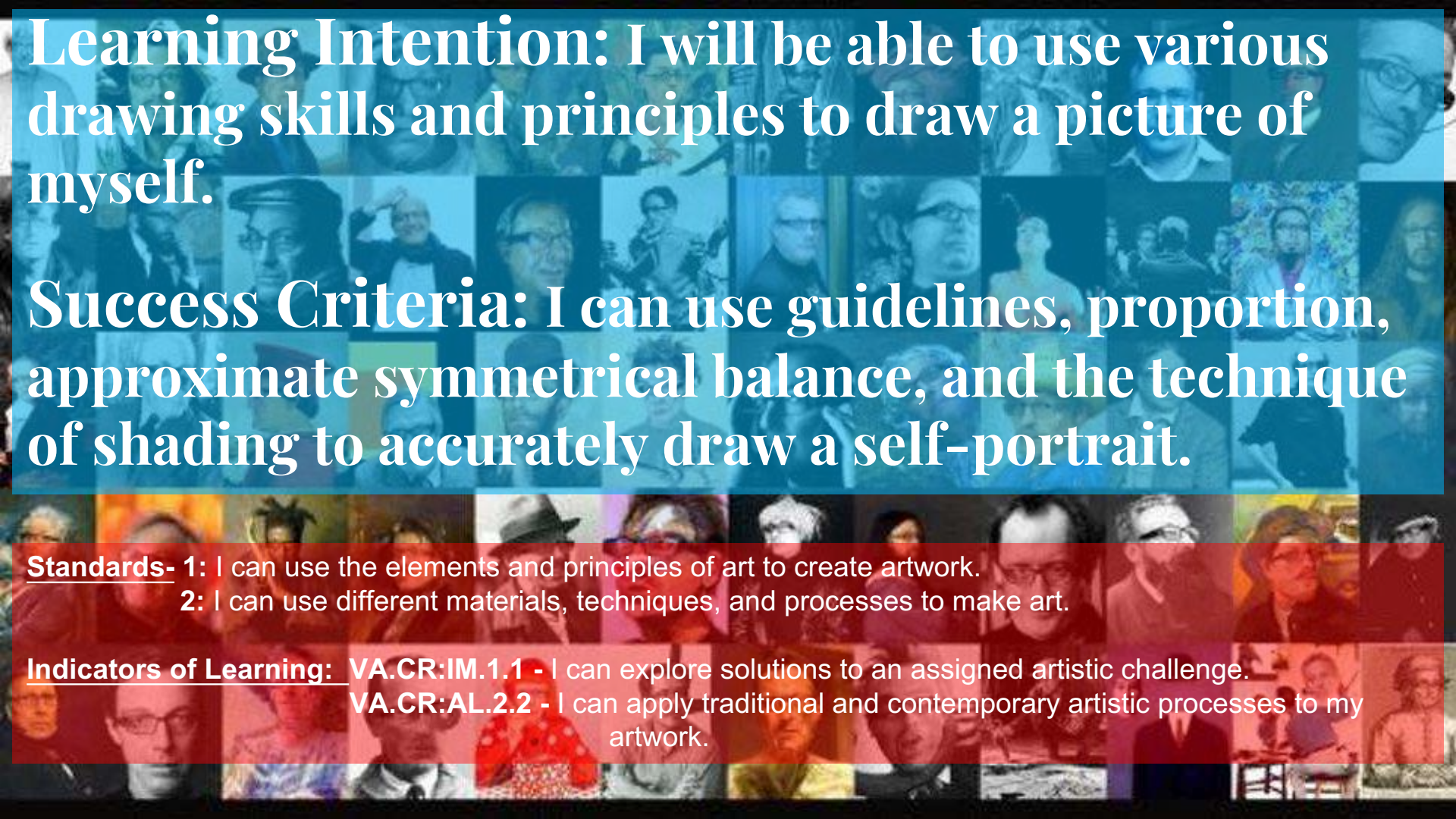


Learning Intention: I will be able to use various drawing skills and principles to draw a picture of myself.

Success Criteria: I can use guidelines, proportion, approximate symmetrical balance, and the technique of shading to accurately draw a self-portrait.

Standards- **1:** I can use the elements and principles of art to create artwork.
2: I can use different materials, techniques, and processes to make art.

Indicators of Learning: **VA.CR:IM.1.1 -** I can explore solutions to an assigned artistic challenge.
VA.CR:AL.2.2 - I can apply traditional and contemporary artistic processes to my artwork.

Artists and
their Self
Portraits

ART HISTORY

SELFIES through History

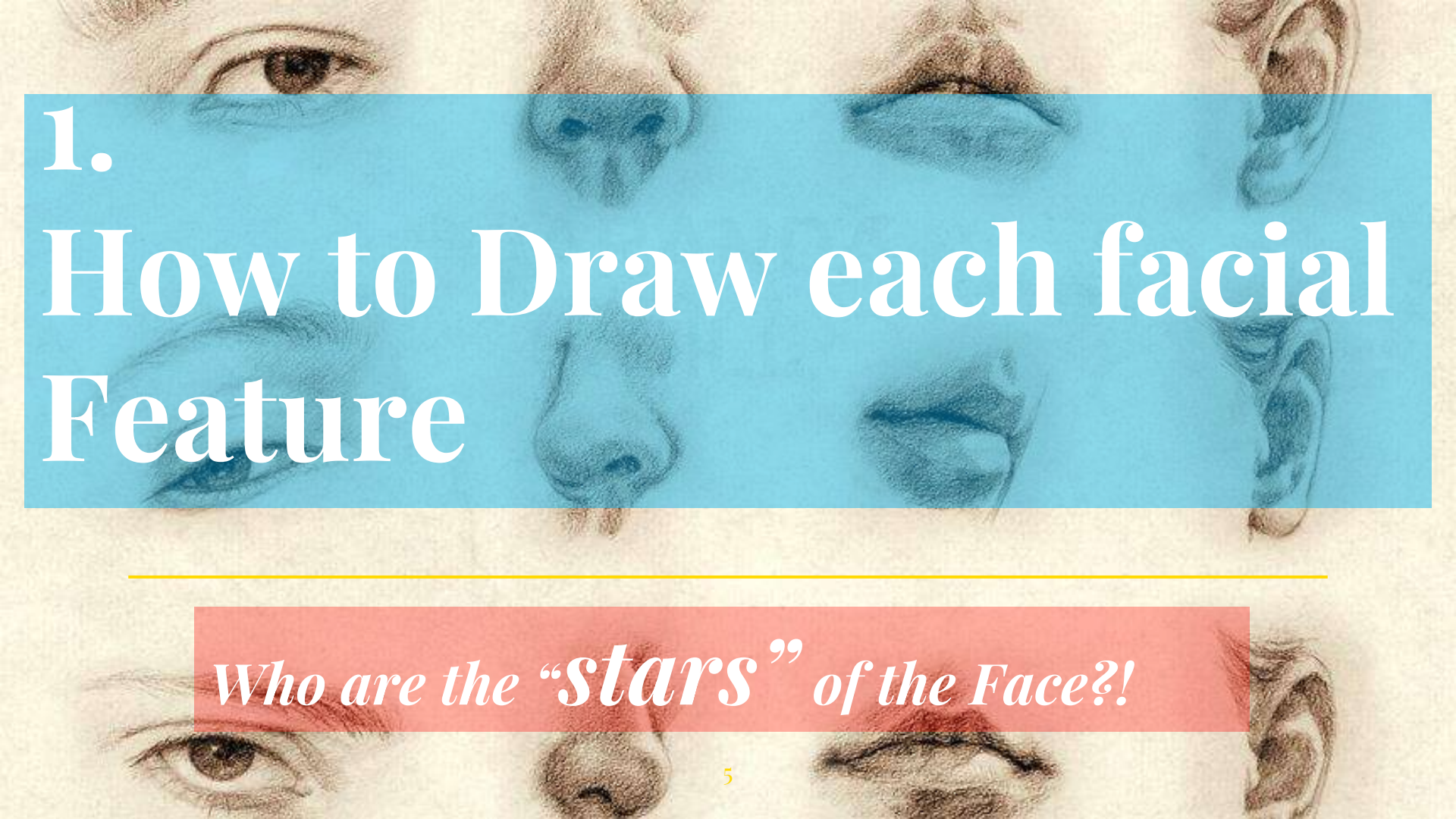
Essential Vocabulary

Proportion

the relationship of certain elements to the whole and to each other, also refers to size relationships

Approximate Symmetrical Balance

a formal balance in which two halves of a work are identical but not exactly alike

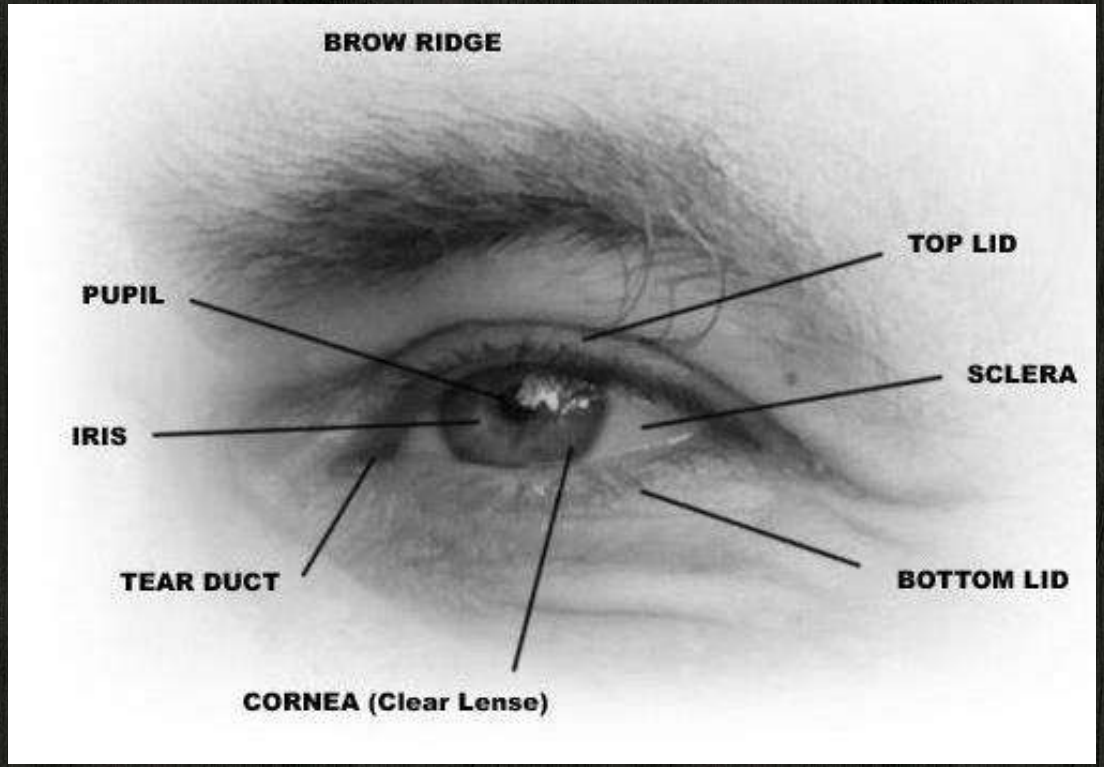


1.
How to Draw each facial Feature

*Who are the "**stars**" of the Face?!*

The Eye(s):

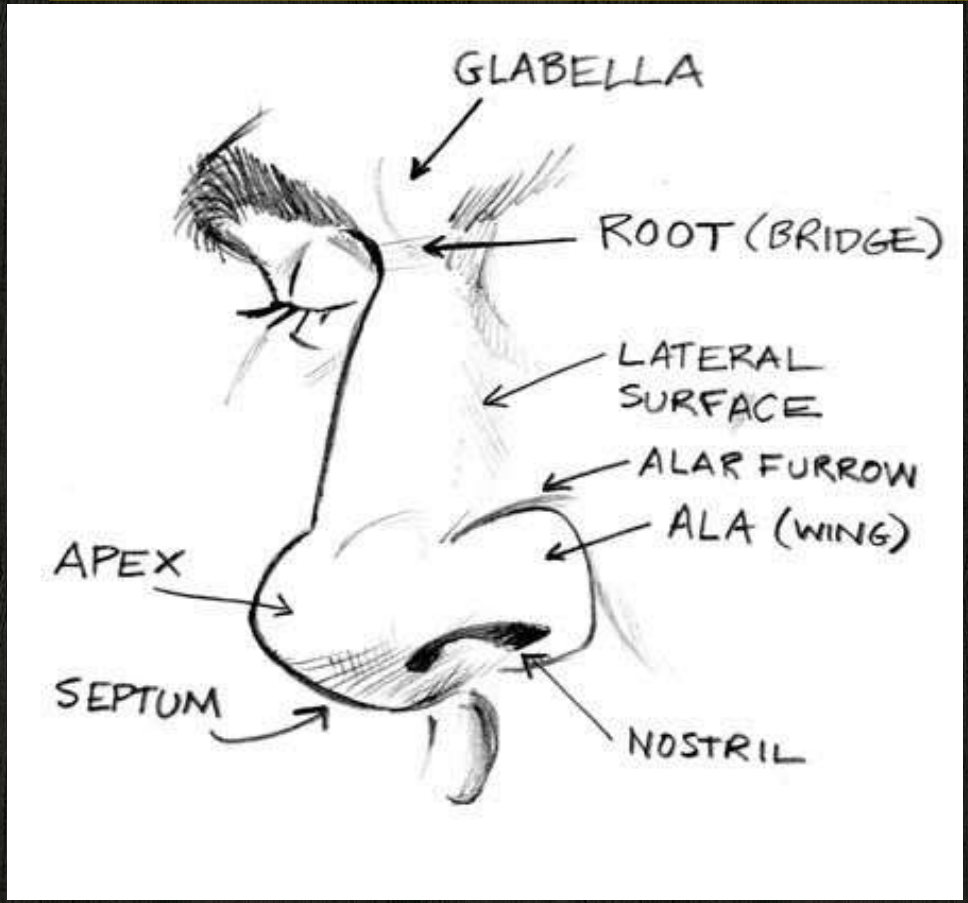
- The eye is a ball, set into a protective socket and partially covered by the upper and lower lids. The lids come together at the outside corner of the eye but they do not touch the inside corner because the little tear duct separates them. The curve of the lower rim of the eyes changes as the head tilts. No two eyes on a person's face are exactly alike. They eyes conform to the curve of the face. They iris (outer) and pupil (inner), which are round look elliptical as the head turns to the side and no matter how dark the eye color, the pupil and the iris should be made visible.



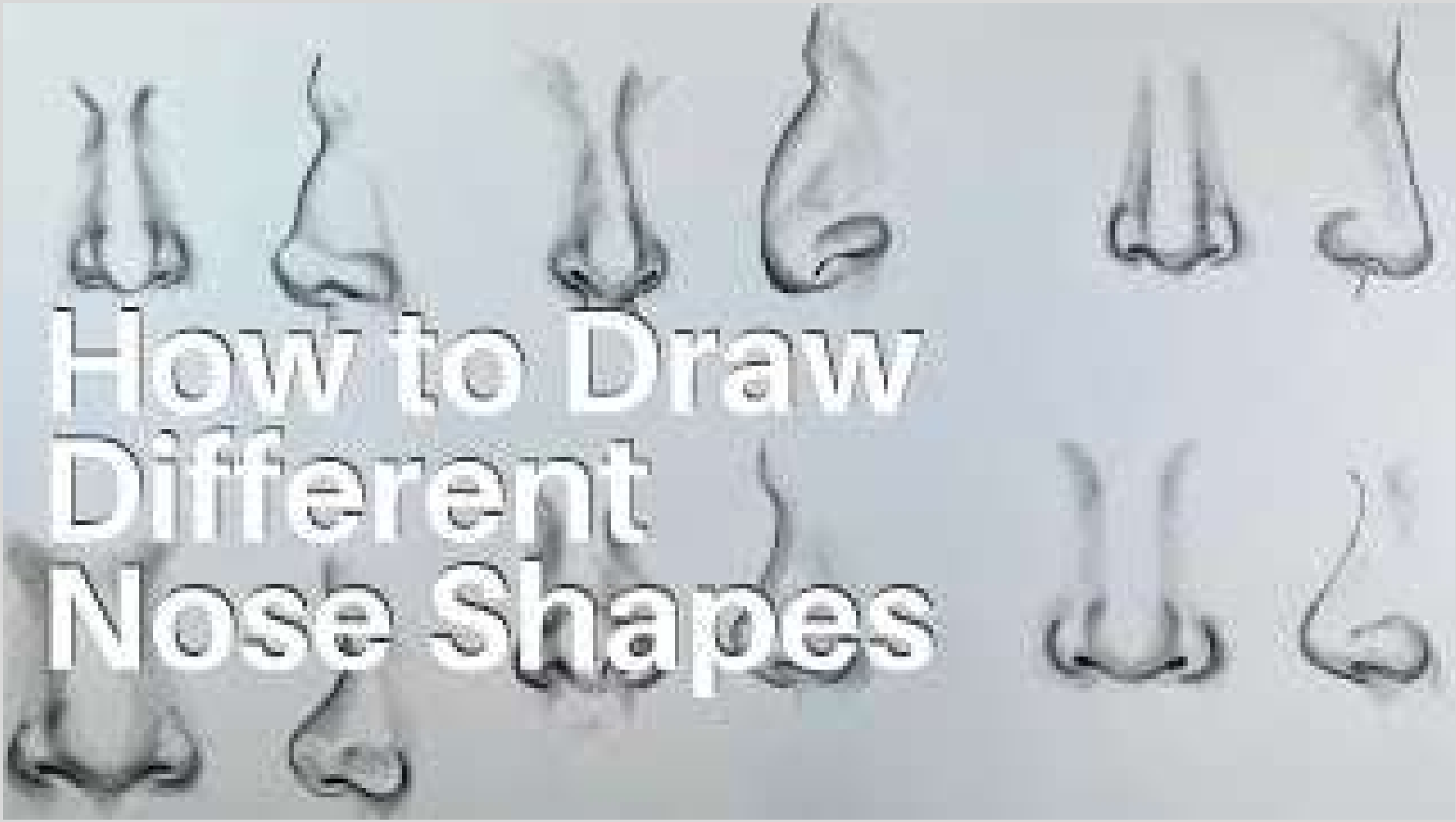
The Eye...lets do this step by step:

- The eye is a ball, set into a protective socket and partially covered by the upper and lower lids. The lids come together at the outside cornet of the eye but they do not touch the inside corner because the little tear duct separates them. The curve of the lower rim of the eyes changes as the head tilts. No two eyes on a person's face are exactly alike. They eyes conform to the curve of the face. They iris (outer) and pupil (inner), which are round look elliptical as the head turns to the side and no matter how dark the eye color, the pupil and the iris should be made visible.

The Nose:



- The nose is wedged shaped in nature, narrow at the top and wider at the bottom. When the nose is blocked in accurately it helps establish the eye sockets and placing the nose accurately helps establish the angle and tip of the head. Think of the lower area of the nose as having three parts, the nostril area on the outside and the area between them.

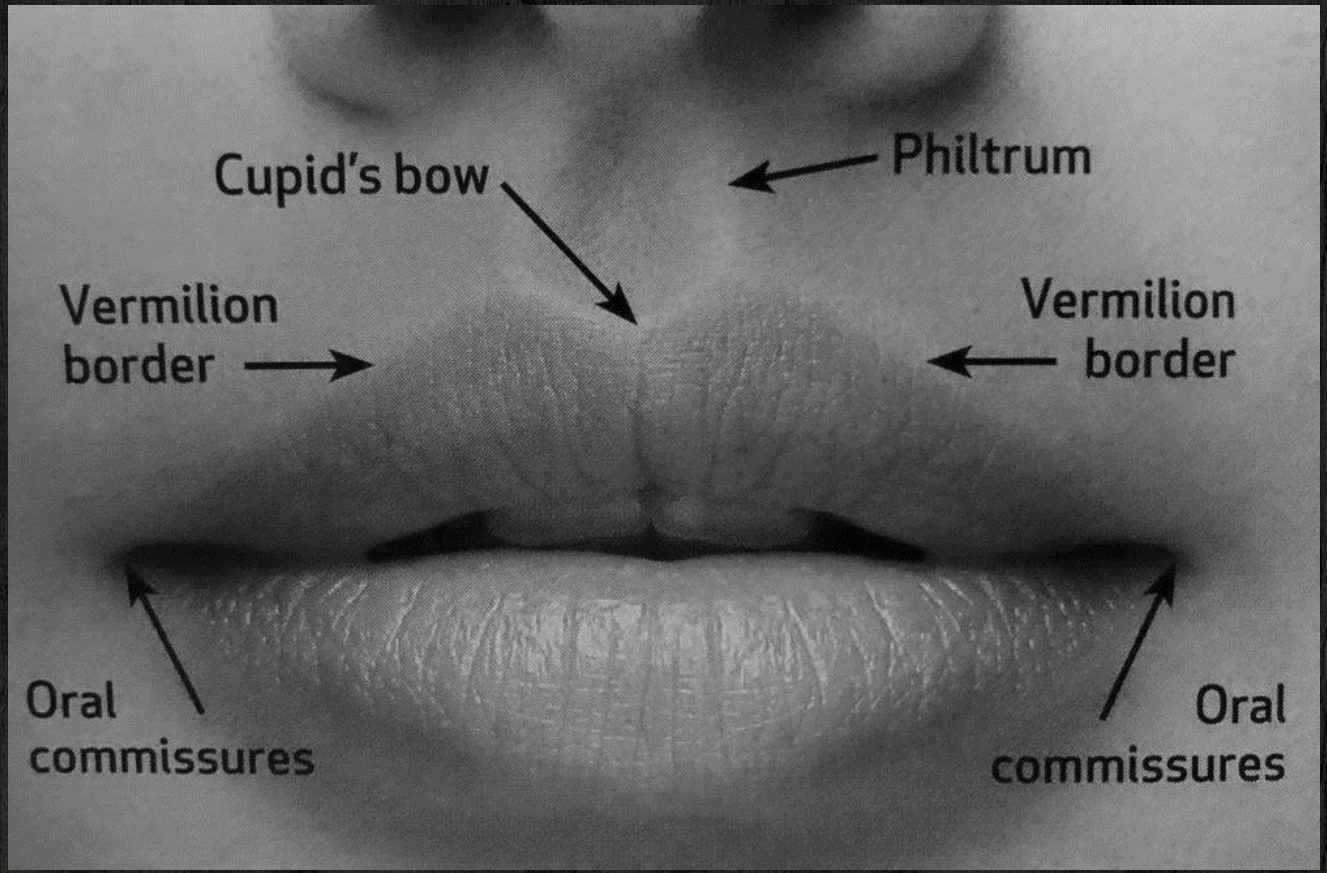

How to Draw
Different
Nose Shapes

The Nose ...lets do this step by step: :

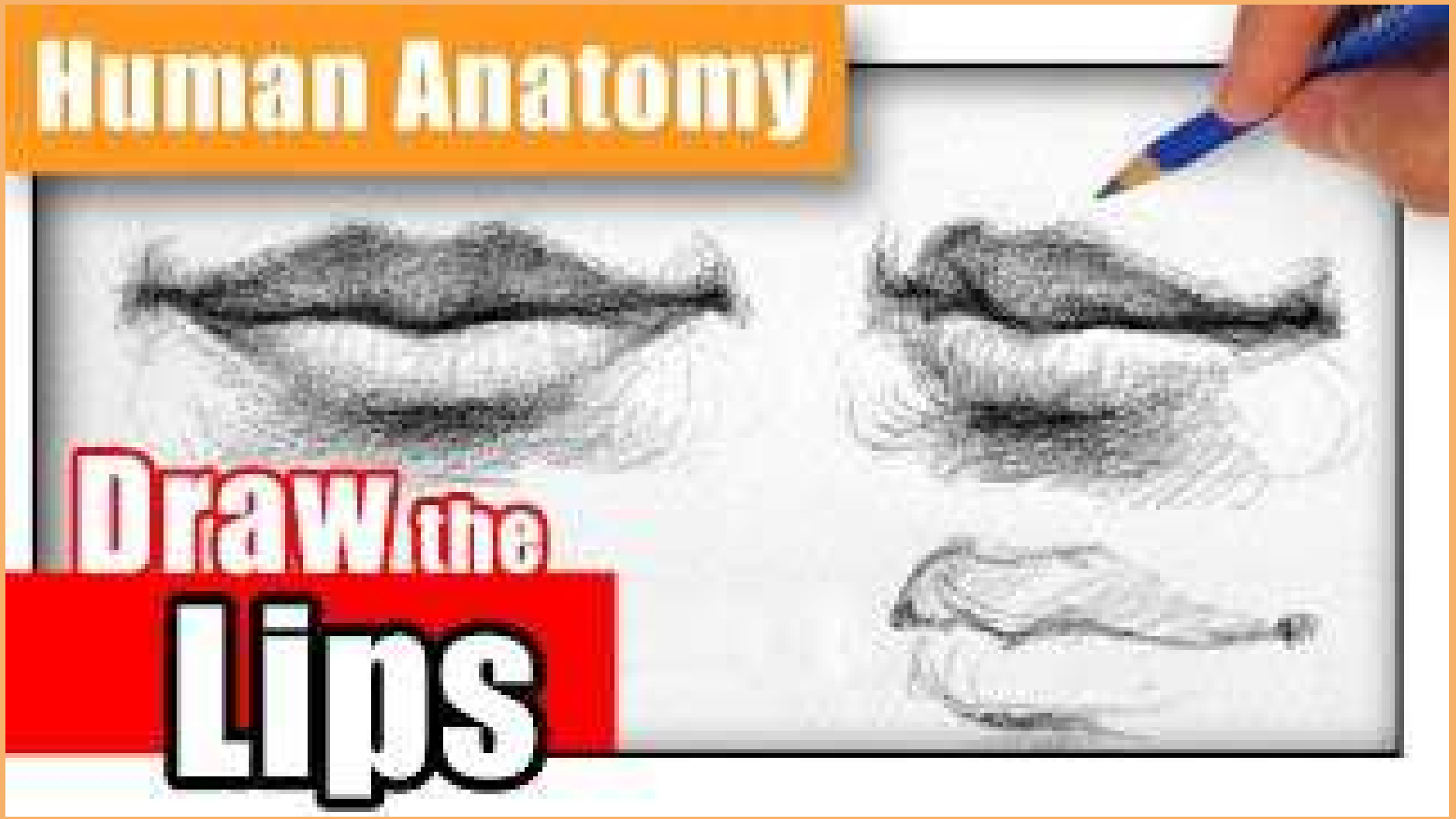
- The nose is wedged shaped in nature, narrow at the top and wider at the bottom. When the nose is blocked in accurately it helps establish the eye sockets and placing the nose accurately helps establish the angle and tip of the head. Think of the lower area of the nose as having three parts, the nostril area on the outside and the area between them.

The Mouth (lips):

- The mouth follows an underlying curve of the teeth. It's the most flexible of all the features. The most important descriptive line(s) when drawing the mouth is/are the ones that describes the opening between the lips. This line is never straight. Think of the upper lip as having three sections and the lower lip having two. The middle line(s) of the mouth is/are very important for depicting likeness and expression.



Human Anatomy

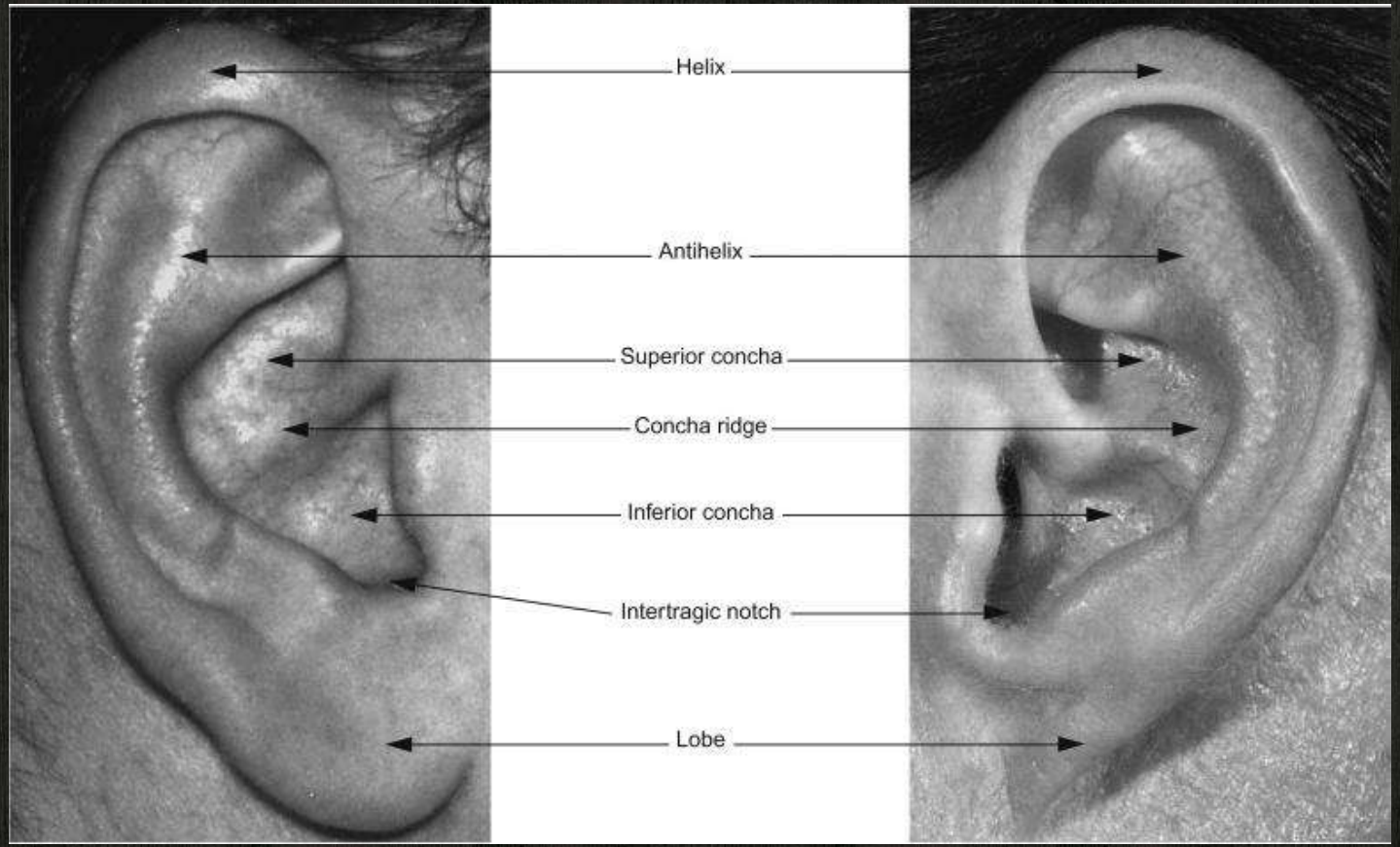


Draw the Lips

The Mouth (lips) …lets do this step by step:

- The mouth follows an underlying curve of the teeth. It's the most flexible of all the features. The most important descriptive line(s) when drawing the mouth is/are the ones that describes the opening between the lips. This line is never straight. Think of the upper lip as having three sections and the lower lip having two. The middle line(s) of the mouth is/are very important for depicting likeness and expression.

The Ear(s):



- Think of the ear as a simple disk divided into three parts, with the bowl in the center. The bowl shape is surrounded whorls and curves and the lobe (the lowest outer curve).

Ears

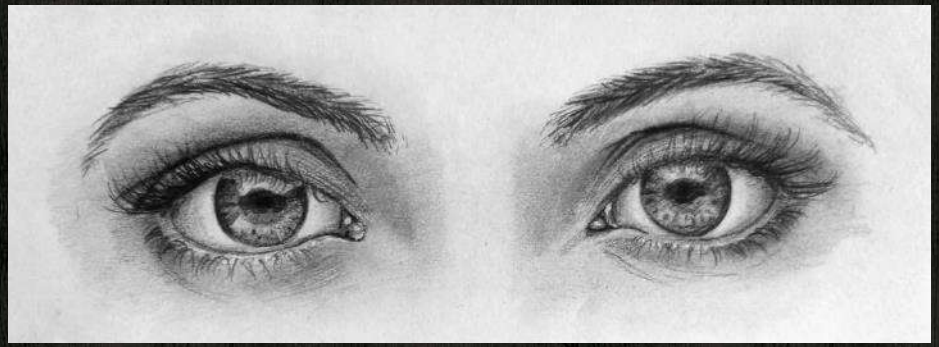
The Ear(s) ...lets do this step by step:

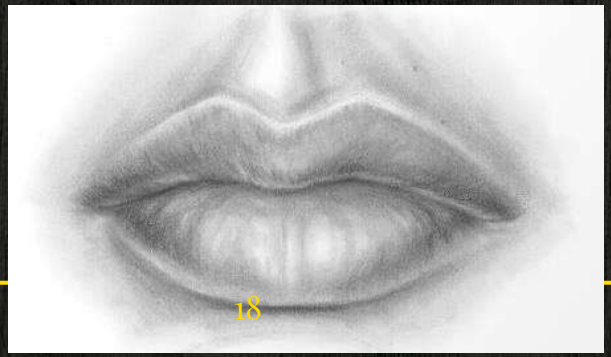
- Think of the ear as a simple disk divided into three parts, with the bowl in the center. The bowl shape is surrounded whorls and curves and the lobe (the lowest outer curve).

Assignment Due: October 17, 2024

You are to use a mirror to do studies of the following in your sketchbook:

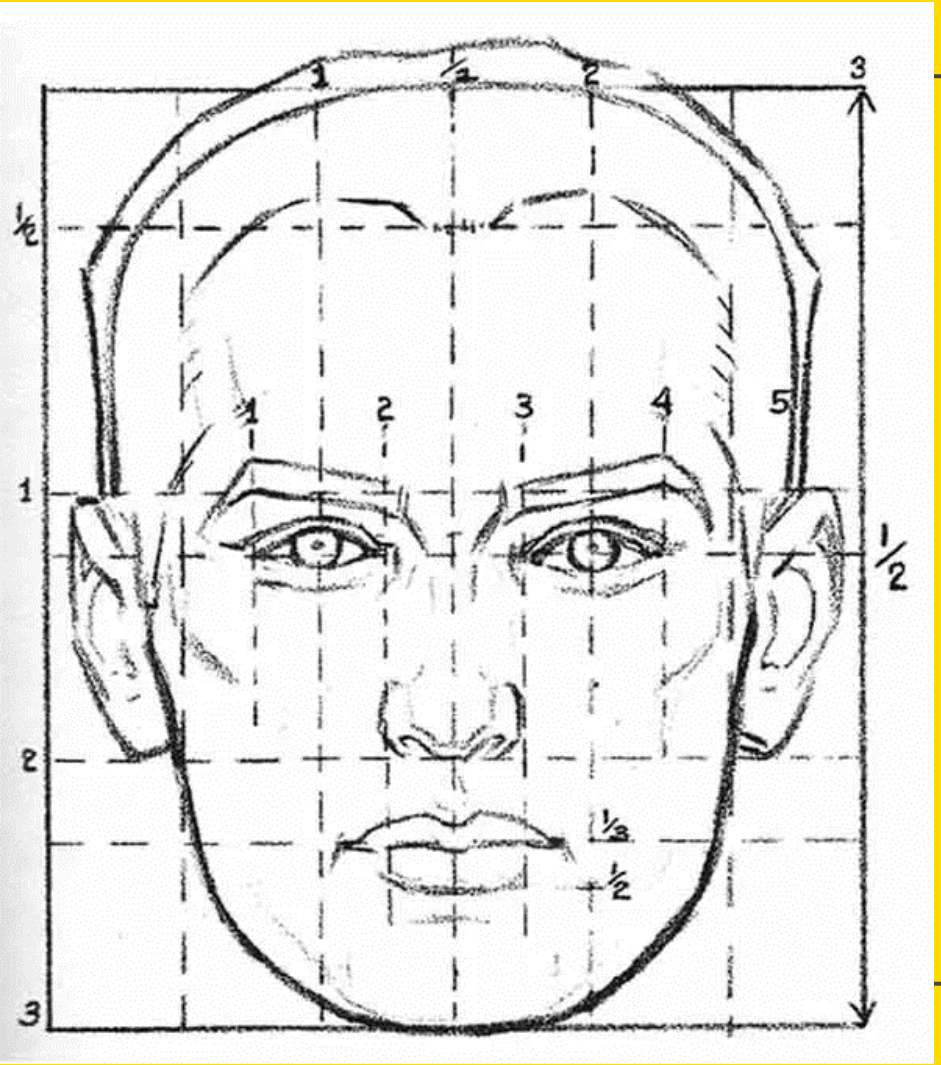
Both eyes (including the eyebrows), your nose, your mouth (lips), & an ear from the frontal position. Each facial feature must fill a minimum of 50% of page in your sketchbook and show all details and levels of value.





Keys to Drawing a face...

- the fear of messing someone's and/or your own face must be conquered
- achieving a likeness of someone is all about making adjustments to facial features
- in most cases, an accurate depiction of the eyes is the key to portraiture
- the use if value with portraiture has equal importance as the placement of the facial features.
- even though the head is basically egg-shaped, that doesn't mean everyone's head shaped just like an egg; when doing a portrait, start of with the egg shape to place the facial features and then alter the egg to fit the shape of the actual head that one is drawing.



Guidelines and placement of facial features to consider when drawing the head:

*it is always advisable to use a central axis line down of the middle of the face to help with accurate placement of the facial features

*generally the head is egg-shaped with the small end at the chin

*as a general rule, the head is about the width of about five eyes

*the eyes are on an imaginary horizontal line about halfway between the chin and the top of the head.

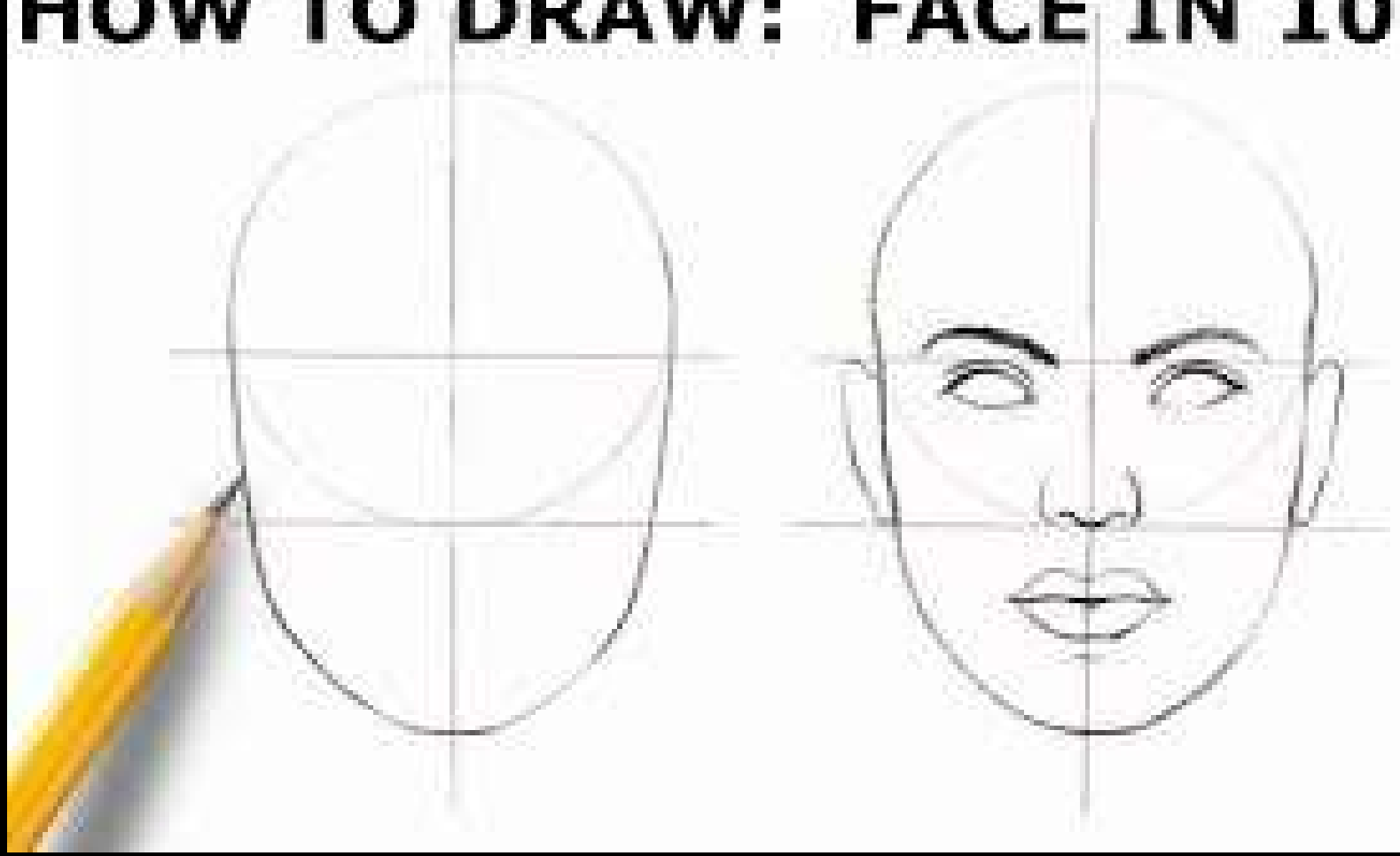
*the top of the nose (the indention) is about even with the top of the eyes

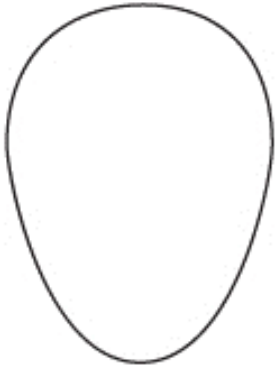
*the bottom of the nose is about halfway between the eyebrows and the chin and/or a little less than halfway down from the eyes to the bottom of the chin

*the mouth opening is approximately 1/3 of the way down from the bottom of the nose to the bottom of the chin

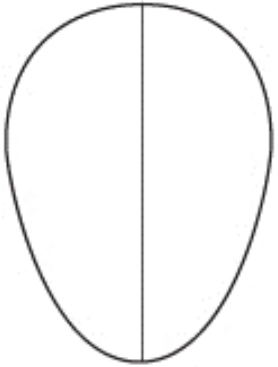
*the top of the ears are about the same level as the eyebrows and the bottom the ears are about eye level with the bottom of the nose.

HOW TO DRAW: FACE IN 10 MIN

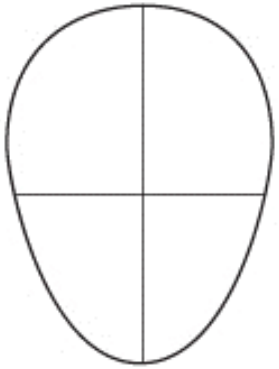




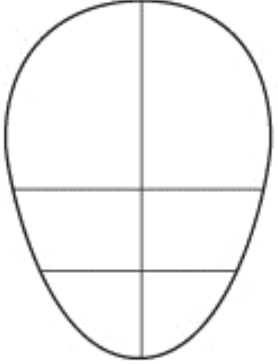
To begin drawing a portrait you will first need to draw an egg shape. Remember that the narrow part of the egg points down as this will become the chin.



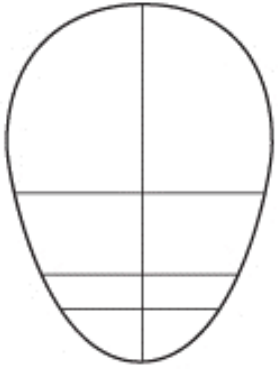
Draw a line vertically right through the centre of the egg. This line will make sure that you line upthe nose, mouth and eyes correctly.



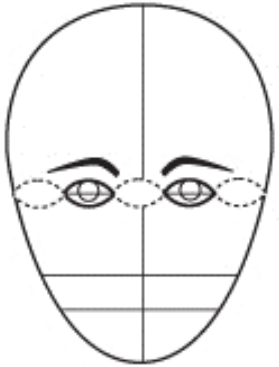
Draw a horizontal line half way down the egg. This is where the eyes and top of the ears will go.



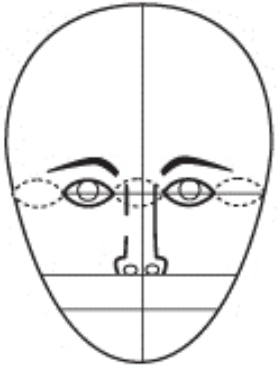
Half way between the eye line and the chin draw a second horizontal line. This is where the bottom of the nose and ears will go.



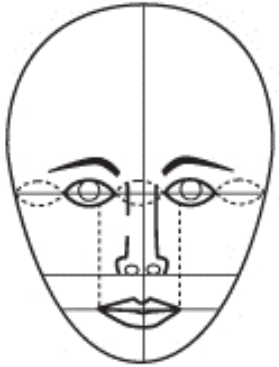
A third of the way down from the nose line draw a third horizontal line. This is where the mouth will go.



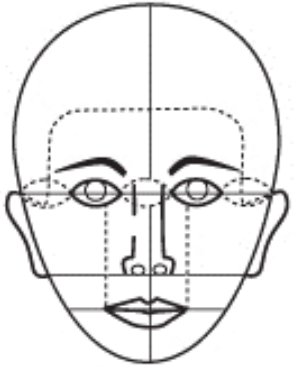
Draw in the eyes with the corners on the line. To ensure the eyes are the correct size you should be able to fit five equal eye widths across the head.



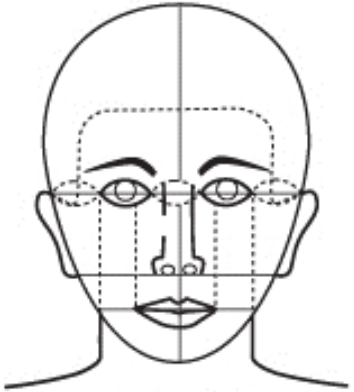
Draw the bottom of the nose. The nostrils should rest on the line.



Draw in the mouth with the line dividing the two lips. By measuring a third in from the inside corner of the eye and drawing a line vertically on each side, you can achieve an accurate mouth width.



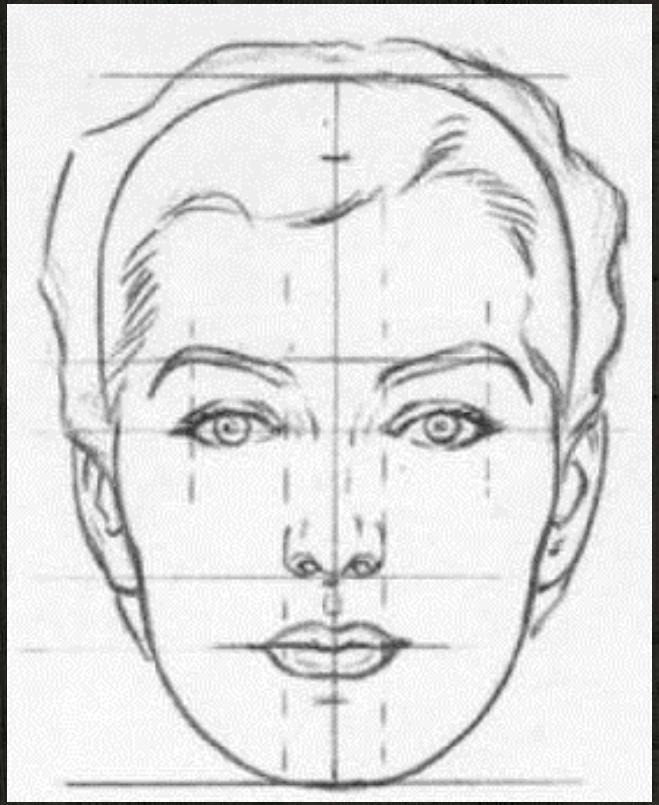
Draw in the ears and the hairline. The hairline can help determine the shape of the face. Remember the ears should fit snuggly between the eye and nose lines.



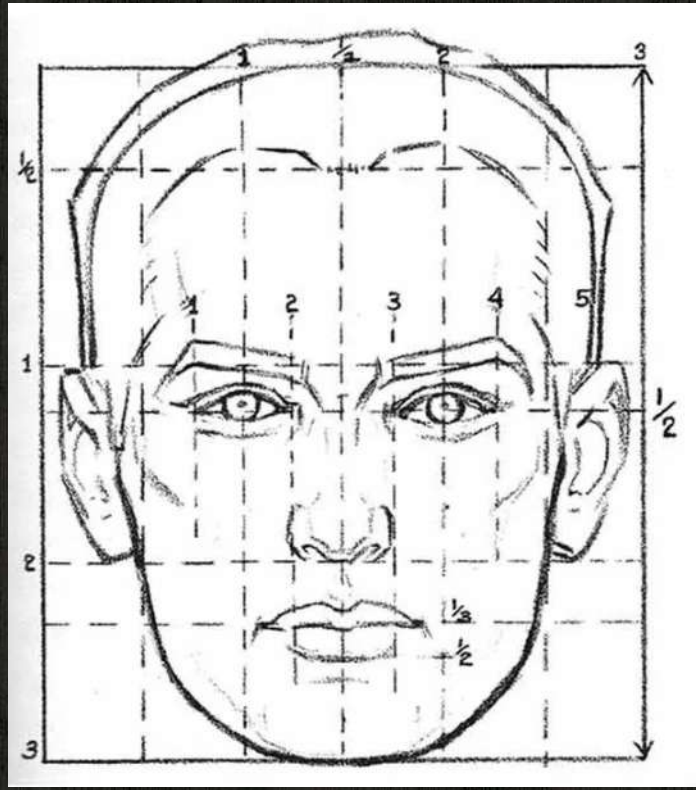
Draw the neck by drawing a vertical line from the outer corner of the eye on each side to achieve the correct width.

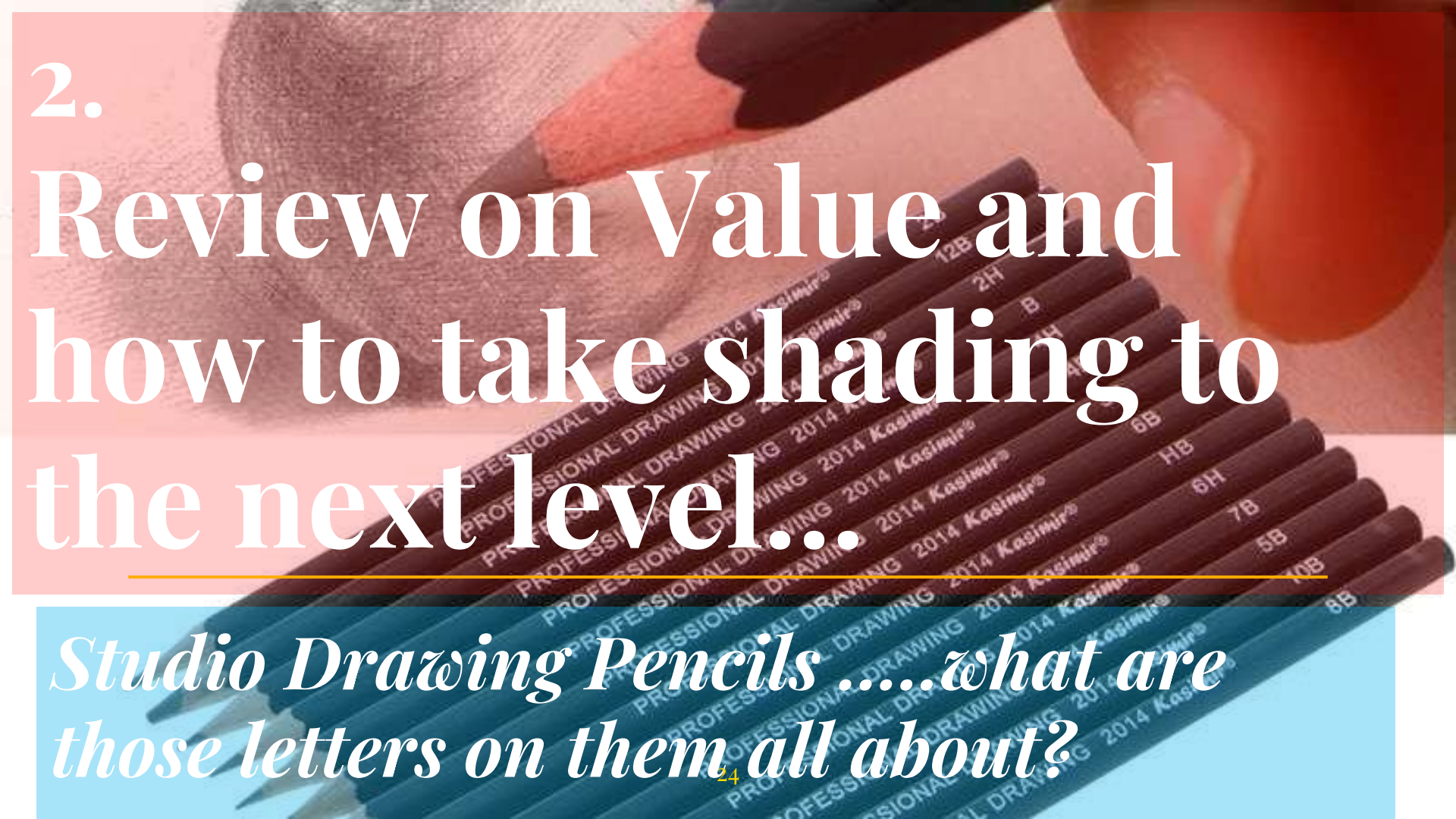
Your Turn..Use the information you have learned with the previous slides to fabricate a contour drawing of a face in your sketchbook...

Due: October 25, 2024



- Leave all guidelines used in place..do not erase them
- No shading or showing value
- Should fill 70% of a page in your sketchbook
- 50 points





2.

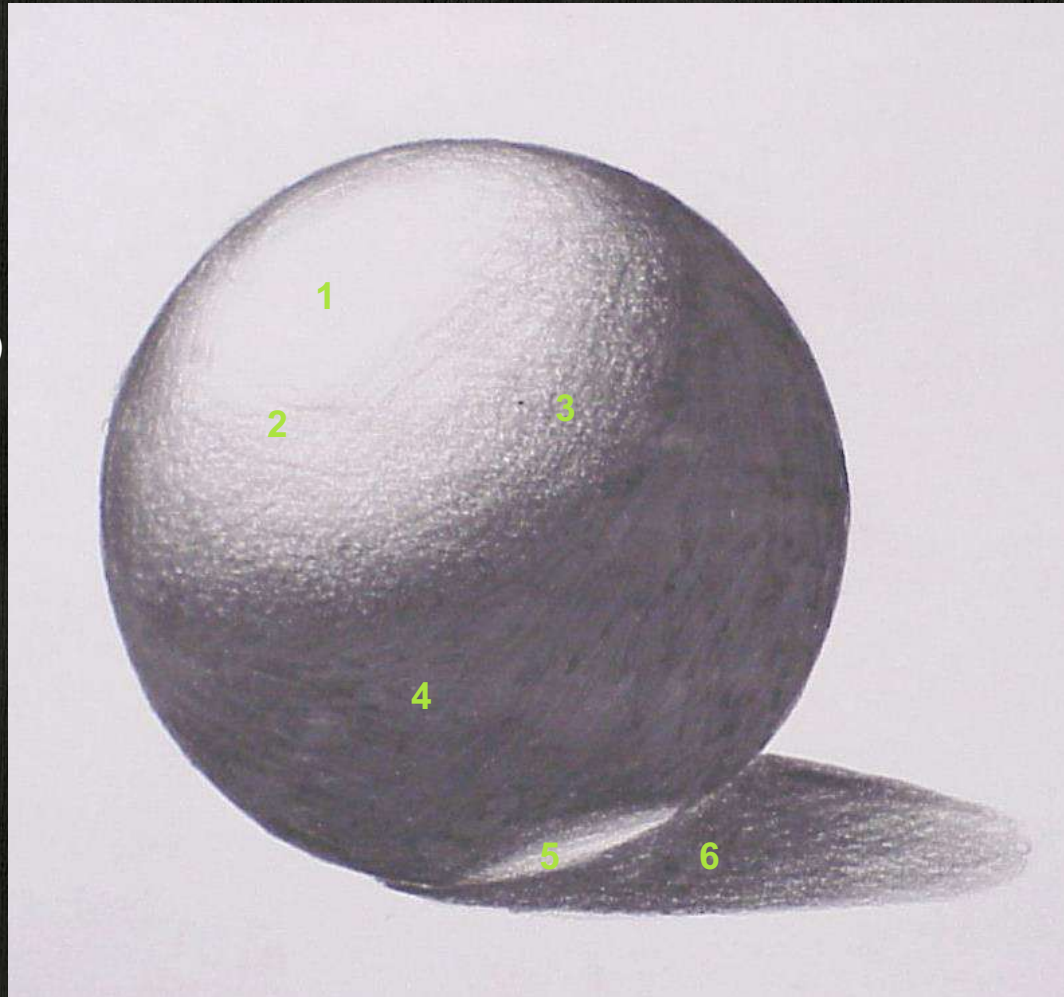
Review on Value and how to take shading to the next level...

Studio Drawing Pencils .....what are those letters on them all about?

6 levels of value present on a form.....

- **1 Highlight** – The lightest value that directly reflects the light source; usually indicated by white. **(1)**
- **2 Light-tone** or Quarter-tone – the next lightest value **(2)**
- **3 Half tone** – the fourth lightest value **(4)**
- **4 Base-tone** – the darkest value **(6)**
- **5 Reflected Light** – the usually weak light that casts upon the side of a form turned away from the light **(3)**
- **6 Cast-shadow** – The darker tones of the artwork resulting from the blocking of light rays by forms. **(5)**

(order from lightest to darkest)



What else do we need to know?...

Time to take shading to another level with a Studio Graphite Pencil Set...

STUDIO DRAWING PENCILS.....WHAT DO THE LETTERS MEAN?

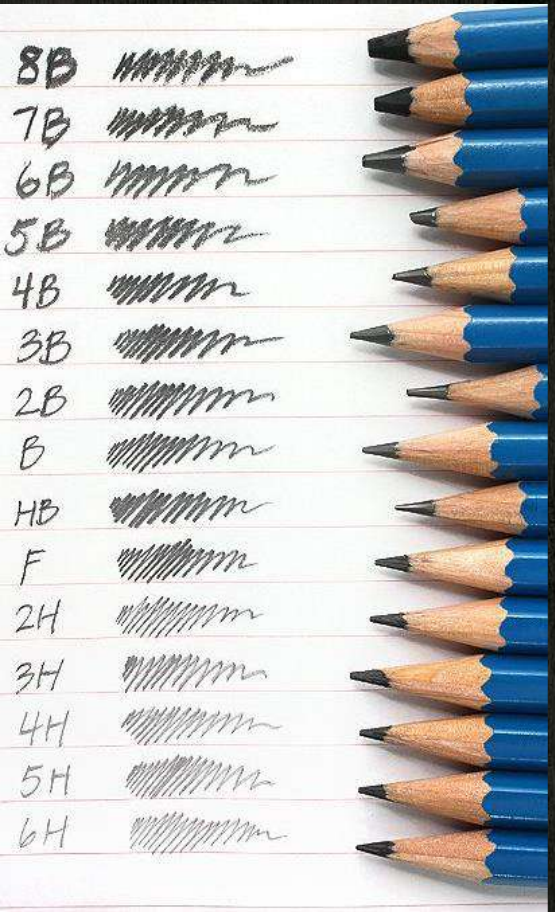
The letter 'H' stands for *Hard*, the letter 'B' stands for *Black, and the letter 'F' stands for Fine.*

- **The numbers indicate the hardness or softness of the pencil within their particular range.**
  - The H pencil range: The 9H pencil is the hardest and H pencil is the softest.
  - The B pencil range: The 9B pencil is the softest, and the B pencil is the hardest.
- This means that pencil hardness travels from the softest on the left (9B) through to the hardest on the right (9H and F). The harder a pencil is, the lighter a mark it makes. The softer a pencil is, the darker a mark it makes.

B : BLACKNESS
H : HARDNESS
F : FINE POINT

STUDIO DRAWING PENCILS.....WHAT DO THE LETTERS MEAN?

The letter 'H' stands for *Hard*, the letter 'B' stands for *Black, and the letter 'F' stands for Fine.*



- **H pencils** have a hard lead (more clay, less graphite) and remain sharp for a long time. They don't leave much graphite (the stuff the pencil lead is made of) on the page resulting in a very light or pale drawing. Because they are hard & they tend to dig into the paper surface making them difficult to rub out, as even if the graphite is removed with an eraser, the grooves they make remains behind leaving ugly indentations over your page. These are not usually the best pencils for drawing and sketching.
- **HB pencils** sit midway and are a nice average pencil to use. This is usually your common office or school pencil.
- **B pencils** are softer (more graphite, less clay) and tend to get blunt very quickly. This is because they are leaving behind a lot more graphite on the page, which results in a darker drawing or sketch. You don't need to press very hard to leave a mark which means they don't dig into the page leaving those ugly indentations made by H pencils. Rubbing out with an eraser is far easier as the graphite tends to sit on top of the paper surface and is generally easily removed (this is dependable on the type of paper, but I'll talk more about this in a later post). These are generally considered the best pencils for drawing and sketching.
- **F pencils** have extremely hard lead and are only occasionally found in pencil sets.

Black and White Value Scale Worksheet for Studio Drawing Pencils

6b	5b	4b	3b	2b	B	HB	2H	3H	4H	5H	6H

instead of just using **1** pencil…….
multiple pencils are utilized to achieve consistent value application….

Gradual Value Scale

Softest Led/Darkest Value ---------- **Hardest Led/Lightest Value**

Black and White Value Scale Worksheet for Studio Drawing Pencils

Your Turn……

6b 5b 4b 3b 2b B HB 2H 3H 4H 5H 6H

Fill each box with the assigned pencil with the same amount pressure throughout the scale….

Softest Led/Darkest Value ---------- Hardest Led/Lightest Value

Gradual Value Scale

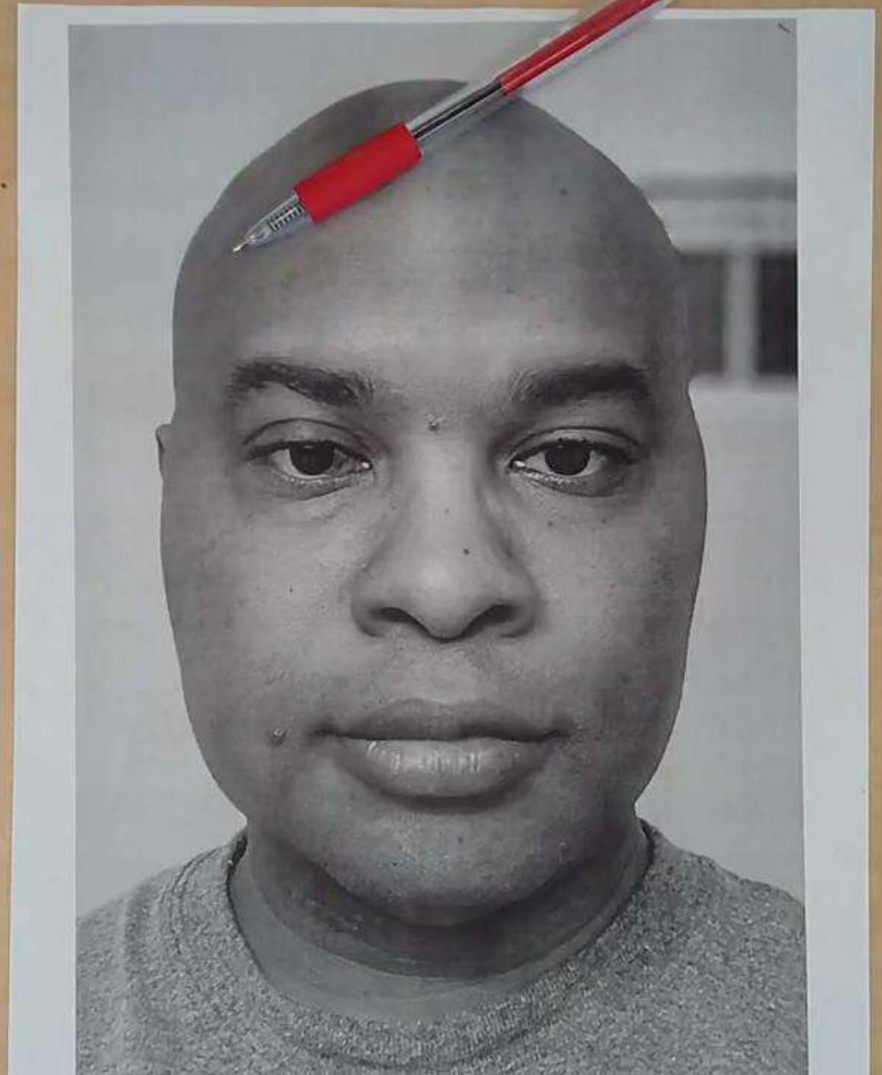
Softest Led/Darkest Value ---------- Hardest Led/Lightest Value

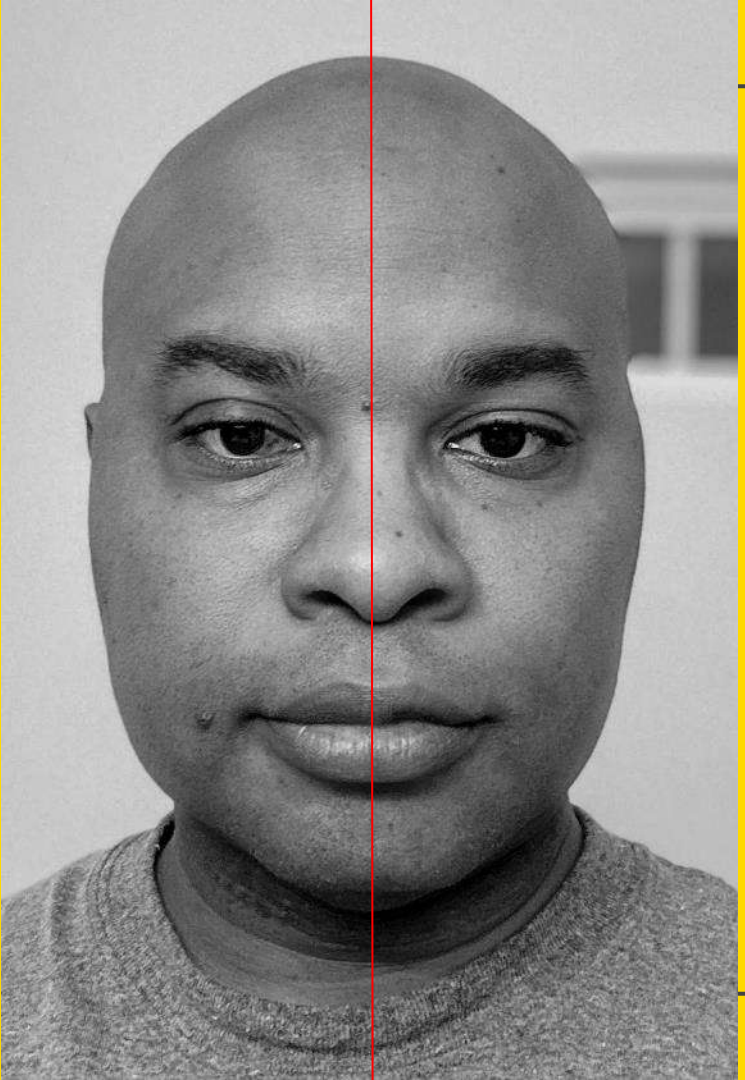
Gradually progress from 6b to 6h to complete this scale…….

3.

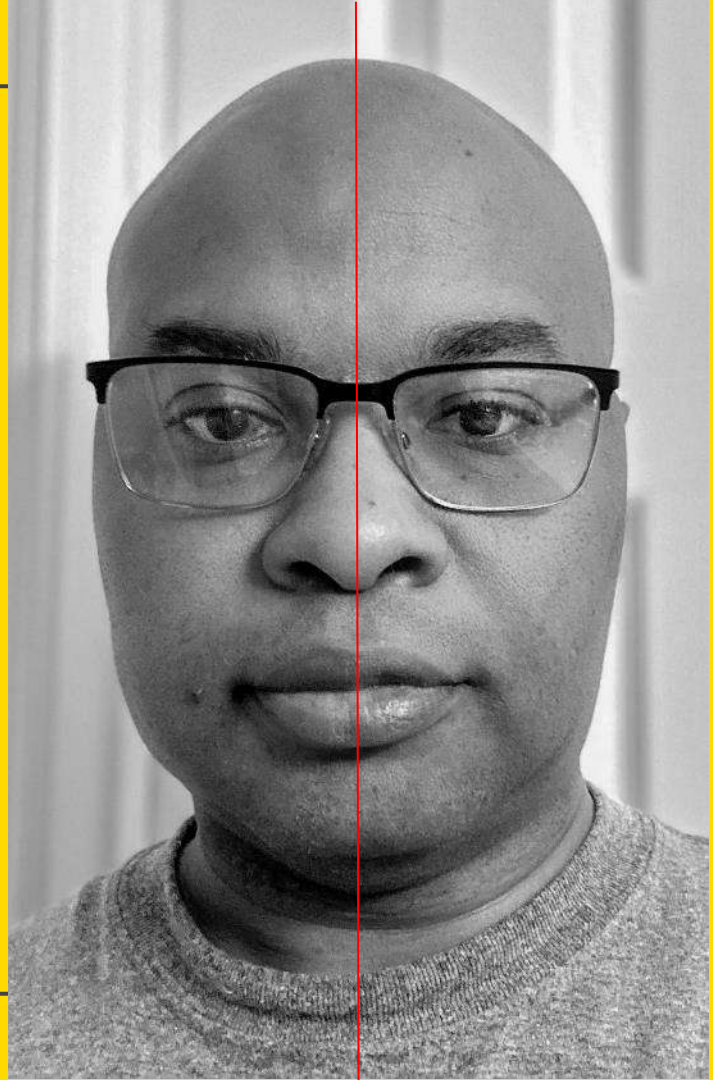
Applying guidelines to the Face/Picture in preparation to draw from the frontal position

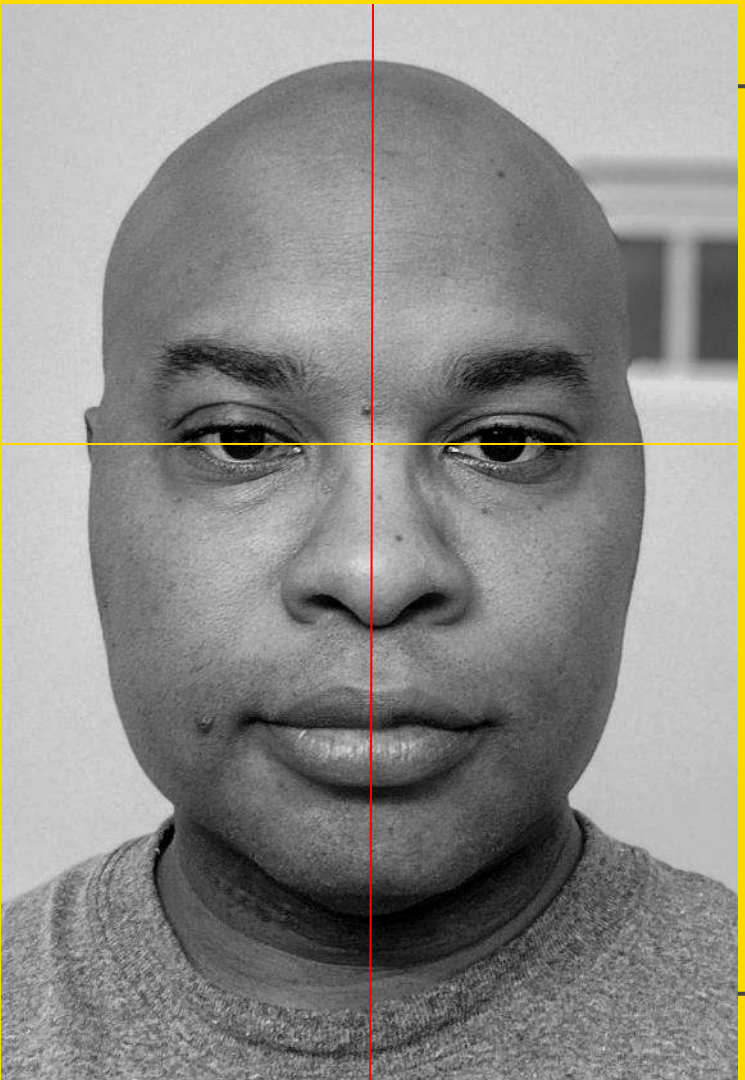
You will need your reference photo, a ruler/straight edge, a pencil, an eraser, and a drafting triangle (not mandatory but very helpful)



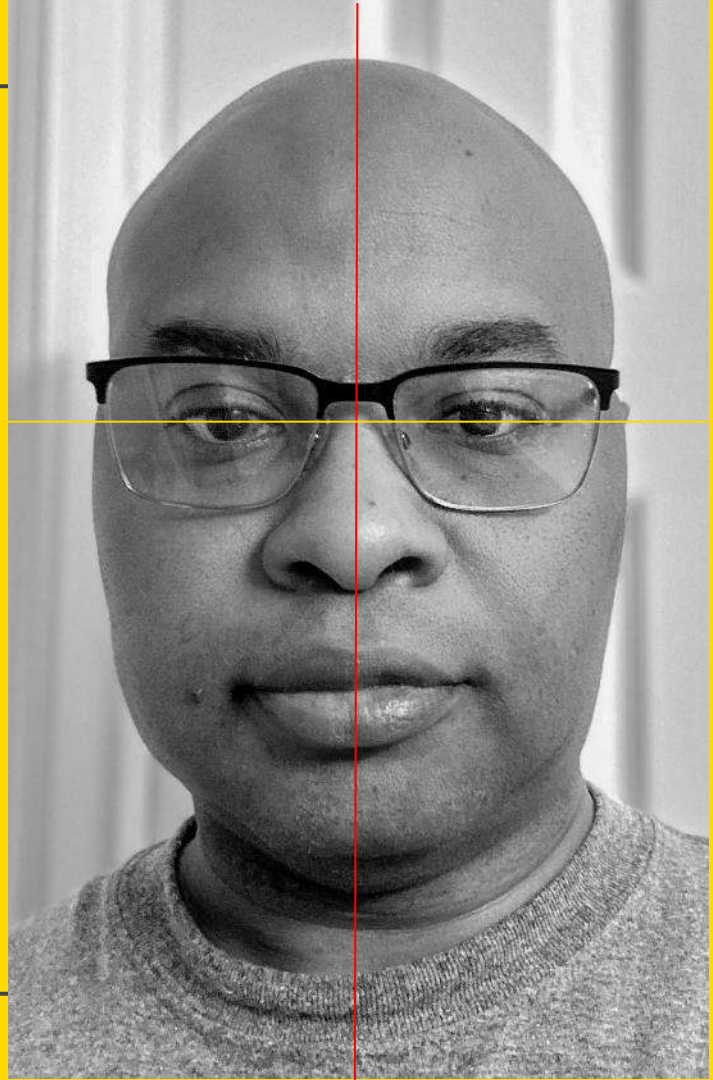


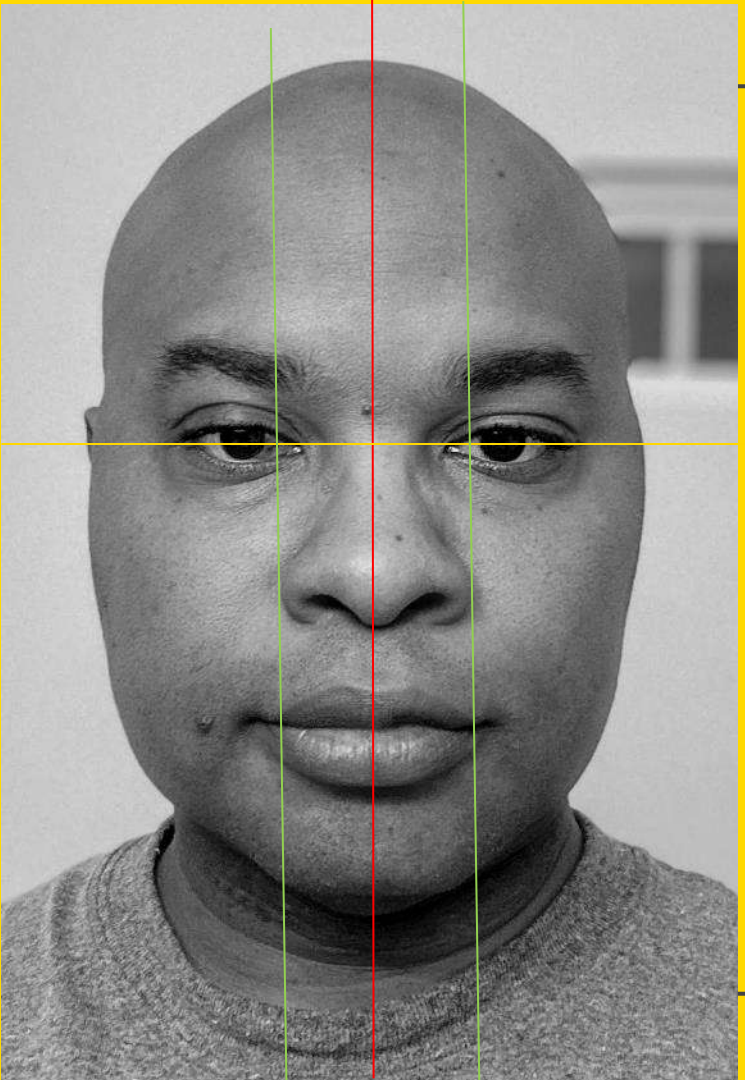
It is always advisable to use a central axis line down of the middle of the face to help with accurate placement of the facial features



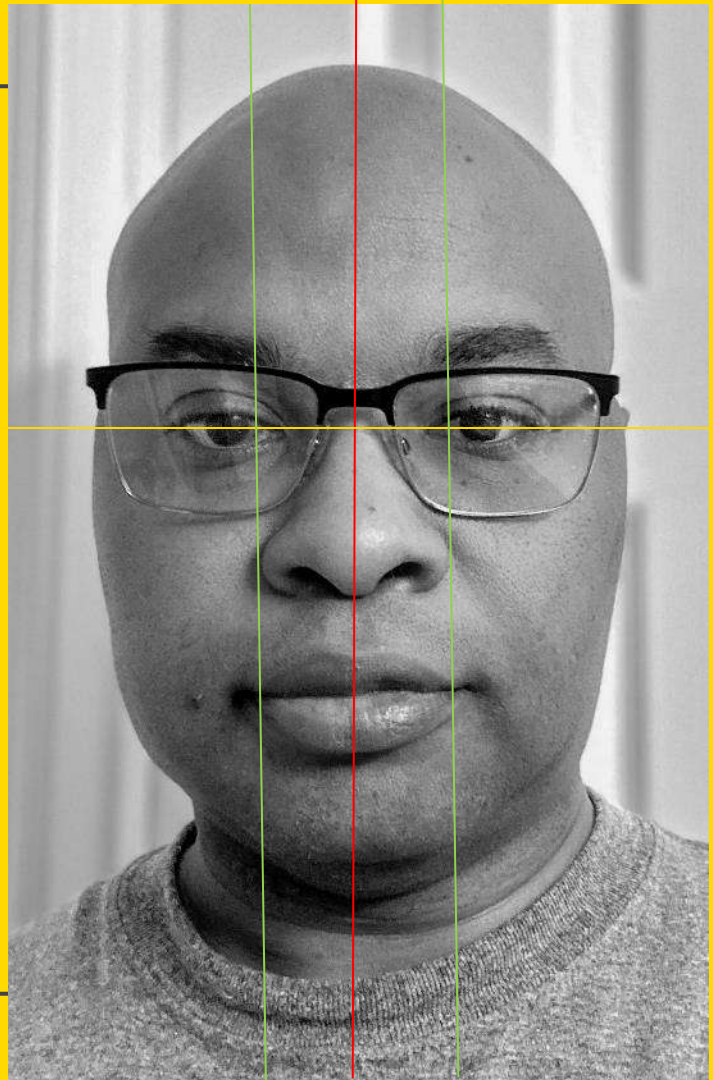


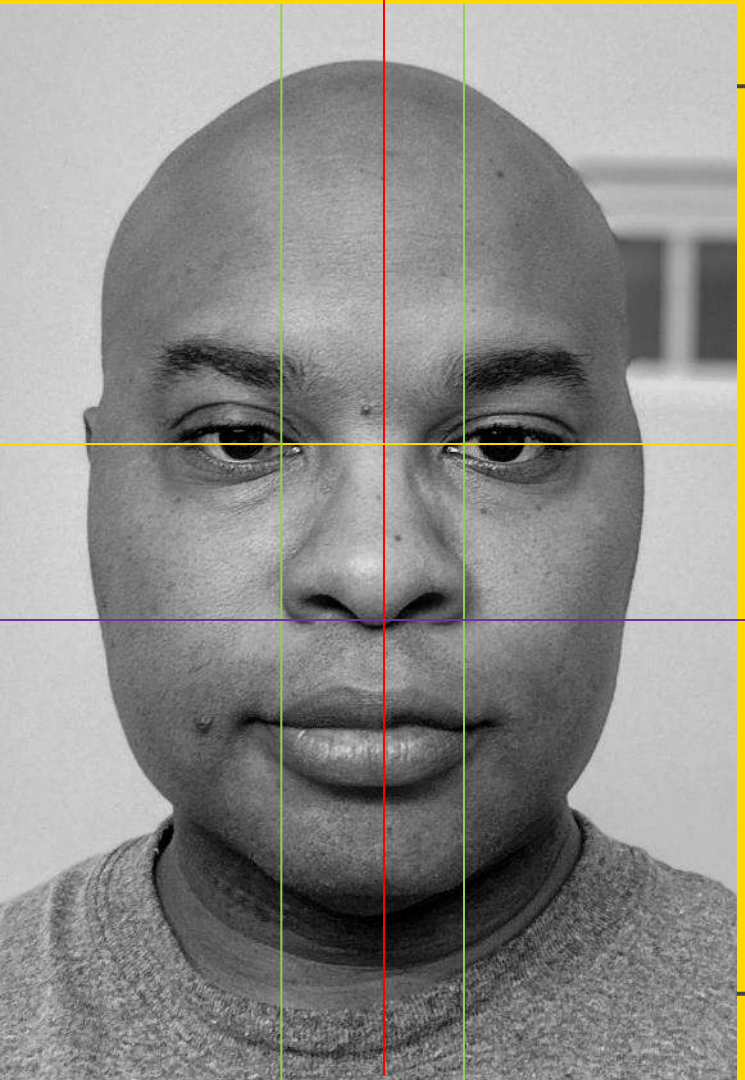
The eyes are on an imaginary horizontal line about halfway between the chin and the top of the head. This line should be perpendicular (for a 90% angle with) to your central axis line and drawn through the middle of the pupil of the eye of your choosing (with most faces the eye level line will not pass through the middle of both pupils)



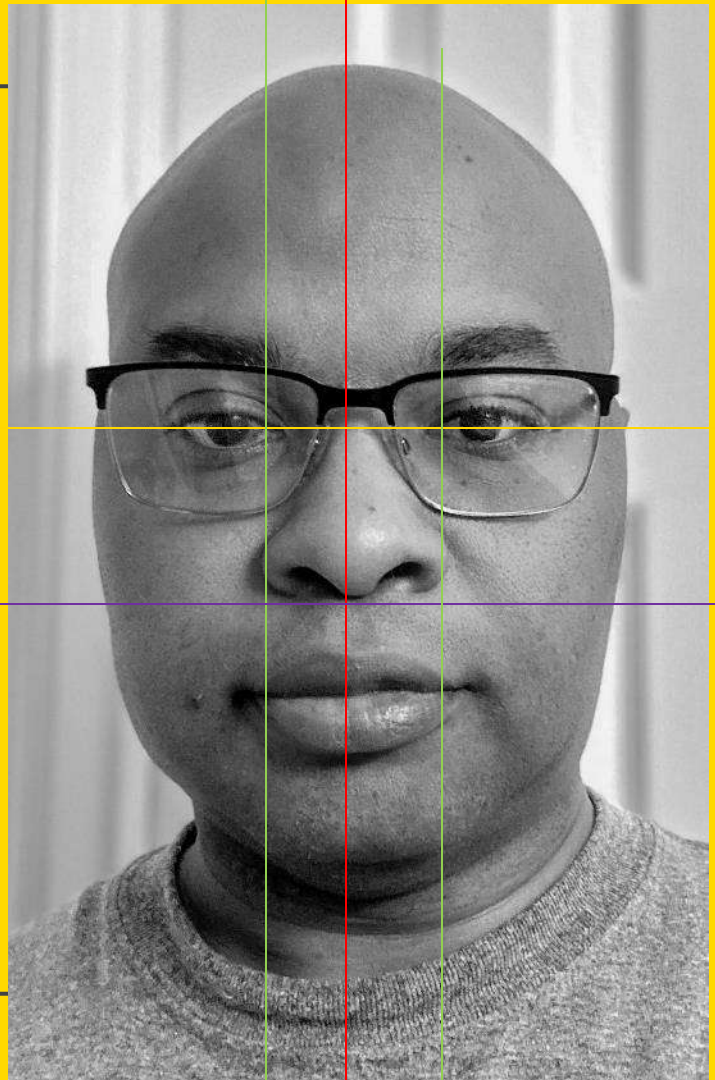


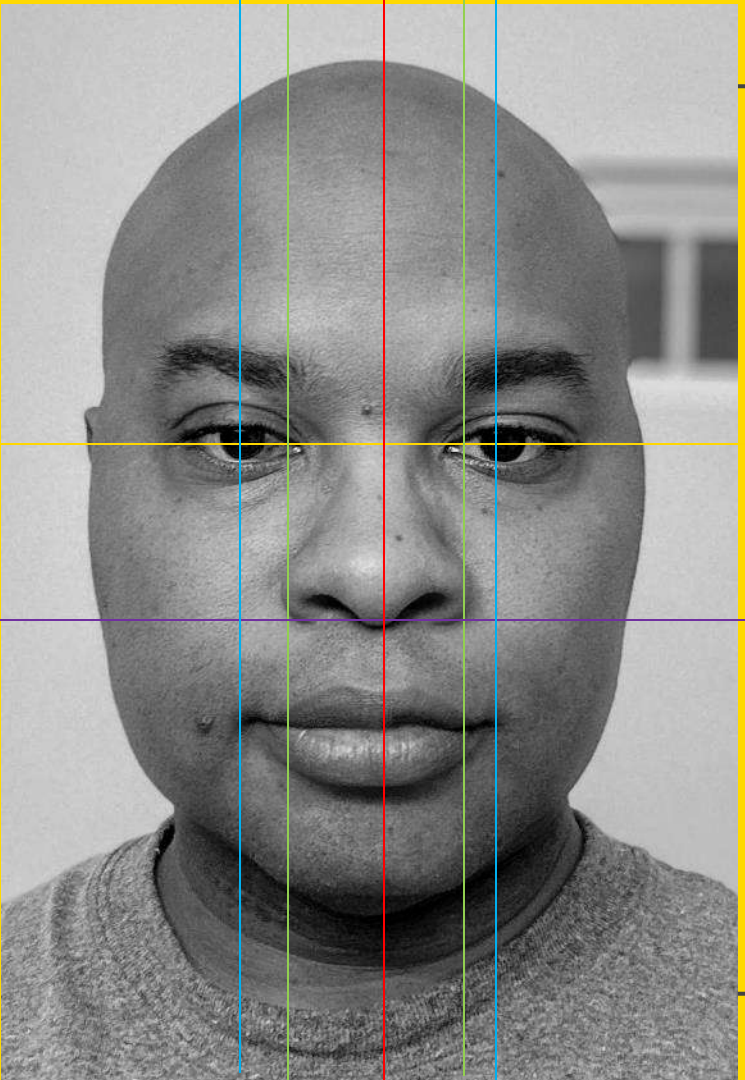
Your nose width guidelines are parallel to your central axis line and line up the outermost point of each nostril wing to each eye



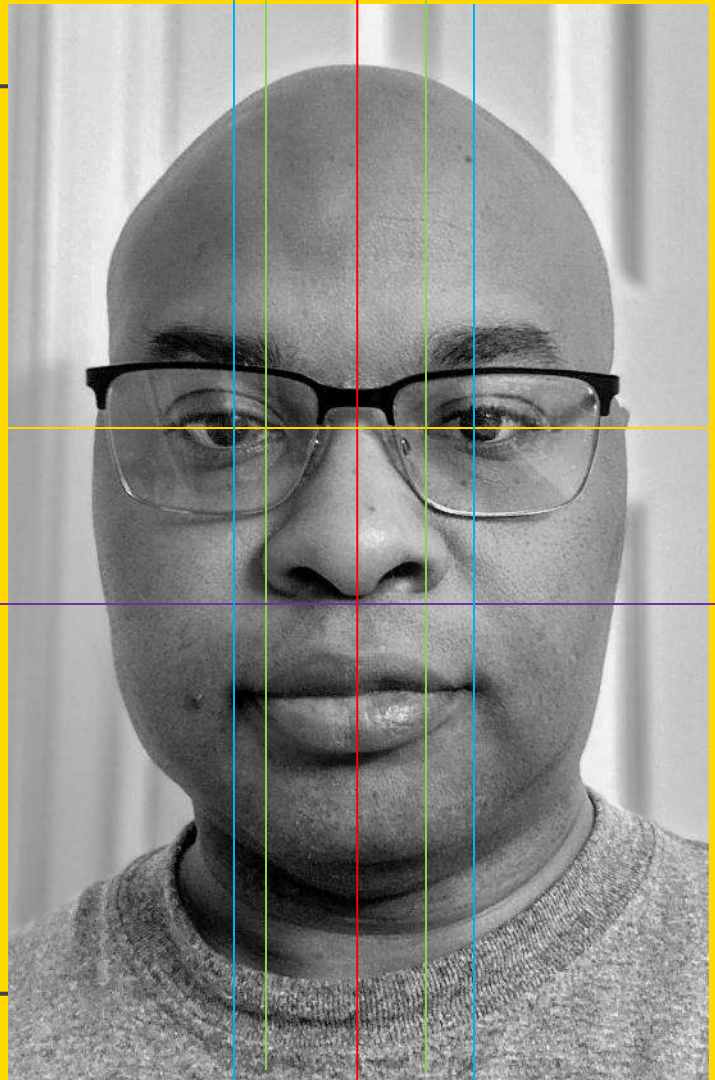


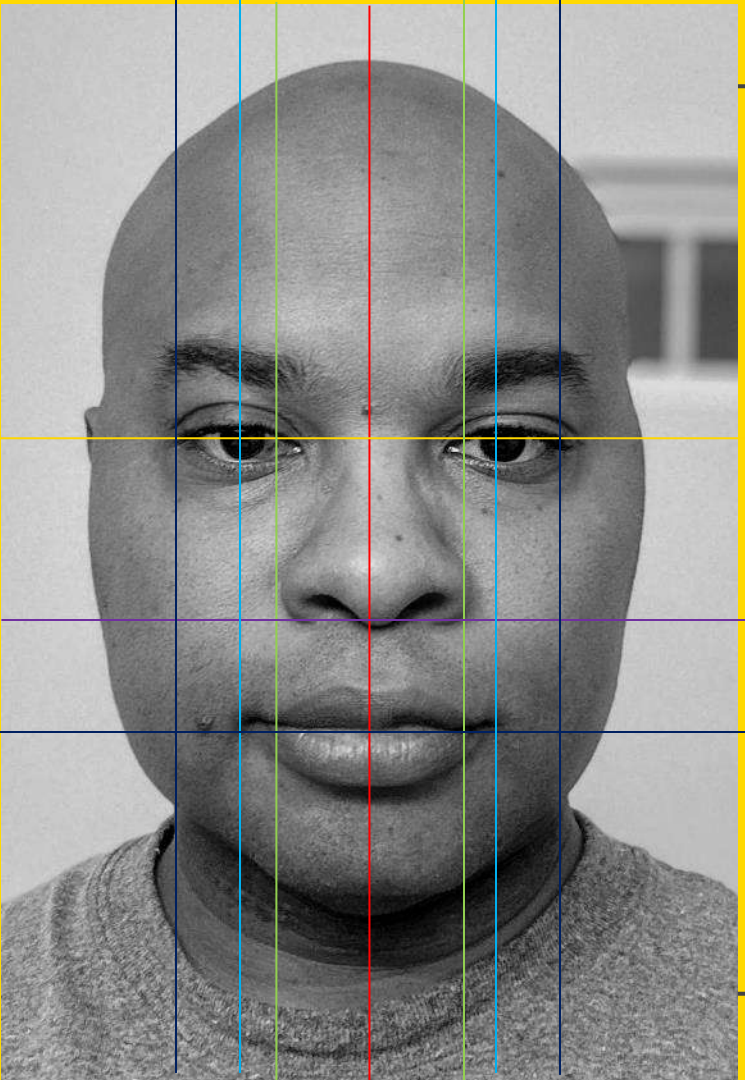
The bottom of the nose is about halfway between the eyebrows and the chin and/or a little less than halfway down from the eyes to the bottom of the chin. This line should be drawn at the lowest part of the septum of the nose parallel to the eye level line.



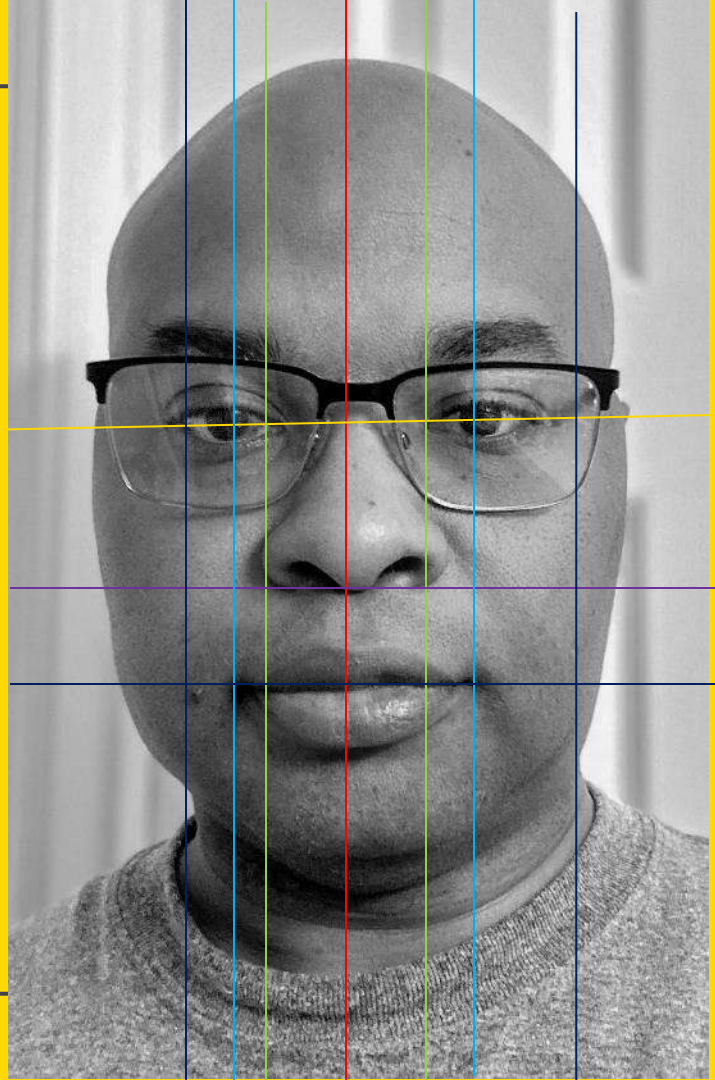


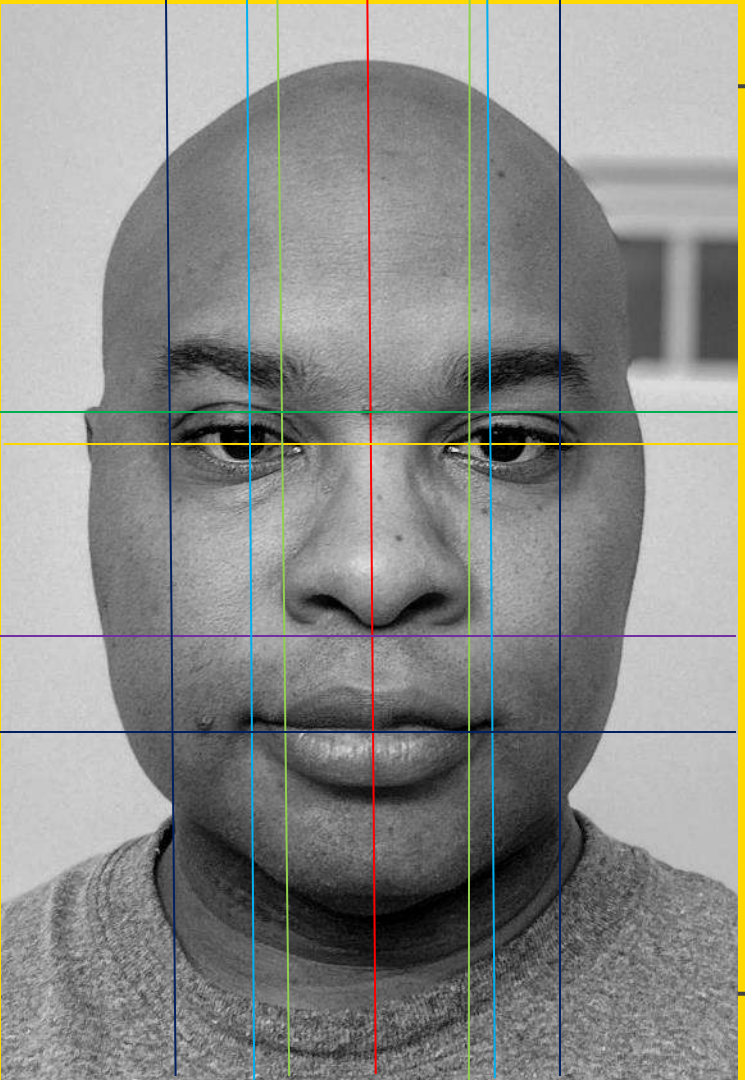
Your mouth width guidelines are parallel to your central axis line and line up the outermost point of each oral commissures (lip corner)





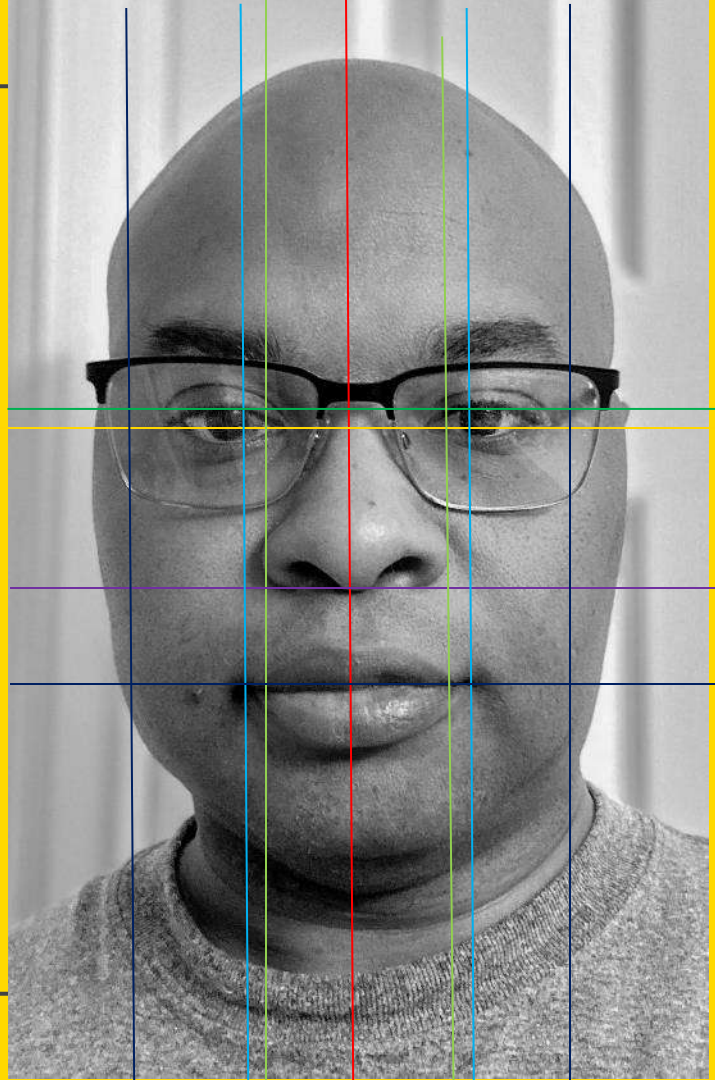
The mouth opening guideline is approximately 1/3 of the way down from the bottom of the nose to the bottom of the chin and parallel to the eye level line. Also you may want to incorporate neck width guidelines that will be parallel to the central axis line.





The top of the ear guidelines are usually about the same level as the eyebrows and the bottom the ear guidelines are about level with the bottom of the nose guideline….

now it's time to Draw your face…



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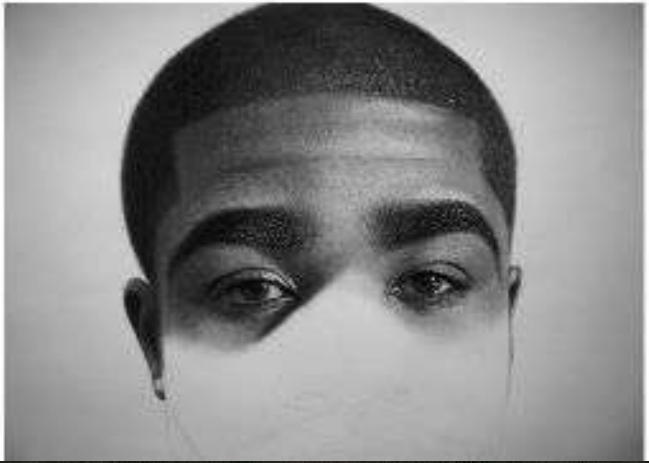
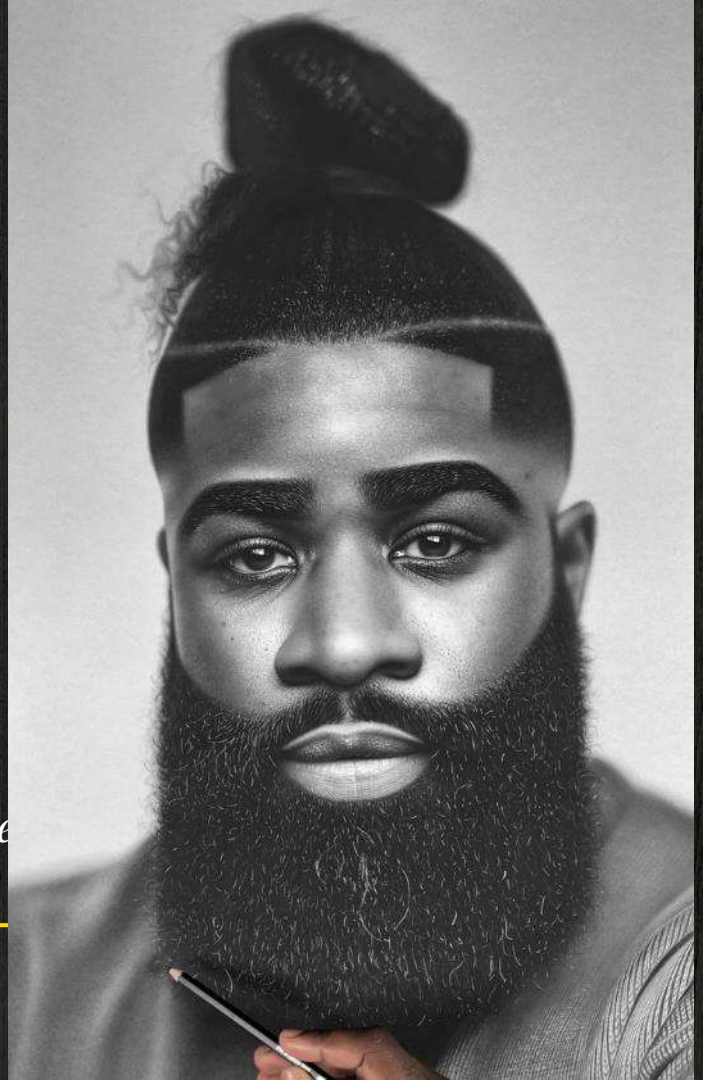
4. The Featured Artist...

Kelvin Okafor



Kelvin Okafor was born November 1, 1985. He is a British artist of Nigerian descent. He lives in Tottenham, London, where he grew up. Okafor was educated at St Ignatius' College in Enfield, where at the age of 15 he began to hone his talent for drawing. At St Ignatius' College Okafor started to recognize his talent in art due to the complimentary expressions he got from his peers and teachers. Kelvin Okafor works at ease in any artistic medium be it sculpture, glass, printmaking, painting and casting. For him to passionately fall in love with art he firstly fell in love with using pencils and how pencils gave him the flexibility to create dynamic textures and tones of colors in his drawings.

He did a Foundation Art & Design course at City and Guilds Art School (2005–06), and went on to study at Middlesex University (2006–09), graduating with a BA degree in Fine Art. Awards he has won include the Catherine Petitgas Visitors Choice Prize, part of the National Open Art Competition.

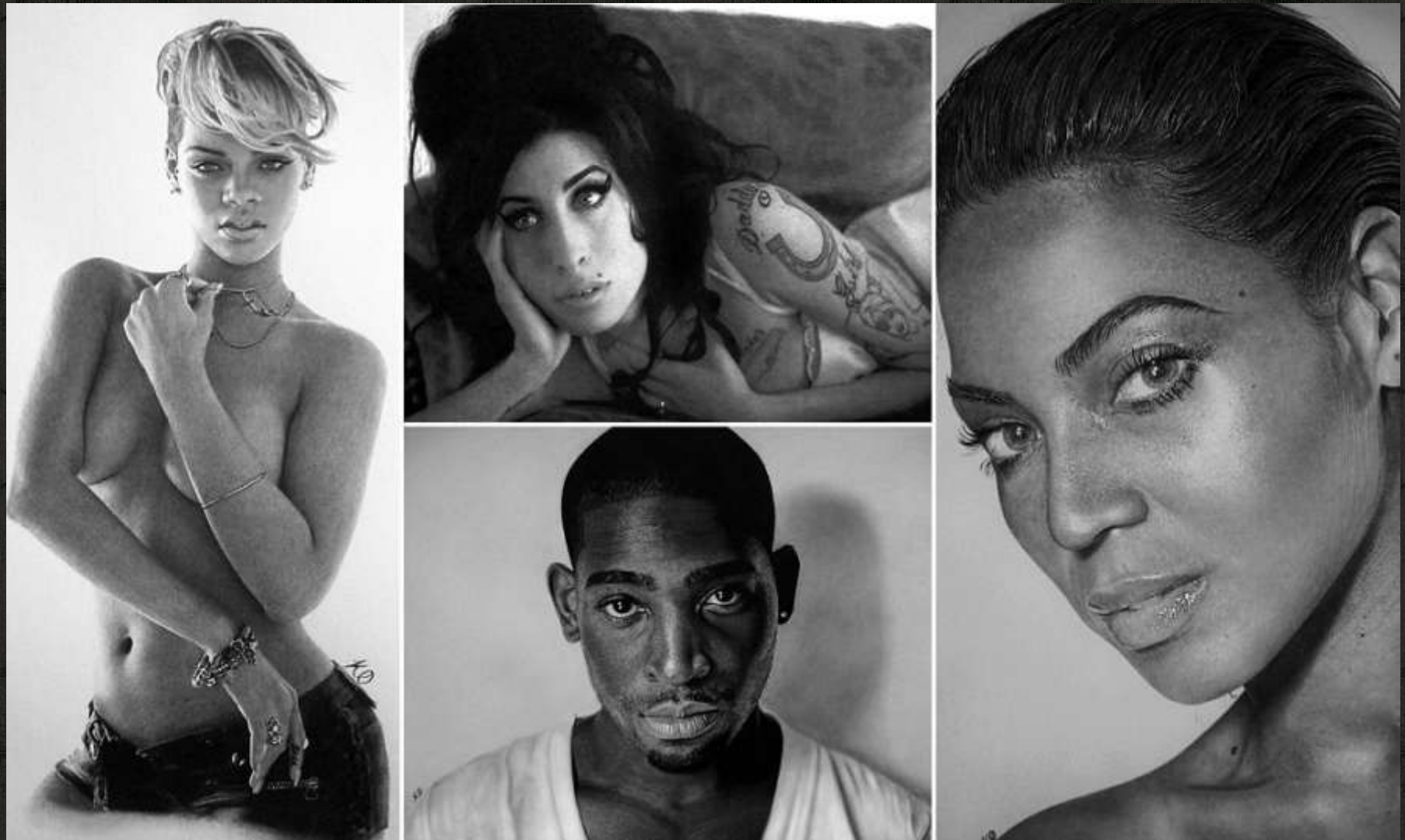


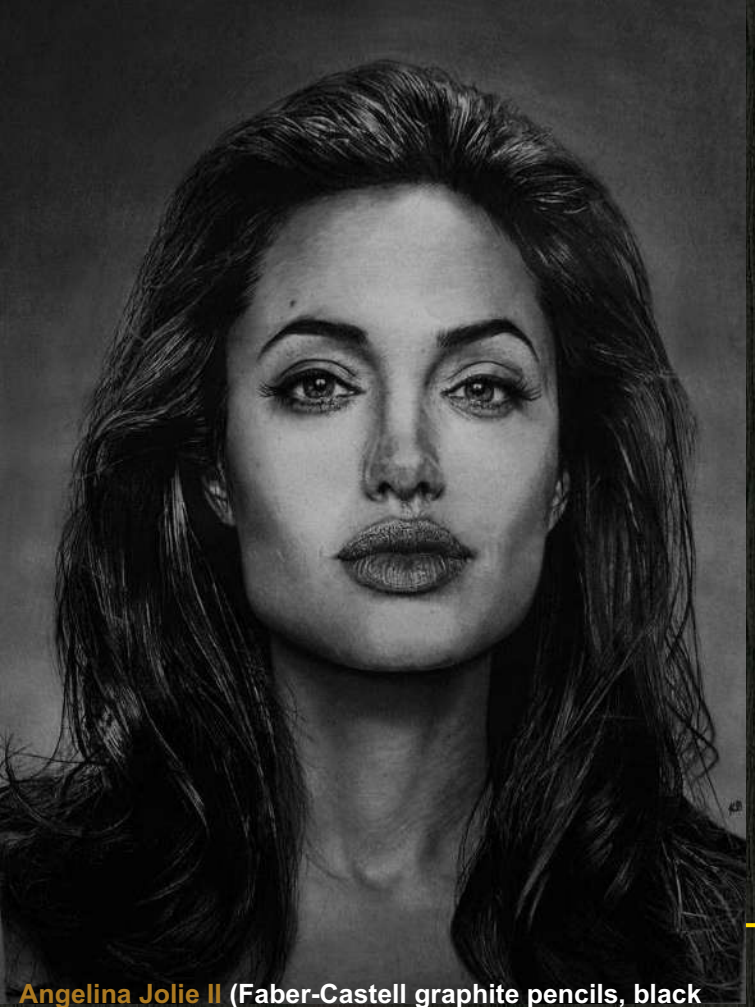
Prince

Graphite & charcoal pencils on paper – 78.5 x 50cm –2020

Original Drawing

Reference Photo





Angelina Jolie II (Faber-Castell graphite pencils, black charcoal and black color pencil on Daler Rowney acid free smooth cartridge paper. 13 x 18 inches))

From as early as he could remember, Kelvin Okafor has always been an emotional and highly sensitive individual. Inspired, touched and captivated by almost everything in his immediate surroundings. Around the age of 8, Okafor vividly remembers having a love and strong fascination for drawing with pencils. He found the instrument to be a humble one and would often use the expression 'aliveness' to describe it's technical and sentimental value. What fascinated him most about pencils was that with single shades of lead, he could create tones and textures so defined and so abstract, an illusion of color would be formed before him. He became heavily inspired by this notion and spent most of his early years trying to utilize its technical use.

After many years of developing his technique as a pencil artist, Kelvin Okafor was catapulted into the spotlight when the BBC and media outlets picked up his story after he was awarded multiple prizes in 2012-13. He was subsequently asked to join the prestigious Albemarle Gallery in Mayfair, London. His first solo show took place May 2014

James Morrison

(Faber-Castell graphite pencils, black charcoal and
black color pencil on Daler Rowney acid free smooth cartridge paper. 41 x 51cm (13 x 18in))

The style in which Okafor creates his portraits is known as Hyper-realism. Art Critic, Estelle Lovatt describes his work as 'Emotional Realism'. She mentions how the work of Okafor goes beyond being just 'Photorealist' drawings, and instead coins the term Emotional Realism to describe the affective nature of his artwork. Ultimately, Okafor intends to create art that prompts an emotional response to viewers. A response that arouses the feelings of enchantment, reflection, stillness and awareness.

Mother Teresa

(Faber-Castell graphite pencils, black charcoal and black color pencil on Daler Rowney acid free smooth cartridge paper. 41 x 51cm (16 x 20in))

Zoe Saldana

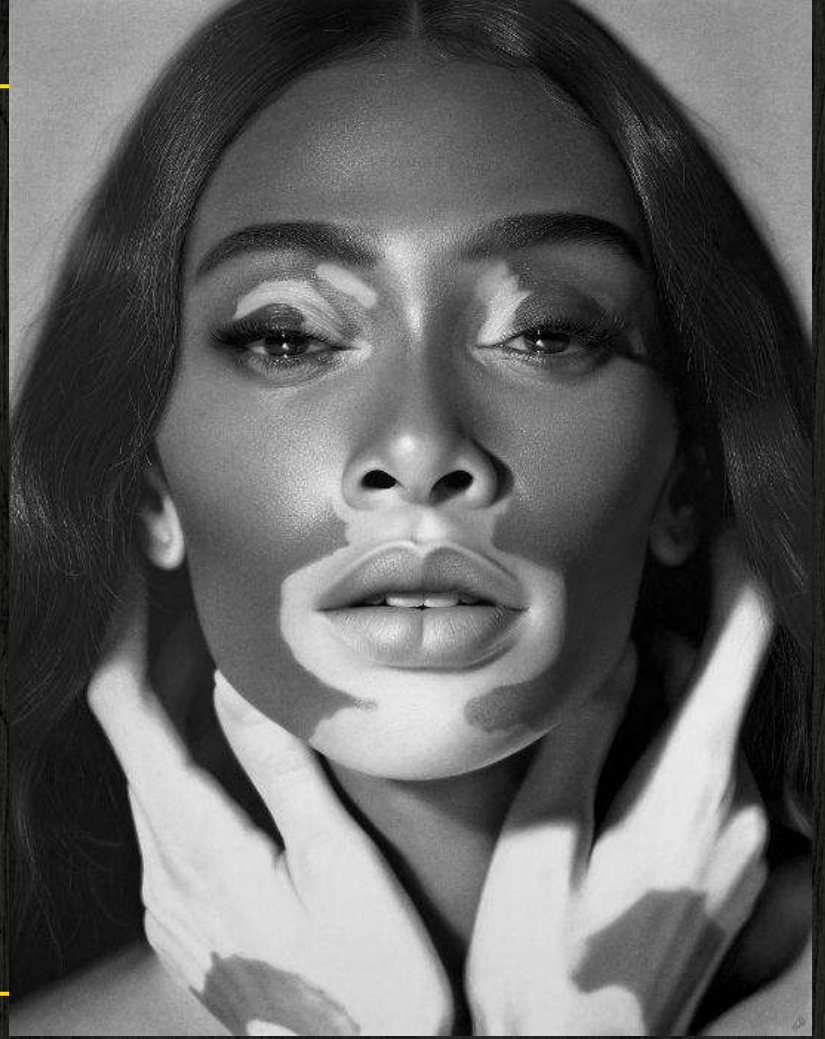
(graphite pencils, black chalk and black colored pencil on Daler Rowney acid free smooth cartridge paper. (13 x 17in))

“As an artist I believe that it is highly important to focus on one’s inner world. Being a sensitive individual, I have always felt prone to being easily distracted and sometimes influenced by family, friends and the media. However I now realize that over the years, by drawing for up to 12 hours a day, I was subconsciously seeking solitude – away from the disturbing outer world – and the freedom to gather my own thoughts and form the courage to embark on a pursuit that I passionately enjoyed. With sensitivity still being a big part of my personality, this voluntary solitude helped me to develop discipline and strength as well as acquire a greater degree of inner peace.”

Corinne Bailey Rae

(Faber-Castell graphite pencils, black charcoal and black color pencil on Acid Free Cartridge paper. (13 x 17in))

Naomi Campbell (Graphite & Charcoal pencils on Archival Paper- 70.5 x 54cm)



Winnie Harlow (Graphite & Charcoal pencils on paper - 72 x 57cm)

5. Your Project...

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- -portrait must fill a minimum of 85% of the page
- -all 6 levels of value are to be shown with no smudging
- - you will also create a background that will contrast and/or compliment your face

The Process.....

1

Guidelined Contour Drawing

Use your horizontal & vertical guidelines that were applied to your photo to do a line only drawing of yourself. The Drawing of you must fill a minimum of 75% of the paper. If you decide to draw the guidelines on your contour drawing of yourself, make sure that they are done very lightly so that they can easily be erased for Process Step 2.

2

Add Value and Background to Contour Drawing

You are to use the technique of shading to match all 6 levels of value and details seen in your photograph and create a background that will contrast and/or compliment your face. It's recommended that you finish the background 1st for a smoother progression to completion.

3

Turn in all project components.

Submit your Finished Self-Portrait (make sure that you submit your photo of yourself along with it) to the class turn in folder. Submit your Personal Project Critique to it's posts in the Classwork Section of Google Classroom by November 15, 2024 .

Learning Intention: I will be able to use various drawing skills and principles to draw a picture of myself.

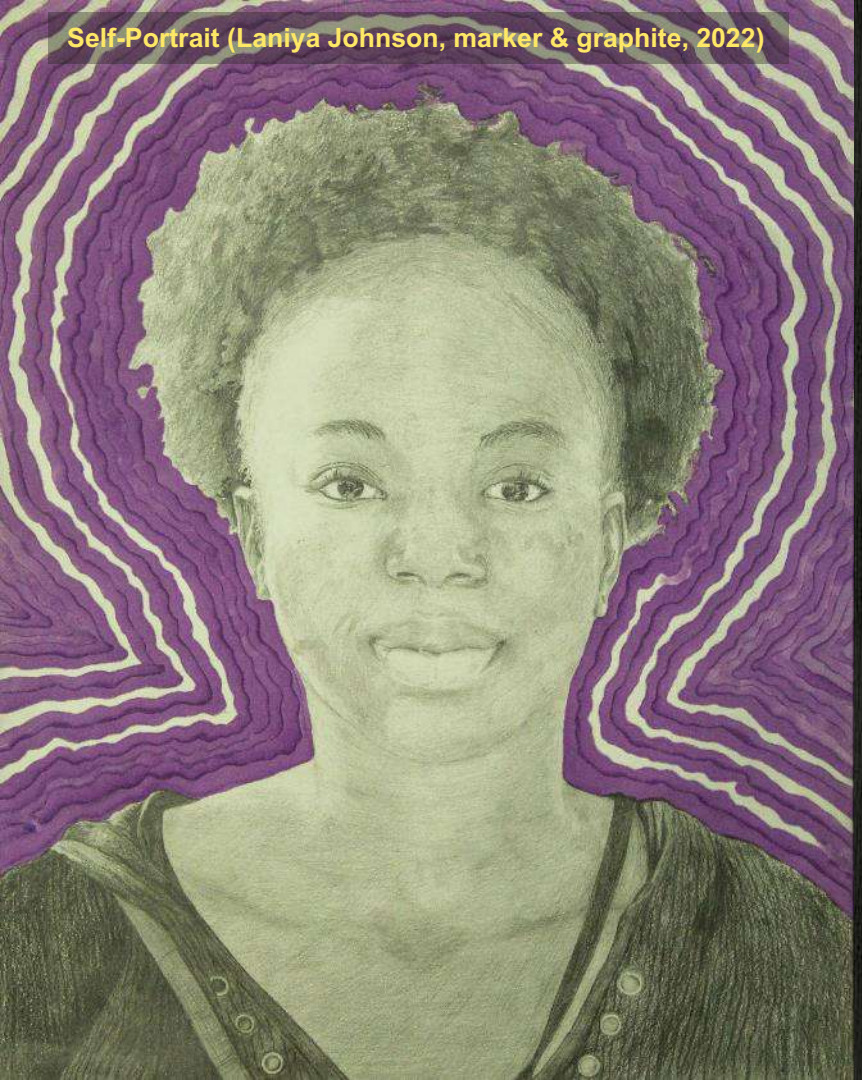
6. Student Work...

How did they do?..What will you do Differently?

Enchanted (Chloe Thomasson, ink and graphite, 2022)

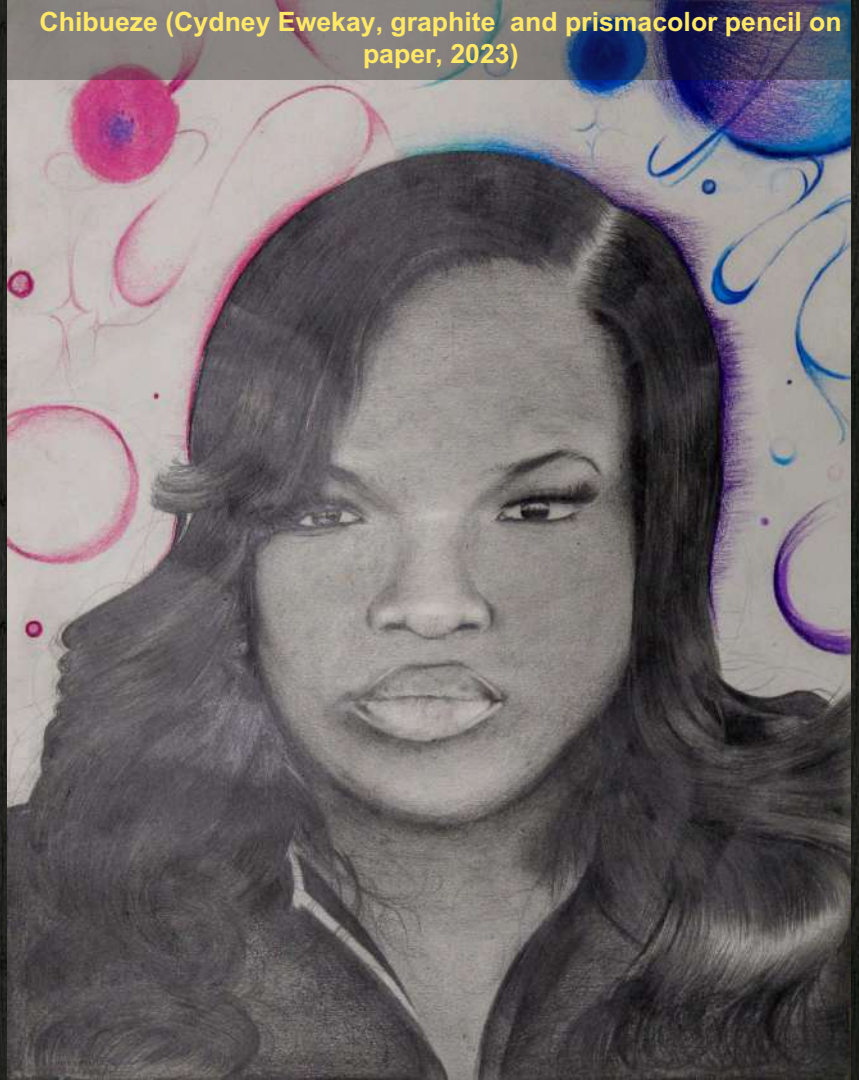
Graphited Self (Ursula Cumper, graphite and colored pencil, 2023

62 Radioactive (Michaela Goode, graphite and prismacolor pencils, 2023)



Self-Portrait (Laniya Johnson, marker & graphite, 2022)

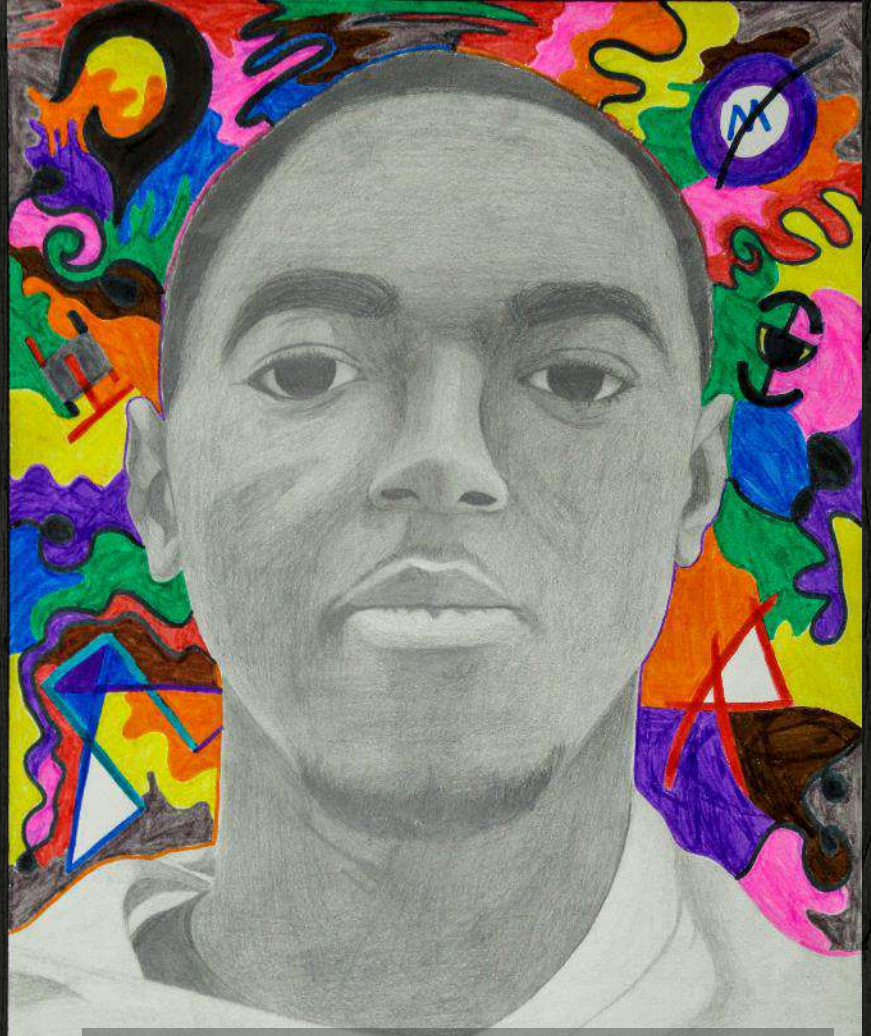
Not Truly You (Alexis Le Rouzic, graphite and prismacolor pencils, 2023)



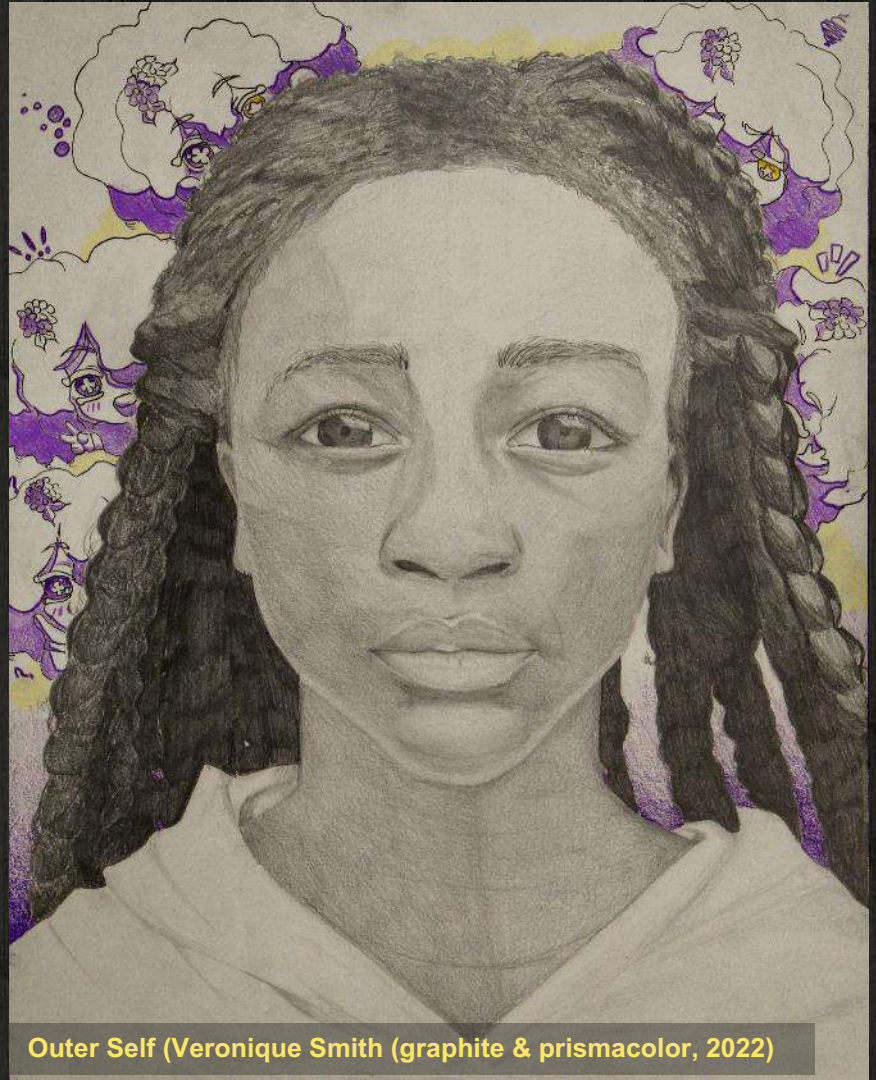
Chibueze (Cydney Ewekay, graphite and prismacolor pencil on paper, 2023)

Picture Perfect (Max Gantz, graphite, 2023)

Soul vs Self (Samia Gibson, prismacolor and graphite, 2021)

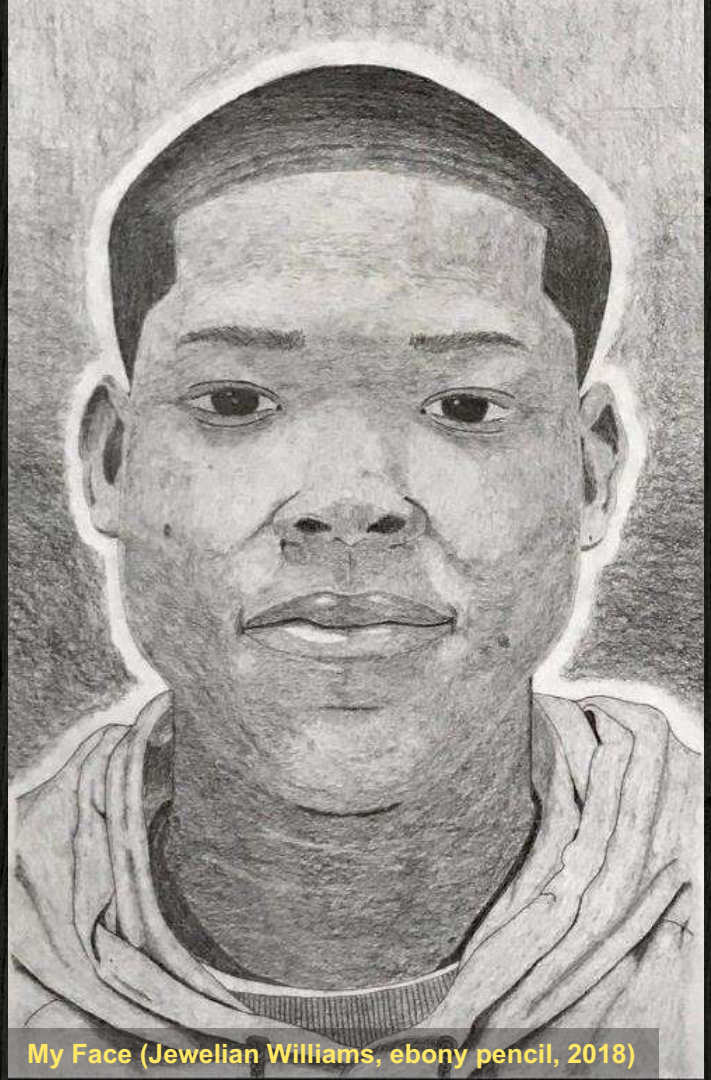


Color Efficient (Kaden Mack, graphite and marker, 2022)

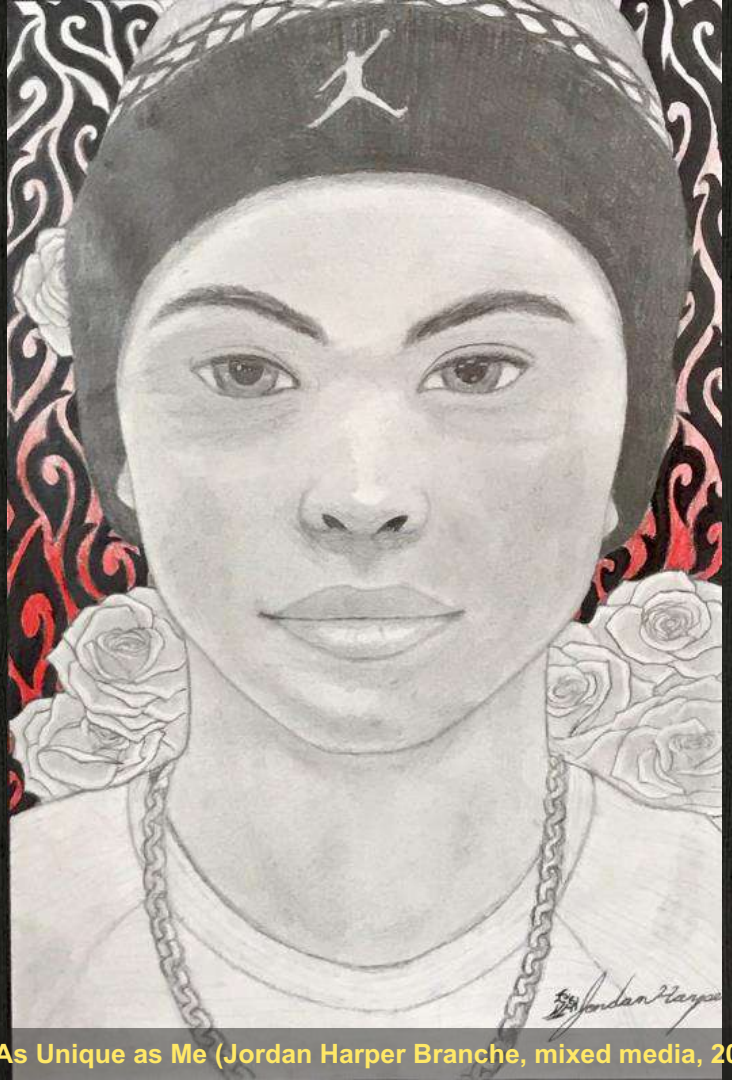


Outer Self (Veronique Smith (graphite & prismacolor, 2022)

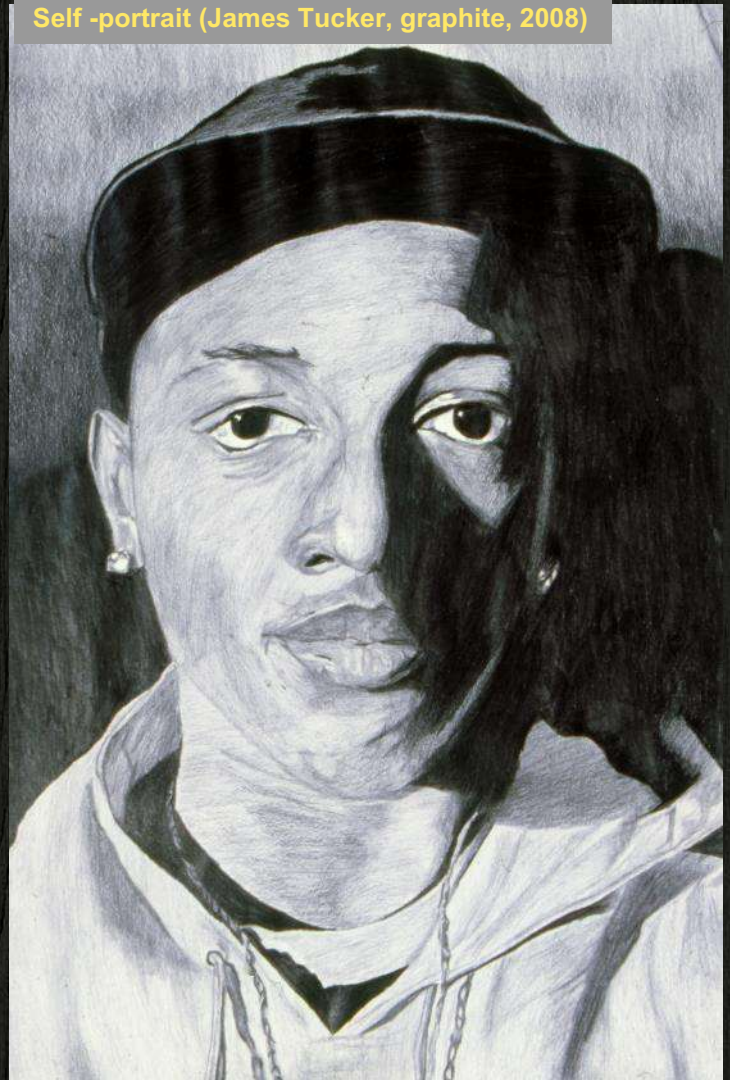
Me, Myself, & I (Faith Lennon, ebony pencil, 2021)



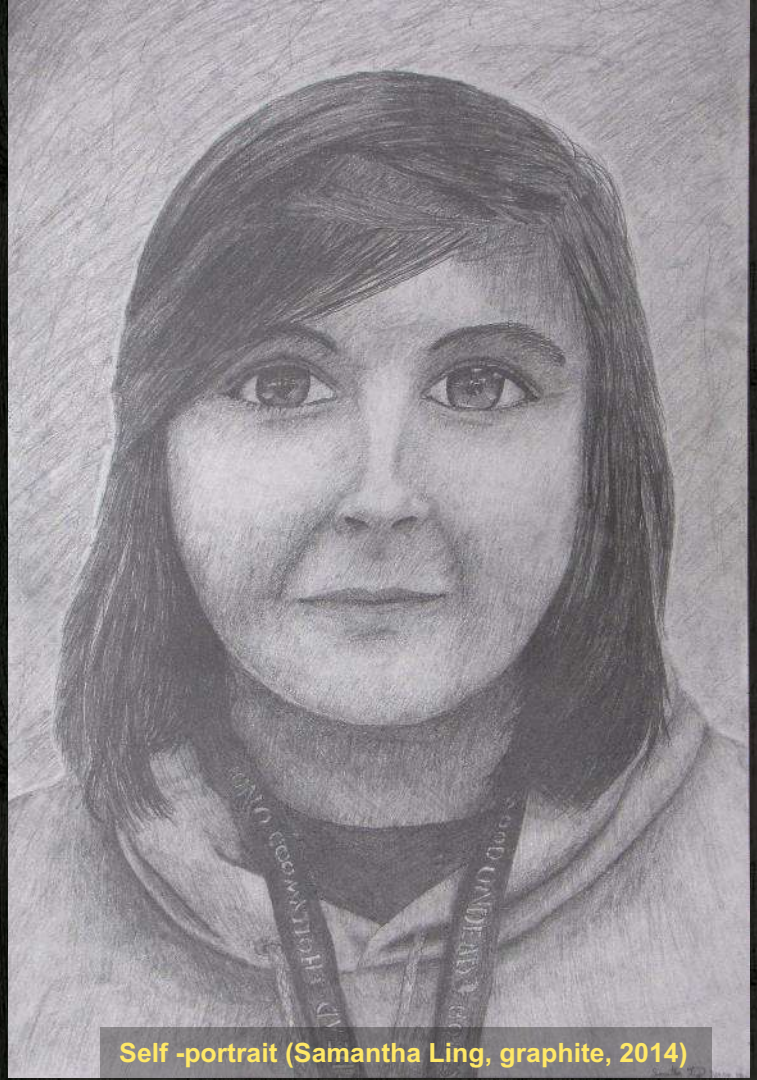
My Face (Jewelian Williams, ebony pencil, 2018)



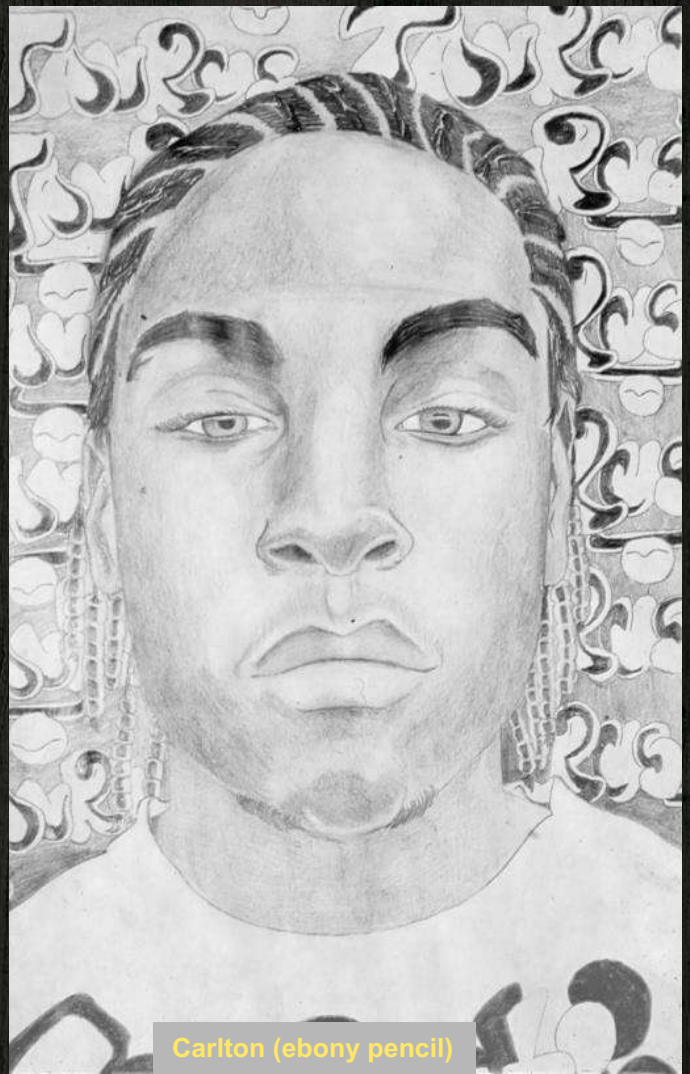
As Unique as Me (Jordan Harper Branche, mixed media, 2018)



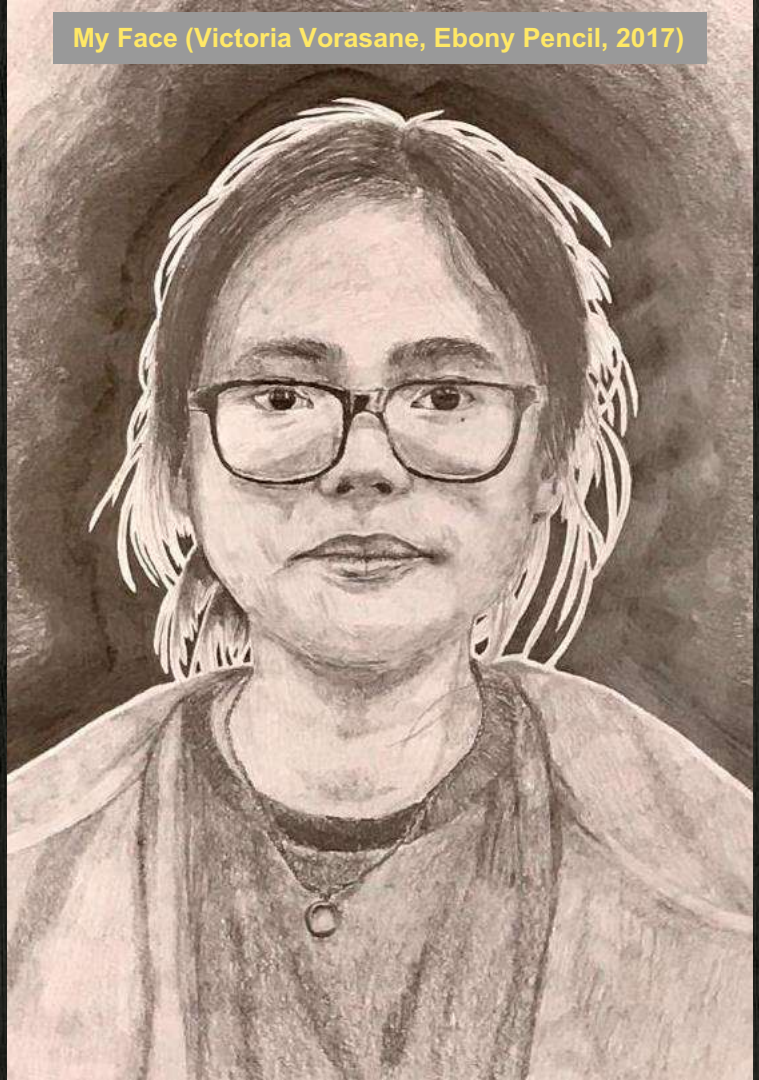
Self -portrait (James Tucker, graphite, 2008)



Self -portrait (Samantha Ling, graphite, 2014)



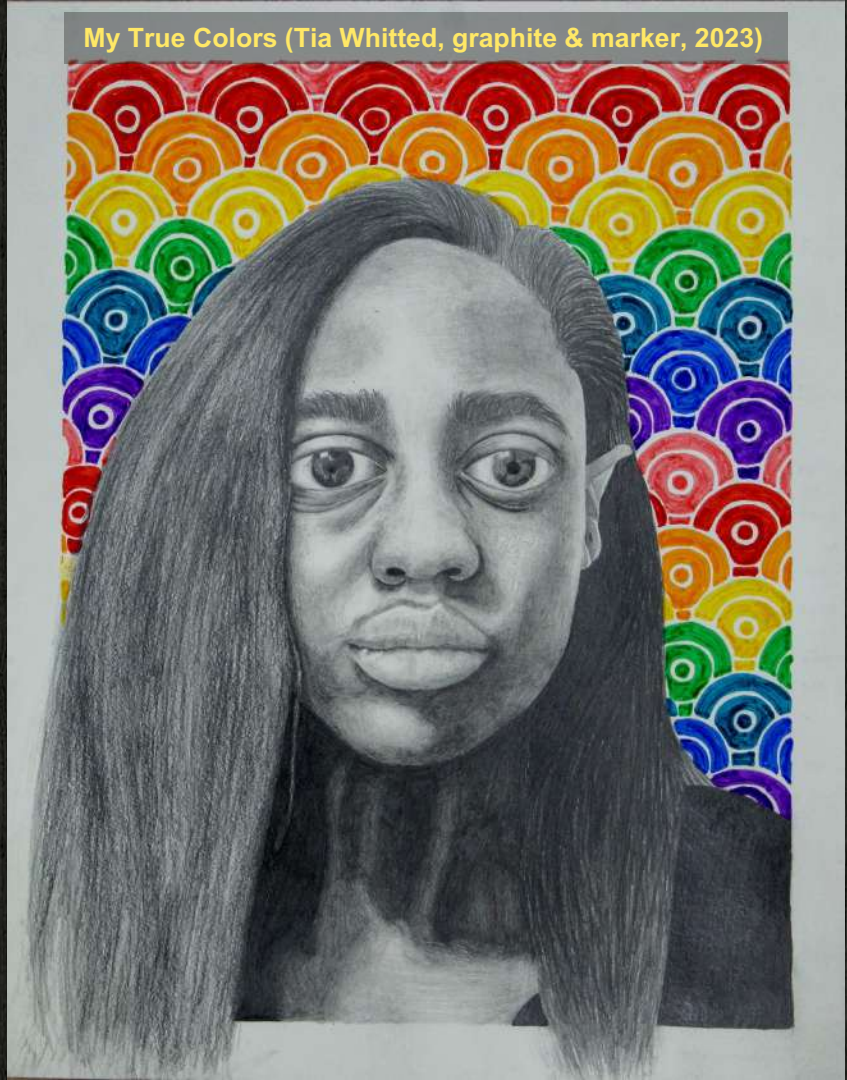
Carlton (ebony pencil)

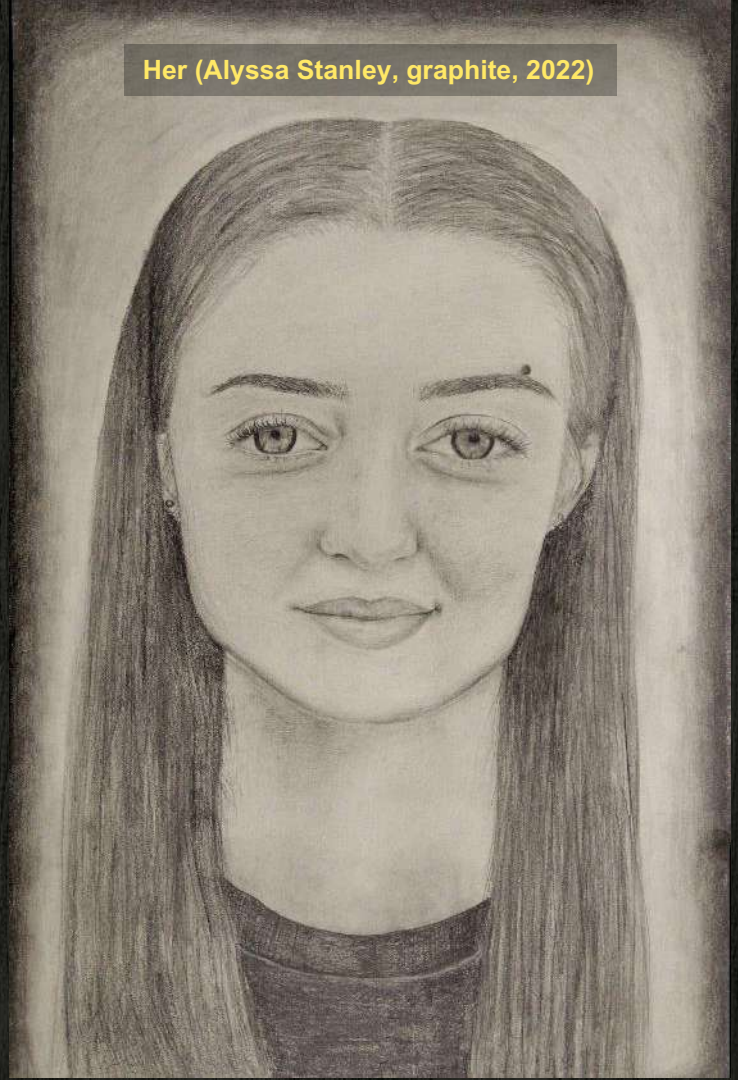


My Face (Victoria Vorasane, Ebony Pencil, 2017)

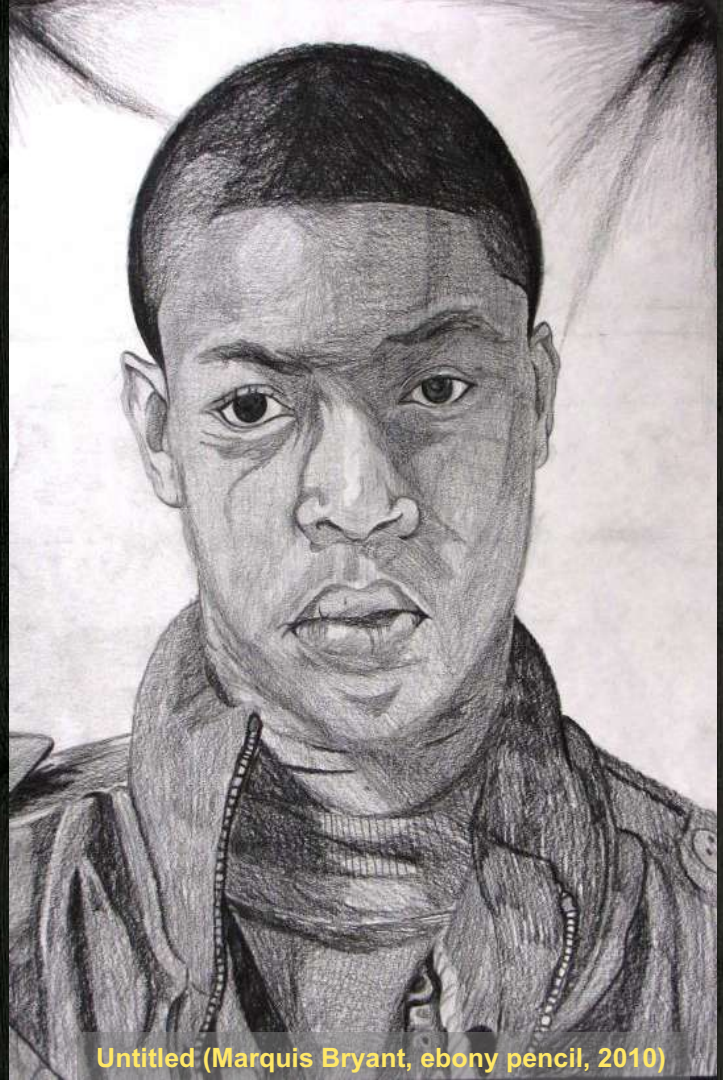
Me (Mercedez Hernandez, graphite and colored pencil, 2023

My True Colors (Tia Whitted, graphite & marker, 2023)





Her (Alyssa Stanley, graphite, 2022)



Untitled (Marquis Bryant, ebony pencil, 2010)

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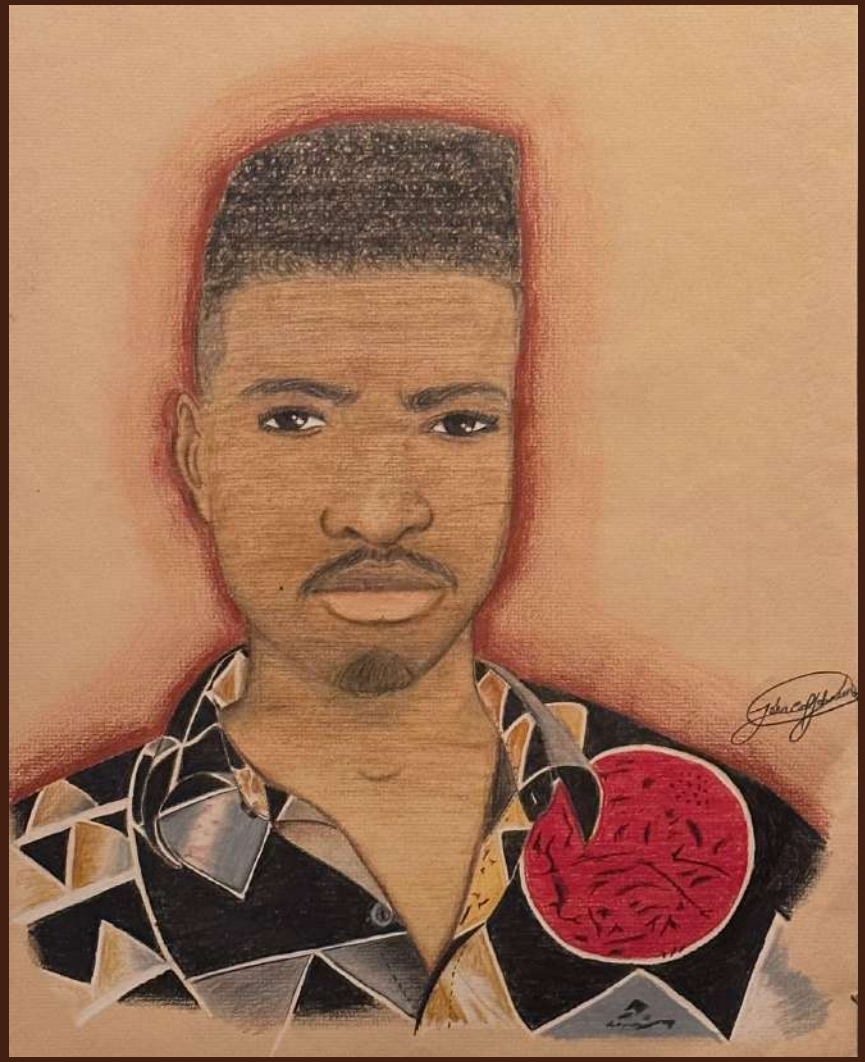

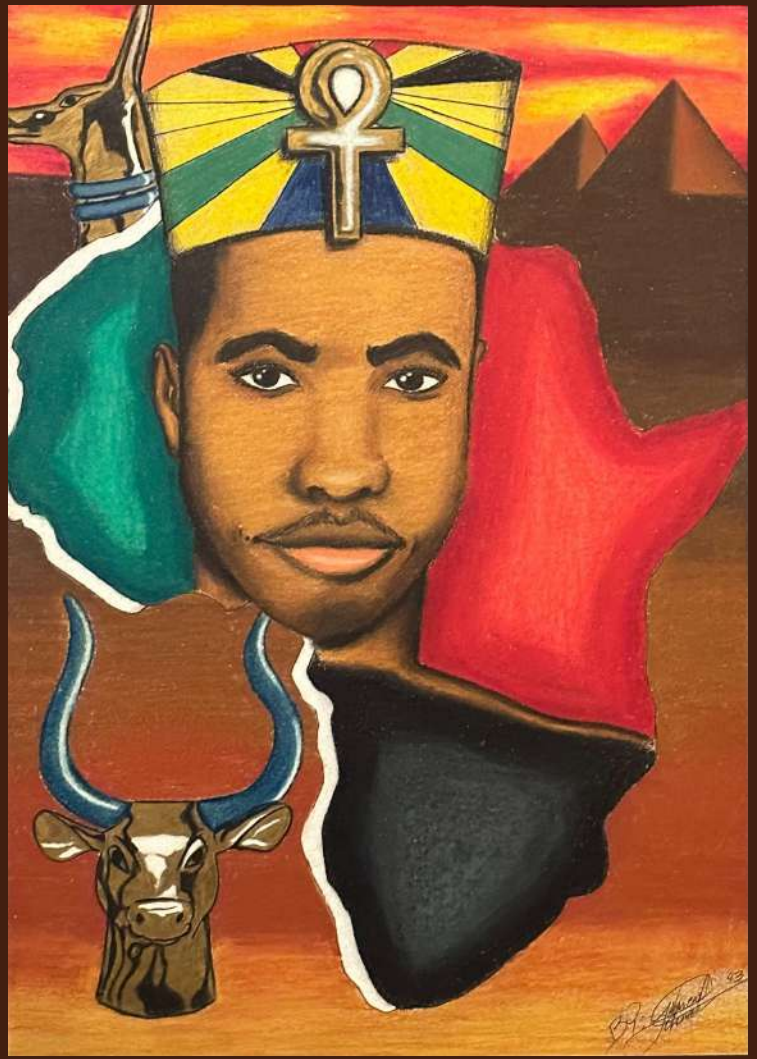

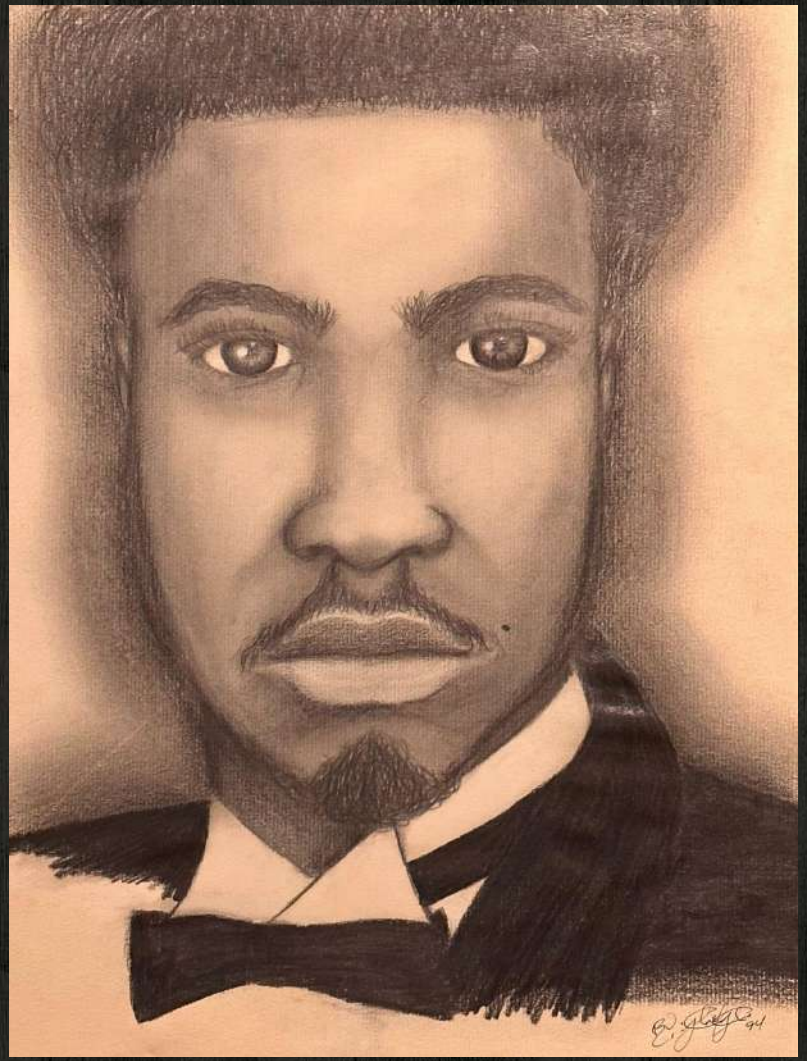

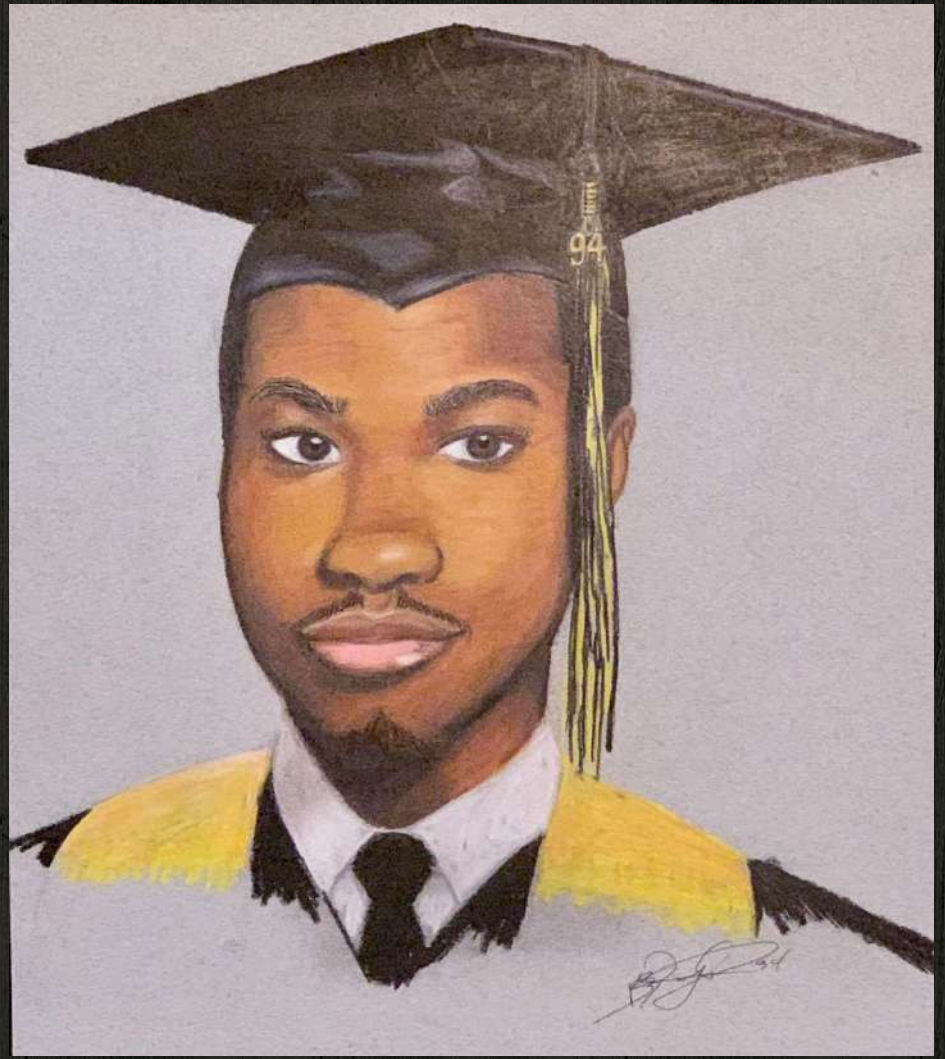
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