	1826: Nicephore Niepce takes the first permanent photograph, using an 8 hour exposure		1822: Charles Babbage designed the first mechanical computer, the Difference Engine	1820
	1835: William Fox Talbot creates his own photo process 1839: Louis Daguerre patents the Daguerreotype, an image exposed onto a mirror-polished silver plate 1839: Talbot invents the positive / negative photo process widely used in modern photography	1837: Chromolithography patented by Godefroy Engelmann	1832: Babbage & Joseph Clement produce a prototype segment of the Difference Engine 1834: Babbage begins to design his decimal Analytical Engine	1830
		1843: The rotary printing press is introduced		1840
	1854: Andre-Adolphe-Eugene Disderi is credited with creating the Carte de Visite	1851: The Great Exhibition is held at Crystal Palace, showcasing Victorian design		1850
	1861: The first colour photograph is shown by James Clerk Maxwell	1860s: The Arts and Craft Movement gathers momentum, reacting against machine production		1960
	1871: The gelatin emulsion used on photographic film is invented by Richard Maddox		1871: Babbage produced a prototype section of the Analytical Engine's mill and printer	1970
1886: Louis Aime Augustin Le Prince is granted an american dual-patent on a 16 lens camera and projector device 1888: The Roundhay Garden Scene, shot in Leeds by Le Prince, recorded at 20fps is credited as the first film	1878: Eadweard Maybridge produces a high-speed photography demonstration of a moving horse  1887: Celluloid film base introduced	1882: George Meisenbach patents the halftone printing process in England 1886: Hot metal typesetting is introduced		1990
1888: Thomas Edison describes the concept of the Kinetoscope  1893: Edison builds America's first movie studio, the Black Maria, in New Jersey  1894: Auguste and Louis Lumiere patent the Cinematographe, a movie camera and projector combination	1888: Kodak No1 box camera is produced, the first easy to use camera	1890s: Art Nouveau design aestheticsis popular in posters and printed materials	1889: Dorr Felt invented the first printing desk calculator	1890
1899: The first long footage (over 100 metres) films with montage are made	1901: Kodak introduce the 120 film  1907: The Autochrome Lumiere is the first colour photography process marketed	1900s: Peter Behrens key in developing the 'New Objectivity' movement, emphasising technology and function in design 1903: The offset printing press is invented by Ira Washington Rubel 1907: Screen printing patented in England by Samuel Simon 1907: Behrens creates the first 'visual id system' for AEG, later known as corporate id	1906: The vacuum tube invented by Lee De Frost	1900
1910: The first film shot in Hollywood is In Old California by D. W. Griffith  1917: Technicolor, the second major colour film process, is introduced		1914: World War 1 begins, high quality colour printing allows posters to be used as an effective propaganda tool 1914: The Allies use realistic narrative images on posters, where Axis Powers leaned towards the Plakastil style 1914: Dada movement begins in Zurich. During the war, 'photomontage' is first used and developed 1917: De Stijl movement founded in The Netherlands		1910
1926: John Logie Baird demonstrates televised moving images 1927: Baird transmits a tv signal over 438 miles between London and Glasgow 1928: The first 'talkie' cartoon, Dinner Time, is produced. Baird broadcasts the first transatlantic tv signal between London and New York.	1923: Dr Harold Edgerton invents the xenon flash lamp	1919: Bauhaus movement originates in Germany, focusing on 'machine aesthetics'  1920s: Russian Constructivism gains momentum, directing art for social purposes  1920s: Art Deco design movement begins		1920
1929: On With The Show, the first all-colour, all-sound movie is released by Warner Bros  1930: Baird's televisor marketed, the first mass produced tv set  1932: The BBC launched its first regular broadcast service using Baird's 30 line electromagnetic system  1934: Telefunken produces the first crt tv sets  1936: BBC begins broadcasting a higher 240 line resolution from Alexandra Palace, the first regular high definition service	1934: The 135 film cartridge was introduced, making 35mm format easy to use 1936: IHAGEE introduce the Kine Exakta 1, the first 35mm SLR 1936: Development of Kodachrome multi-layered reversal colour film	1929: The Museum of Modern Art opens in New York  1933: Nazi reigime closes the Bauhaus School in Germany		1930
	1939: Agfacolor negative-positive colour material developed, the first modern print film  1942: Kodacolor marketed, Kodak's first print film	1945: After World War 2, the dominant global style emerges as International Style, beginning in Switzerland	1938: Konrad Zuse completed the Z1, the first mechanical binary programmable computer  1942: Zuse develops the S1, the World's first process computer  1946: ENIAC is unveiled. A computer weighing 30 tonnes, using 18,000 valves, 50,000 calculations per sec  1947: Invention of the transistor at Bell Labs, USA	1940
	1948: Edwin H Land introduced the first Polaroid instant camera  1957: The first digital image produced on a computer by Russel Kirsch	1955: Saul Bass designs the groundbreaking title sequence and marketing visuals for The Man With The Golden Arm 1957: Helvetica typeface developed by Max Miedinger	1947: Invention of the transistor at Bell Labs, USA 1949: Birth of modern computing - the first stored program ran on an EDSAC computer  1953: University of Manchester team completed the first transistorised computer 1957: The first dot matrix printer is marketed by IBM. Styalator released, the first graphics tablet 1957: The first digital image produced on a computer by Russel Kirsch	1950
1962: The first satellite tv signal relayed from Europe to the Telstar satellite over North America  1968: 2001 - A Space Odyssey premieres, using pioneering visual effects	1959: Agfa introduce the first fully automated camera, the Optima	1960s: Phototypesetting introduced 1960s: Postmodernism culture reacts against the International Style 1965: Dr Ing Rudolf Hell introduces the digiset typesetting system, which renders type on a crt monitor	1958: The first integrated circuit developed by Jack Kilby at Texas Instruments  1962: Spacewar, the first computer game is written by Steve Russell 1963: The mouse was conceived by Douglass Engelbart 1965: Moore's Law published by Gordon Moore, suggesting processor power would double every year 1967: The floppy disk was invented by David Noble at IBM	1960
	1973: Fairchild Semiconductor release the first large image forming CCD chip, containing 100 rows and 100 columns 1975: Bryce Bayer of Kodak develops the Bayer Filter mosaic pattern for CCD colour image sensors		1971: The first microprocessor, the 4004, was developed by Marcian E. Hoff for Intel 1972: Pong is released, the first popular arcade video game 1976: Apple Computer founded to market the Apple 1. The first laser printer is introduced by IBM, the IBM 3800	1970
	1986: Kodak scientists develop the first megapixel image sensor	1980s: Computer graphics and graphic design become widely integrated following the introduction of GUIs and the mouse  1985: Truetype fonts introduced for computer platforms by Microsoft and Apple	1979: The compact disc was invented  1981: IBM PC was released, the company's first personal computer  1983: Apple introduce Lisa, the first computer with a Graphical User Interface  1985: Microsoft Windows launced. This was Microsoft's version of Apple's GUI  1987: Adobe Illustrator first marketed for Apple Mac computers	1980
1989: Sky TV launched, the first satellite tv service in the UK  1991: Terminator 2 - Judgement Day is released, utilising groundbreaking computer generated imagery and effects  1995: Toy Story released by Pixar, the first fully 3D computer animated movie	1991: Kodak develop the first digital camera system, the DCS100, released on the Nikon F3 camera body	1990s: The internet and web sites provide a new domain for graphic design to expand into 1993: Digital press methods introduced 1995: Future Splash Animator is developed, which evolves into Macromedia Flash	1989: The World Wide Web invented by Tim Berners-Lee 1990: Photoshop 1.0 released by Adobe on the Apple Mac platform 1992: Photoshop 2.5 released, the first version also available on IBM compatible pcs 1992: JPEG image compression standard issued for bitmap images 1995: DVD specification finalised for movie players and DVD ROM standards	1990
1998: Digital terrestrial and satellite tv launched in the UK	2005: Agfaphoto file for bankruptcy, production of Agfa brand consumer film ends. 2006: Polaroid announces the discontinuation of all instant film products, citing the rise of digital imaging technology 2006: Dalsa develops a 111 megapixel sensor, the highest resolution image sensor yet	2000s: Growing trend of the user interface integrating with the input device, as in touchscreens	2007: Apple launch the iPod Touch, featuring a multi-touch GUI	2000

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PHOTOGRAPHY

GRAPHIC DESIGN

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY







