

History of Photography Presentation

Assignment Goals:

To investigate the evolution of photography and its significant processes and people.

Summary:

Each group of students will make a PowerPoint presentation to the class about a period of time in the history of photography.

Final Product:

Each group will produce a 5-6 minute presentation focusing on their time period.

You will also be required to turn in your research sheet as well as your evaluation.

**Timeline for 2005
Research/Work
Days**

Green Days:

October 17, 19, 20,
24, 26, 27

Silver Days:

October 18, 19, 21,
25, 26, 27

Presentation Days

Green Days:

Oct 31 and Nov 2

Silver Days:

Nov 1 and 2

Component A – Research your time period: Using the research sheet, your group will investigate the time period chosen through a random process. The research sheet is only a tool for you to use, you can go beyond the requested information to find out more about your time period.

Your group will be the EXPERTS about your time period. You should use the Internet, library, magazines and books to investigate significant people and events/processes of your time period. Some suggested information will be given to you, but the group is expected to determine what is important for the class to know.

Component B – Creating the presentation: Using Microsoft PowerPoint, the group will prepare a slide show that OUTLINES the key events and people of their time period. This slide show is meant to be an outline, not a word-for-word presentation. It should give the audience new information and act as a guide for the presenters.

The presentation should include examples of photography from the time period, as well as significant events and people. You are not being given a specific number of slides to include, as the group is expected to present what is critical to that time period. Each group will be different.

Component C – Presentation to the class: Each group will present a 5-6 minute presentation about their time period. It is expected that the group will SHARE the load of the presentation, and work together as a team. You will be expected to “know your stuff” during this presentation – you will be the expert of your time period.

The group should use the presentation as an outline – those that read to us from the screen will not receive a passing grade. If you know the material, it will be evident from your presentation.

Component D – Group/Self Evaluation: The student will evaluate their individual contributions to the presentation. An evaluation sheet will be provided at the end of the presentations, and students will be expected to give an honest evaluation of their performance and that of their group.

Timeline:

You will have six class days to complete the research and presentation components. You may need to use Jag Time if you are not able to complete this portion in the allotted time. By the fifth day your group should be practicing the presentation.

The class will use two days to present the information. The presentations will take place in order chronologically.

History of Photography Time Periods, Events and Important People

Time Period	Suggested key process, events and people
Pre 1840	The first photographs; Herschel; Jacques Louis Mande Daguerre; Nicephore Niepce; Daguerreotype Process; Leonardo DaVinci; William Henry Fox Talbot; Sir John Herschel; Camera Obscura; Robert Boyle; Angelo Sala; Johann Heinrich Schulze; Thomas Wedgwood; Paul Delaroche; earliest paper negative; Heliographs.
1840-1865	Calotype; Tintype; Images on glass; Albumen Process; Civil War – what impact did photography have on the war/country; William Brady traveling studio; The “Sutton” panoramic camera; Frederick Scott Archer; Collidion Process; Alexander Gardner; Timothy O’Sullivan; James Gibson; Stereoscopic Photography; Alexander Wolcott.
1865-1900	Gelatin Dry Plate; Wet Collodion Process aka Wet Plate Process; Additive Color Process; Eastman Kodak – how was it founded, why is it significant; Mass market; Roll film; Noodling process; Frederick Wratten; John Wesley Hyatt; Eadweard Muybridge; Charles Bennett; Etienne-Jules Marey; Eastman-Walker Roll Holder; Hannibal Goodwin; Wilhelm Roentgen; Gum Bichromate Process; Sir James Clerk Maxwell; R. L. Maddox; William Henry Jackson; Flashlight Powder.
1900-1919	Browning camera; Half-tone Printing processing; 35 mm still camera; Autochrome Process; Panchromatic Film; Kodak pocket folding cameras; Bromoil Print Process; Lewis Hine. World War I; Color coupling; Oscar Branack; Nippon Kogaku K.K..
1920-1929	Photograms – Rayographs; Man Ray; Photograms aka Rayographs; “Leica” camera, twin-lens-reflex camera, Box Tengor Camera; André Kertész; Albert Renger-Patzsch.
1930-1942	Strobe Photography; Flashbulbs; Fuji Photo Film; Agfacolor; Ansel Adams; Light Meter; Imogen Cunningham; Willard Van Dyke; Edward Weston; Technicolor; Kodachrome Film. Exakta camera; Kodak Retina Type III; Chester Carlson; Xerography; Kodacolor Film.
1943-1949	World War II – what was significant about photography in this era; Multi-layer color negative film; Life Magazine; John Heartfield; Heartfield, John; Contax S; Development of Multi-Layer Color Negative Films ; Margaret Bourke-White; Robert Capa; Carl Mydans; W. Eugene Smith; Life Magazine; Edwin Land.
1950-1959	Pentax Asahiflex; Kodak High Speed Tri-X film.
1960-1969	Polaroid cameras and film; Kodak Instamatic; Nikonos – underwater cameras.
1970-1979	Kodak 110 camera; C-41 color negative process; Image Sensors;.
1980-1989	Elsa Dorfman - 20x24 Polaroid Portraits; Kodak Disc Camera – digital; Autofocus SLR; Sony Mavica; Pixar - Digital Imaging Processor; Electronic Still Camera; Kodak Megapixel Sensor.
1990-1999	Inkjet printing – at home; Kodak CD process; Apple QuickTake 100 camera; Kodak DC40; Casio QV-11; Sony's Cyber-Shot Digital Still Camera; Color In-Jet Printers; Advanced Photo System; Digital Camera Technology.
2000 – Present	Advances in photography – what is expected in the future; The Royal Photographic Society; Online galleries; photo printing; Digital camera capabilities.