Exam #1 Study Guide

Exam #1 will be given on September 23 and will cover chapters 1 – 3, and pages 202 – 209

Key Images
Joseph Niepce. View from His Window at Le Gras. c. 1826 – 27.
Hippolyte Bayard. Self-Portrait as a Drowned Man. 1840.
William Henry Fox Talbot. The Open Door. 1843.
Southworth and Hawes. Early Operation Using Ether for Anesthesia. 1847.
Southworth and Hawes. Pastor Rollin Herber Neal. c. 1850.
Henri Le Secq. Cathedral at Laon, France. 1851.
Duchenne de Boulogne. Study of muscles in the face and emotion. 1852-56.
Roger Fenton. The Valley of the Shadow of Death. 1855.
Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond. Mental Patient. 1855.
Francis Frith. The Sphinx and the Great Pyramid Geezah. c. 1862.
Mathew Brady Studio. Abraham Lincoln. c. 1863.

Key Terms
Albumen print
Ambrotype
Calotype
Camera obscura
Carte-de-visite
Civil War
Crimean War
Collodion
Daguerreotype
Daguerreotype saloon
Ethnographic study
Exposure time
Heliograph
Mechanical photography
Missions Heliographiques
Negative image
Objectivity
Occupation portraits
The Other
The Pencil of Nature
Photogenic drawing
Photography
Picture Factories
Portrait Gallery
Positivism
Post-mortem portraits
Social reform movement
Stereoscope
Subjectivity
Tintype
Transparency
Union Case
Waxed paper process
Wet-Plate Process

People
Count Francois Arago
Hippolyte Bayard
Mathew Brady
Louis J. M. Daguerre
Sir John F.W.Herschel
Joseph Nicephore Niepce
William Henry Fox Talbot
Queen Victoria

Questions to Consider
What three things are necessary to produce a photographic image?
What image is thought to be the first successful attempt at fixing an image photographically?
How long did it take to expose this image?
Compare and contrast daguerreotype, calotype and wet-plate processes & images.
Compare and contrast albumen prints with waxed paper prints.
In what ways were photographs used to meet the demands of 19th century science?
Was Mathew Brady’s Civil War photographic project a profitable venture?