Perspective Drawing Unit

7th Grade
What is perspective and how do artists use it in works of art?
National Visual Arts Standards

Visual Arts Standard 2: 
Using knowledge of structures and functions

[5-8] Students employ organizational structures and analyze what makes them effective or not effective in the communication of ideas.

Visual Arts Standard 3: 
Choosing and evaluating a range of subject matter, symbols, and ideas

[5-8] Students integrate visual, spatial, and temporal concepts with content to communicate intended meaning in their artworks.

[5-8] Students use subjects, themes, and symbols that demonstrate knowledge of contexts, values, and aesthetics that communicate intended meaning in artworks.

Visual Arts Standard 6: 
Making connections between visual arts and other disciplines

[5-8] Students compare the characteristics of works in two or more art forms that share similar subject matter, historical periods, or cultural context.

[5-8] Students describe ways in which the principles and subject matter of other disciplines taught in the school are interrelated with the visual arts.
Student Objectives

By the end of this unit, you should be able to...

...define perspective, proportion, horizon line, vanishing point and orthogonal line.

...illustrate a word in 1-point perspective.

...draw architecture using 2-point perspective.

...identify and demonstrate the four shading techniques.
Perspective Vocabulary

**Perspective:** creating the illusion of depth on a flat surface.

3.60 Jan Vredeman de Vries, *Perspective Study*, from *Perspective*, Leiden, 1604.
Where did Perspective come from?

The earliest art paintings and drawings typically sized many objects and characters hierarchically according to their spiritual or thematic importance, not their distance from the viewer.
Where did Perspective come from?

It wasn’t until the Renaissance that true mathematical perspective was developed. In about 1413 Filippo Brunelleschi, developed the linear perspective, used today by artists.
Perspective Vocabulary

**One-Point Perspective:** a way to show 3-D objects on a flat surface using one vanishing point.
Perspective Vocabulary

Two-Point Perspective: a way to show 3-D objects on a flat surface using two vanishing points.
Perspective Vocabulary

Aerial Perspective: using color and value to create the illusion of depth. Closer objects are brighter and true colors; farther objects are darker and more dull.
Perspective Vocabulary

**Depth**: the illusion of 3-D space on a 2-D surface
Perspective Vocabulary

**Proportion:** principle of design, that describes the size relationship between objects.
Perspective Vocabulary

**Overlap**: placement of objects on top of each other to create depth
Perspective Vocabulary

**Horizon line**: eye level; shows where the sky and ground come together or meet
Perspective Vocabulary

**Vanishing point**: the spot on the horizon line where parallel lines appear to converge and vanish.
Perspective Vocabulary

**Line**: element of art; the path of a moving point
Perspective Vocabulary

**Orthogonal line:**
lines drawn to the vanishing point
Perspective Vocabulary

**Vertical line:** lines that travel in an up and down direction

**Horizontal line:** lines that travel in a side to side direction
Perspective Vocabulary

Parallel line: lines that never touch or cross paths
Perspective Vocabulary

**Space**: element of art that describes the area in or around an object

**Negative space**: the area around an object

**Positive space**: the area within an object
Perspective Vocabulary

**Orthogonal line:** lines drawn to the vanishing point
Perspective Vocabulary

**Value**: the lightness or darkness of a color.
Perspective Vocabulary

**Blending:** gradual shading of a color; use heavy pressure to make it darker and lighter pressure to make it lighter in color
Perspective Vocabulary

**Hatching:** Using lines that go in one direction to create value

**Cross-Hatching:** Using lines that cross each other to create value

**Stippling:** Using dots to create light and dark values