

## **STUDENT PHOTOGRAPHER LECTURES**

**DUE TUESDAY, 12/11/12**

### **SCORING**

You will be given a numerical score and letter grade for your lecture, as presented in class and submitted in Powerpoint (.ppt, pptx, or PDF form) to me on the day of your presentation. Scores will be based on:

- 1.) Thoroughness and accuracy of information
- 2.) Demonstration of research time / familiarity with subject and imagery
- 3.) Organization and flow of presentation
- 4.) Layout / visual quality: Image resolution, slide design, incorporation of text

**YOUR PHOTOGRAPHER LECTURE/PRESENTATION WILL COMPRISE 20% OF YOUR FINAL GRADE FOR THE COURSE.**

---

### **IMAGE RESEARCH**

Using the web for image-gathering is allowed. However, with this convenience comes the responsibility of **ACCURATE ATTRIBUTION** and **SUFFICIENT QUALITY**. Your slideshow should contain a **MINIMUM of 15 IMAGES** (and might include as many as 100). All images gathered from the web and used in your presentation must be:

- 1.) **High-resolution.** Refine your browser search for "large" images only. Images that are smaller than 300px in dimension on either side are considered too low-res.
- 2.) **Checked thoroughly for attribution.** You must provide a title and date for each image, and you must be certain that the images you use belong to your photographer of choice. In general, using actual books to search the images and find their titles/dates is your best bet. This will aid your research, allow for more streamlined web searching, and still save you the time required to scan the work or photograph it on a copy stand.
- 3.) **Titled and dated.**

## **FORMAT:**

In general terms, use the lectures from this course as a guideline for your own presentation. Review PDFs of AR3260 lectures provided online for ideas. Your own lecture presentation must include:

- 1.) **Some basic biographical background.** In most cases, this should comprise a very small percentage of the overall lecture. Still, give a sense of who your photographer is. (Where was (s)he born? When and where did (s)he make most of his/her significant work? When/where did (s)he study the craft, if at all? Was (s)he part of any major art or photography movements?)
- 2.) **Discussion of influences** (images of other artists/photographers may be included when relevant.)
- 3.) **Information about MAJOR BODIES OF WORK.** You may focus your attention on one main body of work if relevant. However, you must provide information about significant projects, exhibitions, book publications, periods of creative output, etc., including titles and dates.

Please use the above items as a checklist to review your own lecture prior to your in-class presentation. Do a run-through of your presentation prior to your in-class lecture. While you will not be graded on timing, your presentation should be **approximately 10-20 minutes long.**

---

## **RESEARCH SOURCES**

You must have AT LEAST one printed source cited in your lecture (use either a title page or a citation page at the end), not including your main text. This will almost always be a monograph, though any printed source is acceptable, as long as it provides high-quality image reproductions and some text about or by the photographer you have chosen. GO TO THE LIBRARY OR THE BOOKSTORE. Those are the buildings that contain the books.

While web-based IMAGERY is permitted, be careful about textual information provided on the web, which can be flimsy at best and downright wrong at worst. Get your text from reputable sites. Museum websites (The Getty Museum at <http://www.getty.edu> is an excellent source) often provide detailed information about artists and their work, including individual images. Wikipedia can sometimes be helpful for an overview but is rarely sufficient in terms of thorough and accurate information. It tends to be best for biographical tidbits and not nearly as helpful in terms of information about specific imagery and bodies of work. Use critical thinking skills. Make note of valid, helpful sources when you find them. Use the web to find book titles, and then find them in “real time” in the library or bookstore.