

# History of Photography

*History of Photography Survey, Part Three; 1920 to 1990*

## Points for Consideration

- 1) What factors contributed to the trend toward smaller negatives and enlarging?
- 2) What was the “precisionist” movement in photography? Who participated?
- 3) When and how did commercially feasible color photography come about?
- 4) Which photographers decided to use small cameras? On what principles and ideas did they base their choice?
- 5) Which photographers decided to keep using large cameras? On what principles and ideas did they base their choice?
- 6) What issues occupied photographers of the late 20th Century?
- 7) What is “conceptual photography”?
- 8) Did photography *become* modern, or did it start out that way?
- 9) What was the Bauhaus? Who were the photographers associated with it?
- 10) Why did Weston, Adams, et. al. form “Group f/64”? How was it different from Stieglitz’s “Photo Secession”?

## Terms and Names

Contact Printing	Paul Strand	Jacob Riis
Enlargement	Edward Weston	Lewis Hine
Multiple Printing	Imogen Cunningham	Andre Kertesz
Photomontage	Ansel Adams	Ermanox
Bauhaus	Group f/64	Henri Cartier-Bresson
Surrealism	Edwin Land-Polaroid	Harold Edgerton
Moholy-Nagy	Gustave LeGrey	Horst P. Horst
Man-Ray	Walker Evans	Kodachrome
Dada	Minor White	Kodacolor
FSA—Farm Security Administration		Jerry Uelsmann
Arthur Rothstein	Roy DeCarava	Mary Ellen Mark
Edwin Land–Polaroid	Dorothea Lange	Robert Mapplethorpe
Olivia Parker	Eugene Atget	Cindy Sherman
Silver-gelatin prints		Martina Lopez