

History of Photography

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Activity A
Chapter 1

Name _____
Date _____ Period _____

Carefully read the chapter. Then complete the following statements about the history of photography.

- _____ took several hundred years to reach its present state, and no one person can be credited with its invention. 1. _____
- The first _____ was a darkened room with a convex lens inserted in one wall. 2. _____
- A German physicist, _____, discovered a light-sensitive material consisting of chalk and silver dissolved in nitric acid. 3. _____
- _____, a Frenchman, created the world's first photograph by spreading a light-sensitive varnish on a polished metal plate and exposing it in a modified camera obscura. 4. _____
- Exposure time for the first photograph was _____ hours. 5. _____
- In 1835, _____ discovered that a polished silver sheet could be made light-sensitive if exposed to iodine vapor. 6. _____
- Earliest photographs were printed on metal plates called "_____" after the inventor. 7. _____
- _____ of England was the first to develop a technique of making a positive print from a negative. 8. _____
- As lens and camera design and photographic processes improved, _____ (shorter, longer) exposures made portrait photography popular. 9. _____
- Photographers using the _____ process had to take their darkrooms along when they took pictures because the plates had to be exposed and developed while still wet. 10. _____
- _____ made the first successful dry-plate negative. The plate could be taken almost anywhere so a cumbersome, portable darkroom was no longer needed. 11. _____
- In 1861, _____ demonstrated the first color photographs. 12. _____
- An American, _____, introduced a 100-shot camera in 1888 along with the trademark, Kodak. 13. _____
- Movie film was introduced in 1891 by _____ using the new flexible plastic film. 14. _____
- Polaroid instant photography, created in 1947 by _____, could produce a black and white print in 60 seconds. 15. _____

EARLY CAMERA MATCH

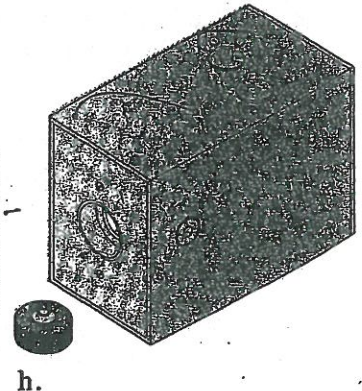
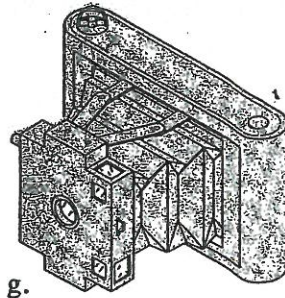
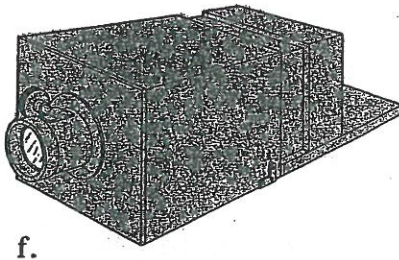
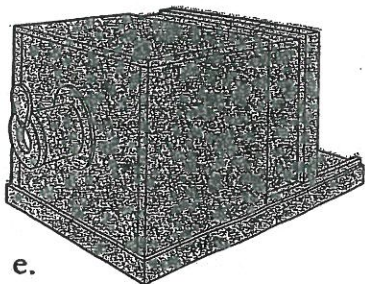
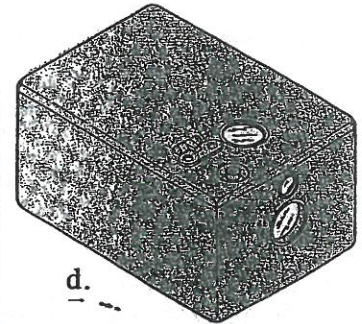
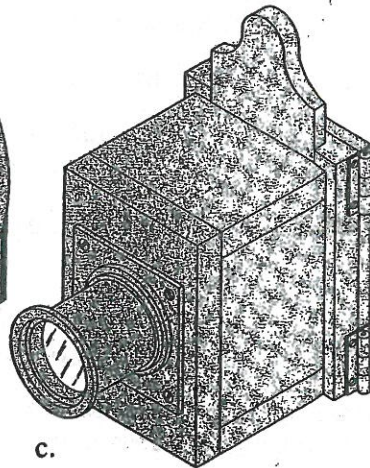
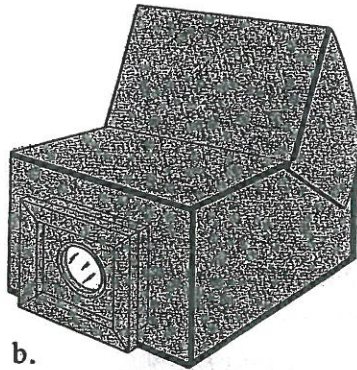
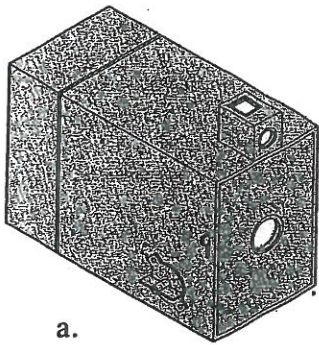
Activity B
Chapter 1

Name _____
Date _____ Period _____

Match the early types of cameras below with their descriptions.

- _____ 1. Daguerreotype camera of the mid 1850s had simple flap arrangement for a shutter.
- _____ 2. Portable camera obscura of the 1660s.
- _____ 3. The folding pocket camera which remained in use for more than 60 years.
- _____ 4. First Kodak Brownie camera brought out in 1900.

- _____ 5. Eastman brought out this "pocket camera" in the late 1890s.
- _____ 6. Type of camera used by Talbot from 1835 to 1840 which produced a paper negative.
- _____ 7. Improved camera used to make Talbotypes. Exposure was made by withdrawing the wooden "shutter."
- _____ 8. The Eastman 100-shot box camera of 1888.



NAME _____

PERIOD _____

History of Photography Review

Directions: Review the reading and answer the following questions by filling in the best possible answer. Some answers will have to be determined by understanding the meaning of the text and may not be exact words or vocabulary from the reading.

1. Photography began as a curiosity and has grown into a _____ and powerful influence on our society.
2. We encounter hundreds of photographs daily, some have a tremendous impact, some have _____ impact.
3. An estimate of how long the first photographs have been around, it would be safe to say any guess over _____ years.
4. When talking about the origin of invention of photography, there isn't any one _____ answer.
5. No one specific person can be credited with the _____ of the photographic process.
6. The first printed photographs on light-sensitive materials were made between 1816 and _____.
7. The first recorded discovery that certain chemicals turned almost a dark color when exposed to light took place in _____.
8. The basic design of the camera has been used since the year of _____.
9. The _____ figured out the photo process, as early as the fourth century, before the basic design of the camera.
10. The reading tells me the history of actual photographs is between _____ and 150 years old.
11. The start of photography's _____ in the European countries began with the camera obscura.
12. Camera is Latin for chamber; Obscura means _____.
13. The camera obscura was basically a room with one tiny hole fitted with a _____.
14. In camera obscura, the image was upside down and not very _____ but it could still be traced to produce a print of the subject matter.
15. The portable version of the camera obscura was developed in the country of _____.
16. In 1725 Johann Heinrich Schulze discovered a mixture that turned the color of _____ when exposed to sunlight.
17. The discovery of using silver salts to cause a reaction to _____ helped the photograph to become an actual product.