NAME: CLASS PERIOD: DATE:	
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GUIDED NOTES

PRINT TECHNOLOGY PART I: HISTORY AND TYPES

Direction Types"	ons: Complete these notes as you watch the MyCareerTech "Print Technology Part I: History and video.	
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Introdu	uction	
1.	Printing is the process for text and images, typically done with ink on paper	
	using a printing press, but also includes, finish, and the binding of the product.	
History	of Printing	
2.	Prior to the invention of the printing press, and before the use of an image carrier like printing	
	plates, writings and drawings were done by	
3.	A is a special room within monasteries that were dedicated to the hand	
	printing process.	
4.	In a scriptorium, the scribe would carefully reproduce the text from another book, then an	
	would add designs to the pages, leading to the finished product.	
5.	True / False: Clay, wax, and parchment were all used as an attempt to transcribe manuscripts and	
	books.	
6.	printing was the process of hand carving out entire pages on blocks of wood,	
	which were then inked so they could be copied.	
7.	The printing press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg, used movable type pieces	
	that would press into ink, and then onto paper, which transferred the text or design.	
8.	Offset lithography is a printing technique in which the inked image on a printing plate is printed on	
	a cylinder and then transferred.	
9.	The Offset Printing Press, invented in England in 1875 by Robert Barclay, used a metal cylinder	
	wrapped in that printed the image directly on a metal plate.	
10.	Chromolithography is acolor lithography process that relied on multiple stones for	
	prints.	
11.	In 1906, the Eagle Printing Ink Company introduced the four-color wet ink process, based around	
	the color set.	
12.	True / False: Offset printing is still used today to mass produce newspapers, magazines, books, and	
	other high quality printed materials.	
13.	presses use advanced inkjet or laser jet technology to transfer ink to paper,	
	producing prints from a digital image for smaller quality and cost-effective print runs.	
Printmaking Processes		
14.	Relief printing is the process of printing from a surface where the non-image	
	areas have been cut away, like wood blocking, woodcutting, and wood engraving.	

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15.	printing is the opposite of relief printing, consisting of ink filled recesses that
	produce an image where they are present instead of absent.
16.	Lithography, or planography, is the method of printing from a or metal plate by
	using a method based on the chemical composition of oil and its ability to reject water.
17.	, also known as silk screening, is a stencil-based printing process in which ink is
	forced through a fine screen onto the paper beneath.
Conclu	sion
18.	True / False: According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 174,000 people are currently employed to set up and operate digital, letterpress, lithographic, flexographic, gravure, short-run offset printing presses, and other printing machines.
Reflect	ion
19.	How has the history of printing, from manual transcription to the invention of the printing press and modern digital presses, influenced the way information is reproduced and distributed?
20.	What aspects of print technology are most intriguing to you, and how could you explore them further?