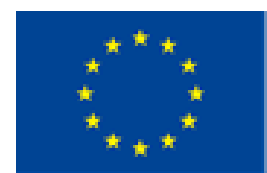


Module II. Technical

Animation Course

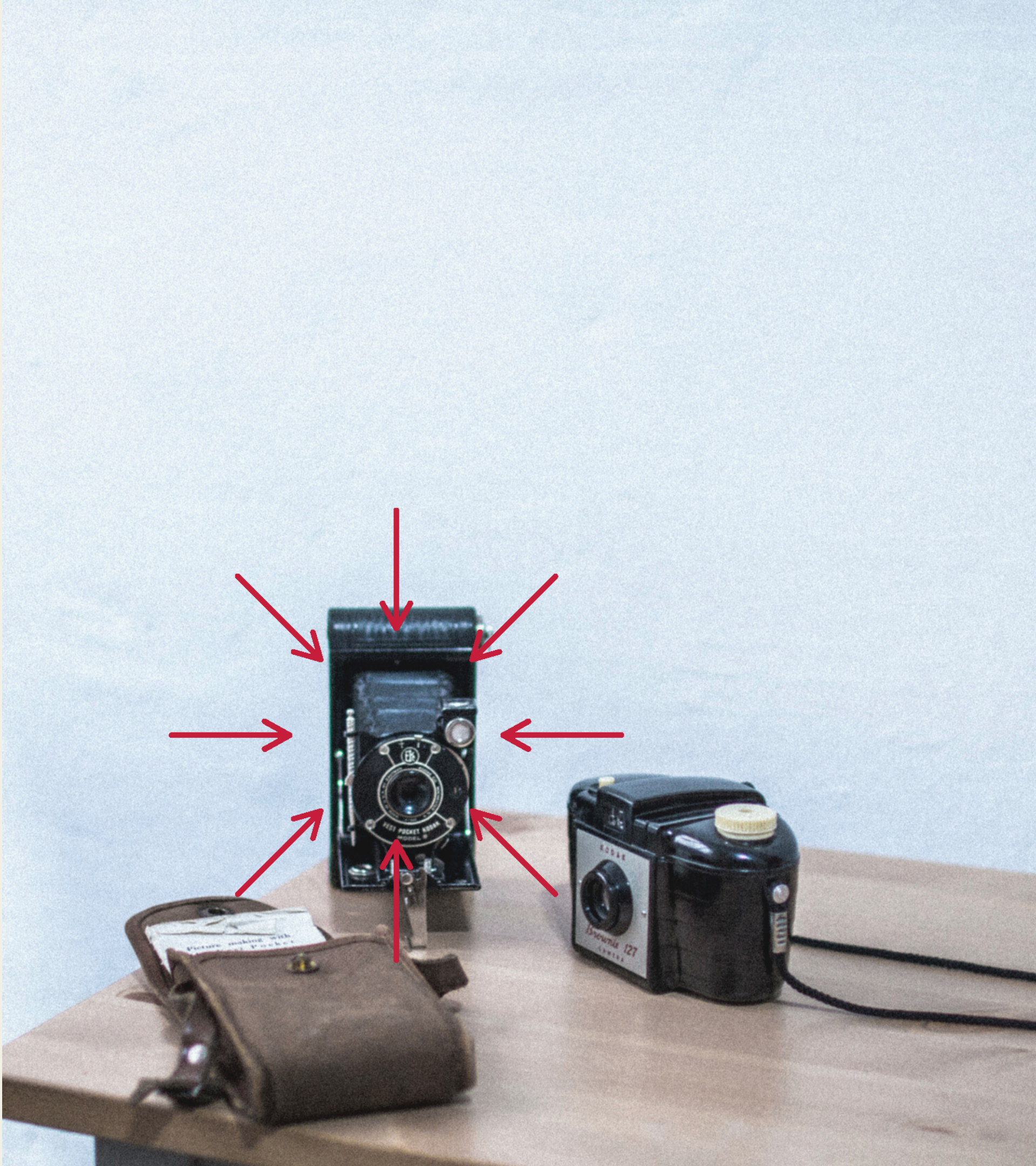
Topic 1. History and legacy of animation

Activity T1.L4.1. Thaumatrope



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union





This topic.. ↖

This lesson focuses on the understanding of light from the base of it, how this is what makes us have natural movements and we can perceive animation. See examples of old toys and in this way understand the dimensions of the movement, how they are reproduced in time and how they must be aesthetic to be well perceived by the viewer who observes the composition.

Once the topic is completed and approved, learners will be able to:



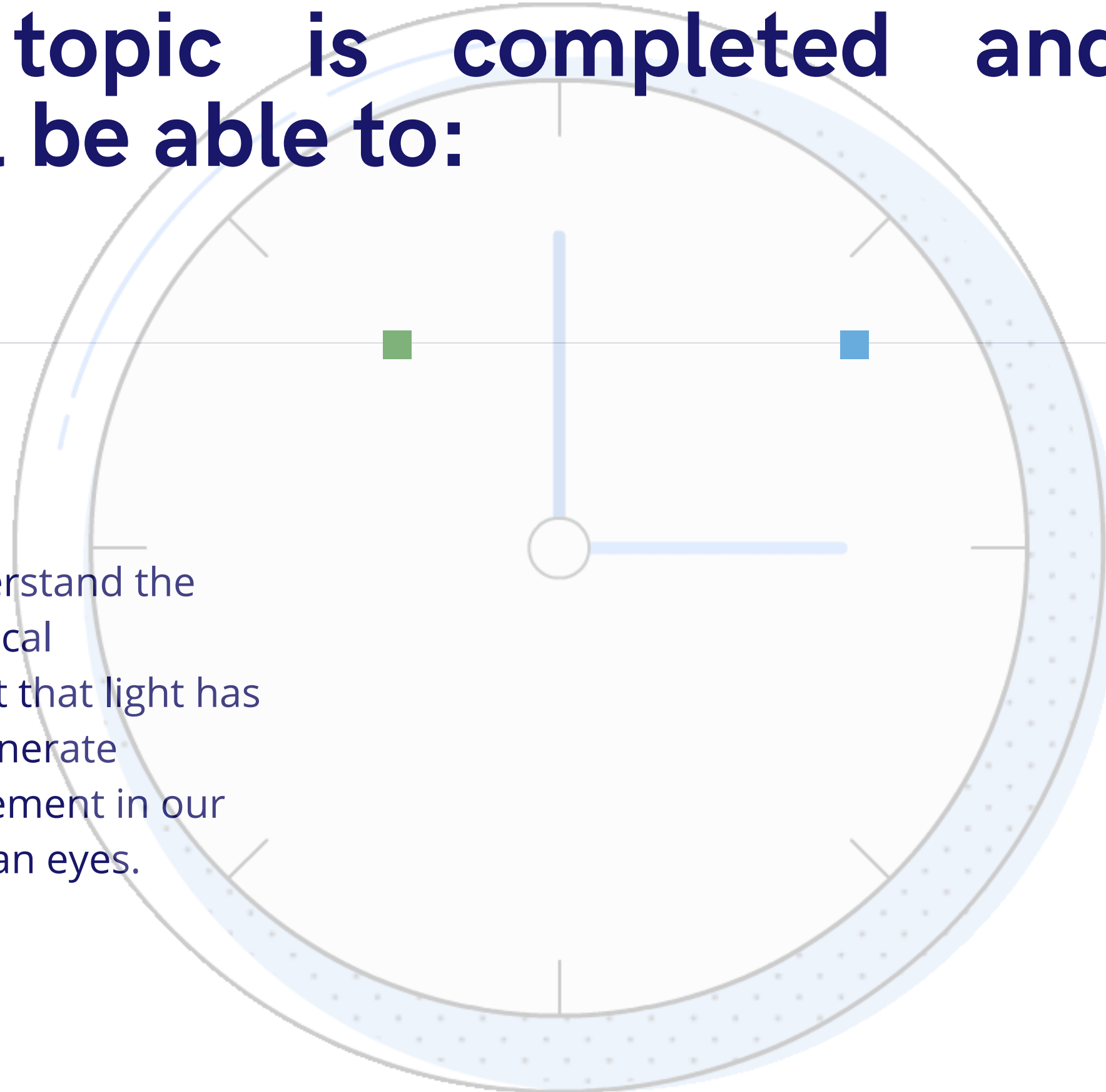
1

Understand the importance of animation for humanity from the creative and physical ambits.



2

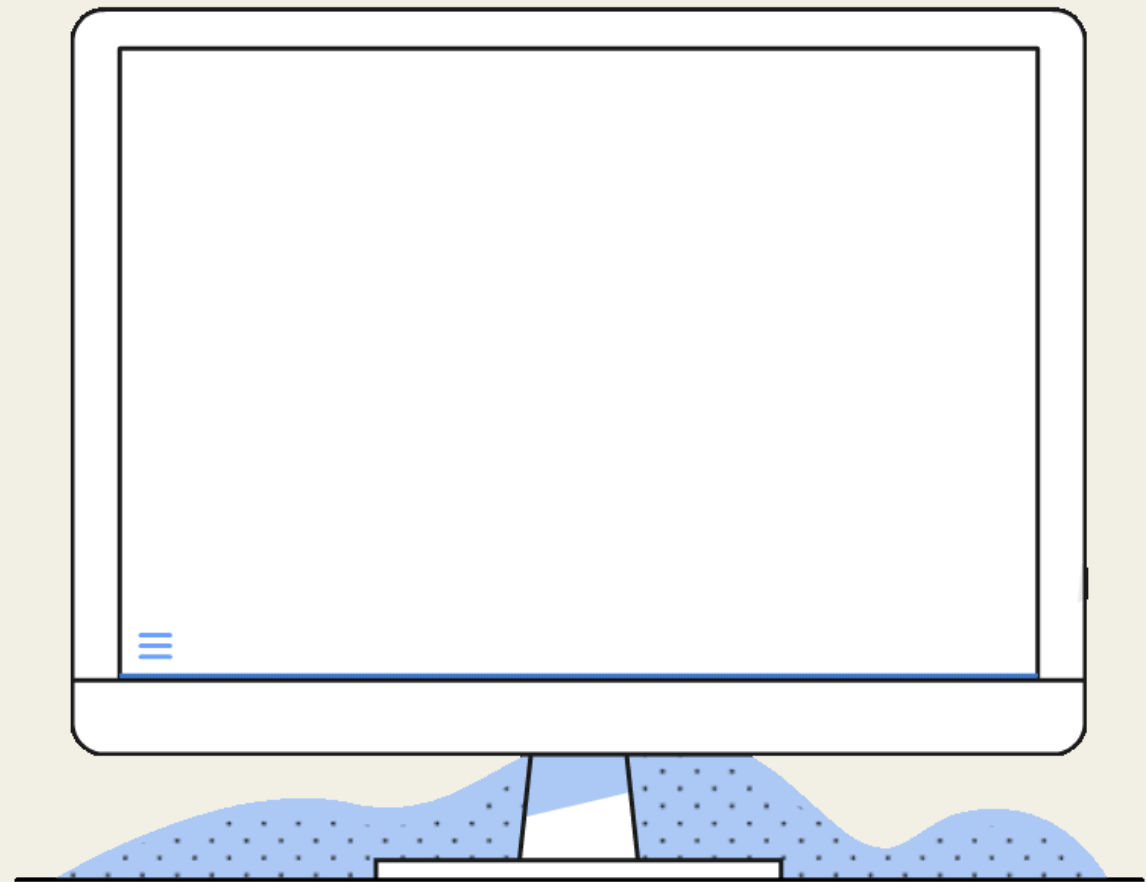
Understand the physical effect that light has to generate movement in our human eyes.



3

Understand the physical effect that light has to generate movement in our human eyes.

Learning by doing.



Hardware



Software



Pen and paper

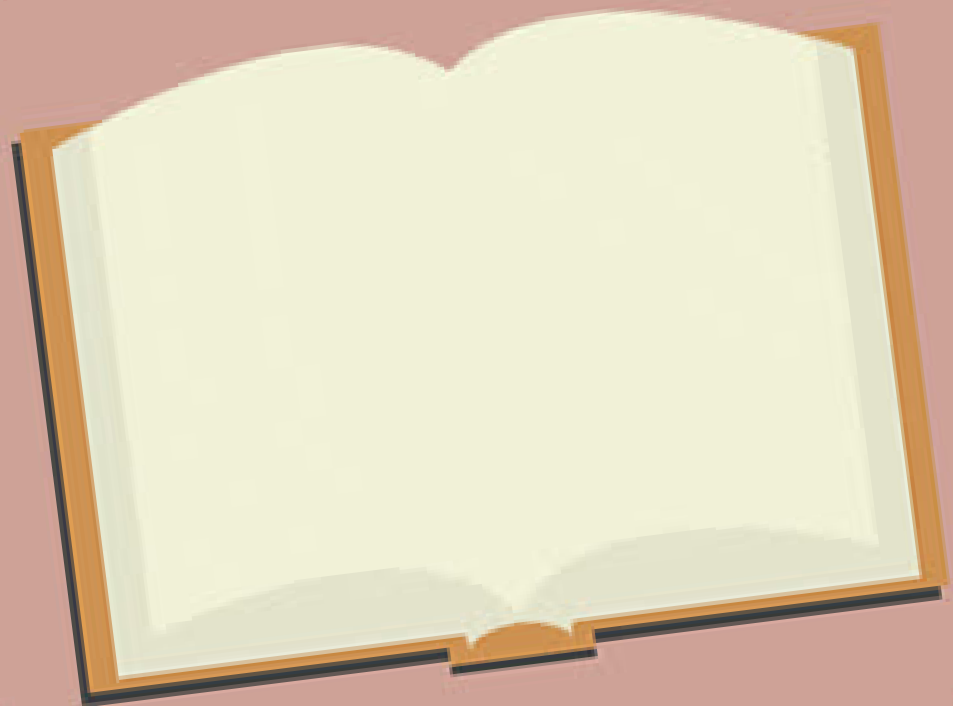


IDENTIFY
IDEAS ABOUT SIMPLE ANIMATIONS.



**Understand
light as the deception
of the eyes and how
the movements arise
from there**



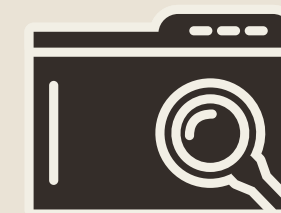
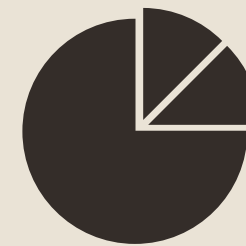
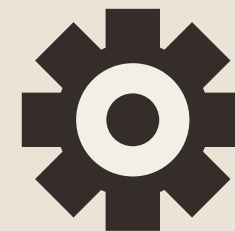
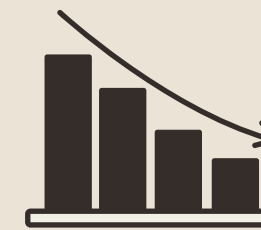
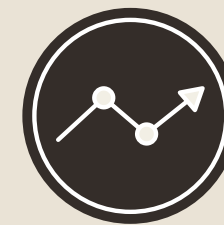
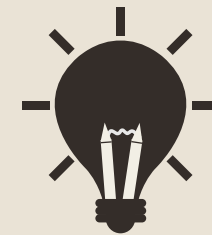
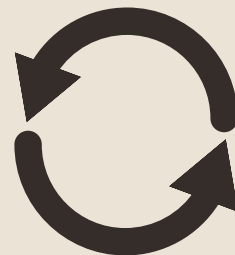
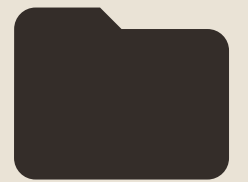
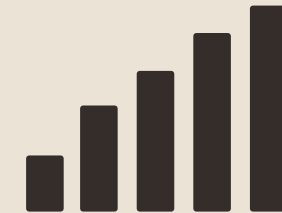
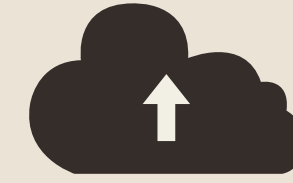


CHECK HOW TWO IMAGES CAN
TELL A STORY.



Activity

Make a simple thaumatrope to understand retinal persistence.





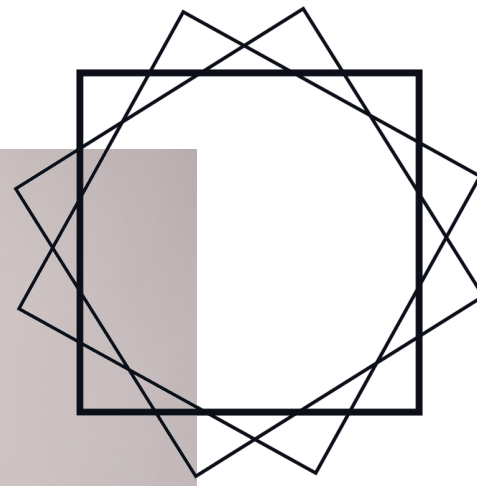
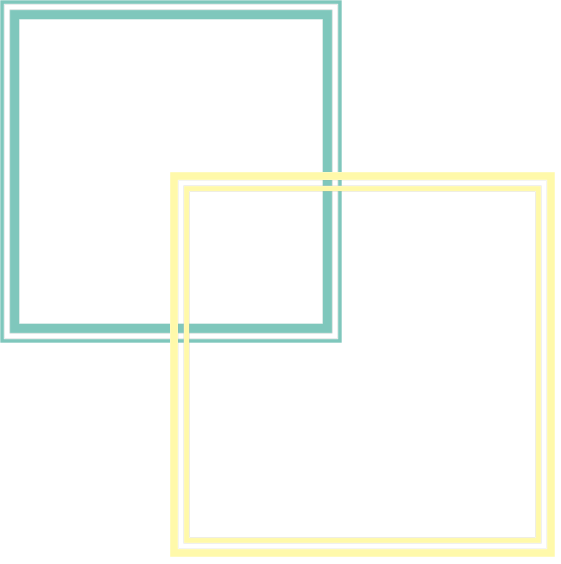
MORSE'S Gallery, 47 Montgomery St., San Francisco

THE HORSE IN MOTION.

Copyright, 1878, by MUYBRIDGE

Illustrated by
 MUYBRIDGE.
 "BALLIE GARDNER," owned by LELAND STANFORD, running at a 140 gallop over the Palo Alto track, 16th June, 1878.
 The regular trotting motion of the horse was broken up by the irregularity of the ground, and about the middle of the race the horse was thrown into a gallop. The vertical lines were taken on the track, and the horizontal lines represent the position of the horse's feet. The distance of each register was less than the distance of a horse's stride.

The image placed at a certain speed stayed on the retina, causing the eye to connect it with the next image, produces the sensation of movement.



OCITY

Creativity + Innovation & Technology

