What story does every picture tell?

"Photography is an austere and blazing poetry of the real." - Ansel Adams. (an American landscape photographer and environmentalist known for his black-and-white images of the American West) -"Photography is the story I fail to put into words". Destin Sparks (Australian landscape photographer) -"The camera is an instrument that teaches people how to see without a camera." Dorothea Lange (Dorothea Lange was an American documentary photographer and photojournalist)

Overview

This term we are focusing on developing our geographical data analysis skills in conjunction with learning to 'read' photographs of places for evidence of climate, landscape, industry, culture and industry. To complement one of our key texts, Mirror by Jeannie Baker, we will be using Morocco and Australian settings as our case studies, and comparing and contrasting the physical and human features of these places with our own local area. To deepen our understanding of pictures further, we will also be exploring the mechanics and development of photography through the ages, and exploring it as both an art form and a means of capturing information about everyday life.

Questions to Ask Yourself

Where are the places we are studying, and how might their location affect their climate and population?

How is climatic and demographic data collected, and how can it be shown and compared? How can photos also provide information about climatic and demographic data?

What are the key characteristics of where we live, and how do they influence the way we live? What kinds of photos can show key characteristics?

How does the way people live vary in different locations, and how is it the same? How can photographs help us to understand the way people live in different locations?

What information can photographs provide us with – and what can't photos tell us?

How can we use photography to tell the story of where we live?

Key V	ocabulary – the language of a geographer	Key V	/ocabı
economy	The state of an area or country in terms of its goods and services, and its supply and movement of money.	Pinhole camera	A sin effeo
culture	The ideas, beliefs, customs, arts, cuisine and social behaviours of a particular group of people or society.		Light an ir
demographics	The study of statistics relating to the human populations – eg: life expectancy, breakdown of ages, breakdown of males/females	Roll-film camera	knov A ca Whe
climate	The typical weather conditions of an area generally, or over a long period of time.		to lig mad secti
weather	Includes all aspects of temperature, precipitation, cloud cover, sunshine hours, wind speed.	Polaroid camera	A car seco
population pyramid	A diagram showing distribution of ages in a population – usually for males and females separately, allowing comparisons to be made of demographics between different locations.	Digital camera	A cal
	■ Females ■ Males	photographic paper	Pape phot
	75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 9 60-54 9 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	darkroom	A da phot to al mate
	40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14	aperture	The light
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Stationary



Expanding

bulary – the language of a photographer

imple camera without a lens but with a tiny aperture ectively a light-proof box with a small hole in one side. ht from a scene passes through the aperture and projects inverted image on the opposite side of the box, which is own as the camera obscura effect.

camera with a roll of light-sensitive film placed within it. nen the shutter of the camera is open, the film is exposed light and an impression is captured. After the exposure is ade, the photographer rolls the film forward so a fresh ction of unexposed film is ready for the next photo. camera that takes a picture and prints it after a few conds.

amera which produces digital images that can be stored a computer and displayed on screen.

per coated with light-sensitive chemicals, used for making otographic prints

larkroom is used to process photographic film, to make otographs. It is a room that can be made completely dark allow the processing of the light-sensitive photographic aterials, including film and photographic paper.

e adjustable lens opening that controls the amount of nt allowed into the camera as a photo is being taken.