

5 PARTS OF FILM HISTORY



Lantham Loop
invented in 1895
which allowed you to
have longer pieces of
film

1895



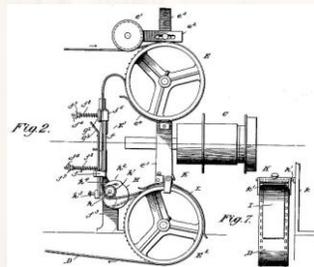
Thomas Ince in the
early 1910s gave a
different role to each
person in the film so it
mimics modern
movies

1910s



1872

Motion studies in
1872 where you can
see motion by
displaying a series of
frames back to back



1898

Editing invented in
1898 by George
Melies. There is now a
way to jump between
scenes

Bryan and Jacob A. (18)



1926

1926 Synchronous
sound when audio is
matching with the
video to supplement
the experience

5 Showstopping Moments of Film History

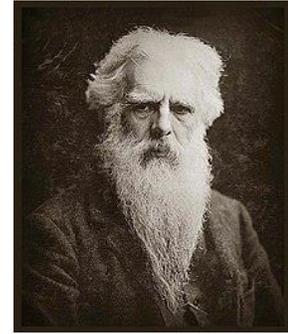
Isabelle and Will (4)

<p>Camera Design</p>	<p>Thomas Edison creates the Kinetograph to create small 'films' to be viewed with the separate device, the Kinetoscope (1881)</p>	<p>The Kinetograph and kinetoscope soon were replaced by the All in one Cinematographe, created by the Lumiere Brothers</p>	<p>On December 28th 1895, Cinematographe went on to screen 10 short films to an Audience, including <i>The Train</i></p>	
<p>Editing/in-camera effects</p>	<p>George Melies accidentally joined shots when his camera jammed creating the first instance of 'editing'</p>	<p>Melies went on to use in-camera effects including double exposure, and matting to supplement his zany films (1898)</p>	<p>Such Films which used Melies camera tricks included <i>A Trip to The Moon</i> (1902) and <i>The Cabbage Fairy</i> (Guy-blache)</p>	
<p>Story development (mise-en-scen)</p>	<p>Other countries began to take interest in the Medium of Film. Both Germany and Russia began to explore new styles and methods of creation (1920-1930)</p>	<p>Germany began experimenting with <i>Autorenfilm</i> which relied on heavily on Mise-en-scene to supplement the story. Soviet filmmakers began studying what made a film great, an era dubbed <i>Soviet montage</i>. The United States began using comedic silent films to tell stories</p>	<p>Star Charlie Chaplin ruled the theaters with movies such as <i>The Kid</i>, <i>The Gold Rush</i>, and <i>Modern Times</i> (1920-40). Other notable films include <i>Battleship Potempkin</i> (1925, Eisenstein) and <i>The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari</i> (1920, Weine)</p>	
<p>Synchronous Sound</p>	<p>The words said are recorded and matched with the video, so both are in sync with each other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completed the 'illusion of reality' - Eugene Lauste experiments with sound for the first time in 1910 	<p>Lee de Forest utilized amplification in 1907 and formed the De Forest Phonofilm Company in 1922 to make the first sync-sound films</p>	<p>Warner Brothers used the vitaphone system in 1926 to make/show sync-sound films on large scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Don Juan (1926) - The Jazz Singer (1927) 	
<p>Color film-Technicolor</p>	<p>Hand-tintin individual frames (had to be repeated for each print f each film</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toning: coloring the dark areas with a certain color (red for violence, blue for sorrow) 	<p>Mid 1920s, 90% of Hollywood films were either tinted, toned, or a combination of the two</p>	<p>Expanded into a three-color process through the 1930s (red, blue, and green)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wizard of Oz (1939) - Gone with the Wind (1940) - Snow White (1937) - Pinocchio (1940) 	

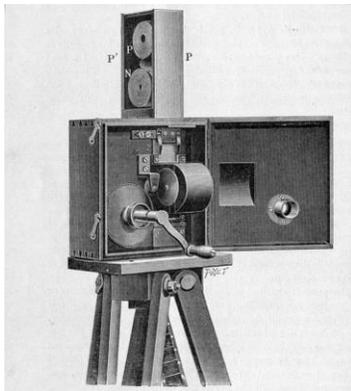
5 Facts on the History of Film



- Joseph Niepce take the first ever photograph (1820)



- Sequential images to show motion was invented to settle a horse racing bet. This was done by a man named Eadweard Muybridge (1872)



- A lightweight, all in one motion camera picture created - called the cinematographe (1890s)



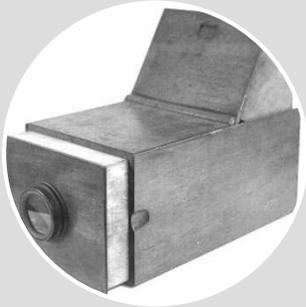
The Kinetoscope, a movie viewing machine, was created by Thomas Edison (1881)



- The Kuleshov Effect (1920s) is a film editing effect that has a sequence/juxtaposition of shots that create new meaning to the film narrative

Justin K.

The History of Visual Innovation



Camera Obscura
(1685)



Kinetoscope
(1881)



Stop and Go
Film (1898)



Synchronous
Sound (1927)



Color Film –
Technicolor
(1932)

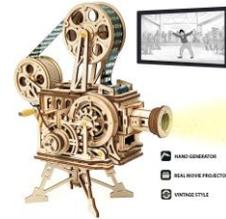


Film History Part 3

Cooper and Connor (11)

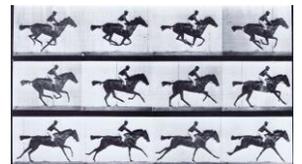
Vitascope (1895)

-A projector that used the Latham loop and was bought by Edison.



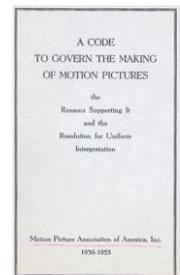
Phi Phenomenon (1912)

-An optical illusion that allows you to see a series of images in rapid succession as continuous motion.



Hays code (1930)

-A list of things filmmakers could and couldn't show on screen such as films could only present the "correct standard of life".



Japan (1954)

-During WW2 Japanese filmmakers got good at using special effects to make pro war movies because they were unable to get real action shots and had to create their own.



Resurgence of individual filmmaking (1990s)

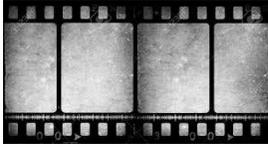
-Filmmakers such as Tarantino brought back individual filmmaking while moving away from large scale studios.



Key Film History Facts

Sunny P and Cole P (7)

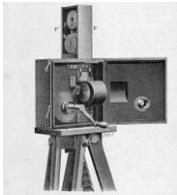
1. (1872) The first video was created by watching images which had been taken right after each other.



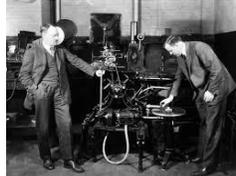
2. (1881) Kinetoscope - First movie viewing machine by Edison



3. (1895) The Lumière Brothers created a machine which allowed people to watch a film with only the machine.



4. (1926) The Warner Brothers created the Vitaphone System which was the most commercially successful sound system at the time



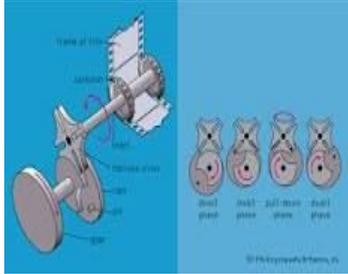
5. (1939) The Wizard of Oz was the first film created with technicolor which was a way to put color in films



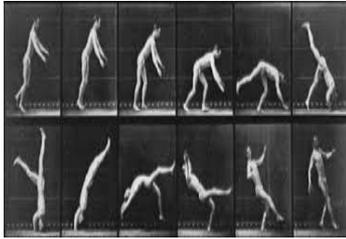
5 most important film inventions and facts

By: Pranav and Dillon (15 similar facts)

The Maltese Cross-1890s



Phi Phenomenon - 1912



Phonofilms-1920s



Great Depression: 1929-1939



Film Genres-1960s



FIVE IMPORTANT FILM FACTS



1. The **kinetoscope** (1891) was a widely used movie viewing machine
2. The **cinematographe** (1895) was a lightweight motion picture device that streamlined the way movies were presented
3. **Parallel action** (1903) was an editing technique and narrative device used to show two simultaneous events by repeatedly cutting between two pieces of action which are shown concurrently
4. **Synchronous Sound** (1927) is when sound is in sync with the image of someone talking in a film, and helped contribute to the realism of film.
5. **Technicolor** (1916) was the process of producing color in film by means of superimposing synchronized films of the same scene, each of which has a different color filter, to obtain the desired mix of color.

Henry
Sophie (12)

Five Most Important Film Moments

By Jacob and Esteban (26)



1. Auguste & Louis Lumiere (born 1860s):

- Businessmen, engineers, manufacturers, photographers who screened short films
- Sergei Eisenstein (1926) incorporated soviet montage theories into films



2. George Melies Impact on Editing

3. The Impact of the Great Depression on US Cinema

4. Film use in propaganda

5. New Hollywood Cinema



Important Innovations in Film History

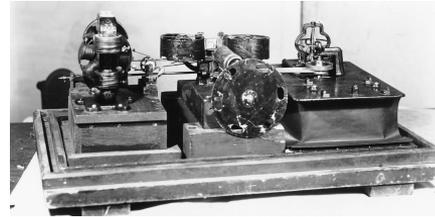
1. Joseph Nicephore Niepce
- 1st photograph (1820s)



2. Kinetophone (1889)
-used system of pulleys to synchronize/connect phonograph and kinoscope



3. Kinetograph (1891)
-invented by Thomas Edison and W.K.L. Dickson
-first motion picture film camera



4. First film studio (The Black Maria, 1890s)
- used vaudeville talent

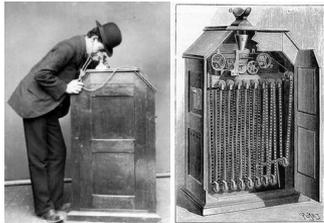


5. Color film - Technicolor (1930s)

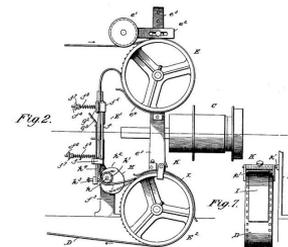


Kinetoscope (1881)

- movie viewing machine, Edison



History of Film



Latham loop (1895)

- stabilized film which allowed movies to go on for longer periods of time

Synchronous sound (1927)

- videos with background audio, not directly from the video



Technicolor (1930s)

- color film

Steven Spielberg & George Lucas

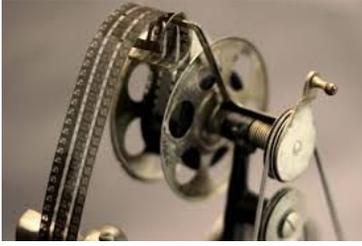
- *Star Wars* (1977), *Jaws* (1975)



Five Most Important Film Facts (Andrew and Arjun 18)

1. Film (1820s): A material coated in emulsion that retains an image after being exposed to

light.



2. Kinetoscope

- movie viewing machine, Edison (1881)



- 3 . Editing (1896)

- joining shots (began w/Paris street camera jam)



4. Synchronization: To match what is being seen with the sound. (1920s)



5. Color film - Technicolor (1930s)



Film History Facts

Kristina

1. The first film studio was opened in December 1892 by Edison in West Orange and named the Black Maria. It used kinetographs but nevertheless changed the perception of motion-pictures forever as people began to come and pay to watch them.



2. The 1910s marked the first time film was used as propaganda. Lev Kuleshov attended film school in 1919 and became a teacher at the world's first film school, VGIK, and created the Kuleshov Effect: a sequence or juxtaposition of shots that create a new meaning.



3. Charlie Chapin and other founded the United Artists in 1919 during the Golden Age of Silent Cinema, or the true beginning of Hollywood.



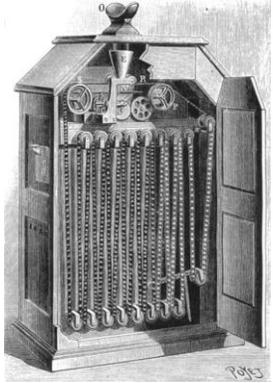
4. Eugene Lauste began the first experiments of sound-on-film in 1910.



5. Color film came out in the 1930s (technicolor) and was used during the Great Depression as a means of escape.



The Five Most Important Facts in Film History



1881

Thomas Edison creating and using the kinetoscope, revolutionizing film and it was the first way to view a movie.



1894

Andrew Holland opening the first kinetoscope parlor, starting the idea of a public place to watch movies.



1920s

Charlie Chaplin and the Silent Film Era was one of the most influential eras in film. The media used these films for a getaway from the real world.



1926

The Werner Brothers created the Vitaphone system, creating synchronous sound in films.



1939

The Wizard of Oz was released, displaying the first fully colored film that revolutionized the film industry.

History of Film

1. **1860s** - George Méliès used magic tricks as special effects, started to use editing, matting, hand-painted frames (coloring)
2. **1891** - Thomas Edison and Dickson came up with the first movie camera called a kinetograph
3. **1910s** - Soviet Montage: film was used as propaganda for social and political influence
4. **1920s** - German Expressionism: using Mise-en-scene in an exaggerated way to reflect inner psychology of characters
5. **1940s** - Italian Neorealism - response after the War, which revealed authentic suffering & French New Wave - making films more quickly with minimal crew and lightweight equipment

