

A vintage camera, possibly a Rolleiflex, is the central focus, lying on a textured surface. It has a black body with silver-colored metal accents around the lens and viewfinder. The lens is large and prominent, with a scale around it showing numbers like 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 250. The text 'G. Meckel-München' is visible on the lens barrel. To the left, a roll of black and white film is partially unspooled. In the foreground and background, several small, square, black and white photographs are scattered, some showing architectural scenes. The overall lighting is warm and slightly desaturated, giving it a nostalgic feel.

History of Photography

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The Timeline

5th
Century
& 11th
Century



The Early
1800's

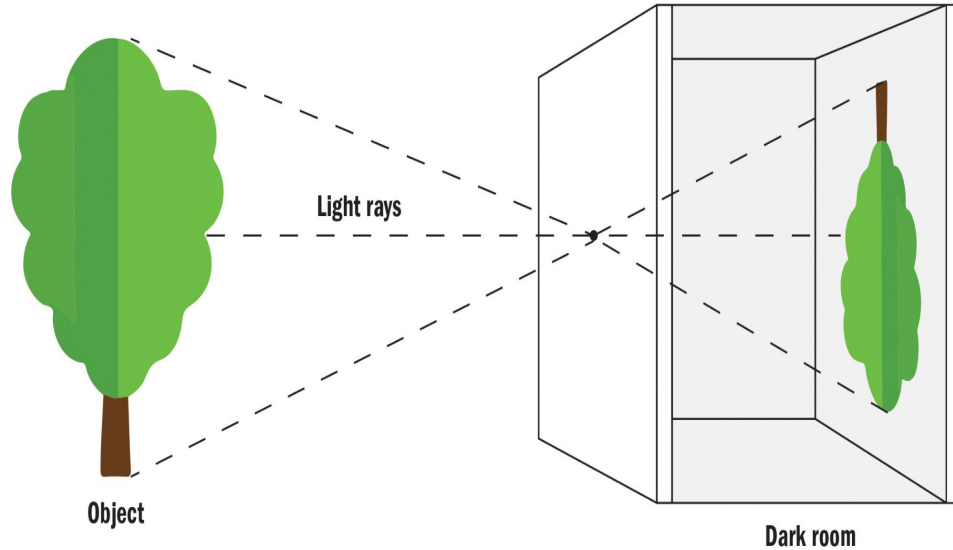
1888



5th century - Camera Obscura

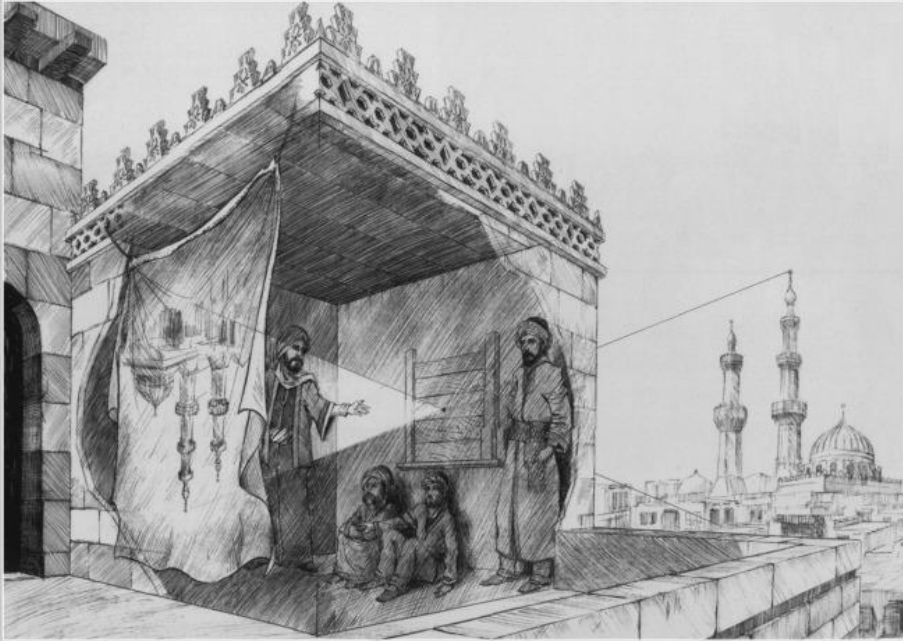
This concept was first pointed out by chinese philosopher "Mozi".

- He noted that an upside-down picture of the actual thing was produced when light from a lit object entered a dark room through a small opening.



11th century

Alhazen's Camera Obscura



Alhazem was a respected philosopher during middle ages. Although he didnt invent the pinhole camera (or camera obscura) he gave detailed explanations that were key to understanding how these devices worked.



The 1800's

Permanent Pictures
Permanent Change

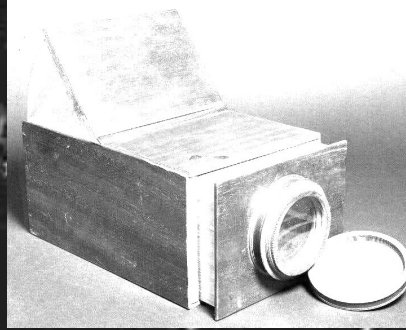
In the early 1800's, a major event took place that brought forth inspiration for innovation and permanence. A significant person in the history of photography that led the event was Joseph Nicéphore Niépce. He was a French inventor and his invention set the foundation for modern-day photography.

The 1800's - Heliography

In the 1820's Nicéphore Niepce invented Heliography.

Heliography worked by having a chemical process that used a metal plate coated with bitumen, which was light-sensitive, react to sunlight and hardened only to where light touched. After several hours of exposure, the plate would be washed with a solution and what is left would be the permanent image of the subject.

This was used to create and capture the first and now oldest photo in the world! It is named "View from the Window at Le Gras".

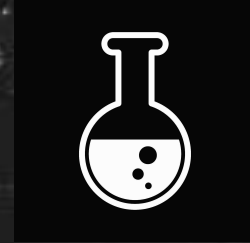
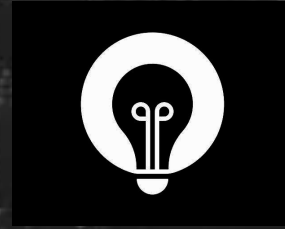


The 1800's - Why was this important?

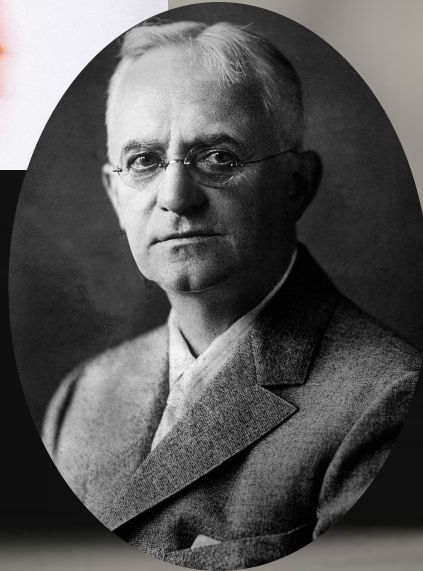
Heliography made huge impact that is felt to this day. The idea of having a visually and tangible item that captured our reality was first realized through the invention of heliography.

This brought inspiration for innovation to improve the quality of the image being taken. It had innovators think outside the box, learning more about light and exposure, chemical reactions, and take even more inspiration from the world around us.

The principles Niepce established are still ingrained in the way we make digital photography to this day.



1888 - Introduction to the Kodak Camera



In 1888, a pivotal event in the history of photography occurred with the introduction of the Kodak camera, which had a profound impact on both the technology and accessibility of photography. The Kodak camera was introduced by George Eastman in 1888. This was a revolutionary development in the field of photography.

Impact on Photography

Accessibility: The Kodak camera democratized photography, making it accessible to the general public. Before this, photography required significant technical knowledge and involved complex processes.

User-Friendly: With the Kodak camera, people could take photographs without needing to understand the technical aspects of the process. This marked the beginning of snapshot photography and the popularization of personal photography.

Film Technology: The use of roll film instead of glass plates made photography more convenient and portable.



Personal Photography:

The Kodak camera enabled ordinary people to take photographs of everyday life, family events, and personal moments. This shift contributed to the rise of amateur photography.

Commercial Photography:

The introduction of the Kodak camera also had a significant impact on professional photography, as it influenced the development of new photographic practices and commercial applications.

