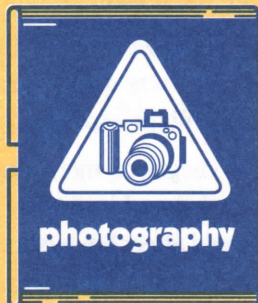


Cub Scout Academics: Photography



REQUIREMENTS

Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, and Webelos Scouts may complete requirements in a family, den, pack, school, or community environment. Tiger Cubs must work with their parents or adult partners. Parents and partners do not earn loops or pins.

Belt Loop

Complete these three requirements:

1. Point out the major features of a camera to your den or family and explain the function of each part. Parts could include film, lens, shutter, power on and off, zoom, battery, flash, display panel, case, settings, etc.
2. Discuss with your den leader or adult partner, the benefits and contributions photography makes to modern life. Report what you learned to your den or family.
3. Using a camera, take at least 10 pictures of your family, pet, or scenery; show these to your den.

Academics Pin

Earn the Photography belt loop and complete five of the following requirements:

1. Using pictures, explain what photography is and how it relates to light and picture-taking.
2. Look at a book of published photos about a subject that interests you. Find out what makes these photos remarkable and why people want

to look at these pictures. Learn whether the photographer used light or angles to make the photos interesting. Discuss what you learned with an adult.

3. Explain to an adult what "red eye" is and why it can happen in a picture. Show examples.
4. Make a short video of a friend, family member, or pet, and show it to your den or family.
5. With an adult's help, use a photo-editing software feature to crop, lighten or darken, and change a photo.
6. Make a creative project using at least one photo.
7. Take three pictures of the same scene using different lens settings. Show these pictures to your den or family.
8. Visit an art exhibit that features photography. Write a list of some of the things you saw and felt during your visit.
9. Demonstrate how to use a light meter and manually set the aperture (lens opening) on a camera.
10. Print and develop a picture from a film negative.

Resources

Local camera and electronic stores can be helpful resources. Many books on photography also are available.

Books About Photography

The Basic Book of Photography, 5th ed., by Tom Grimm and Michele Grimm. Plume, 2003.

Digital Photo Madness! 50 Weird & Wacky Things to Do With Your Digital Camera, by Thom Gaines. Lark Books, 2006.

The Kids' Guide to Digital Photography: How to Shoot, Save, Play With & Print Your Digital Photos, by Jenni Bidner. Lark Books, 2004.

Picture This: Fun Photography and Crafts, by Debra Friedman. Kids Can Press, 2003.

Web Sites

Big Learning

Web site: <http://www.biglearning.com/treasure-photography-for-kids.htm>

Photographytips.com

Web site: <http://www.photographytips.com>

11. Read about a famous photographer and tell his or her story to your den. Explain why he or she is famous or admired.

The word "photography" comes from two ancient Greek words: photo, for "light," and graph, for "drawing." Photography is a way of "Drawing with light."

Tips for Taking Good Pictures

1. Catch your subject being natural.
2. Make sure the lighting is right.
3. Hold your camera steady, then shoot quickly.
4. Look at the entire view of the picture. Keep anything distracting out of the picture.
5. Be creative and take photos from different angles, but keep it simple.
6. When taking pictures of people, do not stand too far away. If it's a group, get the people to stand close together.

The History of Photography

1. People tried to capture scenes for others to see by drawing or painting pictures. Early photographs were called sun pictures, because sunlight was used to create the image.
2. The first photograph was made by Niepce in 1827. It was not a good picture, and it was quite blurry. It required over 8 hours of sunlight exposure.
3. Later, Daguerre made some images on metal sheets using very difficult steps. He learned how the different amounts of light could affect the pictures.
4. During the next 20 years, many inventors tried different ways to make photos that would be clear and permanent.
5. By 1850, photos were put on paper instead of metal, and many people had their portraits taken.
6. In the 1880s, Eastman put flexible roll film on the market, and in 1889 he introduced the first Kodak camera.
7. Over the next 100 years, many improvements were made.
8. Regular "point and shoot" cameras were marketed in the late 1970s.
9. In the 1980s, video cameras became trendy.
10. In 1990s, digital photography became widely popular. The use of a tool called a memory card made it possible to copy photos directly from a camera to a computer so that pictures could be printed at home.

Mathew Brady became famous as the photographer who captured the U.S. Civil War in stunning pictures.

