

History of Photography

<p><u>Video 1 - Before Photography</u></p> <p>1. What does the term “photography” in greek mean?</p> <p>2. How are are images of silhouettes created (tracing of a shadow)? (What is the name of the device in the video?)</p> <p>3. What does “camera obscura” mean?</p> <p>4. What types of materials/chemicals did they begin to experiment with in order to record the image?</p>	<p><u>Answers:</u></p> <p>A: Light-drawing A: Physionotrace A: Dark room (a room with no light) A: Silver Nitrate</p>
<p><u>Video 2 - The Daguerrotype</u></p> <p>5. What was so <i>significant</i> about the invention of photography?</p> <p>6. Who made the earliest known photograph of all time?</p> <p>7. What does “fixing” the image mean?</p> <p>8. What is the daguerrotype?</p>	<p>(people were able to record history/time/see themselves)</p> <p>Niepcce around 1820</p> <p>You’re preventing the plate/image from changing any further - to keep the image intact and archival.</p> <p>Both a negative and a positive photographic image at the same time on a metal plate.</p>
<p><u>Video 3 - Talbot’s Process</u></p> <p>9. Tablot and Daguerre are both considered inventors of photography. What was the main difference between their processes?</p> <p>10. What three processes was Talbot specifically known for?</p> <p>11. What is so significant about the calotype?</p>	<p>Daguerre was working with silver iodide on metal plates, and Talbot was makes images with silver chloride on paper.</p> <p>The photogenic drawing, salted paper print, and the calotype negative. He introduces the negative/positive potential for photography that becomes the standard for all film photography.</p>

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<p><u>Video 4 - The Cyanotype</u></p> <p>12. Who invented the Cyanotype?</p> <p>13. What is so different about the cyanotype compared to other processes?</p> <p>14. What was the cyanotype mainly used for?</p>	<p><u>Answers:</u></p> <p>Sir John Herschel</p> <p>It does not use silver nitrate, it's blue/cyan</p> <p>Botanical specimens and the blueprint, and proofing material, or a cheaper way to make prints from negatives</p>
<p><u>Video 5 - The Collodion Negative, Ambrotype, and Tintype</u></p> <p>15. According to the video, what was photography primarily used for when it was invented?</p> <p>16. When was the collodian process invented, and by who ?</p> <p>17. What was/is challenging about the wet plate collodial process.</p> <p>18. How did photography change culture?</p>	<p>To record the images of people/loved ones.</p> <p>1851 - Frederick Scott Archer</p> <p>It requires advanced planning and a portable darkroom.</p> <p>It changed the way we remember things.</p>
<p><u>Video 6 - The Albumen Print - Most Popular Process of 19th Century</u></p> <p>19. What is the albumen process?</p> <p>20. What else about the print made it marketable?</p>	<p>Paper is floated on albumen - to make albumen, you separate the egg whites, beat the whites, add table salt and float the paper on it.</p> <p>First process to be mass marketed, precise, and cheap/easy.</p>

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<p><u>Video 7 - The Platinum Print</u></p> <p>21. What year was the platinum print invented?</p> <p>22. Listen to how the process works. Describe the process in your own words.</p>	<p><u>Answers:</u></p> <p>1873</p> <p>You can see brushstrokes, the chemical is brushed onto the paper and then exposed with a negative.</p> <p>Contact printing process: produce negative, place in contact with paper, expose with sunlight.</p> <p>Once the photograph is placed in the developer, the image is shown.</p>
<p><u>Video 8 - The Pigment Processes</u></p> <p>23. After watching the video, explain to me something that you thought was interesting.</p>	
<p><u>Video 9 - The Woodburytype</u></p> <p>24. Who invented this process, and when?</p>	<p>Walter Woodbury in 1864</p>

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<p><u>Video 10 - The Gelatin Silver Process - Mass Marketable Film</u></p> <p>25. Fill in the blank:</p> <p>The gelatin silver print is a _____ process rather than a _____ process.</p> <p>26. When was the first Kodak camera invented, and by who?</p> <p>27. What other type of photography was created from the silver gelatin process?</p>	<p><u>Answers:</u></p> <p>developing out, printing out</p> <p>1888: Kodak Camera, George Eastman. You no longer needed to be a professional, anyone could do it. You would send the photos back to them to get developed after you took them. Suddenly they invented a whole new industry.</p> <p>Color photography</p>
<p><u>Video 11 - Color Photography</u></p> <p>28. Black and white film was dye sensitized in order to create a color photograph. What three colors were made into negatives in the early beginnings of color photography?</p> <p>29. Subtractive color uses three other colors. Which three?</p>	<p>Red, Green, Violet(Blue) (Additive color)</p> <p>Magenta, Yellow, Cyan</p>
<p><u>Video 12 - Digital Photography</u></p> <p>30. Who is the inventor of the digital camera?</p> <p>31. What are some major differences between digital and analog/film photography?</p>	<p>Steven Sasson</p>