

# History of Animation

## YEAR 7

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER 3



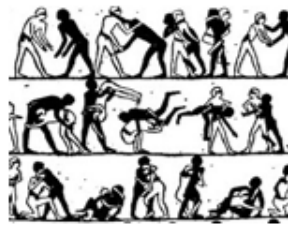
### 1824 - Thaumotrope

This early toy has a different image on each side. When the toy is spun our eyes combine the two images. This is known as 'persistence of vision'



### 4000 years old - Egyptian Burial Chamber

A mural showing wrestlers fighting. A very early artist's exploration of motion.



**30.000 B.C. - Altamira Cave Painting**  
Artists rendering of a wild boar running.



## Anime



### 1945 – Momotaro – Sacred Sailors

The first feature length anime. Earlier shorter examples date back to 1906. The popularity of anime exploded in the 1980's

### Extend your knowledge by trying these tasks:

- Research an animator. Create a timeline of their animations.
- Watch an animated film / anime and write a review for it.
- Create your own character for animation. This can be drawn, painted or a stop motion model made from Plasticine. Write a story or create a comic strip based on your character.
- Compare the following types of animation – Cel animation, Stop-motion, Computer Generated, Claymation, Glass animation, Pixilation, Cut out animation.
- Create your own Thaumotrope and flipbook. Research existing examples first.
- Create your own animation using everyday objects, toys or your own character made out of Plasticine. Try out the following free apps: iMotion (iOS) PicPac (Android)

### 1831- Phenakistiscope

Another Victorian toy invented by Joseph Plateau featuring images around the edge of a disc. When spun and reflected in a mirror, the images appear to move. Other toys which developed this idea were the **Zoetrope (1884)** and the **Flipbook (1868)**



### 1902 – Trip to the Moon

Not the first stop-motion film (that was **Humpty Dumpty's Circus in 1898**) but certainly the most iconic. Georges Melies famous work was also the inspiration for the film **Hugo (2011)**



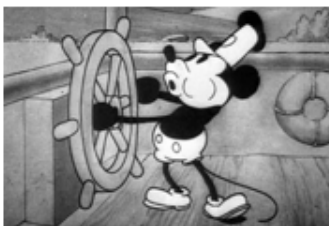
### 1877 - Praxinoscope

Charles Emile Reynaud essentially created the first cinema known as the Theatre Optique combining the Magic Lantern (1603) with the mirrors in the Phenakistiscope. Reynaud painted his image on long strips which resembled what eventually would become film strips.



### 1914 - Gertie the Dinosaur

Winsor McCay interacted with an animated dinosaur to live audiences.



### 1923 – Steamboat Willie

Walt Disney's iconic character Mickey Mouse's first appearance. Also the first cartoon to use sound.



### 1937 - Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Another first for Walt Disney. This time, the first feature length animation in colour and with sound.

### 1963 – Jason and the Argonauts

SFX icon Ray Harryhausen's masterwork. Harryhausen developed the technique 'Dynamation' which helped intergrate live action actors with stop motion sequences.



### 1988 – Tin Toy

John Lasseter, pioneer and co founder of Pixar animation (those responsible for Toy Story - 1995) also created the first computer generated animation to win an Oscar 7 years earlier.



### 1986 – Sledgehammer

Musician Peter Gabriel collaborated with Nick Park creator of Wallace and Gromit to create the most awarded music video of all time.





SAFFRON

The world's most costly colour made from the crocus flower. 55-85,000 flowers are needed to make ½ kg of saffron. Used also to flavour food as well as to dye the robes of Buddhist monks.

COCHINEAL

140,000 cochineal insects are needed to make 1kg of this colour. Cochineal was the most valuable product from Mexico after gold and silver. Reds were a symbol of power.

GAMBOGE

Made from the sap of garcinia trees from Cambodia. The sap was roasted and mixed with water. Also a popular medicine but poisonous in large doses.

PINK

Pink used to be the name for a kind of yellow. The colour we know now as pink was considered a manly colour in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Margarine used to be dyed pink.

CHROME YELLOW

During the early 1760's a mineral was found in a Russian gold mine. A chemist combined the new mineral 'chromium' with lead to produce a vivid yellow. Van Gogh used this colour often.

VERMILION

Made from a mineral called cinnabar which contains poisonous mercury and sulphur. Used amongst the great empires of Rome and China. Also known as 'Chinese red'.

YELLOW OCHRE

A pigment made from clay containing iron oxide. The colour is found in the Lascaux cave paintings thought to be more than 17,000 years old.

ORANGE

Known only as 'yellow-red' until early European traders brought home the first orange trees from which it later took its name. Dutch people celebrate the colour.

INDIGO

Made from rotted plants found in South America and Asia. The leaves would dye cloth yellow but after being exposed to air would turn blue. The colour was used to dye denim.

INDIGO

ORCHIL

A cheaper alternative to Tyrian purple made from a dough containing ground down lichens, potash and stale human urine. The mixture was left for 70 days before use.

ORCHIL

TYRIAN PURPLE

Three times more expensive than gold due to the fact it took 9,000 sea snails to make one single gram of the coloured dye. Purple was also a symbol of power.

TYRIAN PURPLE

PUCE

Puce comes from the French word for 'flea' and is described as a type of purple, brown or grey. It was made famous by the last queen of France, Marie Antionette.

PUCE

SCHEELE'S GREEN

Invented by the chemist Carl Scheele by combining copper and arsenic. A cheap and popular colour which caused the deaths of many people due the poisonous arsenic it contained.

SCHEELE'S GREEN

VERDIGRIS

The name and colour of a thin layer of material (patina) that forms on copper when exposed to air and moisture. The Statue of Liberty is coloured this way.

VERDIGRIS

ULTRAMARINE

Made from a semi precious stone used to decorate Egyptian coffins and death masks. 100 times more expensive than other paints. Often used in religious paintings.

ULTRAMARINE

PRUSSIAN BLUE

Discovered by accident after mixing iron sulphate, potash contaminated with animal blood and crushed cochineal insects. The colour was used to make blueprints.

PRUSSIAN BLUE

Go deeper into the history of colour by answering these questions.

Why was margarine dyed pink?

On what day do the Dutch celebrate the colour orange? What is cudbear dye and which colour is it associated with?

What was the indigo trade route?

What is French ultramarine? How was Napoleon Bonaparte killed by the colour green?

Produce a presentation on the following colours by discovering some interesting facts about each one: Inca Gold, Red Ochre, Mummy Brown, Egyptian Blue, Woad, Irish & Kelly Green, Kohl Black and Lead White.