

THE INVENTION OF PHOTOGRAPHY

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Photography was invented in the first half of the XIX century. The word "photography" comes from the Greek words "Fotos" (light) and "The Count" (write) and means "light painting."

Photography has come a long and difficult way of development. People have long been known for a way to copy the images obtained in the drawer of a special device. This method consists in the following: if a small hole is made in a wall of a dark room or box and an illuminated object is placed before it, then an inverted display of the subject is formed on the opposite wall. To get a clearer picture lenticular glass was inserted in the camera.

In 1802, British scientists T. Wedgwood and Mr. Davy opened the sensitivity of paper impregnated with silver salts. In 1811, the Frenchman Joseph Nicéphore Niépce started looking for ways to consolidate.

Regardless of the work of Niépce, on the problem of capturing light images engaged the French painter Louis -Jacques M. J. M. Daguerre. Accidentally learned that Niépce had been working for several years on the same problem, Daguerre invited him to work together. In 1833, Niépce died, and in 1839 Daguerre invented his method of photography. With his invention, Daguerre introduced primarily famous French physicist Arago. On January 7, 1839 Arago made a report on a new invention at the French Academy of Sciences, predicting a great future for it. This date is considered to be the birth of photography. During the following decades photographing process was complicated and refined.

In the early 70s of the XIX century photography firmly established in life and has become a fixture of science, art and industry.

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