**PICTURES**

We cannot cave out the place of picture when it comes to the media; how can we even explain television and film without moving pictures. A picture will always communicate, that’s why we have the popular saying “pictures speaks” pictures are always trying to pass a message.

**LOOKING AT PICTURES**

When our eyes comes across a picture contrary to books that we see and get whatever message the writer passes; for pictures it is different. We see and interpret differently; which can be determined by our personality. Interpretations of pictures are always not the same person to person.

With pictures, we tend to start our observations in bits, to larger whole and that will give us a conclusion about our image, and this little bits differs even among sexes; our eyes gets attracted to different things.

Pictures can be said to always be intentional. They are always imaginary pieces put together to pass a certain message; information’s arranged to back up a point.

Another determinant of how we picture images maybe our educational level in life, which differs from persons to person still.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**

Photography helps to produce live images, if capture and pass through a chemical process to produce, which as at its early age it was with black and white.

Digital Photography then came after the first, this was in 1970s with the digital camera came more flexibility Fuji was the first commercial marketer of camera in 1988. The first Kodak came along in 1991.

**COMPUTER GRAPHICS**

The introduction of computer did a lot of goods to graphics the computer graphical interface (CGI) was introduced.

After which as the year goes by manufacturers like Apple, etc. began to create graphical interface in their computer Product.

Graphics had its first breakout in 1993, as mosaic displayed its power as a communication tool until it became dominate over all design and fine art works.

**EVOLUTION OF THE PAINTING**

In the early days of painting, our fore fathers drew animals, which seem to be the most important to them. They also painted historeal events which.

The early Christians Church also made use of painting a lot. There were wall painting for storytelling scenes of heaven and hell, were painted to send powerful messages.

Painting went on until it was used to educate for new science.

Photography permitted images to be reproduced in good quality, and many homes became familiar with popular and beautiful photographs. And by the late 1800s photographs took over representational painting.

And among the twentieth century, the visual landscape change totally, they were dominated with films, television and comic books.

**CHEMICAL PHOTOGRAHY**

A French inventor NIcephore Niepee the 1820s to 1830s made use of various techniques to capture images. And about 1841; William FK Talbo use negative glass place after the picture has been taken to make positive prints.

**CINEMA**

In the 1940s, almost 70% of the American Citizens goes to the movie every week, but this number reduced with time drastically that cinema was contributing just little to the film industry economy.

An inauspicious start

In 1895 a group of 33people agreed to come together to demonstrate the cinematographic of the new technology. The presentation then was created by a French entrepreneur call August Lumiere.

The first cinema audience were skeptical audience of about 100 mostly friends and they were eager to see what is to come, they weren’t so expectant but they were impressed at the end. And gave a different turn around, the next few weeks 2500 people were queuing.

In the twentieth century, the motion picture was developed, at the beginning single static Camera was used to replay and create moving illusions.

Charles Pathe made a great fortune out of Thomas Edisons’s phonographs, he took to local films, which aimed him miney that was used for film production that was used for film production which changed the used of film and Americans changed the viewing pattern.

Gaumont Later set up his production business in France, a vaudeville, the audiences humbly sit on cheap wooden chairs and this grew so large that at about 1907 about 5000 nickelodeons were present in the country with much more entertaining and lengthy films.

**MONOPOLY PART 1 – THE STAR IS BORN.**

Movies were imported from Europe to American although there were studios in New York, but they couldn’t compete with the range of imported stone’s, thus was in early twenties.

During this time, the European films came in more lengthy forms, than the previous private theatre owners and educated audience accepted this more and so as at 1910, nickelodeon was becoming less popular.

The movies go to Hollywood

Hollywood, which we all respect todays was foundationalised in the second decade of the twentieth century; this started when the American film companies came together in 1908, to form the motion picture patent company. Gradually it turned to a big market such that, film celling and distribution became one of the major sources of income.

The first world was cause European movie producers great financial challenge and this gave room for the American industry; private producers sprang up and they began to copy the pattern through which European produced; the boom became unstoppable and high quality Cinema construction was the other of the day.

An early pioneer Adolph Zickor developed the dream of movies being shown in.