Handout Study Guide: Session 1/2

Pre/Early History: Key Points to remember:
-The need for a more accurate and real looking representation of reality had its origins in the Renaissance, explain briefly.
-15th Century painters devised the camera obscura. Be able to describe briefly how it works, and why they devised it.
-17th C. 200 years after camera obscura conceived, chemical components necessary for photography recognized-which ones?
-1725 Professor Johann Heinrich Schulze discovered what crucial chemical reaction by accident?
-What are names of the two men who discovered the light sensitivity of silver chloride in the 18th C?
-Who were the two 18th C English scientists who formed a link to these experiments, and to whom did they sell them to?
-What did Wedgewood’s experiments in 1802 show?
-What was the forerunner of photomechanical printing processes? Its translation? Who was its inventor? Invented when?
-What trouble was Niepce having with his process? When and with who did Niepce form a partnership with?
-What was the phenomenon that Daguerre discovered in 1835, after Niepce died? What did he call his product in 1839?
-What did William Henry Fox Talbot call his images resulting from his early experiments from 1833-1839?
-What was Talbot’s ingenious concept? When and what was Talbot’s most significant discovery by himself?
-When did Talbot take out a patent and what did he call his negative/positive process?
-The first recorded use of the word photography come from who, and what was its literal translation?
-In 1839, what was the name of the French civil servant who announced a direct positive paper process that was ignored?
-Frederick Archer, English sculptor is credited with collodion process for negatives, referred to as?
-Patented in 1854, what was the glass positive of the collodion process called?
-Discovered in 1853 in France, and 1856 in England and the US, sensitized collodion used for direct positive images on sheet iron produced what was known as what?
-What was the paper called that Blanquart-Evrard, in 1850, developed and was used with wet plate collodion negatives?
-The carbon process was perfected by which British inventor in 1864?
-Who was the first to describe the nonsilver, cyanotype or blueprint process, and when?
-Nonsilver positive print process patented in 1865, by inventor Walter Woodbury, is called what?
-From 1844-1846, Talbot created the first publication to explain & illustrate the scientific & practical applications of photography, what was it called?
-Anna Atkins is one of the first women photographers and the first photographer to do what?
-Who discovered sodium thiosulfate as fixer of silver halides in 1820’s, and to make images permanent in 1839, -and also coined the terms, "photography", "photograph", "negative", "positive", "fixer"?

Early History: Key Points to remember:
-1839- Daguerre (daguerreotype) and Talbot’s (photogenic drawing-evolved into Talbotype-Calotype) processes, and differences between them. 1850-Wet Plate collodion negative and albumen prints-briefly describe advantages of process

Events that paved the way for photography: Be able to remember the significance on the following:
-Realistic depiction in visual arts was stimulated and assisted by scientific inquiries, Enlightenment Age & industrial revolution of the late 18th C.
-The evolution toward naturalism (from romantic to scientific) in representation can be seen clearly in the artists’ treatment of landscape. Remember that landscape became valued for itself as subject matter by the beginning of 19th C. 1800s-1810s French Realist Painter Gustave Courbet’s belief “to be of one’s time”, inspired fellow artists to do what?
-Change in art patrons, from Aristocrats to the middle class created a popular demand after 1820 for what subject matter in lithographs and engravings? Give three reasons why photographs superseded these handmade products when they were able to depict the same imagery?

Images to remember for identification: Photographer, Title, Date, Process that could appear on quizzes or final exam.
-Joseph Niepse Niepce, View from his window at Le Gras, 1826-27 Heliograph
-Hippolyte Bayard, Self-Portrait as a drowned man, 1840 Direct paper positive
-William Henry Fox Talbot, The Open Door, 1844, salt print from calotype negative
-William Henry Fox Talbot, Lady Elisabeth Feilding on her chaise lounge, 1842, salt print from a wet collodion negative
-Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, Still Life, 1837, Daguerreotype
-Robert Howlett, Portrait of Isambard Kingdom Brunel & launching chains of Great Eastern, 1857, wet collodion negative
-Lady Hawarden Clementina, photo study, early 1860’s albumen print wet collodion negative
-Julia Margaret Cameron, The return after three days, 1865, Albumen print wet collodion negative
-Henry Peach Robinson, Sleep, 1867, Albumen silver print from 4 glass negatives
-Edouard Baldus, Pont Du Gard, 1861, Albumen Silver print from glass negative
-Roger Fenton, A vista of Furness, 1860 albumen print from a wet collodion negative

Important Quotes: Be able to identify to whom these quotes are attributed.
-"Painting is a science and should be pursued as an inquiry into the laws of nature". John Constable-English landscapist
-William Henry Fox Talbot prophesied that "an alliance of science with art will prove conducive to the improvement of both"
-Gustave Courbet’s claim that it was necessary “to be of one’s time”.

General concepts to remember:
-Photography is the result of scientific and technical procedures, as well as social and aesthetic ideas.
-"The traditional divisions separating amateur from professional, art from commerce, document from personal expression were indistinct from the earliest days of the medium, and any boundaries that did exist became even more indefinite as camera images increased their authority and scope."