

<p><b>Early Film History</b></p> <p>Persistence of Vision - Zoetrope</p> <p>Photography - Eadweard Muybridge - George Eastman (celluloid)</p> <p>Thomas Edison - Kinetoscope</p> <p>Lumière Brothers</p> <p>Georges Méliès - <i>Le Voyage Dans la Lune</i> (<i>Voyage to the Moon</i>)</p> <p>Edwin Porter - <i>Great Train Robbery</i></p> <p>Nickelodeons</p> <p>1908-1927 The Silent Period - Hollywood - the studio system</p> <p>D.W. Griffith - <i>Birth of a Nation</i></p> <p>Charlie Chaplin - the Little Tramp</p>	<p><b>The Narrative Structure</b></p> <p>In every movie, the camera is the primary narrator, then there may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First-person narrator (voice-over, direct-address)</li> <li>- Third-person narrator (omniscient, restricted)</li> </ul> <p>Narrative films depend on: a character pursuing a goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gives the character something to do</li> <li>- gives the audience a chance to participate/get involved in the story by creating expectations</li> </ul> <p>Protagonist</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- imperfect characters/character flaws provide obstacles (obstacles are good)</li> </ul> <p>The basic Narrative structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ a clearly motivated protagonist</li> <li>→ pursues a goal</li> <li>→ encounters obstacles</li> <li>→ a clear resolution</li> </ul> <p>A movie in Three Acts (most can be defined this way):</p> <p><i>First Act</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishing the “normal world”, rules</li> <li>- a hook, characters established</li> <li>- inciting incident</li> </ul> <p><i>Second Act</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the story/pursuit of the goal</li> <li>- if goal was quick/easily attained, the story is over: need conflict</li> <li>- the story depends on obstacles</li> </ul> <p><i>Third Act</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- climax (best stories have an unexpected solution)</li> <li>- resolution/dénouement</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mise en Scène</b> - definition</p> <p>Four Basic Elements: 1) Setting, 2) Actors, 3) Lighting, 4) Composition</p> <p>1) Setting Inside/outside, bright/dark, open/closed Contextual use of setting Function of setting</p> <p>2) Actors – not quizzed on</p> <p>3) Lighting: Three attributes of light: Quality*, Placement*, Contrast* (*see specific terms on lighting in next section)</p> <p>4) Composition Balance and symmetry, Rule of Thirds, Use of Lines, Framing (loose, tight), Foreground/background focus, Chiaroscuro, Color (mood, motif, saturation)</p> <p><b>Lighting</b> – know what it looks like/how created and its function/the meaning it conveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key, Fill, &amp; Back (or Rim) Lighting</li> <li>Low Key &amp; High Key Lighting</li> <li>Hard Light &amp; Soft Light</li> </ul>
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