

## John Logie Baird PROJECT

### INDEX

Chapter 1- Why I chose John Logie Baird Chapter 2 – John Logie Baird’s life Chapter 3- How television changed the world Chapter 4- How television works Chapter 5- Computers, games and the future

### Chapter 5- Computers, games and the future Since

Chapter 1 –Why I chose John Logie Baird I decided to do my project on John Logie Baird because I enjoy making films and I wanted to know more about television. I think television changed the world because it made it easier to get news and without television screens we couldn’t have things like playstations, xbox and computers. I found it interesting learning about John Logie Baird and how television pictures are transmitted. I hope you enjoy reading my project! Chapter 2. – John Logie Baird’s life JOHN LOGIE BAIRD (1888-1946) John Logie Baird was born on 14 August 1888 in Scotland. He was the son of a vicar. He was educated at Larchfield School in Helensburgh and went to Glasgow University, although because of World War I he did not finish his studies. John Logie Baird had a lot of ill health when he was young so the officers said he was unfit to fight in the war and he went to work as an engineer for the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company. He had always been interested in inventing things and when he was younger he had rigged up a telephone exchange to connect his bedroom with his friends across the street. Later Baird moved to the south of England and started to try to invent television, a dream he had always had. In 1924 he managed to transmit a flickering image across a few feet and on the 26 January 1926 he gave the first demonstration of television in London to 50 scientists. By 1925 a demonstration to the public in Selfridges in Oxford Street in London showed them blurred but recognisable letters. John Baird had made his earlier money selling socks and soap but now needed to borrow money from his friends. In 1927 he demonstrated colour television and a video recorder system he called it a ‘ Photovision’. In 1928 Baird the first television transmission across to America. In 1931 because the BBC could not make up its mind Baird went to America and got a VIP welcome in New York, but another radio station objected to a licence for him because of foreign influences so he came home again. While he was there Baird invited his girlfriend Margaret Albu to America and married her. So he went to Germany and they formed a company and experimental transmissions were sent to a special receiving station in North London near Wembley Stadium. Relations between Baird and the German company became difficult after the Nazis came to power and stopped in 1935 when all television research in Germany was placed under military control. On his return to London from his American visit in 1932 Baird found his company had a new share holder Isodore Ostrer who owned Gaumont cinemas. He thought that people could be attracted to cinemas by a live telecast, perhaps a sporting event then followed by a film. The first showing was the 1932 Derby horse race at the Metropole Cinema in London. The screen was 3m wide and 2m high and used three projectors each with its own telephone line and the pictures joined together. Cinema television stopped at the start of World War 2 but started again after with a new company called Rank but demand fell as more people got their own television sets. In 1938 the BBC started the world’s first regular television service from Alexandra palace using Baird’s system. By 1939 20,000 television sets were in use in Britain. The word ‘television’ is half greek and half latin. Chapter 3- How television changed the world Before television was invented people, sat around radios listening for news or playing outside with their friends. In the old days before radio was invented the only way to get news was to write a letter, this would take a long time. When TV was born it was in black and white the TV’s were very basic and small. The image was gritty and the signal wasn’t good, even out of focus. Pictures would show and then sound came out sometimes you would see a person speaking then seconds later hear what he said. As TV evolved through the years we developed video players, better pictures and sound synchronised with the pictures, colour TV , DVD players, wide screens, plasma, surround sound and interactive TV. Nowadays TV means that we can get news quicker easier and as it happens from all over the world using satellites. Things like

sports events can be watched live and if we miss our favourite programme we can watch it again on a repeat!! television has been invented it has been used for lots of other things like computers, xbox 360, Nintendo wee and PSP all of these use a screen or monitor to show pictures. Pictures can now be sent by satellites across the world and many things use screens for us to use like calculators, satellite navigation systems, security systems and CCTV cameras. Even very small cameras can transmit pictures to doctors to show them what is going on inside our bodies and help them do operations on us. You can have portable televisions or have them mounted in cars, planes or boats. You can use screens to see the person you are talking to on your mobile phone or computer and you can also record videos onto a mobile phone nowadays. Video recorders and DVD players can be linked to a television screen to play them back. Television screens have also developed to make the pictures clearer by using LCD ( Liquid Crystal Display ) or a Plasma screen and you can even get a 3 D effect with High definition televisions. These new televisions can be made very thin so that they can be placed or mounted onto a wall. They work by shining a light source through a liquid containing crystals or plasma held between two screens and by changing the quality of light going through you can change the picture. Thank you for reading my project, I hope you liked it! Did you notice it started in black and white and went to colour- just like televisions!! For more information on how TV's work go to [www.howstuffworks.com](http://www.howstuffworks.com) I got my information from these websites.....  
[www.sydenham.org.uk](http://www.sydenham.org.uk) [www.historylearningsite.co.uk](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk) [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org) [www.kelkoo.co.uk](http://www.kelkoo.co.uk)

**Source URL:** <https://theingots.org/community/node/7307>