SPACE

Showing Distance & Depth
There are many ways to show space in an image.

**PERSPECTIVE**

Is the way we see

There are 3 basic distances in the space of an image.

- *Foreground* – the area closest to you
- *Middle Ground* – the area between the front and back
- *Background* – the area at the back of the image
STACKING/VERTICAL PLACEMENT

- **Stacking** - the foreground is at the bottom of the page, the middle ground is in the middle of the page and the background is at the top of the page.
OVERLAPPING/LAYERING

- **Layering** - the foreground appears to be in front of the middle ground and the background by making part of the middle and background covered.

Palmer Hayden, Nous Quatre a Paris, 1930
SIZE/RELATIVE DIMINISHING SIZE

- Size – Objects in the foreground appear larger than those behind them.

Diego Rivera, "Baile En Tehuantepec" - Oil on canvas, c.1928
CLARITY/ATMOSPHERIC PERSPECTIVE

- *Clarity* – Objects in the distance appear blurry

Leonardo Di Vinci, Mona Lisa, 1503-1507
Without innovations in perspective in the 1500s, European painting was flat looking with cartoonish bold outlines, hierarchical perspective and confusing height relationships.
LINEAR PERSPECTIVE

- A trick invented in Europe during the 1500s in a time called the Renaissance. This is used to make flat (2D) surfaces look 3 dimensional. A systematic mathematical way to draw and paint the way we see. A picture is given apparent depth by showing parallel lines as converging (crossing) on the horizon.

- **Important:** the guide lines are not parallel, they triangulate out from the vanishing point, meeting at the vanishing point.
1 POINT PERSPECTIVE

- Has 1 vanishing point
ART DISCOVERY PRACTICE

Surreal Perspective Collage

- Use at least 5 separate images
- Fill the full 8 1/2” x 11” page
- Show foreground, middle ground, and background
- Manipulate the original images so that they are unrecognizable. Change the heads, hands or other body parts with other people, animals or objects
Part 1 - Assignment: Write at least a 3 letter word 3D evenly spaced & aligned

1. Using an 8 ½” x 11” paper oriented horizontally

2. Create a guide line for the bottom of the word. All letters touch this line. Measure from the top of the page down 5” on the right & left. Make sure the edge of the ruler is aligned with the edge of the paper. Connect the marks making sure they are both even above the edge of the ruler.

3. Create a top guide line for all letters to touch. Measure up 3” from the bottom guideline, mark at the left and right connect the marks.

4. Center the word. Find the center by measuring the horizontal length of the paper, divide the length by 2 mark that center point on the guides.

5. Decide how many letters you want in the word & how wide you want them. Include spaces between letters. Using a 3 letter word at 2” each, with 2, ½” spaces the word will be 7”. Find the center of 7 the same as above. Aligned half of 7” at the center of the page. Mark the zero edge of the ruler & the 7” point top & bottom. Connect those markers. That is the guide box for the outer edges of the word.

6. Draw stick letters to get the correct placement

7. Over the stick letters draw block letters. Block lines are like an outline of the letter the two facing walls of the letter are parallel.
Assignment: Write a word at least 3 letters long that looks 3D. Start with guides and block letters

Part 1

POP
Part 2

1. The illusion of a 3D word is consistent. The view of the word is from one direction. Pick which direction you will draw your word from. From above right looking down, bottom right looking up, looking down from the left or up from the left.

2. From the corner of each part of each letter draw lines all at the same angle. If you are looking at the word from the top right then the lines go to the bottom left.

3. Connect the corner lines with lines at the back parallel to lines at the front
A VARIETY OF LINEAR
PERSPECTIVE

1 Point Perspective
2 Point Perspective
3 Point Perspective
4 Point Perspective
5 Point Perspective
6 Point Perspective
2 POINT PERSPECTIVE

- **Has 2 vanishing points**

  Front View: guide lines are evenly above & below the horizon line

  Worms Eye View, looking up: guide lines are above the horizon line

  Birds Eye View, looking down: guide lines are below the horizon line
1 POINT PERSPECTIVE

Rafael, School of Athens, 1509
GUIDED PRACTICE

1 Point Linear Perspective

Art Discovery: The Cube & Drawing 1: 2 Views of a City
Drawing 1 Guided Practice

1 Point Linear Perspective

The Room

- Turn horizontal
- Draw a horizon line
- Add a vanishing point
- Draw guides
- Add vertical & horizontal lines
- Erase guide lines
- Include a table or bench
- Add a window
DRAWING 1 GUIDED PRACTICE

2 Point Linear Perspective

Turn the page horizontally.

Draw a horizon line.

Add 2 vanishing points

Add a vertical center line

Add 2 more vertical lines on each side of the center line, inside the vanishing points.

Erase the horizon line & vanishing points.

Make it into something: a building, a pedestal...

Add guides from the center line to the vanishing points

Add a light source and a shadow on the opposite side, use value
1) What are three levels of depth in a picture? 
________ground, __________ground, and back__________.

2) Draw and label an example of one point perspective

3) What is the first thing you draw in a linear perspective drawing?

4) What is a vanishing point?

5) How many vanishing points are in a two point perspective drawing?

6) Show an example in two point perspective of...
   a) An overhead view looking down
   b) A view from below
   c) A view from the front

*Bonus: When and/or where was linear perspective invented?
DRAWING 1 PRACTICE 1

Show layering perspective using foreground, middle ground and background in a still life.

1. **Arrange 3 objects** at your desk, one in front of the other, each object should be **touching** the other

2. **Draw an outline** contour of the objects with pencil, **fill your page**

3. **Use light and shadow**, use only formal **value** techniques, use curving shading for curving objects, no scribbling
DRAWING 1: PRACTICE 2 OPTIONS

1. Find a photograph in a magazine then draw over it using linear perspective guide lines and label the linear perspective parts
2. Copy an illustration, painting, and photograph using 1 point linear perspective
3. Copy an illustration, painting, and photograph using 2 point linear perspective
4. From your imagination draw a combination of a 1 point and 2 point perspectives
DRAWING 1: PRACTICE 3

Draw a room using 1 point linear perspective

• Begin with guide lines
• Start with the front wall and work your way out to the sides.
• Focus on getting the correct angels of walls and objects in perspective.
• Include value and texture
• Do not draw details of people, only their outlines.
Perspective Practice: 3D Shapes

project lines from the four corners of the rectangle to the vanishing point

Draw another rectangle behind the 1st. Make sure that the corners of this rectangle touch the four lines projected from the 1st. The closer the rectangle is to the vanishing point, the longer it will appear.

Extend points from the corners of the plane to the end of the center line to form your pyramid.

Create a circle using a compass. Draw lines from the sides of the circle to the vanishing point.

Create a square as a guide for the circular base of the cone. Sketching a circular base then extending lines from the sides of the base to the tip of the perpendicular line.

Draw a circle at the end of your cylinder, make sure it is inside the lines leading to the vanishing point.
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