**A History of Animation**

**Animation 9 - 12**

1. The word “animation” comes from “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” a Latin word meaning “soul” or “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.” The verb “to animate” means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
2. Humans have been trying to create imitations of life since our earliest days. Cave paintings showing animals date back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_years.
3. Even in those pictures artists struggle to take the next step and depict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Images of ancient Egyptian wrestlers from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ show the different parts of a pose.
5. In 1600 BC the pharaoh Ramses ordered the building of a temple to the goddess Isis that featured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, each with a slightly different image on it. Riders who rode past would see a moving image.
6. Some Greek pottery would feature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in different states of motion.
7. Toys like tops could also be painted to present an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simulating motion through still art.
8. The two concepts that were used without being entirely understood, were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Persistence of Vision means *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
10. Apparent Motion is *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Why might our eyes work this way?

1. The first combination of technology and art to make use of this illusion was an invention by Athonasius Kircher in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **The Age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
3. A scientist studied the phenomenon and published a paper on it in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His name was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the title of his article was *Explanation of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the appearance of the spokes of a wheel when seen through vertical apertures*.
4. The next few decades saw the invention of various different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that used these principles.
5. The Thaumatrope (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), accredited to three different people, Dr Fitton of London, Peter Roget and/or London physicist John Ayrton Paris in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Phenakisticsope (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), by Joseph Plateau in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Zoetrope (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) by William George Horner in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Praxinoscope by Charles Emile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. **The Age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
10. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ H.W. Godwin invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ George Eastman began manufacturing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using a nitro cellulose base (highly flammable)
12. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Reynaud combined his praxinoscope with a film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and opened the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, showing animation on long strips of celluloid
13. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Thomas Edison invented the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Louise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invents the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which remains largely unchanged until digital projectors.