Kingsbury School
Science and Mathematics Specialists
Part of the Castle Phoenix Multi Academy Trust

1985	The **Lumière brothers** (Augus and Louis) developed a camera – The **cinematopraphe.**	19th March 1985 they made a film of workers leaving a factory – '**Employees leaving the Lumiere factory.'** '**The arrival of a train at a station.'** Very famous. People creamed and ran from cinemas because of the train coming towards the screen and this hadn't been done before.

1885 to 1927 'Silent cinema'	**Silent cinema** was the only option, often with live musicians and bands. This period established principles of film language – **continuity film editing**, **lighting** and **mise-en-scene.**	1903 –'**The Great train robbery.'** Written, directed and Produced by **Edwin S Porter.** First film (12 mins long) to include cross cutting, location shooting and camera movement. 1906 – 'The story of the Kelly Gang.' Australian film, 70 minutes, widely regarded as the first 'feature length film.'

1920's Hollywood BIG 5 and little 3	**Vertically integrated Hollywood film Industry** – Large Motion picture studios producing movies on studio lots.' They had their own creative personnel under contract and owned/controlled all distribution and exhibition of their own films.	**BIG 5:** Paramount, Warner Brothers, Loew's/MGM, Fox and RKO. **Little 3:** Columbia, Universal and United Artists. GOLDEN AGE OF CINEMA

1927 Birth of the feature length 'Talkies.'	This was the first feature length film to have **synchronised soundtrack** – later to be known as 'talkies.'	'The Jazz Singer.' – Musical star **Al Jolson.** Included 6 songs. ('Singin' in the Rain' shows the development of cinema)

1935 Feature length colour	Heralded the feature length use of the **'three strip' technicolour process for colouring film** and opened to gates to many competing colour technologies. This was a technological first.	'Becky Sharp', directed by **Robert Mamoulian**, staring **Miriam Hopkins. Mamoulin** was know for innovative camera movement.

1948 Paramount antitrust court case	This famous court case **prevented the studios from owning the full chain of production, distribution and exhibition.** This led to the emergence of independent production companies, or '**indies'.**	'The Paramount case'

1950s Widescreen and 3D	In the 1950s film producers continued to develop new ways of expanding the viewing experience in response to the rise of television ownership. New technology was developed, **Cinerama** emerged. 3D and Widescreen presentations became popular.	'How the West was won' – an example of the widescreen. '**The unknown Beckons to you'** and '**The Maze'** – examples of 3D. These 3D films didn't last critically or with audiences.

Late 1950s Lightweight portable cameras	The continued developments in camera technology allowed for smaller and smaller cameras to become available to film-makers. The French 'new wave' and documentary makers used this to their advantage. This was also referred to as '**Cinema verité.**	'**Breathless**' directed by **Jean-Luc Goddard** '**The 400 Blows'** and '**Jules and Jim'** directed by Francois Truffant.

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1970s Invention of the Steadicam	Steadicam technology, pioneered by the **cinematographer Garrett Brown**, in **1975**, allowed the camera to roam whilst maintaining a fluid and smooth movement.	1976 – 'Bound for Glory' – first used. Best known for its use in '**Rocky**' during the running, chase and fight scenes.

1990's The Rise of the Machines	The 1990s saw an explosion in the use of computer generated imagery, pioneered by **Industrial Light and Magic(ILM)** back in the late 1970s and 1980s. **George Lucas** helped develop this company. Filmed, practical, special effects took a backseat to post-production computer generated imagery.	**ILM** worked on a range of films including **Star Wars, Indiana Jones, Harry Potter** and **the Marvel Cinematic Universe** (to name a few).

Types of questions:
(a) In which decade was the first _____ feature film produced?
(b) Name **two** of the five major studios operating in Hollywood in the 1940s.
(c) Briefly describe how **one** example of film technology is used in **one** of the US films you have studied. Name the film you have chosen.