Past to present the new printmaking

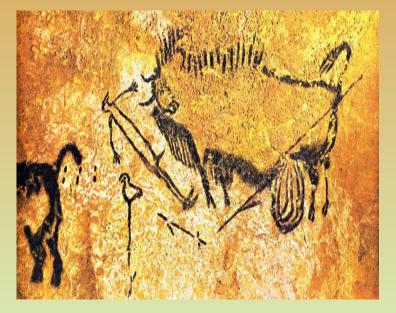




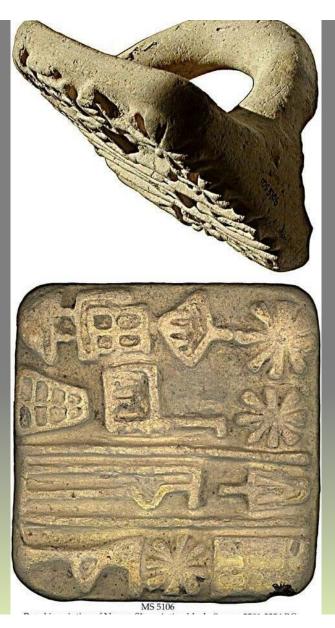




The picture shows Prehistoric man creating a basic hand print using materials found in his surroundings. This picture illustrates the painted hand from a cave in El Castillo near the village of Puente Viesgo Spain. Scientist believe that the hands in the cave may date back as far as 40,000 years ago. Prints from the cave in Lascaux France. Also believed to be possibly 40,000 years old.







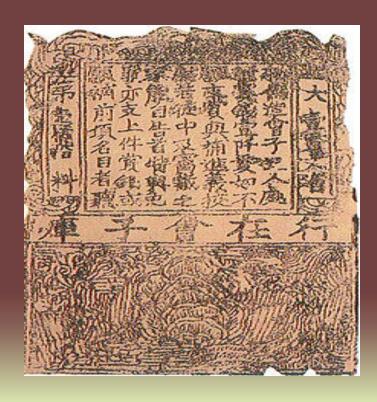
The Royal inscription of Naram-Sin. The picture illustrates a form of block printing believed to be made between 2291-2254 BC.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **history of printing** starts as early as 3500 BCE, when the Persian and Mesopotamian civilizations used cylinder seals to certify documents written in clay. Other early forms include block seals, pottery imprints and cloth printing. Woodblock printing on paper originated in China around 200 CE. It led to the development of movable type in the eleventh century and the spread of book production in East Asia. Woodblock printing was also used in Europe, but it was in the fifteenth century that European printers combined movable type and alphabetic scripts to create an economical book publishing industry. This industry enabled the communication of ideas and sharing of knowledge on an unprecedented scale. Alongside the development of text printing, new and lower-cost methods of image reproduction were developed, including lithography, screen printing and photocopying.



The first country to print paper money was **China**. Paper currency was a natural progression of things to come, because of the Chinese block-printing. It started with the Tang Dynasty (618 A.D. - 907 A.D.) The papper currency was known as flying money.



The concept of movable type was not new in the 15th century; movable type printing had been invented in **China** during the Song dynasty, and was later used in **Korea** during the Goryeo Dynasty, where metal movable-type printing technology was developed in 1234.



0 日雲和尚抄録佛祖直指心體要節幾下 熟新新知 友益用 A老信替你入 一時解脫出 墨同未语人無心勝至自安神從前古德稱 的見正性先推我打亡形容何動有六九本無 四苦厄决定證無生 N 黑明性條余出的 七年丁已七月日 清州牧外 德項日照道皆空處深行般若時不免心中開徑和看 雨云弟兄 根人或三五年家不過十年苦 諸人莫季佛法但自無心法利根 師因僧 情六門体散不勞形有縁不是 省因情起 除情正心観事 古德項日

interes a manual of the state bit perfortet for bei bis en bis ant ipt tearidang- Generators present :narnihirmunftyin preferense - Derader femfallammfinnung. landso: para patappio encinenta tor rebaminen bad ti umnis amiriar personn inn bilt is person annotes persone. Hen ei die eenflantes und gleieren regelieren gab ei unt sonen ein derste en glei beste und menson die derste ein gleier bestellte ist is zusge er bezweich hit person binnen erstellt an die generatie binnen erstellt an die generatie ensemt die für gleite unterstellt für menste die für gleite unterstellt generaties unterstellt für gleite unterstellt generaties unterstellt gleiter unterstellt generaties d niteren. Der programme verentig-nenn nurr, forplant er preise is ander pace this surgers graves that all lates egi tan spanne canto torras actariras populas gizatis torras artariras populas gizatis torra-arta artaria transferencia da arta-tarta artaria torras da arta-tarta artaria torras da arta-tarta artaria da artaria tarta artaria da artaria da artaria da artaria tarta da artaria da artaria da artaria da artaria tarta da artaria da artaria da artaria da artaria da artaria tartaria da artaria da impose or producer personal events normalitations person buildes apri-tation most or inconcentration apri-tation build and a second filling theory and constantial classical approximations from state names in strands before galliari m bertren mer ben ureifte erbeiten frimmen i beren ab einen gleicheren bit runs into interes ; autos form-us lient prince. Latent ila nuo mandress surreitan linite entro

-25

The state of the s

Gutenberg Bible

WRITTEN BY: The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica See Article History

Alternative Titles: Forty-two-line Bible, Mazarin Bible

Gutenberg Bible, also called **Forty-two-line Bible**, or **Mazarin Bible**, the first complete book <u>extant</u> in the West and the earliest printed from movable type, so called after its printer, <u>Johannes Gutenberg</u>, who completed it about 1455 working at <u>Mainz</u>, Ger. The three-volume work, in Latin text, was printed in 42-line columns and, in its later stages of production, was worked on by six compositors simultaneously. It is sometimes referred to as the Mazarin <u>Bible</u> because the first copy described by bibliographers was located in the <u>Paris</u> library of Cardinal Mazarin.

The history of computer printers started in 1938 when **Chester Carlson** invented a dry printing process called electrophotography commonly called a Xerox, the foundation technology for laser printers to come. In 1953, the first high-speed printer was developed by Remington-Rand for use on the Univac computer. Apr 19, 2017



The Invention and History of the **Printing Press**. ... The **printing press** allows us to share large amounts of information quickly and in huge numbers. In fact, the **printing press is so significant** that it has come to be known as one of the most **important** inventions of our time. It drastically changed the way society evolved.







Pop artist : Andy Warhol of the 21st century. As we can see from the progression of prints and printmaking through history. Man has gone down many roads in his quest to communicate with others. It is thru man's quest to further different forms of communication; that we become more united as a human race.