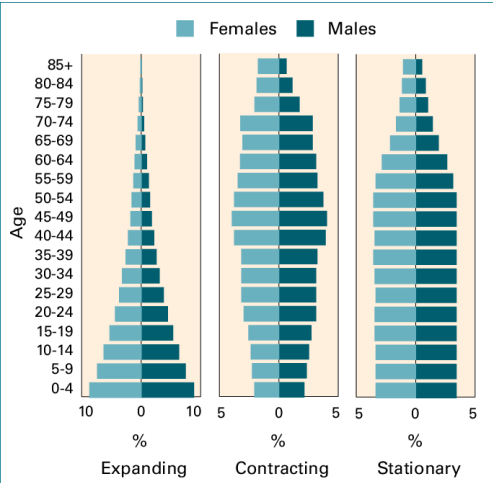


What story does every picture tell?

"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 the world of photographs and how they developed into moving images. In our art and DT lessons, we will start by drawing detailed images from observation, before moving on to trying out different photography techniques to capture images, and also making a zoetrope. In our geography lessons, we will be looking at a variety of photographs from different regions, and evaluating their use as sources of information about population, climate, and physical features of the landscape, in conjunction with maps and graphs that show population and environmental data.

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 Vocabulary – the language of a geographer	
economy	The state of an area or country in terms of its goods and services, and its supply and movement of money.
culture	The ideas, beliefs, customs, arts, cuisine and social behaviours of a particular group of people or society.
demographics	The study of statistics relating to the human populations – eg: life expectancy, breakdown of ages, breakdown of males/females
climate	The typical weather conditions of an area generally, or over a long period of time.
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. <div></div>

Key Vocabulary – the language of a photographer	
Pinhole camera	A simple camera without a lens but with a tiny aperture – effectively a light-proof box with a small hole in one side. Light from a scene passes through the aperture and projects an inverted image on the opposite side of the box, which is known as the camera obscura effect.
Roll-film camera	A camera with a roll of light-sensitive film placed within it. When the shutter of the camera is open, the film is exposed to light and an impression is captured. After the exposure is made, the photographer rolls the film forward so a fresh section of unexposed film is ready for the next photo.
Polaroid camera	A camera that takes a picture and prints it after a few seconds.
Digital camera	A camera which produces digital images that can be stored in a computer and displayed on screen.
photographic paper	Paper coated with light-sensitive chemicals, used for making photographic prints
darkroom	A darkroom is used to process photographic film, to make photographs. It is a room that can be made completely dark to allow the processing of the light-sensitive photographic materials, including film and photographic paper.
aperture	The adjustable lens opening that controls the amount of light allowed into the camera as a photo is being taken.
zoetrope	a cylinder with vertical slits down the sides. The inside of the cylinder displays a band with a set of sequenced images. When the cylinder spins, the user can see the pictures inside as they look through the slits, which prevent the images from blurring together and gives the illusion of a moving image.

