

SPACE

Linear Perspective: Using lines to create depth in an artwork.

Vanishing Point: The spot on the horizon line which all lines appear to converge or disappear too.

Horizon Line:

- The line in the artwork which separates the land and sky.
- Where the sun sits on the horizon.

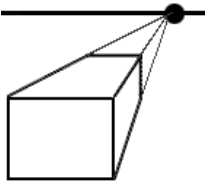
One Point Perspective:

- A type of linear perspective that has one vanishing point
- It is used to show a 3 dimensional object onto a 2 dimensional surface
- Works best for Geometric Forms!

Draw an example of a vanishing point:

Draw an example of a horizon line & label it:

Draw an example of a one point perspective for a geometric forms:

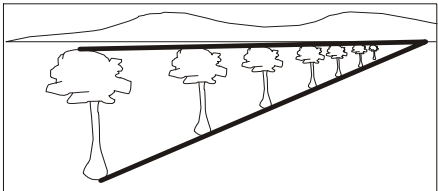


The diagram shows a 3D rectangular prism (cuboid) drawn in one-point perspective. A horizontal line represents the horizon line, with a single black dot on it representing the vanishing point. Two lines extend from the top corners of the prism towards the vanishing point, illustrating how the object's edges converge in perspective.

Organic Forms & Shapes in Perspective:

- To create a Linear Perspective using Organic Shapes we have to simplify our drawings.
- A line is drawn to identify the top of the object, and a line is drawn to identify the bottom of the object.
- You then fill in the proper sizes (shrinking/enlarging) as you go.

Draw an example of a one point perspective for an organic form:



The diagram shows a landscape scene in one-point perspective. A horizontal line represents the horizon line. Below it, a series of trees of varying heights are drawn, with their tops and bottoms converging towards a single vanishing point on the horizon line. This illustrates how organic shapes are simplified and scaled to fit a linear perspective.

Foreground: Is the part of the artwork that appears the closest to the viewer

Middleground: Is the part of the artwork that appears in the middle to the viewer

Background: Is the part of the artwork that appears the furthest away to the viewer.

View the following image; draw an arrow from the word to identify the foreground, middleground and background objects.

Foreground:--→

Middleground:--→

Background:--→



Illusions of Depth:

- These are nonlinear methods used to make artwork look like it has depth or space.

Label	Definition	Drawing
Position	The higher you place an object in an artwork the further back it seems. The closer you place an object the closer it seems.	
Overlapping	When you place an object on top of another object you create the feeling of depth. The object on top seems closer.	
Size Variation	Using different sizes of the same object in an artwork helps determine items closer or further. Objects large in artwork seem closer, smaller objects seem further away	
Colour	Bright colours appear to be closer in artwork, while dull colours appear further away	
Value	The darker the value, the further back it will seem. The lighter the value the closer the object will seem.	

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