8th Grade Do NOW

- Turn your camera on and angle it towards your face
- Get out a piece of paper (sketchbook), a pencil and a straight edge (ruler)

Perspective

3-Dimensional Illusion

What is Linear Perspective?

- a system for representing threedimensional space on a two-dimensional flat surface
- developed in Florence in the early 15th century by Filippo Brunelleschi and Leon Batista Alberti



Skewed perspective can be seen in early Egyptian wall paintings:

Early Egyptian Art

- 1. The figures appear twisted, and their eyes seem to face forward although they are in profile.
- 2. The background is extremely flat, no sense of deep space.



Development of Linear Perspective

- Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446) was the sculptor and architect who demonstrated the principles of perspective through mathematics
- In 1415, Brunelleschi painted his picture of the Baptistery on the surface of a small mirror, right on top of its own reflection.



The Baptistery in Florence

The Renaissance Brings New "Perspective"



- There are now areas <u>behind</u> the subject matter.
- BC <u>Foreground</u> Area in the picture plane closest to viewer.
 - <u>Middle Ground</u> Area in the picture plane between FG and BG.
 - <u>Background</u> Area in the picture plane farthest from viewer.



One Point Perspective Vocabulary

<u>Horizon Line</u> (HL) is eye level. It's the place where your eye falls on the opposite side OR where the sky meets the earth.
<u>Vanishing Point</u> (VP) is the place on the HL where receding lines <u>converge</u>, or come together.
<u>Orthogonal Lines</u> (OL) lines that converge to the vanishing point on the horizon line.

1 Point Perspective

In one point perspective, lines seem to <u>converge</u> (come together) on the **Horizon Line** (HL) at a single point called the **Vanishing Point** (VP), which is where they disappear.

In 1 Pt. Per., you FACE a surface and the sides recede to a single VP.

Converging lines in red, HL in yellow, and VP in blue

HL

"School of Athens" by Raphael



Diagram of "School of Athens"



"The Last Supper" – Leonardo da Vinci



1 Pt. Perspective



One-Point Perspective Interiors



Where is the vanishing point in this photo? How many things in this photo align to one vanishing point?

Linear Perspective Rules



As things get farther away:

- Things in front overlap things in back.
- They get smaller.
- Lines become lighter, thinner.
- Value / color gets lighter.

Atmospheric Perspective...



or aerial perspective refers to the effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as it is viewed from a distance.

As the distance between an object and a viewer increases, the contrast between the object and its background decreases, and the contrast of any details within the object also decreases.



FORESHORTENING

 Foreshortening is the visual effect or optical illusion that causes an object or distance to appear shorter than it actually is because it is angled_toward the viewer.



One-Point Perspective

Follow the PowerPoint through the steps to complete each perspective problem.

- Look for the lines that are blue for the new step(s) on each slide.
- Click the next button
 to go on to the next step.
- Click the go back button
 to return to a previous step.
- Click the home button to go to the Perspective Review slide.

One-Point Perspective

Draw a horizon line (eye level)



Add a Vanishing Point





Draw 5 boxes in the following locations:



Connect the corners of box #1 to the Vanishing Point. These lines are called "converging lines" or orthogonal lines



Add lines that are "parallel" to the square's front





Now connect the other boxes to the vanishing point. DO not erase the **converging lines**



You should end up with 6 shapes, total, once you <u>add one</u> <u>unusual shape</u> in the "upper left corner"



You should end up with something like this: Erase the extra converging lines to close off the forms





Two Point Perspective has the viewer looking at an object so that the viewer sees **2** sides, both of which recede, or converge, to two **DIFFERENT** vanishing points.

In 2 point perspective the viewer is looking at the <u>corner</u>.





2 Pt Perspective

VP #2 lines in blue

VP #1 lines in red



Predict and explain how this set of buildings would look if the VPs were closer together.



By altering the proximity of the vanishing points to the object, you can make the object look big or small.

oints changes the sizes of your object



Vanishing Points close to the subject

Vanishing Points farther away from the subject

VPs close toVPs farther awaythe castlefrom the castle

Two-Point Perspective



Step 1: Draw a horizon line with 2 vanishing points





1



Step 2: Draw a vertical line above the horizon line (this is the corner of the box)





Step 3: Draw straight, converging lines from the top and bottom of the vertical line to vanishing point 1







Step 4: Draw straight, converging lines from the top and bottom of the vertical line to vanishing point 2



Step 5: Add vertical lines to create the sides of the box (these lines must be vertical)



Step 6: From the bottom of the right vertical line, create a converging line that connects to vanishing point 1



Step 7: Create a converging line from the left vertical line to vanishing point 2



Repeat the steps by creating boxes that sit on the horizon line and below the horizon line



2













You can erase the extra converging lines to close the sides of your forms





Assignment

- Draw 5 overlapping forms (Could be boxes or another form) in one point perspective
- Draw 5 overlapping forms in two point perspective
- Remember that the orthogonal lines always converge to the vanishing point.
 - Vertical lines stay vertical
 - One point perspective = looking at the face of an object
 - Two point perspective = looking at the corner of the object

CHARACTERISTICS OF LINE

Width: thick, thin, tapering, uneven
 Length: long, short, continuous, broken
 Direction: horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curving, perpendicular, oblique, parallel, radial, zigzag
 Focus: sharp, blurry, fuzzy, choppy

Feeling: sharp, jagged, graceful, smooth

Vertical lines communicate strength, stability, and authority Horizontal lines communicate calm, peace, and passiveness Diagonal lines communicate movement, action, and drama









Lines can be **expressive**. They may show excitement, anger, calmness, tension, happiness and many other feelings. Because of this, some are said to be expressive.



Line Weight





How does line weight being used to create depth?



HALLWAY DRAWINGS

- Continue to draft your drawings by finding correct angles and measurements.
 - Use the angles that you have already found in your thumbnail sketches
 - Remember, your final drawings are bigger than your thumbnail sketches so you need to extend the lines
- Begin to add different line weight to create more depth in your drawings. Thicker lines create more contrast and come forward, where thinner lines recede backwards

HOMEWORK: OP ART LINE WEIGHT DRAWINGS

 In your sketchbook use a ruler to draw intersecting lines that create various shapes. Within the shapes, use different types of lines to create the illusion of depth and form. DUE TUESDAY 2/19



CHALLENGE

If you want to challenge yourself, try using intersecting curved lines instead of straight lines



