PERSPECTIVE

There are 3 main types of linear perspective**:**

- One-Point perspective/1pt
- Two-Point perspective/2pt
- Three-Point Perspective/3pt

One-point perspective contains only **one** vanishing **point** on the horizon line. This type of **perspective** is typically used for images of roads, railway tracks, hallways, or buildings viewed so that the front is directly facing the viewer. ... These parallel lines converge at the vanishing **point**.

Two-point perspective occurs when you can see **two vanishing points (VP) on horizon line** from your **point** of view. **Two-point perspective** drawings are often **used** in architectural drawings and interior designs; they can be **used** for drawings of both interiors and exteriors.

Three-point perspective is a linear **perspective** in which parallel lines along the width of an object meet at two separate **vanishing points (VP)** on the horizon line and a 3rd VP on a vertical line where the object(s) meet at a vanishing **point** on the perpendicular bisector of the horizon line

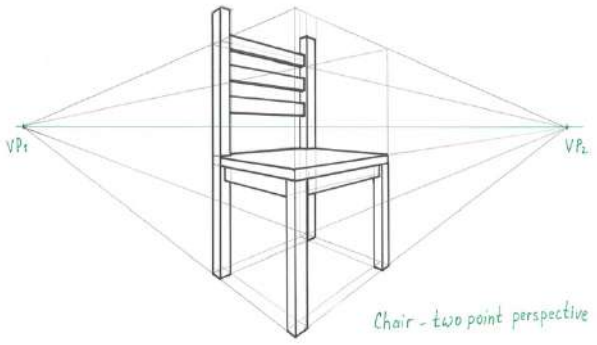
PERSPECTIVE VOCABULARY

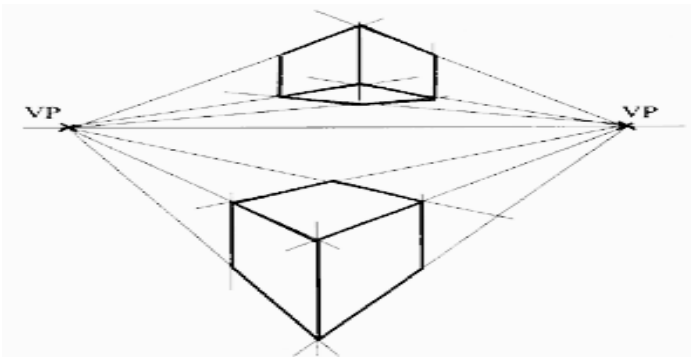
1. **Perspective:** the art of seeing an object as to shows depth or distance
2. **Background:** the distant part of a landscape: the surroundings behind something
3. **Foreground:** the part of the scene nearest to the viewer
4. **Midground** half-way between foreground and background
5. **Overlapping:** in front of one another; implying distance
6. **Horizon Line:** a straight level line where earth/water and sky seem to meet
7. **Orthogonal Line: Orthogonal Line: The term used to describe parallel lines which appear to converge in the system of linear perspective**
8. **Linear Perspective:** the observation that the appearance of size diminishes with distance i.e railroad track
9. **Atmospheric Perspective:** expresses deep space, far distance, and tends to obscure vision i.e mountains in a distance appear foggy/obscured

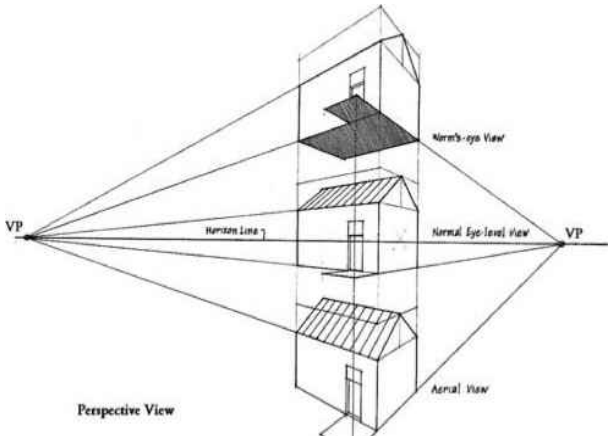
RELATED PERSPECTIVE VOCABULARY

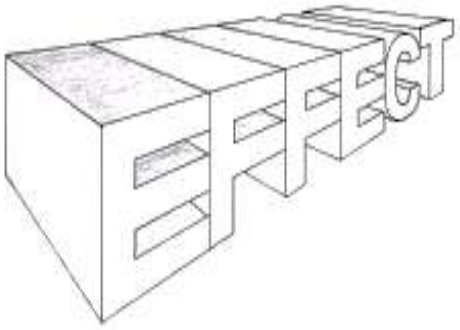
10. **Proportions:** the comparison or size between things; the relationship to the whole i.e a hand holding an apple; how big is the apple compared to the hand?
11. **Horizontal Lines:** Straight lines parallel to the horizon. ——
12. **Vertical Lines:** Lines that are straight up and down that are drawn at right angles to the horizon
13. **Diagonal Line:** A straight line from a corner to the opposite (diagonal) corner of a cube, rectangle, parallelogram, etc. /

THE FOLLOWING SHAPES AND OBJECTS ARE DRAWN IN 2 POINT PERSPECTIVE.



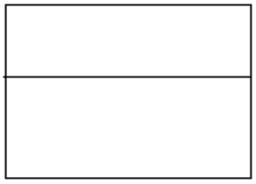




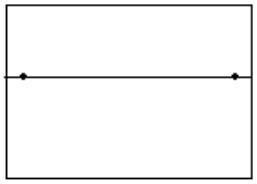


Two Point Perspective

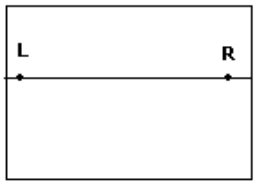
Step One:
Drawing a horizon line. Draw a hozizontal line above or below the center point of the paper



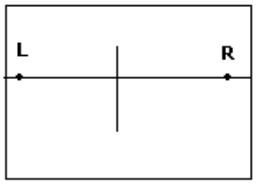
Step Two:
Drawing vanishing points(VP). Draw a dot at each end of the horizon line



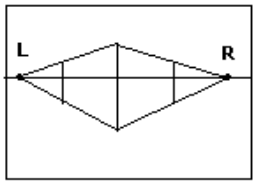
Step Three:
Labeling VP's. Place an "R" above the right VP and place an "L" above the left VP



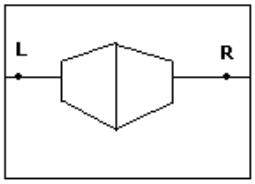
Step Four:
Drawing a corner of a building. Draw a vertical line above, on, and below the horizon line (square the line to the paper)



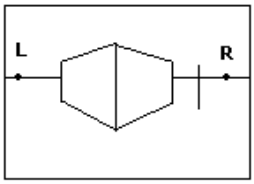
Step Eight:
Drawing the back left side. Draw a vertical lineconnecting the lines going to the left VP



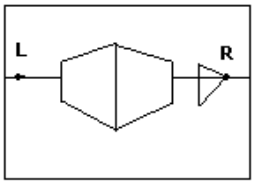
Step Nine:
Erase all extra lines going to the VP's



Step Ten:
Drawing another building. Draw a vertical line above, on, and below the horizon line (square the line to the paper)



Step Eleven:
Drawing the right side. Connect the top and bottom of vertical line to the right VP

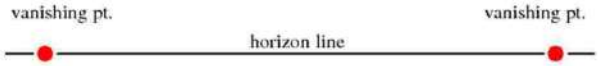


TWO P

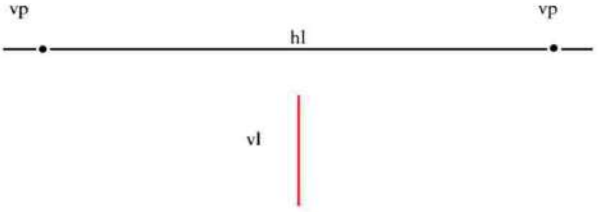
Perspective drawing can be fun! Once you have mastered two point perspective you can draw a box from the top, the bottom, even a whole stack of boxes like you see here. You will need a sharp pencil and a straight edge like a ruler. Be sure you draw all your lines in pencil so you can erase the lines you don't need.

1) Draw a straight line at least 6" long. This is a horizon line (hl).

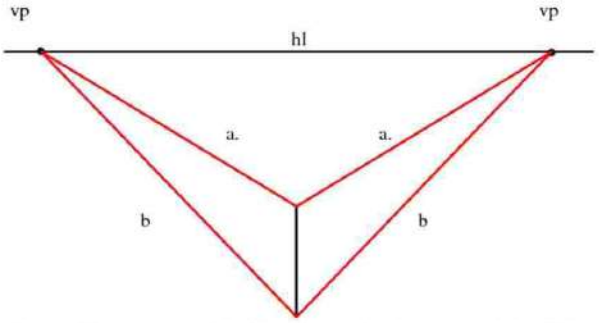
2) Draw two dots almost at the end of your horizon line. these are called vanishing points (vp).



3) Draw a vertical line below the HL, be sure to leave some space between the top of the vertical line (vl) and the HL. The VL does not have to be in the middle.

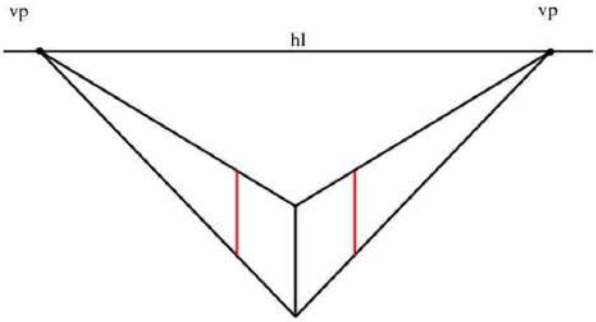


4) a. Draw a straight line from the top of the VL to each VP.

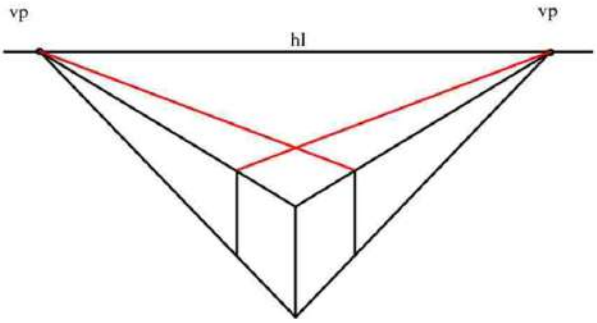


4) b. Draw a straight line from the bottom of the VL to each VP.

5) Draw two more vertical lines, one on each side of the first vertical line.



6) Draw two more lines, one from each VP to the top of the new VL on the far side of the central vertical line.



7) Erase all the guide lines outside of your box.