INSTRUCTIONS:
In order to receive credit for your review questions you must:

• Answers must be your own work and written in your own words
• Copying and pasting from the PowerPoint Lectures is NOT acceptable.
• Answer ALL review questions
• Answer all questions thoroughly
• Use full and complete sentences
• Use proper English mechanics
• TYPE your answers – no handwritten answers will be accepted
• If submitting online, make sure you use MS Word (DOC) or Rich Text (RTF) format.
  DO NOT use WPS format.
• Include your NAME at the top of the document
• All pages must be STAPLED
• PRINT and turn in your answers in class

Failure to meet any of the requirements above will result in a greatly reduced grade for this set of review questions. While you might find answers to these questions on the Internet, the answers I am looking for come from the assigned readings from the text book and from my lectures and review PPTs.
No or very little credit is given for incomplete work.

The following review questions cover Chapters 1-2: Chapter 1: The Origins of Photography and Chapter 2: The Second Invention of Photography, in the text and lecture.

1. What three things were necessary for the invention of photography?

2. What is a silhouette or shadow portrait? Which segment of society was most interested in purchasing these? Why?

3. What is a camera obscura? What role did it have in the invention of photography?

4. What is a camera lucida and what was it used for?

5. What is meant by the “simultaneous invention” of photography?

6. What role did the following people play in the simultaneous invention of photography?
   Give the name of the process each invented and whether it is a direct positive process or a positive/negative process.
   Give an example of a photograph by each of these artists.
   Did any of these artists collaborate with each other?
   a. Joseph Nicéphore Niépce
   b. Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre
   c. Hippolyte Bayard
   d. John Herschel
   e. William Henry Fox Talbot

7. What is the difference between a direct positive process and a positive/negative process?

8. What is the invention date for photography? And why?

9. What is a Daguerreotype? What does it look like? How does it differ from photographs of today? What length exposures were needed?
10. What were the styles of typical early daguerreotype portraits?

11. What were post-mortem photographs and why were they taken?

12. What is a Calotype? What does it look like? How is it similar to the process that we use today?

13. What is *The Pencil of Nature*? Who is the author/artist?

14. Was the daguerreotype or the calotype preferred for most portrait photography uses in the early decades of photography? Why?

15. Who are Hill and Adamson? What was their business and what type of photographs were they famous for? What important project are they known for? What were the styles of Hill and Adamson’s photographs?

16. Who are Southworth and Hawes? What was their business and what type of photographs were they famous for? What was the style of their photographs?

17. What were the advantages or disadvantages of using a daguerreotype vs. a calotype?

18. Who is Anna Atkins? Describe her photographs. For what use did she make them? What process did she use?

19. What is a photogram? How does a photogram differ from a traditional photograph? Which of the artists we looked at made photograms?

20. When was the Mexican American War? Why is this war important to the history of photography? What type of photographs were made and what subject matter was shown? Were these photographs published in newspapers in the United States during the time of the war?


22. Why was travel photography important in the early days of photography? Describe the work of Maxime Du Camp.

23. What was the Historic Monuments Commission? What country was this in? Which of the photographers we saw in class were part of the HMC? Which photographic process was chosen and why?

24. What was special about the photograph *Cloister of Saint-Trophime, Arles* by Edouard Baldus? How was the photograph made? What issues about photography does it bring up? What photographic process was used to make this photograph?