasgowlibrary.wordpress.com/2013/09/12/digitising-the-topography-of-typography/).

This source contains a woodcut of a group of men operating a printing press in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This source explains how different it is operating a 16<sup>th</sup> century printing press compared with modern printers. It reveals that you need several men to operate the machine while today's printers print automatically and that the size is a lot smaller than Gutenberg's press. Jost Amman used the woodcut technique which was a type of printing used in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Andreae, Johannes. "Scribe at Work, Surrounded by Books." Initiale Catalogue De Manuscrits Enluminés, 1315, [initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/99904](http://initiale.irht.cnrs.fr/decor/99904).

This source contains an image of a German scribe and theologian, Johannes Andreae, who is busy copying books by hand. This source helped me understand how European scribes created books before Gutenberg's printing press and why the process was so time-consuming. Andreae was an experienced scribe because of the amount of books nearby and the book carousel placed beside him.

Bacon, Frederick. "William Caxton--Examining First Proof Sheet from His Printing Press in Westminster Abbey." Smithsonian American Art Museum, 1474, [americanart.si.edu/artwork/william-caxton-examining-first-proof-sheet-his-printing-press-westminster-abbey-ad-1474-796](http://americanart.si.edu/artwork/william-caxton-examining-first-proof-sheet-his-printing-press-westminster-abbey-ad-1474-796)

This source contains a drawing of William Caxton examining a book along with a group of boys surrounding him in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. This source helps

me understand how William Caxton learned printing and spread it over to England.

Badius, Josse. "Printing Press of Joducus Badius with Three Workers in Shop." Library Of Congress, 1520, [www.loc.gov/item/91482936/](http://www.loc.gov/item/91482936/).

This source contains an image of a woodcut showing one a pioneer of the printing press, Joducus Badius, along with 3 other men operating a printing press in a shop. This source helps me understand how Gutenberg's invention spread to other printing shops in Europe. This reveals the process of operating a printing press and the use of woodcut printing during the Renaissance era.

Benjamin Franklin and Associates at Franklin's Printing Press. Philadelphia, 1732.

This source contains an image of the painting of Benjamin Franklin with other men at his printing press examining a piece of parchment that they had printed. This source helps me understand how the printing press had expanded to different countries such as the U.S. This also reveals how the printing press changed and was used in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Gutenberg's invention had spread to multiple countries and was being used by important historical figures in different centuries.

Calvin, John. "A 1576 Edition of John Calvin's Institutio Christianae Religionis (Institutes of the Christian Religion)." Britannica, 1576, [www.britannica.com/biography/John-Calvin](http://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Calvin).

This source contains an image of a book called "Institutio Christianae Religionis" which was created by the founder of Calvinism, John Calvin. This source showed me the impact of how the printing press had influenced religious figures who were important in the Protestant Reformation. John Calvin's book was one of the religious achievements made in the Reformation and it couldn't have been made without the contribution of Gutenberg's press.

“The Caxton Celebration William Caxton Showing Specimens of His Printing to King Edward IV and His Queen.” Alamy, [www.alamy.com/stock-image-the-caxton-celebration-william-caxton-showing-specimens-of-his-printing-163724461.html?mid=41152&siteID=MRuISar6sQ-YmZLdAndtSgLaCSHULKX6A&utm\\_source=LS&utm\\_medium=affiliate&utm\\_content=US](http://www.alamy.com/stock-image-the-caxton-celebration-william-caxton-showing-specimens-of-his-printing-163724461.html?mid=41152&siteID=MRuISar6sQ-YmZLdAndtSgLaCSHULKX6A&utm_source=LS&utm_medium=affiliate&utm_content=US).

This source contains a drawing of the pioneer of English printing, William Caxton, showing his work to the King and Queen of England. This source showed me how William Caxton had learned printing and brought it over to Europe. This reveals the development of the printing press and how different countries were involved and started to get printing shops, spreading books, knowledge, and ideas to different parts of the world.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius. “Cicero Composing a Work Sitting at This Desk.” University of Oxford, 1383, [digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/inquire/Discover/Search/#/?p=c+4,t+%22Lat.%20257%22,rsrs+0,rsps+10,fa+,so+ox%3A%5Easc,scids+,pid+b4db98b4-da2c-4282-b677-68505482d963,vi+](http://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/inquire/Discover/Search/#/?p=c+4,t+%22Lat.%20257%22,rsrs+0,rsps+10,fa+,so+ox%3A%5Easc,scids+,pid+b4db98b4-da2c-4282-b677-68505482d963,vi+).

This source contains a painting of Cicero creating books as a scribe with a bookshelf and book carousel placed beside him. This source helps me understand how scribes worked in the 14<sup>th</sup> century especially Roman philosophers. This reveals how famous philosophers and theologians created their works before the printing press.

Copernicus, Nicolaus. Tables from Polish Astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus' Pioneering Text “De Revolutionibus Orbium Caelestium.” 1543.

This source contains an image of the tables from a book made by a Polish astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus. This helps me understand how the printing press influenced famous astronomers and the Scientific Revolution. The printing press helped scientists spread famous concepts or ideas in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Important discoveries were able to spread throughout Europe in a short amount of time.

Da Vinci, Leonardo. "Sketch of a Printing Press Taken from a Notebook." Science and Society Picture Library, [www.ssplprints.com/image/125348/sketch-of-a-printing-press](http://www.ssplprints.com/image/125348/sketch-of-a-printing-press).

This image contains a sketch of a printing press made by an Italian scientist & artist, Leonardo Da Vinci. This source helped me learn how other historical figures from the Renaissance used and thought about Gutenberg's invention.

"Fust, Gutenberg & Schoeffer." Gutenberg's Apprentice, Strasbourg, France, 1440, [www.gutenbergsapprentice.com/gutenberg-bible/](http://www.gutenbergsapprentice.com/gutenberg-bible/).

This image contains a painting of Johannes Gutenberg, Johann Fust, and Peter Schoffer observing the first pages of the Bible that was printed. This source helps me understand the significance of the first printing of the Bible. I also recognized the contributions of Fust and Schoffer towards the printing press and the Bible.

Galle, Philippe, and Jan van der Straet. "Sculptura in Æs / Ioan Stradanus Invent. ; Phls Galle Excud." Library Of Congress, 1600, [www.loc.gov/item/2004682210/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2004682210/).

This image contains an engraving of a group of men operating a printing press. This shows an in-depth process of how printers operated the printing press. The engraving shows an interior view of the workshop with several men and boys involved in the etching, engraving, and printing of illustrations.

"Gutenberg Bible Opened to the Beginning of the Gospel of Luke." Library Of Congress, 1455, [www.loc.gov/item/2006681099/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2006681099/).

This image contains a photograph of the Bible opened to the Gospel of Luke. This source helps me understand the printing press' significance in Christianity and the Catholic Church. The first book Gutenberg printed was the Bible which benefited the church and Christianity because its religion spread and Bibles were more available to people.

Gutenberg, Johann. "Biblia Latina (Bible in Latin)." Library of Congress, Mainz, Germany, 1455, [www.loc.gov/item/52002339/](http://www.loc.gov/item/52002339/).

This image contains a photograph of the first book printed by the Gutenberg printing press, the Biblia Latina. This source helps me understand the impacts of the printing press on religion and how Latin was mainly used for scholars and religion. During the 15<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, most books were in Latin, there were only a few books that were in German, French, or other European vernacular languages.

Hughes, William. "Woodcut of William Caxton." The British Museum, 1824, [www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection\\_online/collection\\_object\\_details.aspx?objectId=3397263&partId=1&people=33557&people=33557-1-7&sortBy=imageName&page=2](http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/collection_online/collection_object_details.aspx?objectId=3397263&partId=1&people=33557&people=33557-1-7&sortBy=imageName&page=2).

This image contains a woodcut of an English printer, William Caxton. This source helps me understand how the printing press spread to England and how English printing had started thanks to William Caxton. Caxton had printed several books while he was in England including the "Canterbury Tales."

"An Illumination Depicting a Scriptorium in Action, from a Manuscript in the Biblioteca De San Lorenzo De El Escorial." Dartmouth College, Madrid, Spain, 1350, [sites.dartmouth.edu/ancientbooks/2016/05/24/medieval-book-production-and-monastic-life/](http://sites.dartmouth.edu/ancientbooks/2016/05/24/medieval-book-production-and-monastic-life/).

This source contains a painting of a group of scribes working in a scriptorium. This source helps me understand how and where scribes copied books in a scriptorium. This reveals how scribes worked before the printing press.

Johann Gutenberg with the First Proof of the Bible. Strasbourg, France, 1440.

This source contains a painting of Gutenberg with a group of men observing the Bible that was created using Gutenberg's printing press. This source helped me understand why the Bible was the first book printed and its effects that it would have on the spread of Christianity strengthening the Catholic Church.

Johannes Gutenberg's First Printing Press. Strasbourg, France, 1440.

This source contains an in-depth drawing of Gutenberg's printing press. This source helped me understand how the printing press operated and looked like. It reveals the differences and similarities it holds with modern printers and why it takes a lot of people and work to operate it to create a single book. I learned why it was such an upgrade from techniques scribes used and why scribes lost their jobs to this invention.

Kennedy, John F. "THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESS: ADDRESS BEFORE THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION." 27 Apr. 1961, New York City, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

This source contains a speech that John F. Kennedy gave about the press addressing the need for "far greater public information" and "far greater official secrecy." This source helped me understand how the press affects politics and how it connects to political barriers.

"Leaf of Chinese Block Printing, Song Dynasty." Oregon State University Special Collections & Archives Research Center, 960AD, [scarc.library.oregonstate.edu/omeka/exhibits/show/mcdonald/writing/china](http://scarc.library.oregonstate.edu/omeka/exhibits/show/mcdonald/writing/china).

This source contains a photograph of Chinese Block printing during the Song Dynasty in China. This source helps me understand why block printing did not get popular in China because of the many Chinese characters in the language. Calligraphy has a faster and simpler method of printing books than block printing.

Luther, Martin. "95 Theses." National Library Of Scotland, 1517, [www.nls.uk/exhibitions/treasures/the-reformation/95-theses](http://www.nls.uk/exhibitions/treasures/the-reformation/95-theses).

This source contains a photograph of the 95 Theses which was made by German Reformer, Martin Luther. The 95 Theses was an important book created during the Reformation that was against the Catholic Church and its methods. This source helped me understand the printing press' impacts on religious movements such as the Protestant Reformation and how it influenced Reformer who were against the church's indulgences.

"Map of Venice." Italian Renaissance, 1493, [www.italianrenaissance.org/a-closer-look-renaissance-venice/](http://www.italianrenaissance.org/a-closer-look-renaissance-venice/).

This source contains a painting of Venice during the Renaissance and the

15<sup>th</sup> century. This source helped me understand how and why Venice was the printing capital of the Renaissance. The map reveals how printed books were transported through Europe by the canals, boats, and docks illustrated.

Martin Luther Nailing His 95 Theses on the Door of Wittenberg Castle Church.  
Wittenberg, Germany.

This source contains a painting of Martin Luther nailing his 95 Theses on the door of a church surrounded by a group of men. This source helped me understand how the printing press influenced the Protestant Reformation and the books made by Reformers that were against the Catholic Church.

Martin Luther Nailing His 95 Theses to the Church Door, Catalyzing the Protestant Reformation.

This source contains a painting of Martin Luther in front of a church door with the 95 Theses nailed to it and a group of men standing with Luther. This source helps me understand how the printing press influenced revolutionary ideas that threatened the authority of political and religious powers.

Matejko, Jan. "Copernicus during the Scientific Revolution." Jagiellonian University of Cracow.

This source contains a painting of Nicolaus Copernicus kneeling and looking up at the sky signifying the Scientific Revolution and his contributions to astronomy. This source helped me understand how the printing press was able to spread knowledge and how science had a large breakthrough during the Renaissance.

Paine, Thomas. "Common Sense." Museum of The American Revolution, [www.amrevmuseum.org/read-the-revolution/history/common-sense](http://www.amrevmuseum.org/read-the-revolution/history/common-sense).

This source contains a photograph of a pamphlet made by American philosopher, Thomas Paine. "Common Sense" was one of the most influential works made in the Revolutionary War that inspired the American patriots to declare their independence from Britain. This reveals how books were starting to get printed in different languages like English instead of Latin



“A Painting Of Francesco Petrarch.” Britannica, 1400,  
[www.britannica.com/biography/Petrarch](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Petrarch).

This source contains a painting of Italian Humanist, Francesco Petrarch. This source helps me understand how the printing press influenced many Renaissance scholars and the demand for works by authors like Francesco Petrarch.

“A Painting of Johann Fust.” Alamy, [www.alamy.com/stock-photo-johann-fust-1400-1466-german-printer-he-appears-to-have-been-the-partner-105342612.html?mid=41152&siteID=MRu\\_ISar6sQ-WXPCVf41f1qaQo2xYFphkA&utm\\_source=LS&utm\\_medium=affiliate&utm\\_content=US](http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-johann-fust-1400-1466-german-printer-he-appears-to-have-been-the-partner-105342612.html?mid=41152&siteID=MRu_ISar6sQ-WXPCVf41f1qaQo2xYFphkA&utm_source=LS&utm_medium=affiliate&utm_content=US).

This source contains a painting of German businessman, Johann Fust. This source helps me understand how Fust assisted Gutenberg on creating his invention by providing loans. Fust sued Gutenberg because he was still in debt with Fust.

“A Painting Of Johannes Gutenberg.” John Carroll University, 1395,  
[faculty.jcu.edu/cscnewparameters/home/the-legacy-of-catholic-scientists/johannes-gutenberg1/](http://faculty.jcu.edu/cscnewparameters/home/the-legacy-of-catholic-scientists/johannes-gutenberg1/).

This source contains a painting of the inventor of the printing press, Johannes Gutenberg. This source helps me learn about Gutenberg and his invention. Studies say that we might not know how Gutenberg really looked because he was not well-known during the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

“A Painting Of John Calvin.” Calvin University, Zurich, 1519,  
[calvin.edu/about/history/john-calvin.html](http://calvin.edu/about/history/john-calvin.html).

This source contains a painting of French Reformer, John Calvin. This source helped me understand how the printing press affected Calvinism, Lutheranism, and Protestantism. This also reveals how the Reformers took advantage of the printing press by spreading their knowledge and ideas.

“A Painting Of Martin Luther.” The Metropolitan Museum Of Art, [www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/55.220.2/](http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/55.220.2/).

This source contains a painting of German Reformer, Martin Luther. This source helps me understand how the Reformation and Reformers were influenced from the impacts of the printing press. Martin Luther was able to spread his 95 Theses throughout Europe. One-third of printed books from Germany were from Martin Luther.

“A Painting of Nicolaus Copernicus.” Alamy, [www.alamy.com/image-details-popup.asp?imageid={7CED5006-5E24-4A50-A2D8-FF83CB0904DD}&mid=41152&siteID=MRu\\_ISar6sQ-gN\\_yiu1.ZW6Pjrjn0WXeBg&utm\\_source=LS&utm\\_medium=affiliate&utm\\_content=US](http://www.alamy.com/image-details-popup.asp?imageid={7CED5006-5E24-4A50-A2D8-FF83CB0904DD}&mid=41152&siteID=MRu_ISar6sQ-gN_yiu1.ZW6Pjrjn0WXeBg&utm_source=LS&utm_medium=affiliate&utm_content=US).

This source contains a painting of Polish astronomer, Nicolaus Copernicus. This source helped me understand how historical figures from the Scientific Revolution were influenced from the impacts of the printing press. Copernicus was able to spread his theory about how the Earth revolved around the Sun thanks to Gutenberg’s printing press which spread his breakthroughs

“A Painting of Peter Schoffer.” Alamy, [www.alamy.com/stock-photo-peter-schoffer-german-printer-date-1425-1503-105293637.html?mid=41152&siteID=MRu\\_ISar6sQ-AwZlx..vir3W1nfPLbJZlg&utm\\_source=LS&utm\\_medium=affiliate&utm\\_content=US](http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-peter-schoffer-german-printer-date-1425-1503-105293637.html?mid=41152&siteID=MRu_ISar6sQ-AwZlx..vir3W1nfPLbJZlg&utm_source=LS&utm_medium=affiliate&utm_content=US).

This source contains a painting of German printer, Peter Schoffer. Peter Schoffer assisted Gutenberg as he helped print the Bible and the Mainz Psalter. Schoffer was an extremely skilled printer and was almost as good as Gutenberg.

“A Painting of Tycho Brahe.” Britannica, [www.britannica.com/biography/Tycho-Brahe-Danish-astronomer](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Tycho-Brahe-Danish-astronomer).

This source contains a painting of Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe. This source helped me understand how astronomers and scientists were influenced from the impacts of the printing press. Tycho Brahe Helped contribute to modern science developing in Europe.

“Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris, Shown as Scribe.” Indiana University, digital-scriptorium.org/xtf3/search?rmode=digscript;smode=advanced;field1=shelf mark;term1=ricketts;join1=token;operator1=and;field2=text;join2=token;operator2=and;field3=text;join3=token;datatype=range;docsPerPage=1;start Doc=26;fullview=yes.

This source contains a painting of Peter Lombard copying books. This source helped me understand how scribes worked before the printing press and how it affected and impacted the Catholic Church

“Petrarch Sitting at a Desk with a Book Carousel Placed Nearby.” Medievalbooks, 1400, medievalbooks.nl/2018/11/02/medieval-book-carousels/.

This source contains a painting of Francesco Petrarch copying a book on his desk. This source helped me understand how historical figures from the Renaissance had copied books before Gutenberg’s printing press.

The Sale of Indulgences in Church; Woodcut from the Title Page of Luther's Pamphlet On Ablas Von Rom. Augsburg, 1525

This source contains a woodcut engraving from one of Martin Luther’s pamphlets. This source helped me understand the methods of the Roman Catholic Church and why Luther was against the sale of indulgences

Schoffer, Peter, and Johann Fust. “Mainz Psalter.” Royal Collection Trust, 1457, [www.rct.uk/collection/1071478/the-mainz-psalter](http://www.rct.uk/collection/1071478/the-mainz-psalter).

This source contains a photograph of a book Fust and Schoffer printed after they split from Gutenberg, called the Mainz Psalter. The Mainz Psalter was one of the first books ever printed using Gutenberg’s printing press. This source helped me understand the religious impacts made from the printing press.

“Scribe at Work, Pen and Knife in Hand.” The British Library, 2014, [blogs.bl.uk/digitisedmanuscripts/2014/06/the-burden-of-writing-scribes-in-medieval-manuscripts.html](https://blogs.bl.uk/digitisedmanuscripts/2014/06/the-burden-of-writing-scribes-in-medieval-manuscripts.html).

This source contains a painting of a medieval scribe copying a book. This source help me understand how scribes worked on books before Gutenberg had released his printing press.

Stephanus. “View of a Sixteenth-Century Goldsmith's Shop.” The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2015, [www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2015/grace-under-pressure](http://www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2015/grace-under-pressure).

This source contains an engraving of a 16<sup>th</sup> century goldsmith’s shop. This source helps me understand one of the skills Gutenberg had learned before he started to work on his printing press. Gutenberg had used his goldsmithing skills to help him invent the tools needed for his invention like the movable type.

Tingjian, Huang. “Biographies of Lian Po and Lin Xiangru, Northern Song Dynasty.” The Metropolitan Museum Of Art, China, 1095, [www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/1989.363.4/](http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works-of-art/1989.363.4/).

This source contains an image of the biographies of two Chinese officials, Lian Po and Lin Xiangru, using calligraphy style writing during the Northern Song Dynasty. This source showed me the different writing methods used by scribes in China and why wood-block printing did not get so popular.

Trumbull, John. “The Declaration of Independence Incorporated Many of the Ideas That Were Popular during the Enlightenment.” Architect of the Capitol, 28 June 1776, [www.aoc.gov/art/historic-rotunda-paintings/declaration-independence](http://www.aoc.gov/art/historic-rotunda-paintings/declaration-independence).

This source contains a painting of the second continental congress of the 13 colonies. Thomas Jefferson presents the Declaration of Independence to John Hancock and to the rest of the committee. This source helps me understand how the printing press impacted the American Revolution. Many books and pamphlets made during the Revolutionary War couldn’t have been made without the printing press.

Woodcut of Mainz from the Nuremberg Chronicle. Mainz, Germany, 1493.

This source contains a woodcut depicting Mainz during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Johannes Gutenberg was from Mainz, Germany and traveled to Strasbourg, France to work on his ideas for his invention. Gutenberg worked in secret fearing another person might steal his ideas.

### **Secondary Sources:**

“BRIA 24 3 b Gutenberg and the Printing Revolution in Europe.” Constitutional Rights Foundation, 2009, [www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-24-3-b-gutenberg-and-the-printing-revolution-in-europe](http://www.crf-usa.org/bill-of-rights-in-action/bria-24-3-b-gutenberg-and-the-printing-revolution-in-europe).

This source is a website by the Constitutional Rights Foundation. This website had a large amount of information that I used in my website. The information talked about the impacts of the printing press, how Gutenberg worked in secrecy, the long-term effects of printing, how printing affected the Reformation and the Renaissance. I learned about the storyline between Fust, Gutenberg, and Schoffer. I also used this source for the advantages and disadvantages it brought for the following centuries.

Brown, Ian. “Reformation and the Printing Press.” The Reformation Room, 27 Nov. 2017, [www.thereformationroom.com/single-post/2017/11/28/Reformation-and-the-Printing-Press](http://www.thereformationroom.com/single-post/2017/11/28/Reformation-and-the-Printing-Press).

This source is a website about how the printing press influenced the Reformation. The information talked about how Gutenberg pioneered printing technology and how the publications of Martin Luther spread tremendously throughout Germany. Printing was able to spread to other countries in Europe. I also used this source for a quote by Elizabeth Eisenstein.

Buringh, Elto, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. "Charting the 'Rise of the West': Manuscripts and Printed Books in Europe, A Long-Term Perspective from the Sixth through Eighteenth Centuries." Research Gate, June 2009, [www.researchgate.net/publication/46544350\\_Charting\\_the\\_Rise\\_of\\_the\\_West\\_Manuscripts\\_and\\_Printed\\_Books\\_in\\_Europe\\_A\\_Long-Term\\_Perspective\\_from\\_the\\_Sixth\\_through\\_Eighteenth\\_Centuries](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/46544350_Charting_the_Rise_of_the_West_Manuscripts_and_Printed_Books_in_Europe_A_Long-Term_Perspective_from_the_Sixth_through_Eighteenth_Centuries).

This is an article talking about the long-term effect of printing from the 6<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. This article was very valuable to my research because the information contained a lot of statistics regarding book productions and literacy rates. The information talked about how the Black Death affected book production, production patterns of convergence and divergence in different countries, income growth after Gutenberg's invention, decreasing book prices, and statistics for countries that aren't in Europe.

Christie, Alix. *Gutenberg's Apprentice*. Harpercollins Canada, 2015.

This is a novel that explained the story of how Fust and Schoffer joined Gutenberg and his printing press following the perspective of Peter Schoffer. Fust financed Gutenberg's invention as Schoffer helped print the first copies of the Bible.

Clark. *Productivity in Book Production in England, 1470s–1860s*. Clark (2008). 2008.

This is a graph showing the data of book production in Britain during the 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This was valuable information because it is a visual representation of book production slowly rising to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and continuing to rise rapidly in the following centuries.

Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change: Communications and Cultural Transformations in Early-Modern Europe*. Cambridge Univ. Pr., 1979.

This is a book about how the printing press affected the Renaissance, Reformation, and modern science. The information went in-depth about the two phases of the Renaissance, the different aspects of the Reformation, and the Copernican Revolution.

Eisenstein, Elizabeth L. *The Printing Revolution in Early Modern Europe*. Cambridge University Press, 2005.

This is a book about how the changes caused from the printing press affected the Renaissance and the Reformation. The information is also more in-depth about print culture, the rise of modern science, and how western Christianity was disrupted.

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

This is a book about the economic, social, and technological impacts that was brought from the printing press. The information talks about the process of the movable-type, the financial problems, the book's visual appearance, previous movable-type printing, the development of paper, Humanists & the Enlightenment, book trade, and the change of languages.

"The Gutenberg Bible." Harry Ransom Center, [www.hrc.utexas.edu/gutenberg-bible/](http://www.hrc.utexas.edu/gutenberg-bible/).

This is a website that is more focused on the Latin Bible. The information talks about a basic overview about how Gutenberg invented the printing press and made the Bible. This website also contains an interactive Bible with images.

Hall, Lorraine. "The Invention of the Printing Press and Its Impact on Society." Prezi, 4 Dec. 2015, [prezi.com/8mltjtq76lpj/the-invention-of-the-printing-press-and-its-impact-on-society/](https://prezi.com/8mltjtq76lpj/the-invention-of-the-printing-press-and-its-impact-on-society/).

This is a presentation about the long-term effects of printing on society. The information talks about the process of inventing the printing press, the increasing demand for books, the spread of printing, how the church was affected, and ageism.

"History of Printing Timeline." American Printing History Association, 2019, [printinghistory.org/timeline/](http://printinghistory.org/timeline/).

This is a timeline recording of every invention or discovery that contributed to the use of printing or writing. This information tells me about all the inventions and discoveries before and after Gutenberg's movable type printing press. The information also tells me how Gutenberg's invention contributed to the improvements of the printing press during the following centuries.

“Literacy Rate. 1475 – 2015. Roser (2013).” Our World In Data, 2013, [ourworldindata.org/literacy#citation](https://ourworldindata.org/literacy#citation).

This is a graph showing the data of people who became literate in different countries during the 15<sup>th</sup> century all the way to the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This information was valuable because it contained information for different countries and for a long time span.

Littlejohn, Amanda. “Johannes Gutenberg and the Printing Press: Social & Cultural Impact.” Owlcation, 4 Sept. 2019, [owlcation.com/humanities/Johannes-Gutenberg-and-the-Printing-Press-Revolution](https://owlcation.com/humanities/Johannes-Gutenberg-and-the-Printing-Press-Revolution).

This is a website about the social and cultural impact from the printing press. The information talked about the Bible, different prototypes, and Johannes Gutenberg. This was very valuable because it contained a quote from Mark Twain and videos about how the printing press operated.

“The Machine That Made Us (Gutenberg Printing Press Documentary) | Timeline.” YouTube, Timeline - World History Documentaries, 25 Aug. 2018, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQ88yC35Njl](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQ88yC35Njl).

This is a documentary about how and why Gutenberg invented the printing press. The in-depth information explains the materials and different processes that were made to develop the printing press. The documentary explains movable-type and explores how books were made before the printing press.

McLean, John. “Western Civilization.” The Printing Revolution | Western Civilization, [courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldhistory/chapter/the-printing-revolution/](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldhistory/chapter/the-printing-revolution/).

This is a website about the effects of literacy and communication that were brought from the printing press. The information talks about the different regions that had been affected by printing and Johannes Gutenberg.



“Movable Typeset.” YouTube, Museum Of The Bible, 12 May 2016,  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kOmdSlpCm4](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kOmdSlpCm4).

This is a video about how the printing press impacted and influenced the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The information talks about how the movable-type operates, the long term effects of historical movements, how printing changed the amount of books, and how books were made.

“Renaissance Innovations Project ~ The First Printing Press - Johannes Gutenberg.” Venngage, [infograph.venngage.com/p/148195/renaissance-innovations-project-the-first-printing-press-johannes-gutenberg](http://infograph.venngage.com/p/148195/renaissance-innovations-project-the-first-printing-press-johannes-gutenberg).

This is an infographic about the printing press, its effects, and who invented it. This was just a basic description of the printing press but put into simpler terms.

“Renaissance.” History.com, A&E Television Networks, 4 Apr. 2018,  
[www.history.com/topics/renaissance/renaissance](http://www.history.com/topics/renaissance/renaissance).

This is a website about the Renaissance era. The information talked about Humanism, famous Greek and Roman philosophers, exploration, art, modern science, and the Gutenberg printing press.

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](http://www.history.com/news/printing-press-renaissance).

This is a website about the impacts and effects from the printing press. The information talks about mass communication, Martin Luther, the Scientific Revolution, the Renaissance, and how ideas and knowledge was able to spread faster then before.

Roser, Max, and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina. “Literacy.” Our World in Data, 13 Aug. 2016, [ourworldindata.org/literacy](http://ourworldindata.org/literacy).

This is an article about how the printing press caused an increase in literacy. The information talks about global literacy and categorizes literacy into region, race, age, and gender groups.

Roser, Max. "Books." Our World in Data, 5 Mar. 2013, [ourworldindata.org/books](http://ourworldindata.org/books).

This is an article about manuscript and book production throughout the 6<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The information talks about book productivity increasing and categories of the book market including literature, fiction, law, science, and religious works.

Smith, Alex. The Printing Press' Impact on the Protestant Reformation Documentary. YouTube, YouTube, 14 May 2018, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGIH9A1c1B0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGIH9A1c1B0).

This is a video about how the printing press affected the Protestant Reformation. The information talks about how people started questioning the power of the church and how Martin Luther spread his 95 Theses throughout Germany.

"Spread of Printing in the 15th Century from Mainz, Germany." Lumen Learning, [courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldhistory/chapter/the-printing-revolution/](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-hccc-worldhistory/chapter/the-printing-revolution/).

This is a map of the regions in Europe that were affected by printing. The data explains which cities and countries held a lot of book production and printing presses.

Van Zanden, Jan Luiten. Estimates of the Real Price of Dutch Books, 1460-1800 (1460/74 = 100) – Van Zanden (2009). 2009.

This is a graph about the decreasing book prices in the Netherlands. The data explains that since books are becoming more available, book prices drop so people can have better access.