

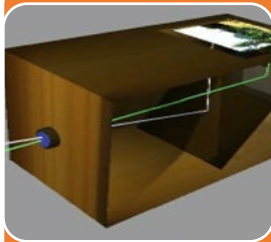
Photographs as Primary Sources

Photography

A Timeline of Changing Technology

Vocabulary Words

- Photography: The art or process of producing images by the action of radiant energy and especially light on a sensitive surface
- Photograph: A picture or likeness created using photography
- Photographer: A person taking a photograph. There are two general types:
 - Home photographer: A person who takes photos of things as a hobby
 - Professional photographer: A person who sells their photos for money, for whom photography is a career. These people may or may not have an interest in their subjects.
- Portrait: A picture of a person, usually showing the face.
- Studio: A place where an artist works.
- Develop: To use chemicals to fix a photograph so it can be taken into light without fading
- Dark Room: A room with almost no light used to develop photographs.
- Negative: An inverted image created by a camera. This image can be made into positive (right way) image after it is developed.
- Film: A flexible light sensitive material used for photographic negatives



Camera Obscura: This way of projecting images was recorded as early as 500 B.C. The projected image was traced, as there was no way to preserve the image. The name did not come into use until 1604. This was very popular way of recording images until the early 1800s.



1826/7: Nicéphore Niépce produces the first photograph. It's of a nature scene. It takes eight hours to take the photo—a long time to not move!



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1839: The daguerreotype is introduced by Jacques Louis Mande Daguerre. People could sit and have a photo taken of them in a few minutes, but they had to go to a private studio. It was a luxury only some people could afford.



1851: The ambrotype is introduced, making it faster and cheaper to make a photograph.



1860-1865: Matthew Brady tells the story of the Civil War through photographs, becoming the first photojournalist. His photographs of battlefields after the fighting allow many Americans to see the horrors of war up close for the first time.



1878: Gelatin dry-plate technology allows photographers to take photographs but wait to develop. This allowed subjects to be photographed anywhere because they no longer needed to be near a dark room.



1889: Eastman introduces a thin, transparent film. This film allows cameras to become smaller and available to home photographers.

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1900: Kodak introduces the Brownie camera, which allows everyday people to take their own pictures. This is often considered the birth of home photography.



1927: First reliable flash bulb is introduced by General Electric. The flash bulb allows photographs to be taken in places and times of day that do not typically have enough light.



1941: Eastman Kodak introduces Kodacolor negative film. This is the first color film on the market.



1954: Kodak introduces the high-speed Tri-X film. Cameras can now capture clear action shots.



1963: Kodak debuts the first point and shoot camera, the Instamatic. This camera makes photography easier for everyone because it automatic



1973: Polaroid introduces the SX-70, the world' first one-step instant camera. The Polaroid allows people to take and develop their own pictures in just a few minutes.



1975: Kodak demonstrates the first digital camera. While the general public can't buy it yet, it is a huge step towards the cameras we use regularly today.

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1995: Several companies introduce the first digital cameras for everyone. These cameras allow the public to immediately see their photographs and print them out. The digital file, along with the rise of the internet, allows pictures to be shared as never before.



1999: The first camera phone, the VP-210 by Kyocera, is introduced. This combined two new technologies.



2007: The iPhone is introduced, beginning the era of smartphones. This technology leads to photography becoming a part of our lives like never before.



