

Multiple-choice Questions

1. What was *Giphantie*?
 - A. Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre's Portuguese water dog
 - B. a play at the Diorama
 - C. the name of Joseph Nicéphore Niépce's steamboat combustion engine
 - D. a novel sometimes thought to have predicted photography
2. The device known as the camera obscura was
 - A. designed to be used at night
 - B. adapted to create the photographic camera
 - C. originally room-sized
 - D. B and C
3. Camera lucida drawings
 - A. were first used by Thomas Wedgwood during his travels in France
 - B. made good substitutes for daguerreotypes
 - C. could only be processed in a camera obscura
 - D. often recorded travel images
4. Which artist and cartographer, who lived and traveled in Brazil, created one of the earliest photographic techniques?
 - A. Hippolyte Bayard
 - B. John Herschel
 - C. Anna Atkins
 - D. Antoine Hércules Romuald Florence
5. What is Thomas Wedgwood and Humphry Davy credited with?
 - A. inventing the first, though impermanent, photograph
 - B. inventing the physionotrace
 - B. linking the camera lucida to a glass plate
 - C. making the first color photograph
6. What did Joseph Nicéphore Niépce do before he created a photograph?
 - A. he was interested in lithography
 - B. worked at Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre's Diorama
 - C. drew a portrait of Cardinal d'Amboise
 - D. investigated John Herschel's cyanotype

7. Before he was a photographer, what did Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre do?
- A. sold bitumen of Judea
 - B. helped run the Diorama in Paris
 - C. worked in François Arago's political campaigns
 - D. had frequent lunches with H. Gaucheraud
8. What did François Arago propose that the French government give to Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre and Isidore Niépce?
- A. life-time pensions
 - B. honorary appointments to the French Academy of Science
 - C. equipment for making engravings
 - D. physionotrace portraits by Gilles-Louis Chrétien
9. Hippolyte Bayard was a French photographer who did what?
- A. created his own direct positive process
 - B. used the daguerreotype to make lush landscape photographs
 - C. died in a boating accident
 - D. was the first person to make daguerreotypes in Italy
10. William Henry Fox Talbot
- A. used daguerreotypes for ten of the illustrations in his book *The Magazine of Science*
 - B. photographed collections of toy boats
 - C. invented the calotype
 - D. worked closely with François Arago

Chapter Two: The Second Invention of Photography (1839-1954)

Essay Questions

Be sure to use examples in your answers

1. Outline the major uses of the daguerreotype and the pictorial subjects favored by daguerreotypists from 1840-1854.
2. Outline the major uses of photography on paper, such as the calotype, and the pictorial subjects favored by users of paper-based photography from 1840-1854.
3. Briefly outline which social conditions in the mid-nineteenth century contributed to the growth of photographic practice.

Short Answer Questions

Be sure to use examples in your answers

1. Briefly discuss why photographs and camera equipment were displayed at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851.
2. Characterize E. Thiésson's approach to ethnographic photography.
3. Discuss the individual style or subject matter of two photographers hired by the Historic Monuments Commission.

True/False Questions

1. The poet Edgar Allen Poe thought that photography would harm people's appreciation of literature.
2. In his book, *The Pencil of Nature*, William Henry Fox Talbot demonstrated the ability of photography to keep records of collections.
3. No photographs were shown at Gustave Le Gray's new gallery because it was rumored Queen Victoria was going to attend the opening.
4. Charles Nègre made many images of street people, such as chimney sweeps.
5. David Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson preferred the daguerreotype because it allowed them to make detailed photographs of their subjects.

Multiple-choice Questions

1. Which photographer challenged photography's truthfulness?
 - A. Hippolyte Bayard
 - B. Michel Foucault
 - C. Gustave Le Gray
 - D. Thomas Easterly
2. Which of the following photographers opened a commercial establishment?
 - A. William Henry Fox Talbot
 - B. Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre
 - C. Anna Atkins
 - D. George Shadbolt
3. Hugh Welch Diamond was an active amateur photographer who also did what?
 - A. studied fern specimens

- B. made photographs of an eclipse of the sun
 - C. used photographs of mental patients as part of their therapy
 - D. created physical stereotypes of people in Mozambique
4. Early photography of war and conflict was hampered by which of the following?
- A. the inability of photography to capture rapid action
 - B. the inability of photography to capture reflections on water
 - C. the inability of photography to be produced outside of cities
 - D. none of the above
5. Noël Marie Paymanl Lerebours is best known as?
- A. the person who traveled with William Henry Fox Talbot
 - B. the publisher of *Excursions Daguerriennes*
 - C. the author of the *Forest of Fontainebleau*
 - D. an early Russian daguerreotypist
6. When the Historic Monuments Commission decided to employ photography as part of its preservation efforts which kind did it choose?
- A. daguerreotype
 - B. paper photography, such as the calotype
 - C. daguerreotype and calotype
 - D. none of the above
7. Which of the following photographers put forward the idea that a great amount of photographic detail was not artful?
- A. Gustave Le Gray
 - B. Henri Le Secq
 - C. Robert Cornelius
 - D. Jean-François-Antoine Claudet
8. Which of the following photographers experimented with stereography?
- A. Aleksei Grekov
 - B. Gustave Oehme
 - C. James Presley Ball
 - D. Jean-François-Antoine Claudet
9. The firm of Southworth and Hawes was best known for which type of photography?
- A. large calotypes of rural areas around Boston
 - B. large daguerreotypes of political and cultural celebrities
 - C. large daguerreotypes of moon pictures by John Adams Whipple

- D. illustrations of poems written by Edgar Allen Poe
10. In the mid-nineteenth century, which author took up the subject of photography and the photographer?
- A. Gustave Le Gray
 - B. Carl Durheim
 - C. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - D. Albert Sands Southworth

Chapter Three: Popular Photography and the Aims of Art

Essay Questions

Be sure to use examples in your answers

1. Outline the major aims of High Art photography and how two photographers used it in their work in the 1850s and 1860s.
2. Lewis Carroll's photographs of children remain controversial. What is it about these photographs that contribute to the debate?
3. Julia Margaret Cameron famously made portraits that were slightly out-of-focus. Did her approach help or hinder portraiture?

Short Answer Questions

Be sure to use examples in your answers

1. Outline the major points made by Oliver Wendell Holmes on the uses of the stereograph.
2. Briefly explain what the *carte-de-viste* was and how it was used.
3. What visual effects did Henry Peach Robinson use in *Fading Away*?

True/False Questions

1. Stereographs became popular in Europe, but not in the United States.
2. Poet Charles Baudelaire wrote a long poem praising the invention of photography.
3. Combination Printing indicates a work created by two or more photographers.
4. Lady Filmer and Lady Augusta Mostyn collaborated on the publication of *cartes-de-viste*.