History of Photography…

Photography:

* Comes from the greek words \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for photo and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for graph
* This Translates to“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
* Early photographs were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pictures, because sunlight itself was used to create the image
* Today, photography has become *a* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Camera Obscura:

* The camera obscura had been known since ancient times. It was first detailed in writing by artist and inventor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Meaning literally " \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_," it was originally a room completely sealed from light except for a very small hole in one wall.
* Later became the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1826 First Permanent Image:

* French inventor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_uses a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to burn a permanent image of the countryside at his Le Gras, France, estate onto a chemical-coated pewter plate.
* He names his technique " \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_," meaning "sun drawing."
* The black-and-white exposure takes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours and fades significantly, but an image is still visible on the plate today.

**1839: First Photo of a Person**

* In early 1839, French painter and chemist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photographs a Paris street scene from his apartment window using a camera obscura and his newly invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The long exposure time (several minutes) means moving objects like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don't appear in the photo.
* But an unidentified man who stops for a shoeshine remains still long enough to unwittingly become the first person ever photographed. 

**1839: First Negatives**

* **Talbot-**In England \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had developed his own method of photography at about the same time that Daguerre was inventing the daguerreotype.
* Essential he created the first working negative.
* One negative= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

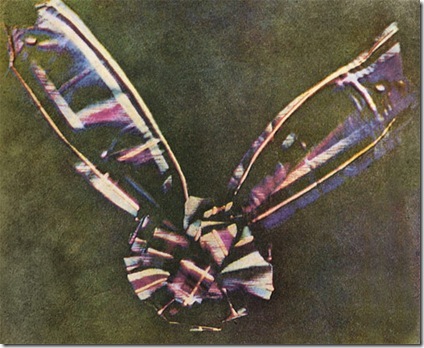
**1851: Archer**

* In 1851 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of England made public his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_process, in which he used a glass plate coated with collodion as a base for light-sensitive silver halides.
* Created the portable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1858: First Bird's-Eye View**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, better known by the nom de plume Nadar, combines his interests— aeronautics, journalism, and photography— and becomes the first to capture an aerial photograph in a tethered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over Paris in 1858.

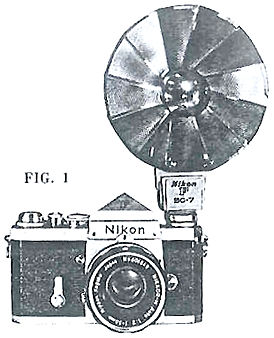
**1861: First Color Photo**

* The enormously influential Scottish physicist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creates a rudimentary color image by superimposing onto a single screen three black-and-white images each passed through three filters—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* His photo of a multicolored ribbon is the first to prove the efficacy of the three-color method, until then just a theory, and sets the stage for further color innovation, particularly by the Lumißre brothers in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1880’s- Kodak**

* In the **1880s** the American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on the market, and in 1889 he introduced the first Kodak camera with the slogan,
* **"**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**."**
* Thus was launched the era of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1930’s= Flash bulbs**

* In 1930 the highly dangerous flash powder was largely supplanted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, experiments with gas discharge flash tubes led to the development of the electronic flash, which could produce astonishing images made at exposures as brief as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_second.
* Although they originally required expensive and cumbersome equipment, electronic flash units became so miniaturized that they could be built into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1963- Polariod**

* Today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_constitutes the vast majority of film sold to amateur photographers in the United States.
* Instant, or self-processing, photography was invented by the American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* He introduced the Polaroid Land camera in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and a color version became available in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Digital Area**

* **1984**  
  Canon demonstrates first digital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* **1985**  
  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ introduces digital imaging processor.
* **1990**  
  Eastman Kodak announces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a digital image storage medium.
* **2009** Kodak announces the end of making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Everything going digital….

Time Line