**History and Introduction to Photography**

**PRE-VIEWING (alone or with a partner)**

List all the places you see photography used:

What types of cameras do you know exist?

How often do you take photos?

What do you take photos of? (subject matter)

Why do you take photos? (purpose)

**VIEWING NOTES**

In the \_\_\_\_\_th century, the Arab scientist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed the idea of using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the idea of using a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room or box with a single small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that let \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through. This would project the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the world outside onto the wall inside.

During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in the 15th and 16th centuries, artists like Leonardo Da Vinci used this method to introduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scenes onto a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plane so that they could copy things like perspective more easily.

In 1724, Johann Heinrich Schulz discovered that exposing certain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compounds to light altered their appearance and left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wherever the light touched. Essentially, Schultz found a way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ images that Alhazan was able to project, but only for a little while. Shcultz’s images \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon after he had made them.

It wasn’t until 1839 that people figured out how to project images onto light \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surfaces that would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the images after exposure. And thus, photography was born.

Two inventors fought for the best way to make photos: British scientist, Henry Fox Talbot, whose Calotype process used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and allowed many copies to be made from a single \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The other inventor Louis DaGuerre was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and chemist from France. He developed something called a DaGuerrotype which used a silvered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and which produced a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ image. But, the DaGuerrotype could only make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ images, so copies had to be made by taking another photo. In the end, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won out, mostly because the government made it freely available to the public.

This process still required a full \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the location of the photo shoot. The early processes had extremely long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times. To get a good photo, you would have to stand perfectly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for up to 2 minutes. This led to developments of inventions like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a wire frame that would hide behind you while supporting your head. This is also why you don’t see people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in early photographs. It’s not that life was that bad, it was just hard to keep a steady grin for more than a few seconds, so people opted for a straight face look.

George Eastman, in the 19th and 20th centuries, believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should have access to photography, so tried to achieve a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plate photographic process. This would allow exposed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be stored and developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at a more convenient place. Eastman eventually discovered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ films that would fit in hand held \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cameras. These cameras sold by the millions under the tagline,   
“You push the button ….. we do the rest”.

It is now estimated that over 380 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photographs are take each year. That’s more photographs each \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than were taken in the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years that photography was invented.

Say Cheese ☺