**Chapter 1 – What is photography?**

What is a camera?

A camera is basically a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a device that focuses the light onto light sensitive material to record an image.

The device that usually focuses the light is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

This lens can also be just a tiny hole called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which acts like a lens and admits light into an otherwise lightproof box.

The lens projects the light through the box onto light sensitive material, resulting in an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

There is usually some way to begin and end an exposure. In early cameras, this was the lens cap.

Now, cameras are built with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the lens or camera body that opens and closes to let light in.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the light sensitive material we put in our cameras. After film has been exposed, it must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turns the silver salts that have been exposed into metallic silver.

Any unexposed silver is washed away by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This creates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which has reversed values.

To get your photographs, you must print your film in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The negative will be projected onto black and white photographic paper, which will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the values again, giving you a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Camera Obscura

One of the most interesting facts about photography is that cameras and lenses were invented hundreds of years before photography itself was invented.

The earliest cameras were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The camera obscura projected an image onto a glass surface and was used as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for artists.

A Brief History of Photography

The first successful permanent photograph was made in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

He used a camera obscura to capture images made of varnish on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Camera Obscura:

View fom the Window at Le Gras

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Starting in 1826, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built on the successes of Niepce by inventing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1839.

The daguerreotype was a positive black and white image on a sheet of silver plated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Everyone loved the images that were produced from the daguerreotype, but each image was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The copper sheets could not be used to produce additional prints.

Meanwhile, in 1834, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began his contribution to photography.

Based on previous experiments, Talbot began producing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He used these paper negatives to print the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also changed the nature of photography. In 1888, he made the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

One year later, he introduced a new version of his camera that used a roll of film. This camera was called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and could take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pictures with one roll of film.

The first color process was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

This process was invented in France by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1907.

Autochrome images were very subtle and delicate.

The color itself was made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (usually from potatoes) dyed red, green, and blue.

Careers in Photography

Early photographers struggled to get recognition in the art world. Now, there are many different careers in photography.

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Making Choices

Before you can figure out exactly what your subject matter will be, you need to make a series of decisions. Each choice will shape the final image.

**Types of Cameras**

35mm Single-Lens Reflex

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SLR=

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35mm Rangefinder

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Medium Format

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Large Format

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Pinhole Camera

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**Types of Lenses**

Lens:

There are four main types of lenses for 35mm cameras.

Normal Lens

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Wide-Angle Lens

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Telephoto Lens

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Zoom Lens

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**Types of Filters**

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**Types of Film**

If you want to make prints in a darkroom, you will need to use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film, which can be either color or black and white.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or slide films are used in slide projectors. They are best for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photographers.

**Film Speed**

Film speed tells you how sensitive film is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ films.
* The speed of the film is indicated by a number, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* ISO stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

