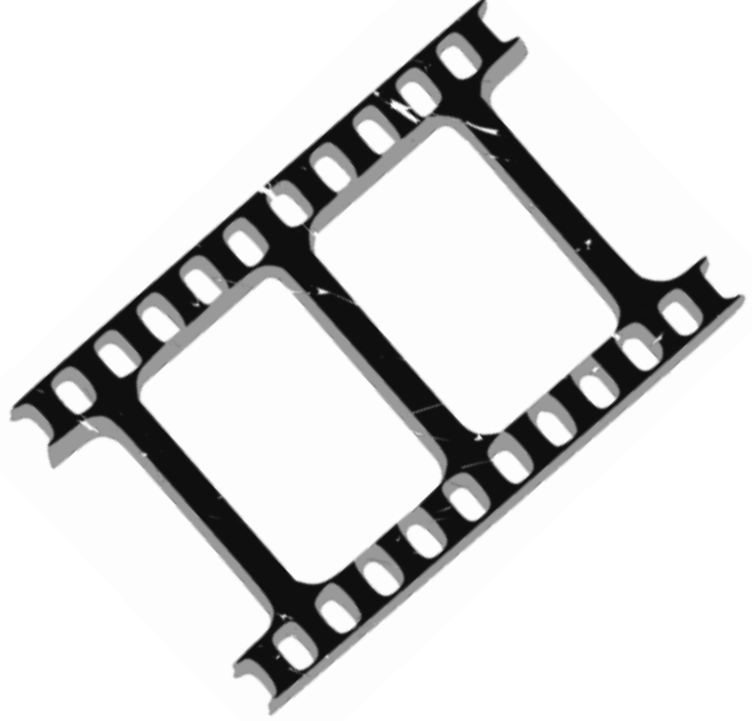


The 6th Grade  
of the  
1st Pr. Sch. of Kassandreia

welcomes you to....

**CINEMATOGRAPHY**





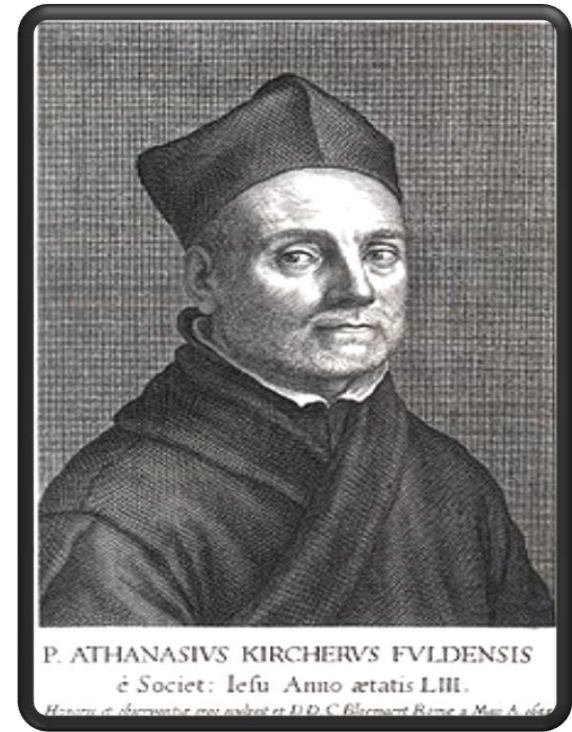
**"three-two-one-action"**



# 16th century

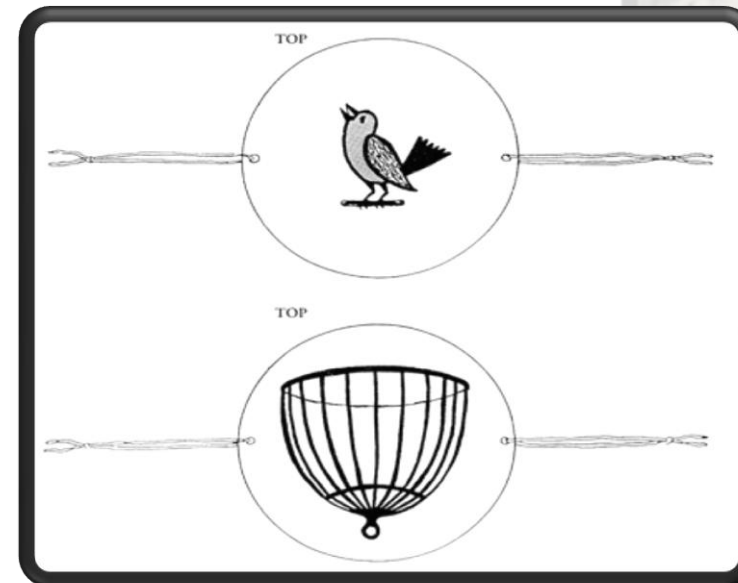
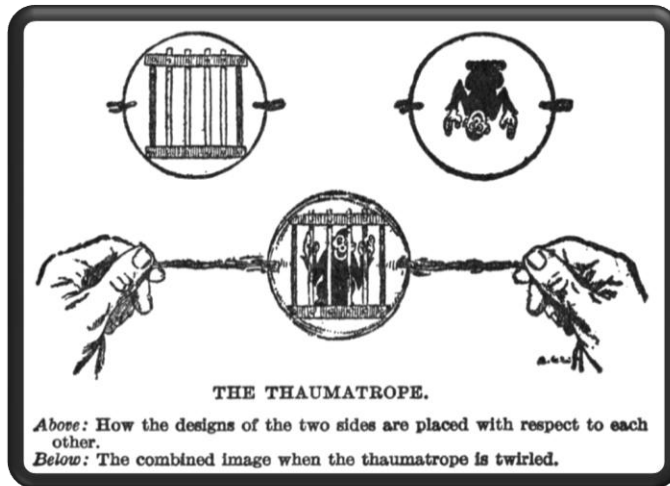
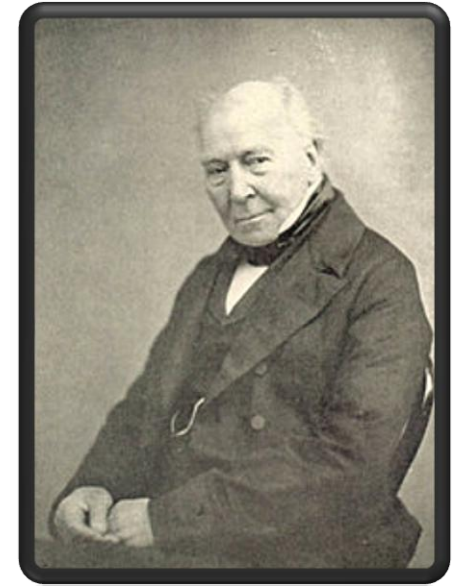
- **Athanasius kircher**

invented the **magic lantern**



# 1824

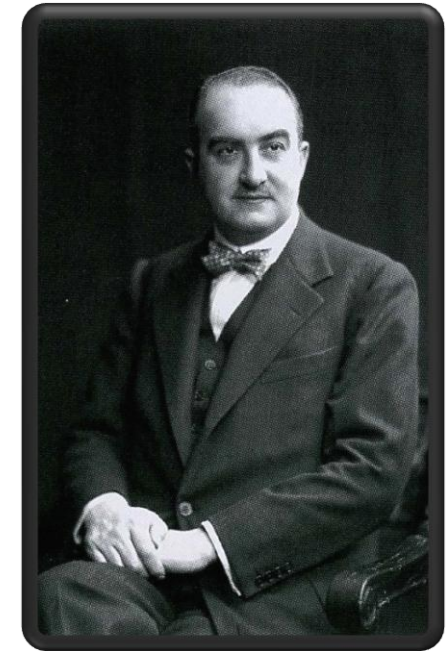
- John Ayrton Paris
- William Henry Fitton make the thaumatrope



1834

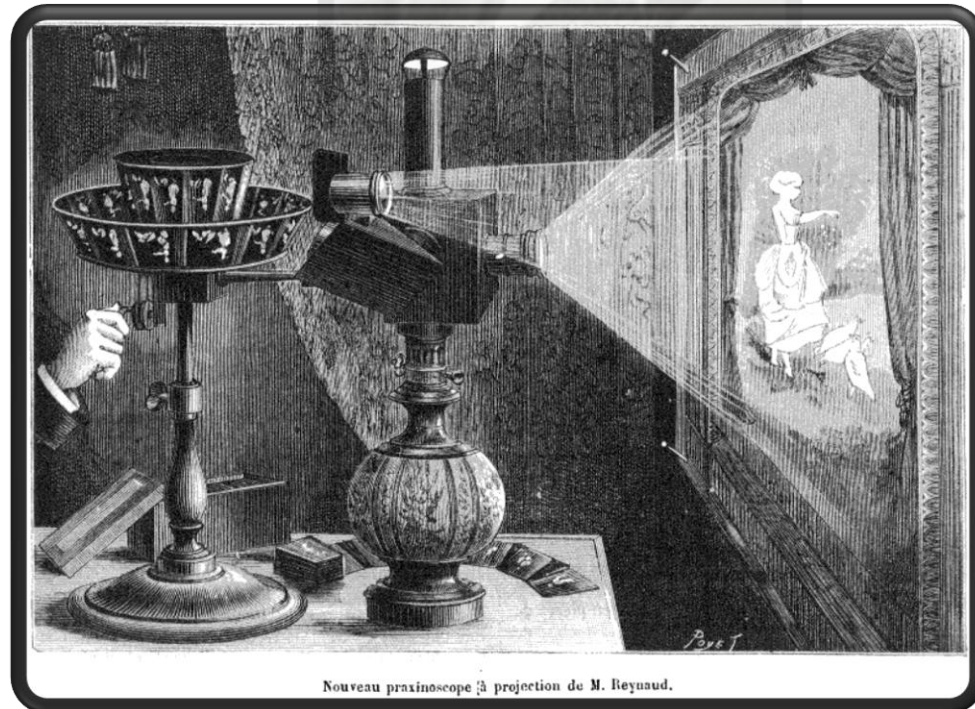
- **William George Horner:** mathematician  
makes the **zoetrope**

It produces the illusion of motion from  
a rapid succession of static pictures.



1877

- Charles-Émile Reynaud makes the praxinoscope

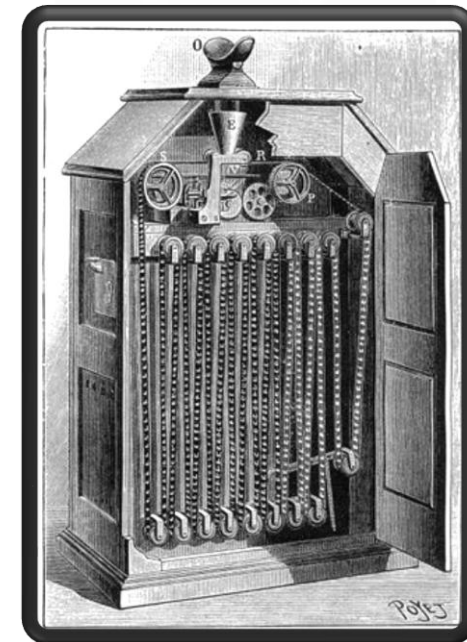
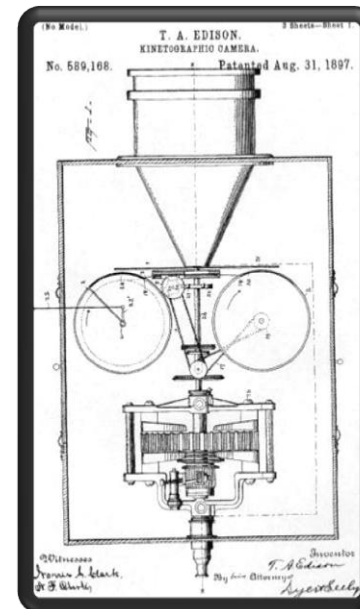
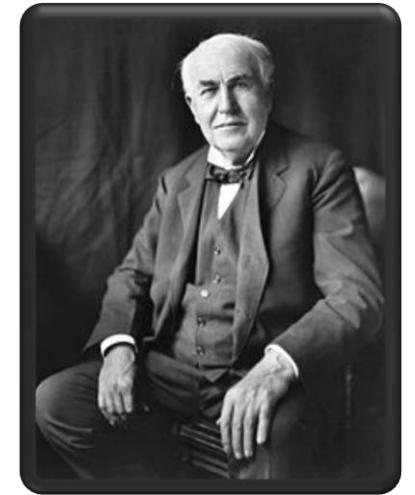


# 1890-1895

- **Thomas Alva Edison** makes  
the **kinetograph** , the **kinetoscope**  
the **phonograph**

- It works by taking pictures in quick succession (forty-six photographs in one second), which are intended to be played back at a speed that creates an illusion of motion.

- Edison's phonograph was the first to be able to reproduce the recorded sound.



# 1895

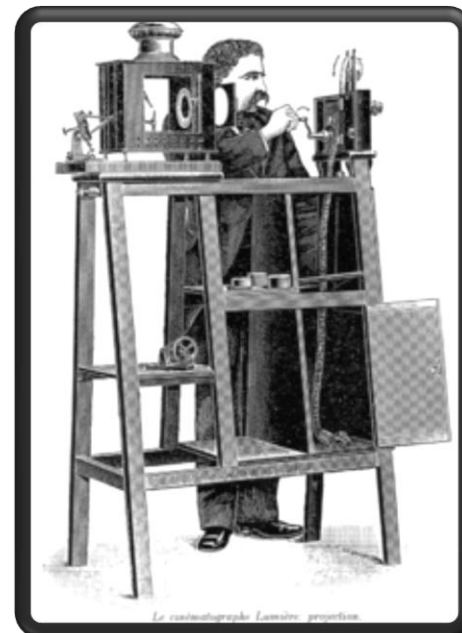
- Auguste and Louis Lumière

They made their film camera, (originally implemented by Emile Reynaud) which was a camera and projector.

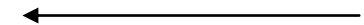
The **cinematograph** itself was patented on 13 February 1895



filming



projecting



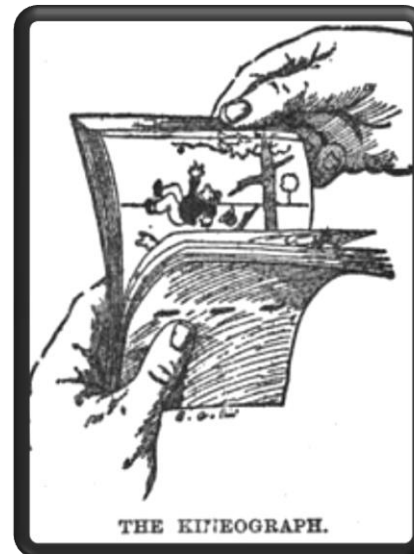
# the eye

- **Persistence of vision** is the phenomenon of the eye by which an afterimage is thought to persist for approximately one twenty-fifth of a second on the (retina) eye.
- This gives us **the magic of motion**

**Flip books** show this phenomenon

Each page has got one picture. When you turn the pages quickly you get the feeling of motion.

They are a primitive form of animation.





*That's all Folks!*