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Chapter 1 : History of publishing - Magazine publishing | blog.quintoapp.com

The Story about Cristiano Ronaldo from its beginnings till now

Visit Website B. The Mayas excelled at pottery, hieroglyph writing, calendar-making and mathematics, and left an astonishing amount of great architecture; the ruins can still be seen today. The rise of the Toltecs, who used their powerful armies to subjugate neighboring societies, is said to have marked the beginning of militarism in Mesoamerican society. Early forms of currency include cacao beans and lengths of woven cloth. The Aztec civilization is also highly developed socially, intellectually and artistically. Their language, Nahuatl, is the dominant language in central Mexico by mids, although numerous other languages are spoken. Distinctive examples of the Aztec artistic style include exquisitely feathered tapestries, headdresses and other attire; finely worked ceramics; gold, silver and copperware; and precious stones, particularly jade and turquoise. Members of the local native population clash with the Spanish explorers, killing some 50 of them and capturing several more. His victory marks the fall of the once-mighty Aztec empire. Hidalgo, Santa Anna and War Napoleon Bonaparte occupies Spain, deposes the monarchy, and installs his brother, Joseph, as head of state. The ensuing Peninsular War between Spain backed by Britain and France will lead almost directly to the Mexican war for independence, as the colonial government in New Spain falls into disarray and its opponents begin to gain momentum. September 16, In the midst of factional struggles within the colonial government, Father Manuel Hidalgo , a priest in the small village of Dolores, issues his famous call for Mexican independence. El grito de Dolores set off a flurry of revolutionary action by thousands of natives and mestizos, who banded together to capture Guanajuato and other major cities west of Mexico City. Despite its initial success, the Hidalgo rebellion loses steam and is defeated quickly, and the priest is captured and killed at Chihuahua in . On their behalf, Iturbide meets with Guerrero and issues the Plan of Iguala, by which Mexico would become an independent country ruled as a limited monarchy, with the Roman Catholic Church as the official state church and equal rights and upper-class status for the Spanish and mestizo populations, as opposed to the majority of the population, which was of Native American or African descent, or mulato mixed. His strong Centralist policies encourage the increasing ire of residents of Texas , then still part of Mexico, who declare their independence in . Humbled, he is forced to resign power by May 12, As a result of the continuing dispute over Texas, frictions between the U. Despite a series of U. Other reforms focus on curtailing the power and wealth of the Catholic Church. Conservative groups bitterly oppose the new constitution, and in a three-year-long civil war begins that will devastate an already weakened Mexico. By , most of the largest businesses in Mexico are owned by foreign nationals, mostly American or British. Popular leaders like Emiliano Zapata in southern Mexico and Pancho Villa in the north emerge as the champions of the peasant and working class, refusing to submit to presidential authority. Carranza takes power, and Zapata and Villa continue waging war against him. Various invasions by the United Statesâ€™ nervous about their unruly neighborâ€™ further complicates matters, as Carranza struggles to hold power. Despite the warring factions in Mexico, Carranza is able to oversee the creation of a new liberal Mexican constitution in . In his efforts to maintain power, however, Carranza grows increasingly reactionary, ordering the ambush and murder of Zapata in . By this time, nearly , Mexicans have emigrated to the United States since , both to escape the violence and to find greater opportunities for work. He revives the revolutionary-era social revolution and carries out an extensive series of agrarian reforms, distributing nearly twice as much land to peasants as had all of his predecessors combined. He remains an influential figure in government throughout the next three decades. In , Mexico agrees to pay U. The following year, Mexico joins the newly created United Nations. In the post-World War II years, Mexico undergoes great industrial and economic growth, even as the gap continues to grow between the richest and poorest segments of the population. The ruling government party, founded in , is renamed the Partido Revolucionario Institucional PRI , and will continue its dominance for the next 50 years. On October 2, ten days before the Games were to open, Mexican security forces and military

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troops surround a demonstration at the historic Tlatelolco Plaza and open fire. Though the resulting death and injury toll is concealed by the Mexican government and their allies in Washington, at least people are killed and many others wounded. The Games go ahead as planned. The Cantarell oil field established there becomes one of the largest in the world, producing more than 1 million barrels per day by 1950. To do this, his government borrows huge sums of foreign money at high interest rates, only to discover that the oil is generally of low grade. On September 19, 1985, an earthquake in Mexico City kills nearly 10,000 people and causes heavy damage. In 1991, Bill Clinton is elected president of the U.S. The agreement calls for a phasing out of the longstanding trade barriers between the three nations. A former Coca-Cola executive, Fox enters office as a conservative reformer, focusing his early efforts on improving trade relations with the United States, calming civil unrest in areas such as Chiapas and reducing corruption, crime and drug trafficking. Fox also strives to improve the status of millions of illegal Mexican immigrants living in the United States, but his efforts stall after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. With reforms slowing and his opponents gaining ground, Fox also faces large-scale protests by farmers frustrated with the inequalities of the NAFTA system.

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Chapter 2 : History of Art: Origins, Evolution of Visual Arts

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Europe[edit] In , the government of Venice first published the monthly Notizie scritte "Written notices" which cost one gazetta , [2] a Venetian coin of the time, the name of which eventually came to mean "newspaper". These avvisi were handwritten newsletters and used to convey political, military, and economic news quickly and efficiently throughout Europe , more specifically Italy , during the early modern era â€”sharing some characteristics of newspapers though usually not considered true newspapers. Early publications played into the development of what would today be recognized as the newspaper, which came about around . Around the 15th and 16th centuries, in England and France, long news accounts called "relations" were published; in Spain they were called "relaciones". Single event news publications were printed in the broadsheet format, which was often posted. These publications also appeared as pamphlets and small booklets for longer narratives, often written in a letter format , often containing woodcut illustrations. Literacy rates were low in comparison to today, and these news publications were often read aloud literacy and oral culture were, in a sense, existing side by side in this scenario. By , businessmen in Italian and German cities were compiling hand written chronicles of important news events, and circulating them to their business connections. The idea of using a printing press for this material first appeared in Germany around . By , 30 German cities had active gazettes. The news circulated between newsletters through well-established channels in 17th century Europe. Antwerp was the hub of two networks, one linking France, Britain, Germany, and the Netherlands; the other linking Italy Spain and Portugal. Favorite topics included wars, military affairs, diplomacy, and court business and gossip. Revolutionary changes in the 19th century[edit] Newspapers in all major countries became much more important in the 19th century because of a series of technical, business, political, and cultural changes. High-speed presses and cheap wood-based newsprint made large circulations possible. The rapid expansion of elementary education meant a vast increase in the number of potential readers. Political parties sponsored newspapers at the local and national level. Toward the end of the century, advertising became well-established and became the main source of revenue for newspaper owners. This led to a race to obtain the largest possible circulation, often followed by downplaying partisanship so that members of all parties would buy a paper. The number of newspapers in Europe the s and s was steady at about 6,; then it doubled to 12, in . In the s and s, most newspapers were four pages of editorials, reprinted speeches, excerpts from novels and poetry and a few small local ads. There were major national papers in each capital city, such as the London Times, the London Post, the Paris Temps and so on. They were expensive and directed to the National political elite. Every decade the presses became faster, and the invention of automatic typesetting in the s made feasible the overnight printing of a large morning newspaper. Cheap wood pulp replaced the much expensive rag paper. A major cultural innovation, was the professionalization of news gathering, handled by specialist reporters. Liberalism led to freedom of the press, and ended newspaper taxes, along with a sharp reduction to government censorship. Entrepreneurs interested in profit increasingly replaced politicians interested in shaping party positions, so there was dramatic outreach to a larger subscription base. The price fell to a penny. In New York, " Yellow Journalism " used sensationalism, comics they were colored yellow , a strong emphasis on team sports, reduced coverage of political details and speeches, a new emphasis on crime, and a vastly expanded advertising section featuring especially major department stores. Women had previously been ignored, but now they were given multiple advice columns on family and household and fashion issues, and the advertising was increasingly pitched to them. He disseminated the weekly news of music, dance and Parisian society from until in verse, in what he called a gazette burlesque, assembled in three volumes of La Muse historique , , The French press lagged a generation behind the British, for they catered to the needs the aristocracy, while the newer British counterparts were

oriented toward the middle and working classes. They were not totally quiescent politically—often they criticized Church abuses and bureaucratic ineptitude. They supported the monarchy and they played at most a small role in stimulating the revolution. Jean-Paul Marat “ was the most prominent editor. After Napoleon reimposed strict censorship. Most were based in Paris and most emphasized literature, poetry and stories. They served religious, cultural and political communities. In times of political crisis they expressed and helped shape the views of their readership and thereby were major elements in the changing political culture. None were officially owned or sponsored by the Church and they reflected a range of opinion among educated Catholics about current issues, such as the July Revolution that overthrew the Bourbon monarchy. Several were strong supporters of the Bourbon kings, but all eight ultimately urged support for the new government, putting their appeals in terms of preserving civil order. They often discussed the relationship between church and state. Generally they urged priests to focus on spiritual matters and not engage in politics. Patricia Dougherty says this process created a distance between the Church and the new monarch and enabled Catholics to develop a new understanding of church-state relationships and the source of political authority. The Parisian newspapers were largely stagnant after the war; circulation inched up to 6 million a day from 5 million in 1815. The major postwar success story was *Paris Soir* ; which lacked any political agenda and was dedicated to providing a mix of sensational reporting to aid circulation, and serious articles to build prestige. By 1830 its circulation was over 1 million. Another magazine *Match* was modeled after the photojournalism of the American magazine *Life*. He reported that *Bec et Ongles* was simultaneously subsidized by the French government, German government, and Alexandre Stavisky , and that Italy allegedly paid 65 million francs to French newspapers in 1870. There were daily newspapers, all owned separately. The five major national papers based in Paris were all under the control of special interests, especially right-wing political and business interests that supported appeasement. They were all venal, taking large secret subsidies to promote the policies of various special interests. Many leading journalists were secretly on the government payroll. The regional and local newspapers were heavily dependent on government advertising and published news and editorials to suit Paris. Most of the international news was distributed through the Havas agency, which was largely controlled by the government.

Chapter 3 : A Brief History of the Typewriter | Mental Floss

The History of Printing from its Beginnings to The Subject Catalogue of the American Type Founders Company Library in the Columbia University Libraries. In Four Volumes.

Early history[edit] The story begins in the 12th century with Henry I , who appointed messengers to carry letters for the government. It is estimated that between and , 4, letters were carried by these messengers. Henry III provided uniforms for the messengers, and Edward I instituted posting houses where the messengers could change horses. The reign of Edward II saw the first postal marking ; handwritten notations saying "Haste.post haste". Under Thomas Witherings , chief postmaster under Charles I , the Royal Mail was made available to the public , [1] with a regular system of post roads , houses, and staff. From this time through to the postal reforms of " it was most common for the recipient to pay the postage, although it was possible to prepay the charge at the time of sending. In subsequent years, the postal system expanded from six roads to a network covering the country, and post offices were set up in both large and small towns, each of which had its own postmark. In William Dockwra established the London Penny Post , a mail delivery system that delivered letters and parcels weighing up to one pound within the city of London and some of its immediate suburbs for the sum of one penny. Uniform Penny Post , Penny Black , and Two penny blue The Great Post Office Reform of and was championed by Rowland Hill , often credited with the invention of the postage stamp, as a way to reverse the steady financial losses of the Post Office. Hill convinced Parliament to adopt the Uniform Fourpenny Post whereby a flat 4d per half ounce rate equivalent to 10s 8d per pound for heavier items was charged regardless of distance. December letters could arrive at any address in the United Kingdom: The rate went into effect on 5 December but only lasted for 36 days. After more than 2, suggestions were submitted, Rowland Hill chose the method and printer, and worked by trial and error to achieve the required result. In , the special commemorative issue for the Festival of Britain included the name "Britain" incidentally. It could therefore be said that the name of the country then appeared for the first time on a stamp of the UK, although the word "British" had appeared on British Empire Exhibition commemorative stamps of After the stamp was circulating, it became obvious that black was not a good choice of stamp colour, since any cancellation marks were hard to see. So from onwards, the stamps were printed in a brick-red colour. The inefficiency of using scissors to cut stamps from the sheet inspired trials with rouletting the Archer Roulette , and then with perforation , which became standard practice in Surface-printed stamps first appeared in the form of a 4d stamp in , printed by De La Rue , and subsequently became the standard type. Surface-printed stamps of the s and s all used the same profile of Victoria, but a variety of frames, watermarks, and corner lettering. Meanwhile, the age of the Penny Reds had come to an end along with the Perkins Bacon printing contract. The new low values were also surface-printed: These were rather plain designs, low values in lilac and high values in green, because those were the only colours available. They succeeded in their purpose " relatively few of the stamps survived usage, their colours fading away when soaked from the envelope " but they were not liked by the public. Although issued during the Jubilee year, they were not issued specifically for the occasion, and are thus not commemoratives. A perforated Penny Red, letters in four corners and plate , therefore printed or later. Threepence surface-printed value from Early 20th century[edit] Common watermarks found on British stamps. When Edward VII succeeded to the throne, new stamps became necessary. The approach was very conservative, however most of the Jubilee frames were reused and the image of the King was still a single profile. This type of paper can be detected by rubbing the surface with silver, which leaves a black mark. By contrast, the stamps of George V were innovative from the very first. Although the main design feature remained the same " a central ellipse for the portrait, an ornamental frame, value tablet at the base and a crown at the top " a three quarter portrait was used for the first time. However, subsequent designs reverted to the standard profile. The pair of large-format stamps featured a lion in an imposing stance; they were issued twice, in and then in , the stamps of each year being inscribed with the year

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of issue. Independence of the Irish Free State[edit] Following the Anglo-Irish Treaty of , responsibility for posts and telegraphs transferred to the new Provisional Government. An early visible manifestation was the repainting of all post boxes green instead of red, plus the overprinting of British postage stamps prior to the introduction of Irish stamps. New definitives featured a profile of the King on a solid colour background, based on a plaster cast by Edmund Dulac. The century of the postage stamp was celebrated in with a set of six stamps depicting Victoria and George VI side-by-side. By the following year, wartime exigencies affected stamp printing, with the stamps being printed with less ink, resulting in significantly lighter shades. Post-war issues included commemoratives for the return of peace, the Silver Jubilee and the Summer Olympics in , and the 75th anniversary of the UPU, in . In the colours of all the low values were changed. A collection of variations on a theme that came to be known as the Wilding issues , based on a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II was the result. This portrait was by photographer Dorothy Wilding. They have been printed in scores of different colours; in addition, decimalisation required new denominations, and there have technical improvements in the printing process, resulting in literally hundreds of varieties known to specialists. Today, the postage stamp is used in many countries and once colonies of Great Britain. Many formerly colonised countries still support a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, although some have branched out to stamps depicting scenery, birds or beasts. Design trends of British stamps[edit] Up to the s, British commemorative stamps were few and far between; most of the stamps were definitive issues in which the portrait of the reigning monarch was the dominant element. A change came in when the then Postmaster General Tony Benn issued new criteria for what could appear on stamps. A compromise, a small silhouette of the Queen based on the coinage head of Mary Gillick , was accepted and this has been the standard ever since for commemorative stamps. Another trend is the growing use of stamps to commemorate events related to the present Royal Family. Since , however, stamps have been issued to commemorate many royal occasions. The Channel Islands since and Isle of Man since now issue their own stamps which are not valid anywhere else. British postal services abroad[edit].

Chapter 4 : BBC - Religions - Judaism: History of Judaism

The history of printing from its beginnings to the subject catalogue of the American Type Founders Company library in the Columbia University Libraries.

Neo-Pop late s on Stuckism on These murals were painted in caves reserved as a sort of prehistoric art gallery, where artists began to paint animals and hunting scenes, as well as a variety of abstract or symbolic drawings. In France, they include the monochrome Chauvet Cave pictures of animals and abstract drawings, the hand stencil art at Cosquer Cave, and the polychrome charcoal and ochre images at Pech-Merle, and Lascaux. In Spain, they include polychrome images of bison and deer at Altamira Cave in Spain. Outside Europe, major examples of rock art include: Also, because of the warmer weather, it moves from caves to outdoor sites in numerous locations across Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia and the Americas. It also features more 3-D art, including bas-reliefs and free standing sculpture. The Fish God in Serbia. Other examples of Mesolithic portable art include bracelets, painted pebbles and decorative drawings on functional objects, as well as ancient pottery of the Japanese Jomon culture. This originated in Mesolithic times from about 9, BCE in the villages of southern Asia, after which it flourished along the Yellow and Yangtze river valleys in China c. Although most art remained functional in nature, there was a greater focus on ornamentation and decoration. For example, calligraphy - one of the great examples of Chinese art - first appears during this period. Chinese Art Timeline for details. Neolithic art also features free standing sculpture, bronze statuettes notably by the Indus Valley Civilization , primitive jewellery and decorative designs on a variety of artifacts. The most spectacular form of late Neolithic art was architecture: For more, please see: However, the major medium of Neolithic art was ceramic pottery , the finest examples of which were produced around the region of Mesopotamia see Mesopotamian art and the eastern Mediterranean. For more chronology, see: Towards the close of this era, hieroglyphic writing systems appear in Sumer, heralding the end of prehistory. For more about prehistoric painting, sculpture, architecture and crafts during this period, see: The emergence of cities, the use of written languages and the development of more sophisticated tools led the creation of a far wider range of monumental and portable artworks. Egyptian Art from BCE Egypt, arguably the greatest civilization in the history of ancient art , was the first culture to adopt a recognizable style of art. Egyptian painters depicted the head, legs and feet of their human subjects in profile, while portraying the eye, shoulders, arms and torso from the front. Other artistic conventions laid down how Gods, Pharaohs and ordinary people should be depicted, regulating such elements as size, colour and figurative position. A series of wonderful Egyptian encaustic wax paintings, known as the Fayum portraits, offer a fascinating glimpse of Hellenistic culture in Ancient Egypt. In addition, the unique style of Egyptian architecture featured a range of massive stone burial chambers, called Pyramids. Egyptian expertise in stone had a huge impact on later Greek architecture. Famous Egyptian pyramids include: The Step Pyramid of Djoser c. Sumerian Art from BCE In Mesopotamia and Ancient Persia, Sumerians were developing their own unique building - an alternative form of stepped pyramid called a ziggurat. These were not burial chambers but man-made mountains designed to bring rulers and people closer to their Gods who according to legend lived high up in mountains to the east. Ziggurats were built from clay bricks, typically decorated with coloured glazes. See Sumerian Art c. Persian Art from BCE For most of Antiquity, the art of ancient Persia was closely intertwined with that of its neighbours, especially Mesopotamia present-day Iraq , and influenced - and was influenced by - Greek art. Early Persian works of portable art feature the intricate ceramics from Susa and Persepolis c. But, the greatest relics of Sassanian art are the rock sculptures carved out of steep limestone cliffs at Taq-i-Bustan, Shahpur, Naqsh-e Rostam and Naqsh-e Rajab. Minoan art also features stone carvings notably seal stones , and precious metalwork. The Minoan Protopalatial period c. Minoan craftsmen are also noted for their ceramics and vase-painting, which featured a host of marine and maritime motifs. This focus on nature and events - instead of rulers and deities - is also evident in Minoan palace murals and sculptures. Bronze Age Metalwork Named after the metal which

made it prosperous, the Bronze Age period witnessed a host of wonderful metalwork made from many different materials. This form of metallurgy is exemplified by two extraordinary masterpieces: The "Ram in the Thicket" c. The period also saw the emergence of Chinese bronzeworks from c. For Bronze Age civilizations in the Americas, see: Pre-Columbian art , which covers the art and crafts of Mesoamerican and South American cultures. For more about the history of painting, sculpture, architecture and crafts during this period, see: It coincided with the rise of Hellenic Greek-influenced culture. Initially very much under the influence of Minoan culture, Mycenaean art gradually achieved its own balance between the lively naturalism of Crete and the more formal artistic idiom of the mainland, as exemplified in its numerous tempera frescoes, sculpture, pottery, carved gemstones, jewellery, glass, ornaments and precious metalwork. Also, in contrast to the Minoan "maritime trading" culture, Mycenaean warriors, so their art was designed primarily to glorify their secular rulers. It included a number of tholos tombs filled with gold work, ornamental weapons and precious jewellery. Ancient Greek Art c. Unfortunately, nearly all Greek painting and a huge proportion of Greek sculpture has been lost, leaving us with a collection of ruins or Roman copies. Greek architecture , too, is largely known to us through its ruins. Despite this tiny legacy, Greek artists remain highly revered, which demonstrates how truly advanced they were. Like all craftsmen of the Mediterranean area, the ancient Greeks borrowed a number of important artistic techniques from their neighbours and trading partners. Even the Romans - despite their awesome engineering and military skills - never quite overcame their sense of inferiority in the face of Greek craftsmanship, and fortunately for us copied Greek artworks assiduously. Seventeen centuries later, Greek architecture, sculptural reliefs, statues, and pottery would be rediscovered during the Italian Renaissance, and made the cornerstone of Western art for over years. Sculpture, painting and monumental architecture almost ceased. Geometric Period Then, from around BCE, these arts created mainly for aristocratic families who had achieved power during the Dark Ages reappeared during the Geometric period, named after the decorative designs of its pottery. Oriental Period The succeeding Orientalizing period was characterized by the influence of Near Eastern designwork, notably curvilinear, zoomorphic and floral patterns. Archaic Period The Archaic period was a time of gradual experimentation; the most prized sculptural form was the kouros pl. This was followed by the Classical period, which represents the apogee of Greek art. The Parthenon on the Acropolis complex in Athens is the supreme example of classical Greek architecture: In the plastic arts, great classical Greek sculptors like Polykleitos, Myron, and Phidias demonstrated a mastery of realism which would remain unsurpassed until the Italian Renaissance. But painting remained the most-respected art form - notably panel-paintings executed in tempera or encaustic paint - with renowned Greek painters like Zeuxis, Apelles, and Parrhasius added new techniques of highlighting, shading and colouring. Hellenism The beginning of the final Hellenistic phase coincided with the death of Alexander and the incorporation of the Persian Empire into the Greek world. Stylewise, classical realism was superseded by greater solemnity and heroicism exemplified by the massive statue "The Colossus of Rhodes", the same size as the Statue of Liberty as well as a growing expressionism. The period is characterized by the spread of Greek culture Hellenization throughout the civilized world, including techniques of sculpture and mosaic art. Famous Hellenistic sculptures include: Greek Pottery Greek pottery developed much earlier than other art forms: Later, following the take-over of the Greek mainland by Indo-European tribes around BCE, a new form of pottery was introduced, known as Minyan Ware. Despite this, it was Minoan pottery on Crete - with its new dark-on-light style - that predominated during the 2nd Millennium BCE. Thereafter, however, Greek potters regained the initiative, introducing a series of dazzling innovations including: This reached its peak during the sixth century BCE as their city-states gained control of central Italy. Like the Egyptians but unlike the Greeks, Etruscans believed in an after-life, thus tomb or funerary art was a characteristic feature of Etruscan culture. Etruscan artists were also renowned for their figurative sculpture, in stone, terracotta and bronze. Above all Etruscan art is famous for its "joi de vivre", exemplified by its lively fresco mural painting , especially in the villas of the rich. In addition, the skill of Etruscan goldsmiths was highly prized throughout Italy and beyond. Etruscan culture, itself strongly influenced by Greek styles, had a marked impact on other cultures, notably the

Hallstatt and La Tene styles of Celtic art. Etruscan culture declined from BCE onwards, as its city states were absorbed into the Roman Empire. For more about the history of painting, sculpture, architecture and crafts from Etruria, see: Celtic culture , based on exceptional trading skills and an early mastery of iron, facilitated their gradual expansion throughout Europe, and led to two styles of Celtic art whose artifacts are known to us through several key archeological sites in Switzerland and Austria. The two styles are Hallstatt and La Tene. Both were exemplified by beautiful metalwork and complex linear designwork. Although by the early 1st Millennium CE most pagan Celtic artists had been fully absorbed into the Roman Empire, their traditions of spiral, zoomorphic, knotwork and interlace designs later resurfaced and flourished CE in many forms of Hiberno-Saxon art see below such as illuminated Gospel manuscripts, religious metalwork, and High Cross Sculpture. Famous examples of Celtic metalwork art include the Gundestrup Cauldron, the Petrie Crown and the Broighter gold torc. Roman architecture was designed to awe, entertain and cater for a growing population both in Italy and throughout their Empire. Thus Roman architectural achievements are exemplified by new drainage systems, aqueducts, bridges, public baths, sports facilities and amphitheatres eg. The latter not only allowed the roofing of larger buildings, but also gave the exterior far greater grandeur and majesty. All this revolutionized the Greek-dominated field of architecture, at least in form and size, if not in creativity, and provided endless opportunity for embellishment in the way of scultural reliefs, statues, fresco murals, and mosaics. The most famous examples of Roman architecture include: Early Roman art c. Mediocre painting flourished in the form of interior-design standard fresco murals, while higher quality panel painting was executed in tempera or in encaustic pigments. Roman sculpture too, varied in quality: For more about the history of painting, sculpture, architecture and crafts of ancient Rome, see: Early Art From Around the World Although the history of art is commonly seen as being mainly concerned with civilizations that derived from European and Chinese cultures, a significant amount of arts and crafts appeared from the earliest times around the periphery of the known world. For more about the history and artifacts of these cultures, see: At the same time, Christianity was made the exclusive official religion of the empire. These two political developments had a huge impact on the history of Western art.

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Chapter 5 : The History of Sculpture | Scholastic ART | blog.quintoapp.com

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The beginning of modern photojournalism took place in , in Germany. The event was the invention of the first 35 mm camera, the Leica. It was designed as a way to use surplus movie film, then shot in the 35 mm format. Before this, a photo of professional quality required bulky equipment; after this photographers could go just about anywhere and take photos unobtrusively, without bulky lights or tripods. Added to this was another invention originally from Germany, the photojournalism magazine. From the mids, Germany, at first, experimented with the combination of two old ideas. Old was the direct publication of photos; that was available after about , and by the early 20th century, some publications, newspaper-style and magazine, were devoted primarily to illustrations. But the difference of photo magazines beginning in the s was the collaboration--instead of isolated photos, laid out like in your photo album, editors and photographers begin to work together to produce an actual story told by pictures and words, or cutlines. In this concept, photographers would shoot many more photos than they needed, and transfer them to editors. Editors would examine contact sheets, that is, sheets with all the photos on them in miniature form now done using Photoshop software , and choose those he or she best believed told the story. As important in the new photojournalism style was the layout and writing. Cutlines, or captions, helped tell the story along with the photos, guiding the reader through the illustrations, and photos were no longer published like a family album, or individually, just to illustrate a story. The written story was kept to a minimum, and the one, dominant, theme-setting photo would be published larger, while others would help reinforce this theme. The combination of photography and journalism, or photojournalism--a term coined by Frank Luther Mott, historian and dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism--really became familiar after World War II Many came to the United States. The time was ripe, of course, for the establishment of a similar style of photo reporting in the U. Henry Luce , already successful with Time and Fortune magazines, conceived of a new general-interest magazine relying on modern photojournalism. It was called Life, launched Nov. The first photojournalism cover story in I was kind of unlikely, an article about the building of the Fort Peck Dam in Montana. Margaret Bourke-White photographed this, and in particular chronicled the life of the workers in little shanty towns spring up around the building site. The Life editor in charge of photography, John Shaw Billings, saw the potential of these photos, showing a kind of frontier life of the American West that many Americans thought had long vanished. Life , published weekly, immediately became popular, and was emulated by look-alikes such as Look, See, Photo, Picture, Click, and so on. As we know, only Look and Life lasted. Look went out of business in ; Life suspended publication the same year, returned in as a monthly, and finally folded as a serial in But in the World War II era, Life was probably the most influential photojournalism magazine in the world. During that war, the most dramatic pictures of the conflict came not so often from the newspapers as from the weekly photojournalism magazines, photos that still are famous today. The drama of war and violence could be captured on those small, fast 35 mm cameras like no other, although it had to be said that through the s and even s, not all photojournalists used 35s. Many used large hand-held cameras made by the Graflex Camera Company, and two have become legendary: These are the cameras you think of when you see old movies of photographers crowding around some celebrity, usually showing the photographer smoking a cigar and wearing a "Press" card in the hatband of his fedora. These cameras used sheet film, which meant you had to slide a holder in the back of the camera after every exposure. They also had cumbersome bellows-style focusing, and a pretty crude rangefinder. Their advantage, however, was their superb quality negative, which meant a photographer could be pretty sloppy about exposure and development and still dredge up a reasonable print. Automatic-exposure and focus cameras did not become common until the s. Successor to the Graphic by the s was the format camera, usually a Rolleiflex , which provided greater mobility at the expense of smaller

negative size. You looked down into the ground-glass viewfinder. But in newspapers, by the Vietnam War era, the camera of choice was the film got better, making the camera easier to use, and the ability to use telephone, wide-angle, and later, zoom lenses made the 35 indispensable, as it still is to most photojournalists today. Eugene Smith and Robert Capa became well known for their gripping war pictures. Both were to be gravely affected by their profession. In fact, Capa was killed on assignment in Indochina, and Smith was severely injured on assignment in Japan. Roosevelt to help resettle farmers who were destitute due to the Depression and massive drought in the Midwest. Because these resettlements might be a controversial task, the director, Roy Stryker, hired a number of photographers to record the plight of the farmers in the Midwest. The photographers later, many of them, became famous--the collected , photos now housed in the Library of Congress. Television clearly had a huge impact--to be able to see things live was even more powerful than a photo on paper. Even so, many of the photos we remember so well, the ones that symbolized a time and a place in our world, often were moments captured by still photography. When I began my career in journalism as a photojournalist, black and white was still the standard, and newspapers and many magazines were still publishing many photo-pages with minimal copy, stories told through photographs. Photographs standing alone, with bare cutlines, carrying the story themselves often have been dropped in favor of more artistic solutions to story-telling: It seems photography has fallen often into the realm of just another design tool. Photography is driven by technology, always has been. Because, more than any other visual art, photography is built around machines and, at least until recently, chemistry. By the s photojournalists were already shooting mostly color, and seldom making actual prints, but use computer technology to scan film directly into the design. And by the beginning of the new millennium, photojournalists were no longer using film: Color became the standard for "legacy media," newspapers and magazines, as well as for web news sites. Because color printing technology requires a higher quality image, photojournalists have had to adapt their methods to accept fewer available light images. Too, most publications are looking for eye-grabbing color, not necessary in black and white, and color demands correction to avoid greenish or orangeish casts from artificial light. All of this has meant photojournalists, even with the most sophisticated new cameras, are sometimes returning to the methods of their ancestors, carefully setting up lights, posing their subjects. You will often find, if you compare published photography today to that to 25 years ago, many fewer candid photos, less spontaneity, fewer feature photos of people grabbed at work or doing something outside. In fact, more and more, the subject is award of the camera, just as they were before the s, the beginning of the age of the quest for naturalism in photojournalism. Is photojournalism better today than it was in the black and white days? I think not, but it depends on what you like. Perhaps still photojournalism is not as important to society today, does not have the general impact of television, and its sometimes gritty "you are there" images bounced off satellite. Think Gulf War, and you may recall the wounded soldier crying over a comrade. Think Vietnam War, and the execution of a Vietcong, or girl napalm victim. The single image still holds some defining power in our society. The beginnings of photography, The invention of photography was received in Europe by a frenzy of enthusiasm, even a surprising amount. Perhaps because it was an idea that people were primed and ready for. We have in photography a combination of science and art to produce a perfect, as they thought then, a perfect rendition of a scene or person. We can understand why people of the age were so taken with the with this idea when we reflect that in the s the machine age was already in full swing. Western people worshipped science, and photography was a product of scientific experiment or, if you will, chemical and optical experiment. In the world of art, at this time too, the great goal of most artists was realism. That is, artists were trying their best to paint pictures as close in detail to reality as they could. Photography offered a solution based in science. The mechanism of the camera for photography, however, was actually very old. A device called a camera obscura latin for dark room widely employed by artists and amateur drawers alike. In fact, such a devices are still used today. They rely on a lens or, in the case of a large box, a pinhole, to transmit a view of the scene in front of it. This view is reflected off a mirror onto a white surface or ground glass. Artists may place a piece of tracing paper on the surface, and rough out the drawing in two-dimensional format. By this method they only have to

spend a little time in the field or with a live subject to get the general proportions. Then they can return to the studio to finish. For early nineteenth century travelers, who wanted to draw things they saw, as was the fashion, a camera obscura could be particularly useful, for those who could not draw very well from nature. The machine was able to get the three-dimensional perspective right, because it reduced reality to contours that could be traced. The first people who contemplated possibilities of photography, then, were artists. Then it could be returned to the study and consulted for copying. The key was, how to make the image stay? Since the chemists were aware of various substances which turned black or dark when light hit them. Curious, but no one thought it was worth much. Of course, the darkness would fade or be gone with the shaking of the solution. His idea was to record an image on a metal plate, and then etch it for printing. In 1826, he took a camera obscura, pointed it at a courtyard, and managed to make a permanent exposure of it. It took eight hours. He called it a heliograph, the first recorded picture using light-sensitive materials. He wrote a cautious letter to Daguerre, wanting to know about the process, and finally, they decided to form a partnership in 1839. He used vapor of mercury and salt. After eleven more years of experimenting, Daguerre perfected his process: The silver was made sensitive to light with iodine vapor. It was exposed in a camera, then vapor of mercury was used to bring out an image. Finally that image was fixed with a salt solution, common table salt. The process was radically different from the chemically based photo process used until digital techniques began in the late 19th century, its chemicals highly toxic and dangerous. But it worked, and worked very well, offering exquisite detail matching the best of what we can produce even a century and a half later.

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Columbia University Libraries, The History of Printing From Its Beginnings to ; The Subject Catalogue of the American Type Founders Company Library in the Columbia University Libraries (Millwood, NY: Kraus International Publications,).

Magazine publishing Beginnings in the 17th century Though there may have been published material similar to a magazine in antiquity, especially perhaps in China, the magazine as it is now known began only after the invention of printing in the West. It had its roots in the spate of pamphlets, broadsides, ballads, chapbooks, and almanacs that printing made possible. Much of the energy that went into these gradually became channeled into publications that appeared regularly and collected a variety of material designed to appeal to particular interests. The magazine thus came to occupy the large middle ground, incapable of sharp definition, between the book and the newspaper. Soon after there appeared a group of learned periodicals: These sprang from the revival of learning, the need to review its fruits, and the wish to diffuse its spirit as widely as possible. The learned journals summarized important new books, but there were as yet no literary reviews. Book advertisements, by about a regular feature of the newsheets, sometimes had brief comments added, and regular catalogs began to appear, such as the English quarterly *Mercurius librarius*, or *A Catalogue of Books* . But in the 17th century the only periodicals devoted to books were short-lived: The latter invited scholarly contributions and could thus be regarded as the true forerunner of the literary review. This was followed in by a German periodical with an unwieldy title but one that well expressed the intention behind many a subsequent magazine: Finally, another note, taken up time and again later, was struck by *The London Spy* , issued by a tavern keeper, Ned Ward, and containing a running narrative of the sights and sounds of London. Developments in the 18th century Great Britain With increasing literacy especially among women and a quickening interest in new ideas, the magazine filled out and became better established. Though they resembled newspapers in the frequency of their appearance, they were more like magazines in content. The latter had countless imitators not only in Britain, where there were in addition the *Female Tatler* and the *Female Spectator* , but also on the Continent and later in America. The Stamp Tax of had a damping effect, as intended, but magazines proved endlessly resilient , easy to start and easy to fail, then as now. It was originally a monthly collection of essays and articles culled from elsewhere, hence the term magazine the first use of the word in this context. Cave was joined in by Dr. Their progenitor, however, outlived them all and perished only in The literary and political rivalries of the day produced numerous short-lived periodicals, from which the critical review emerged as an established form. Robert Dodsley , a London publisher, started the *Museum* , devoted mainly to books, and Ralph Griffiths, a Nonconformist bookseller, founded *The Monthly Review* , which had the novelist and poet Oliver Goldsmith as a contributor. To oppose the latter on behalf of the Tories and the Church of England , *The Critical Review* was started by an Edinburgh printer, Archibald Hamilton, with the novelist Tobias Smollett as its first editor. Book reviews tended to be long and fulsome, with copious quotations; a more astringent note came in only with the founding of the *Edinburgh Review* in see below. Continental Europe On the Continent development was similar but was hampered by censorship. German literary movements were connected with the production of new magazines to a greater extent than in Britain. America In America the first magazines were published in Before the end of the 18th century, some magazines had appeared, offering miscellaneous entertainment, uplift, or information, mostly on a very shaky, local, and brief basis. In the s, however, less expensive magazines, aimed at a wider public, began to appear. At first these magazines emphasized features that promoted improvement, enlightenment, and family entertainment, but, toward the end of the century, they evolved into popular versions that aimed at providing amusement. Besides popular magazines, many standard works appeared serially, often with illustrations. Germany had its *Pfennigmagazin* , edited by Johann Jakob Weber, and a family magazine modeled on that of Dickens. The first man in Britain to discover this was George Newnes, who liked snipping out any paragraph that appealed to him. In he turned his hobby to advantage by publishing

a penny magazine, Tit-Bits from all the Most Interesting Books, Periodicals and Contributors in the World, soon shortened to Tit-Bits in restyled Titbits. It was a great success and formed the beginning of a publishing empire that was to include Country Life founded , Wide World Magazine , and, above all, The Strand Magazine " , one of the first monthly magazines of light literature with plenty of illustrations. The Strand became enormously popular and is perhaps most famous for its Sherlock Holmes stories by Arthur Conan Doyle. Among the early contributors to Tit-Bits was Alfred Harmsworth later Lord Northcliffe , who had an appetite for odd bits of information similar to that of Newnes. In , after editing Youth and Bicycling News, Harmsworth launched a rival to Tit-Bits called Answers to Correspondents, or Answers, which he successfully promoted by contests. Within five years he produced a string of inexpensive magazines for the same popular market, including Comic Cuts and Home Chat. In the United States, magazine publishing boomed as part of the general expansion after the Civil War. It was also helped by favourable postal rates for periodicals All three saw that, by keeping down the price and gearing contents to the interests and problems of the average reader, high circulations were attainable. Technical development was also important; mass-production methods and the use of photoengraving processes for illustration enabled attractive magazines to be produced at ever lower unit costs. The first magazine published in Australia was the Australian Magazine, which began in and lasted for 13 monthly issues. The South Asian Register began as a quarterly in but only four issues appeared. The Hobart Town Magazine "34 survived a bit longer and contained stories, poems, and essays by Australian writers. The Sydney Literary News was the first to contain serial fiction and advertisements. In India the first magazines were published by the British. The earliest to appear was the Oriental Magazine; or, Calcutta Amusement "86 ; it was followed by a number of short-lived missionary publications. The first periodical founded and edited by an Indian was the Hindustan Review, which commenced in Missionaries founded the first periodical in China; printed in Malacca, the Chinese Monthly Magazine lasted from to It was followed by the East-West Monthly Magazine, printed in Canton from to and in Singapore from until its end in Illustrated magazines The first man in Britain to notice the effect of illustrations on sales and grasp their possibilities was a newsagent in Nottingham, Herbert Ingram, who moved to London in and began publishing The Illustrated London News , a weekly consisting of 16 pages of letterpress and 32 woodcuts. It was successful from the start, winning the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury and hence that of the clerical public. Though it suffered at first from the defect that its pictures were by well-known artists but were not taken from life, it later sent artists all over the world. Drawings made on the spot during the South African War , sometimes at considerable risk, were a great popular feature. Among its competitors was the monthly English Illustrated Magazine " During the Civil War, of which it gave a good pictorial record, it had as many as 12 correspondents at the front. The invention of photography and the development of the halftone block began to transform this type of magazine from the s, with the artist increasingly being displaced by the camera. In the 18th century, when women were expected to participate in social and political life, those magazines aimed primarily at women were relatively robust and stimulating in content; in the 19th, when domesticity became the ideal, they were inclined to be insipid and humourless. After about , magazines began to widen their horizons again. These three merged in , the first instance of what was to become a common occurrence, but ceased publication in All contained verse, fiction, and articles of high moral tone but low intellectual content. In , Beeton followed up his success with The Queen, a weekly newspaper of more topical character. Several new quality magazines were started, such as The Lady founded and The Gentlewoman " , one of the first to acknowledge the financial necessity of advertisements, but there were many more cheap weeklies, such as Home Notes " , Home Chat " , and Home Companion " ; these were of great help in teaching women about hygiene, nutrition, and child care. These merged in into the Delineator, which had a highly successful career until This soon reached a circulation of , and, under the editorship of Edward W. Bok , from , broke with sentimentality and piety to become a stimulating journal of real service to women. Literary and scientific magazines The critical review developed strongly in the 19th century, often as an adjunct to a book-publishing business. It became a forum for the questions of the day"political, literary, and artistic"to

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which many great figures contributed. There were also many magazines with a literary flavour, and these serialized some of the best fiction of the period. A few marked the beginning of specialization. Britain was particularly rich in reviews, beginning with the *Edinburgh Review*, founded by a trio of gifted young critics: Gifford had previously edited *The Anti-Jacobin*, with which such figures as the Tory statesman George Canning were associated. In opposition to these, and more political than any of them, was the *Westminster Review*, started by Jeremy Bentham and James Mill as an organ of the philosophical radicals. Two other early reviews were the *Athenaeum*, an independent literary weekly, and the *Spectator* founded, a nonpartisan but conservative-leaning political weekly that nonetheless supported parliamentary reform and the cause of the North in the American Civil War. Later reviews included the *Saturday Review*, which had George Bernard Shaw and Max Beerbohm as drama critics; the *Fortnightly Review*, which had the Liberal statesman John Morley as editor; the *Contemporary Review* founded; the *Nineteenth Century*; later the *Twentieth Century*, until it closed in; and *W. The*. The rivalry between these two publications led to a duel in which John Scott, the first editor of the *London Magazine*, was mortally wounded. Finally, two rather different periodicals must be mentioned: *Nature* founded, which began to make scientific ideas more widely known and to which Charles Darwin and Thomas Huxley contributed; and *Punch* founded, which provided a weekly humorous comment on British life illustrated by many distinguished draftsmen. Continental European reviews tended to be more literary than political, perhaps because of the persistence of censorship. Brockhaus, the book publisher, tried to emulate the *Edinburgh Review* with *Hermes* but had more success with *Literarisches Wochenblatt*. Non-literary specialized magazines included *Scientific American*, which was founded in by Rufus Porter, a talented inventor whose magazine encouraged other inventors; *Popular Science Monthly*, which was founded in, to spread scientific knowledge and which had the philosophers William James and John Dewey among its contributors; and the ever-popular *National Geographic Magazine*, founded in and published ever since by the National Geographic Society, which used some of the proceeds to sponsor scientific expeditions. Scholarly journals The publishing of scholarly journals, begun in the 17th century, expanded greatly in the 19th as fresh fields of inquiry opened up or old ones were further divided into specialties. In the sober pages of these journals, seldom read by the general public, some of the most far-reaching discoveries were first made known. In the course of time, these developed endless technical ramifications. The economics of all such journals are based on necessity. Though their circulation is small, anyone working in a particular field generally subscribes to them or at least has access to them in appropriate libraries. They can be described as reference books in installments. The 20th century The advertising revolution in popular magazines There was a certain resistance to advertising in magazines, in keeping with their literary affinities. When the advertisement tax in Britain was repealed in and more advertising began to appear, the *Athenaeum* thought fit to say: Yet today some sectors of the magazine industry are dominated by advertising, and few are wholly free from its influence. Magazine advertising economics In the United States Cyrus Curtis showed what could be achieved in attracting advertising revenue with the *Saturday Evening Post*. It was a classic demonstration of modern magazine economics: Conversely, when high rates are maintained on a falling circulation, it is the advertisers who lose, until they withdraw their support. Once circulation figures became all-important, advertisers naturally asserted their right to verify them. The first attempt, made in by the Association of American Advertisers, only lasted until, but fresh initiatives in created the Audit Bureau of Circulation. Though resented at first by publishers, it was eventually seen as a guarantee of their claims. Interest in circulation led publishers into market research. The first organization for this purpose was set up by the Curtis Publishing Company in; but such research did not become general until the s.

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The earliest sculpture was probably made to supply magical help to hunters. After the dawn of civilization, statues were used to represent gods. Ancient kings, possibly in the hope of making themselves immortal, had likenesses carved, and portrait sculpture was born. The Greeks made statues that depicted perfectly formed men and women. Early Christians decorated churches with demons and devils, reminders of the presence of evil for the many churchgoers who could neither read nor write. From its beginnings until the present, sculpture has been largely monumental. In the 15th century, monuments to biblical heroes were built on the streets of Italian cities, and in the 20th century a monument to a songwriter was built in the heart of New York City. Great fountains with sculpture in the center are as commonplace beside modern skyscrapers as they were in the courts of old palaces. The ancient Sumerians celebrated military victory with sculpture. The participants of World War II also used sculpture to honor their soldiers. Prehistoric Sculpture Sculpture may be the oldest of the arts. People carved before they painted or designed dwellings. The earliest drawings were probably carved on rock or incised scratched in earth. Therefore, these drawings were as much forerunners of relief sculpture as of painting. Only a few objects survive to show what sculpture was like thousands of years ago. There are, however, hundreds of recent examples of sculpture made by people living in primitive cultures. These examples may be similar to prehistoric sculpture. From recent primitive sculpture and from the few surviving prehistoric pieces, we can judge that prehistoric sculpture was never made to be beautiful. It was always made to be used in rituals. In their constant fight for survival, early people made sculpture to provide spiritual support. Figures of men, women, and animals and combinations of all these served to honor the strange and sometimes frightening forces of nature, which were worshiped as evil or good spirits. Oddly shaped figures must have represented prayers for strong sons, good crops, and abundant game and fish. Sculpture in the form of masks was worn by priests or medicine men in dances designed to drive away evil spirits or beg favors from good ones. The people of these civilizations, like their prehistoric ancestors, also expressed deeply felt beliefs in sculpture. Egypt Egyptian sculpture and all Egyptian art was based on the belief in a life after death. The body of the Egyptian ruler, or pharaoh, was carefully preserved, and goods were buried with him to provide for his needs forever. The pyramids, great monumental tombs of Giza, were built for the most powerful early rulers. The pharaoh and his wife were buried in chambers cut deep inside the huge blocks of stone. Life-size and even larger statues, carved in slate, alabaster, and limestone, were as regular and simple in shape as the tombs themselves. Placed in the temples and inside the burial chambers, these statues were images of the rulers, the nobles, and the gods worshiped by the Egyptians. The Egyptians believed that the spirit of the dead person could always return to these images. Hundreds of smaller statuettes in clay or wood showed people engaged in all the normal actions of life: These statuettes were astonishingly lifelike. Scenes carved in relief and painted in the tomb chambers or on temple walls described Egyptian life in all its variety. Egyptian sculptors always presented ideas clearly. The pharaoh or noble is made larger than less important people. In relief sculpture every part of a figure is clearly shown. An eye looking straight forward is placed against the profile of a face, the upper part of the body faces front, and the legs are again in profile. The Egyptians often combined features from various creatures to symbolize ideas. For example, the human head of the pharaoh Khafre is added to the crouching figure of a lion to form the Great Sphinx. This composition suggests the combination of human intelligence and animal strength. Egyptian sculptors made standing and seated figures in the round and in relief. Changes in style reveal changed circumstances. The portraits of rulers of the Middle Kingdom ? The faces are drawn, sad, and weary. Colossal figures like those of Ramses II at the entrance to his tomb at Abu-Simbel are broad, powerful, and commanding. A smaller portrait of Ramses II shows the smooth finish, precise craftsmanship, and elegance of late New Kingdom art. Its cities were often

destroyed by floods and invading armies. The earliest examples of sculpture in this region were formed of light materials: A group of stone figures from Tell Asmar depicts gods, priests, and worshipers in a way very different from Egyptian sculpture. These figures are cone-shaped, with flaring skirts, small heads, huge, beaklike noses, and large, staring eyes. Stone sculpture from such heavily fortified city palaces as Nineveh, Nimrud, and Khorsabad reveal the aggressive, warlike character of later 10th-century B. Slabs of stone carved in relief with scenes of hunts, battles, victory banquets, and ceremonial rituals were placed along the lower walls inside the palaces. A greater lightness and brilliance can be seen in a still later center of this region, Babylon. The Babylonians used brightly colored tiles in their reliefs. Persian conquerors who occupied Babylon in the 6th century B. This skill persisted as they continued creating superb designs in bronze and gold. Sometimes the designs are purely abstract ornamental patterns; sometimes they are animal forms freely shaped into graceful figures. Relief sculpture from the great palace of Darius at Persepolis begun about B. The figures have heads with tightly curled hair and beards. Flat areas bounded by sharply cut lines contrast with richly patterned ones. The figures in this sculpture are softly curved and rounded; draperies are fine and light. The easy, natural movements of these figures marching in stately procession along the walls of the palace at Persepolis may well reflect qualities of the most original sculptors of the era 6th century B. Aegean Civilization Just a few examples of sculpture remain from the colorful Minoan civilization on the island of Crete. Ivory and terra-cotta; small statuettes of snake goddesses, priestesses, and acrobats; and cups with such scenes in relief as a bull being caught in a net or harvesters returning from the fields give lively suggestions of Minoans in action. Just a few examples of sculpture remain from the colorful Minoan civilization on the island of Crete. Power passed from Crete to the mainland, but little sculpture from such sites as Tiryns or Mycenae has been found. The Lion Gate at Mycenae about B. The beaten-gold mask of Agamemnon is memorable for its suggestion of the great heroes of Homeric legends. The mask was found buried with golden cups, daggers, breastplates, and other objects in the tombs and shaft graves of Mycenae. Greek Sculpture Around B. Sculpture became one of the most important forms of expression for the Greeks. The Greek belief that "man is the measure of all things" is nowhere more clearly shown than in Greek sculpture. The human figure was the principal subject of all Greek art. Beginning in the late 7th century B. The Greeks developed a standing figure of a nude male, called the Kouros or Apollo. The Kouros served to depict gods and heroes. The Kore, or standing figure of a draped female, was more graceful and was used to portray maidens and goddesses. The winged female figure, or Nike, became the personification of victory. The fact that Greek sculptors concentrated their energies on a limited number of problems may have helped bring about the rapid changes that occurred in Greek sculpture between the 7th century and the late 4th century B. The change from abstraction to naturalism, from simple figures to realistic ones, took place during this period. Later figures have normal proportions and stand or sit easily in perfectly balanced poses. Historians have adopted a special set of terms to suggest the main changes in the development of Greek sculpture and of Greek art in general. The early, or Archaic, phase lasted about years, from to B. A short interval called Early Classical or Severe, from to B. Late Classical indicates Greek art produced between and B. The most important function of Greek sculpture was to honor gods and goddesses. Statues were placed in temples or were carved as part of a temple. Greek temples were shrines created to preserve the images of the gods. The people worshiped outdoors. Greek sculpture changed with Greek civilization. Figures by Skopas from the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus are harsher and more dramatic than the quiet, controlled figures by Phidias. Hellenistic sculptors emphasized the human figure. They reflected the great changes in their world when they treated in new ways subjects traditionally favored by earlier Greek sculptors. A new interest developed in the phases of life, from childhood to extreme old age. Sculptors described their figures in as natural and exact a way as possible. An ill old woman hobbles painfully back from the market; a little boy almost squeezes a poor goose to death. The Greeks were defeated by the Romans, but the Hellenistic style lasted for centuries. Greek sculpture survived because the Romans were greatly impressed by Greek art.

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History of publishing - Magazine publishing: Though there may have been published material similar to a magazine in antiquity, especially perhaps in China, the magazine as it is now known began only after the invention of printing in the West.

Kellon Hightower Tarrant County Map. Courtesy of the Texas Almanac. Tarrant County is in north central Texas. Tarrant County consists of square miles of gently sloping to level terrain with elevation ranging from feet in the southeast to feet in the northwest. The Trinity River is the major watercourse and flows from the northwest to the southeast across the county, with the Clear Fork and the West Fork draining the western half and other smaller tributaries draining the eastern half. Four natural regions are found from east to west: Hardwoods such as American elm, pecan, and box elder are found throughout most of the county along rivers and creeks. Exposed rock formations in the area are almost exclusively of the Cretaceous period. Mineral resources are sand, gravel, stone, and natural gas. Rainfall averages a little more than thirty-two inches per year, and the growing season extends for days. Little is known of the Indians who inhabited the area of present-day Tarrant County before the coming of European explorers in the sixteenth century. Groups thought to have been in the area were the Tonkawas and the Hasinai Caddos. By the late s the Comanches, Kiowas, and Wichitas had also moved into the region. When white settlers came they clashed with the native population. The battle of Village Creek occurred in A seventy-man force, led by Gen. Tarrant , seized and destroyed three Indian villages. Although this expedition and others like it cleared permanent Indian settlements from the area, trouble with the Comanches and Kiowas continued into the s. The post, named Fort Bird after Capt. Jonathan Birdqv, was abandoned in less than a year because of a threatened Comanche attack. The spot was reoccupied later and in was the site of a treaty negotiation dividing the area between the Anglo settlers and the Indians. After the treaty was signed immigrants from Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky settled in the region. They found abundant water and good farmland. The Texas Congress encouraged settlement by offering large grants to companies such as the Peters Land Company, which eventually obtained the land that would become Tarrant County. In a group from Missouri settled to the south of the present northern Tarrant County line, and another group founded Birdville on the banks of Big Fossil Creek. Settlement began in the vicinity of present day Azle in These settlements pushed the frontier westward, and the need for a military post was recognized. He named the post Camp Worth in honor of Gen. The Texas legislature recognized the importance of the area. On December 20, , the county was founded and named after Tarrant, who had been instrumental in driving out the Indians. It was formally organized in August , when the first elections were held. During the decade of the s the population of Tarrant County rose dramatically. The census showed whites and sixty-five slaves. By the number of whites had grown to 5,, and the number of slaves had increased to Even though Fort Worth was abandoned as a military outpost in , the settlers who had made their homes near the fort remained. In the western part of the county White Settlement was formed by people from Tennessee. In the southeast settlers of predominantly Scotch-Irish background founded Gipson. The fastest growing area was in the northeast, near Grapevine Prairie. When Tarrant County was organized, Birdville was designated the county seat. That decision was soon questioned by influential citizens of Fort Worth such as Middleton Tate Johnson, who lobbied vigorously to have Fort Worth made the county seat. These efforts resulted in a special election in in which Fort Worth won by a narrow margin. The election and the tactics employed by both towns caused much ill will. Several acts of violence followed the election, and the results were declared invalid. When another election was scheduled for April , Fort Worth aided its cause by promising to build a permanent courthouse. The election results showed Fort Worth the clear winner, and the issue was finally settled. That decade was the only one in which the county population declined, from 6, to 5, The number of slaves in the county was relatively small, and opinions concerning secession were varied. The vote on secession favored disunion, but only by a margin of twenty-seven out of a total of ballots.

Tensions in the divided community led to the lynching of two suspected abolitionists, William H. Crawford and Anthony Bewley, in Fort Worth. With the advent of war came economic decline and shortages. The price of flour rose to fifteen dollars for pounds, and calico was four dollars per yard. Other scarce items were coffee, sugar, and salt. Construction on the proposed courthouse came to a halt. During Reconstruction the county government elected in 1865 was removed in 1867, and men whom the federal government considered loyal to the United States were appointed. A federal military force occupied Fort Worth under this government, which functioned until 1869, when new elections were held. In the 1870s Tarrant County experienced periods of prosperity and economic depression. During that decade two major factors played a part: Cattle were being driven through the county on the way north, and this provided opportunities for area merchants. The trail drivers needed supplies and entertainment, and Tarrant County was willing and able to provide both. Because it was the terminus of the drives the county also needed a railroad connection to ship its beef directly to available markets. The Texas and Pacific Railway designated Fort Worth as its eastern terminus for the route to San Diego, California, in the early 1870s, with the proposed track to Fort Worth to be finished by 1875. The news of the coming railroad caused a boom in the city and the county. Although delayed several years by the Panic of 1873, the railroad arrived in 1876. For many towns in the county, the coming of the railroad meant growth. Places such as Hayterville later renamed Arlington, Athol later renamed Keller, and Mansfield prospered. Other communities such as Azle and Colleyville continued to grow without the railroad. By 1880 Euless had a new cotton gin, and nearby Bedford had become the second largest community in the county. The years between 1870 and 1890 found Tarrant County in transition. The era of the long cattle drives ended, and with development of innovations such as the windmill more farmers moved into the area. Between 1870 and 1890 almost 1,000 new farms were reported in the county. The number of farms remained around 3,000 until the 1890s; the principal crops were cotton, corn, and wheat. The population of the county rose from 41,000 in 1870 to 60,000 in 1890. The spirit of reform evident in the county after 1870 was exemplified by such projects as the impoundment of Lake Worth in 1870 to provide better fire-fighting capabilities in Fort Worth. Medical facilities and services became more readily available; several hospitals were built in the county during that period. By packing houses in Niles City owned by Swift and Armour were doing a strong business. In the daily slaughter count was 5,000 hogs and 3,000 cattle. Also, by 1890 oil refineries had been built in the county to handle oil being pumped in other parts of the state. Several oil corporation headquarters were located in the county as well. The camp was responsible for training 100,000 men during the war. The Army Air Corps operated three airfields in the county: After the war aviation remained important to the county, and in 1917 Meacham Field officially began operation. In the 1920s there were more than 100 commercial establishments in Tarrant County. Large quantities of bread and bakery products were produced. Printing and publishing also flourished. During the decade the population of the county grew by 45%. The Great Depression affected Tarrant County as it did all areas of the nation, but it was not until late 1930 that the full impact was felt. Until that time a spurt of construction kept employment relatively high; the rate of unemployment was 2%. Activity slumped, however, and by November county road funds were exhausted, and "Hoovervilles" had appeared in Benbrook. When the New Deal began, Tarrant County was eager to participate. Even so, in 1932 there were 15,000 people, more than 16 percent of the workforce, either doing public emergency work or seeking employment. Many served in the armed forces or worked in factories devoted to war related industries. Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation moved to Fort Worth and employed 35,000 workers by the end of the war. County population figures show an increase from 60,000 in 1890 to 1,000,000 in 1930. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s brought phenomenal growth to Tarrant County. By the population of the county had soared to 1,000,000, an increase of 67 percent, and in the 1930 census recorded 1,600,000, county inhabitants, an increase of 75 percent. There were several reasons for the rapid growth. One, already mentioned, was the aviation industry. From Consolidated Vultee came Convair by a merger in

Chapter 9 : Mexico Timeline - HISTORY

The history of journalism, or the development of the gathering and transmitting of news spans the growth of technology and trade, marked by the advent of specialized techniques for gathering and disseminating information on a regular basis that has caused, as one history of journalism surmises, the steady increase of "the scope of news."

The early part of the story is told in the Hebrew Bible Old Testament. It describes how God chose the Jews to be an example to the world, and how God and his chosen people worked out their relationship. It was a stormy relationship much of the time, and one of the fascinating things about Jewish history is to watch God changing and developing alongside his people. The birth of the Jewish people and the start of Judaism is told in the first 5 books of the Bible. God chose Abraham to be the father of a people who would be special to God, and who would be an example of good behaviour and holiness to the rest of the world. God guided the Jewish people through many troubles, and at the time of Moses he gave them a set of rules by which they should live, including the Ten Commandments. From then on Jewish worship was focussed on the Temple, as it contained the Ark of the Covenant, and was the only place where certain rites could be carried out. The kingdom declines Around BCE, the kingdom fell apart, and the Jewish people split into groups. This was the time of the prophets. Around BCE the temple was destroyed, and the Jewish leadership was killed. Many Jews were sent into exile in Babylon. Although the Jews were soon allowed to return home, many stayed in exile, beginning the Jewish tradition of the Diaspora - living away from Israel. Rebuilding a Jewish kingdom The Jews grew in strength throughout the next years BCE, despite their lands being ruled by foreign powers. At the same time they became more able to practice their faith freely, led by scribes and teachers who explained and interpreted the Bible. In BCE the King of Syria desecrated the temple and implemented a series of laws aiming to wipe out Judaism in favour of Zeus worship. There was a revolt BCE and the temple was restored. The revolt is celebrated in the Jewish festival of Hannukah. But internal divisions weakened the Jewish kingdom and allowed the Romans to establish control in 63 BCE. In the years that followed, the Jewish people were taxed and oppressed by a series of "puppet" rulers who neglected the practice of Judaism. The priests or Sadducees were allied to the rulers and lost favour with the people, who turned increasingly to the Pharisees or Scribes. These were also known as Rabbis, meaning teachers. His followers came to believe he was the promised Messiah and later split away from Judaism to found Christianity, a faith whose roots are firmly in Judaism. Rabbinic Judaism The Rabbis encouraged the Jewish people to observe ethical laws in all aspects of life, and observe a cycle of prayer and festivals in the home and at synagogues. This involved a major rethink of Jewish life. Although the Temple still stood, its unique place as the focus of Jewish prayer and practice was diminished. Many synagogues had been founded in Palestine and right around the Jewish Diaspora. The most well known of the early teachers were Hillel, and his contemporary Shammai. The destruction of the Temple This was a period of great change - political, religious, cultural and social turmoil abounded in Palestine. The Jewish academies flourished but many Jews could not bear being ruled over by the Romans. During the first years CE the Jews twice rebelled against their Roman leaders, both rebellions were brutally put down, and were followed by stern restrictions on Jewish freedom. The first revolt, in 70 CE, led to the destruction of the Temple. This brought to an end the temple worship and is still perceived by traditional Jews as the biggest trauma in Jewish history. A second revolt, in CE, resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands of Jews, the enslaving of thousands of others, and the banning of Jews from Jerusalem - CE: Following the twin religious and political traumas, the academies moved to new centres both in Palestine and in the Diaspora. A sense of urgency had taken hold and it was considered vital to write down the teachings of the Rabbis so that Judaism could continue. Around CE, scholars compiled the Mishna, the collection of teachings, sayings and interpretations of the early Rabbis. The academies continued their work and several generations of Rabbis followed. Their teachings were compiled in the Talmud which expands on the interpretations of the Mishna and established an all-encompassing guide to life. The Talmud exists in two forms. The first was finalised

around the 3rd century CE in Palestine, and the second and superior version was completed during the 5th century CE in Babylon. During this period Jews were allowed to become Roman citizens, but later were forbidden to own Christian slaves or to marry Christians. In CE the Romans banned synagogue building, and barred Jews from official jobs. Despite an attempt to forcibly convert all Jews to Islam in CE, this golden age continued. At around this time the first Jews are recorded in Britain. The armies of the first Crusade attacked Jewish communities on their way to Palestine, especially in Germany. When the Crusaders captured Jerusalem they slaughtered and enslaved thousands of Jews as well as Muslims. Following the example of the Romans earlier, they banned Jews from the city. In Britain, the Jewish population increased, benefiting from the protection of Henry I. The bad times return The s were a seriously bad period. Jews were driven from southern Spain by a Berber invasion. Serious anti-Jewish incidents began to occur in Europe: Expulsions In England the Jews faced increasing restrictions during the Thirteenth Century, and in they were all expelled from England. Shortly afterwards the Jews were expelled from France. In the Jews in Spain suffered under the Spanish Inquisition, and in Jews were expelled from Spain altogether. The same thing happened in Portugal in

The Jewish form of mysticism, known as Kabbalah reached new heights with the publication in Spain of the Book of Splendour, which influenced Jewish Spirituality for centuries. History from to s Jews return to Britain This was a period of Jewish expansion. Jews were allowed to return to England and their rights of citizenship steadily increased. Jews were first recorded in America in Hassidism Poland and Central Europe saw the creation of a new Jewish movement of immense importance - Hassidism. The movement included large amounts of Kabbalic mysticism as well, and the way it made holiness in every day life both intelligible and enjoyable, helped it achieve great popularity among ordinary Jews. However it also led to divisions within Judaism, as many in the religious establishment were strongly against it. In Lithuania in Hassidism was excommunicated, and Hassidic Jews were banned from marrying or doing business with other Jews. Persecution in Central Europe Towards the end of the s Jews began to suffer persecution in central Europe, and in Russia they began to be restricted to living in a particular area of the country, called The Pale. This was Reform Judaism, which began in Germany and held that Jewish law and ritual should move with the times, and not be fixed. It introduced many changes to worship, and customs, and grew rapidly into a strong movement. It continues to flourish in Europe and the USA. Good news and bad news As the 19th century continued many countries gradually withdrew restrictions on Jewsâ€”the UK allowed its Jewish citizens the same rights as others by s. But at the same time Jews came under increasing pressure in central Europe and Russia. There were brutal pogroms against Jews in which they were ejected from their homes and villages, and cruelly treated. Some of this persecution is told in the musical show Fiddler on the Roof. In Israel, Jewish culture was having a significant rebirth as the Hebrew language was recreated from a language of history and religion into a language of everyday life. The Jewish population of Britain increased by , in 30 years. However in the UK passed a law that slowed immigration to a mere trickle. The birth of Zionism The Zionist movement, whose aim was to create a Jewish state, was rooted in centuries of Jewish prayer and yearning to return to the land of Israel. Political Zionism began in the midth Century and towards the end of the century it gained strength as many Jews began to feel that the only way they could live in safety would be to have a country of their own. In the Balfour Declaration of , the British Government agreed that a national home for Jewish people should be established in Palestine. Following the First World War, the British governed the region in preparation for a permanent political arrangement. Over the next few years Jewish immigration increased and important institutions were founded such as the Israeli Chief Rabbinate, and the Hebrew University. The Holocaust Jewish history of the s and s is dominated by the Holocaust, the implementation on an industrial scale of a plan to wipe the whole Jewish people from the face of Europe. The plan was carried out by the Nazi government of Germany and their allies. During the Holocaust 6 million Jewish people were murdered, 1 million of them children. The events of the Holocaust have shaped Jewish thinking, and the thinking of other people about Jewish issues ever since. War crimes trials of those involved in the Holocaust continue to this day. The tragedy affected much of the religious thinking of Jews, as they try to make sense of

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a God who could allow such a thing to happen to his chosen people. The State of Israel The second defining Jewish event of the century was the achievement of the Zionist movement in the creation of the State of Israel in 1948. There had been strong and paramilitary opposition to British colonial rule for many years, and in the United Nations agreed a plan to partition the land between Jews and Arabs. In May 1948 the British Government withdrew their forces. Immediately, the surrounding Arab States invaded and the new Jewish State was forced to fight the first of several major wars. Notable among these were the 6-day war in 1967 and the Yom Kippur war in 1973. The first steps towards a permanent peace came when Israel signed a peace treaty with Egypt in 1979, and with Jordan in 1994. For most of its history Israel has had an uneasy relationship with the Arab states that surround it, and has been greatly sustained by the help and support of the USA, where the Jewish community is large and influential. The 21st century began with great political uncertainty over Israel and its relationship with the Palestinian people, and this continues.