

Studio Art 9: Creating & Visualizing Depth

April 14-17

Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 13	No class, April Break!	
Tuesday, April 14	Describe the qualities that cause color to advance and recede.	2-4
Wednesday, April 15	Recognize one point perspective.	5-8
Thursday, April 16	Recognize two-point perspective.	8-10
Friday, April 17	Demonstrate perspective and use of color.	10-11

Additional Notes: Use a separate piece of paper, sketchbooks or the spaces provided in this packet to create your designs and images. You will need colors, (crayons, colored pencils will work best) but will accept any medium you choose to use. Examples are provided, parent involvement is okay, but students must complete minor assessments, images and design on their own.]

Academic Honesty

I certify that I completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Student signature:

I certify that my student completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Parent signature:

Tuesday, April 14

Art Unit: Creating and Visualizing Depth
Lesson 1: Color & Depth

Lesson Overview: Color & Depth

The last two weeks we have covered color quite in depth. Now it's time to cover depth! One of the foundational elements of art that we want to understand in order to understand visually what is happening in a work of art is depth, often referred to as space. (The rest of the elements of art are color, form, line, texture, value, and shape.)

An artist can manipulate space through adjusting color in the ways we've mentioned in the last two weeks. An artist can also utilize the other foundational elements of art to create the illusion of depth, which we will learn in the coming weeks.

Lesson 1 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

Would color scheme have anything to do with depth of a painting or picture? Would movement or intensity, value, etc. add to a picture's depth? How so?

Lesson 1 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Describe the qualities that cause color to advance and recede.

Lesson 1

Last week we discussed value, intensity, and types of color. Now we're discussing depth. How are these two connected? Could these elements of color help create the illusion of depth in a portrait or landscape? Yes! The masters are phenomenal at creating this illusion of depth, and it is important to understand how they do so in order to be able to discuss a painting, sculpture, or even a photograph.

Being able to describe what you see is a wonderful skill, and just like discussing a book or a math problem, it just takes practice and a foundation!

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We discussed atmospheric perspective two weeks ago. Please review and write your definition of atmospheric perspective in the lines below.

Atmospheric perspective isn't the only way to manipulate color and detail in order to create the illusion of depth!



In this image, “Paris Street, Rainy Day,” by Gustave Courbet, the illusion of depth is created through the manipulation of color and detail as well as a few other tricks. (If you are able, I encourage you to use Google images to see this in color.)

How else does Courbet create the illusion of depth in this painting? Please write three observations and their explanations on the lines below. (Write what you see! Nothing is too simple to take note of in a painting.)

When you look outside, you know something is farther away if it's smaller, has less detail, and is a little bit “fuzzier” around the edges. It's the same in a painting and drawings. This chart shows

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what aspects of colors make them appear closer to the view (advancing color) or farther away (receding color).

Qualities of color that advance	Qualities of color that recede
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• warm colors• intense colors• contrasting colors• high value contrast• sharp edges• detail• texture (like actual texture such as thick paint, or visual texture shown through detail)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cool colors• dull, desaturated colors• analogous colors• low value contrast• fuzzy edges• generalized areas• smoothness (no visual or actual texture)

Looking at the Courbet painting again with this chart in front of you, write three observations specific to the color that cause the image to have depth. Write your observations on the lines below.

Wednesday, April 15

Art Unit: Creating and Visualizing Depth
Lesson 2: Simple One Point Perspective

Lesson Overview: **One point perspective** is one way to manipulate the shapes an artist is creating to make them appear to have volume so as to have the illusion to be receding and advancing. One cannot create depth with only one ingredient! Many things, color, perspective, texture, etc. go into creating depth. Let's practice and understand one point perspective.

Lesson 2 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

How is this similar or different to how you see objects recede and advance around you?

Lesson 2 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Recognize one point perspective.

Lesson 2

One point perspective is useful to use when you're looking straight at an object or 'face on' so as to see the undistorted shapes of the forms. This means you can see a cube as a square, a pyramid as a triangle, etc. Shape is a two dimensional object. A form is a shape with *volume*, meaning it is three-dimensional.

There are three elements that will help us create this type of perspective and other perspectives throughout this week. They are as follows:

Vanishing point: a point the artist/viewer is looking at located on the horizon line. It is the point at which parallel lines would appear to meet in the distance.

Horizon line: the line at eye level on which the vanishing point is located. It is the farthest point from the viewer, where things are no longer visible.

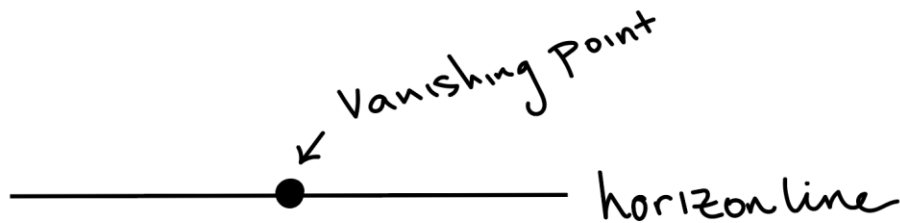
Orthogonal line: the lines that recede from the shapes to the vanishing point creating forms.

The horizon line is typically in the middle of the picture plan, though it can be anywhere as long as it's consistent with where someone's eye level could be. (Is the artist crouched down really low? Is the artist standing on top of a chair?)

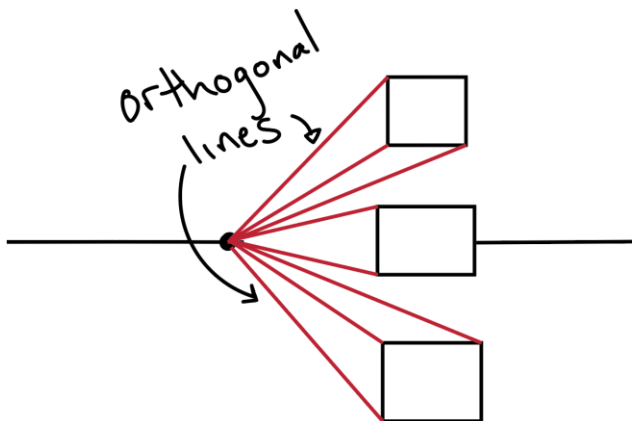
The vanishing point can be located anywhere along the horizon line. It just depends where the viewer is located. See the next image.

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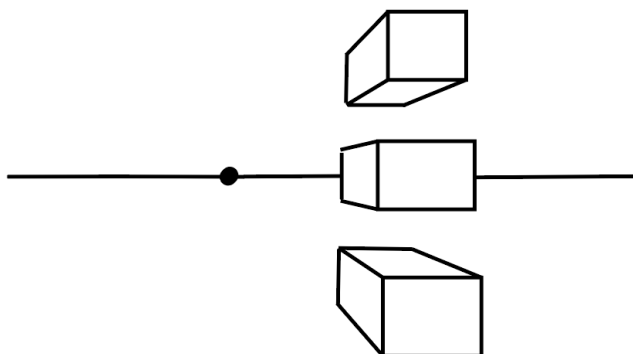
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Now, we've added rectangles to the image, one above the horizon, one below, and one right on the horizon line. The **orthogonal lines** (in red) create planes coming off of the shapes to help create forms. However, now they just look like infinite rectangles going on and on forever!



Adding lines to the planes to mark an end to the receding plane allows for the form to become more definitive.



Creating these rectangles, or boxes, we started with a basic shape. What is the difference between shape and form? _____

If we wanted to create the form of a cylinder, what would the basic shape be? _____

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On this page, demonstrate one point perspective turning two shapes into forms. I would like you to create three versions of each form (six total), two above the horizon line, two below, and two on the horizon line. Your shapes can be whatever you'd like, circle, square, triangle, even a letter!



Thursday, April 16

Art Unit: Creating and Visualizing Depth
Lesson 3: Two Point Perspective

Lesson Overview:

In the last lesson we learned how to create forms from simple shapes using one point perspective.

Lesson 3 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

Where is two-point perspective more relevant than one point?

Where would one point perspective be more relevant than using two-point perspective?



Lesson 3 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Recognize two-point perspective.

Lesson 3

In two-point perspective, there are two vanishing points! These are no longer where you are looking but now they're the spots where the planes, or parallel lines, recede. The viewer is now looking at an object at an angle, specifically a corner of an object. Typically this is visually more interesting though one point perspective can certainly be very striking.

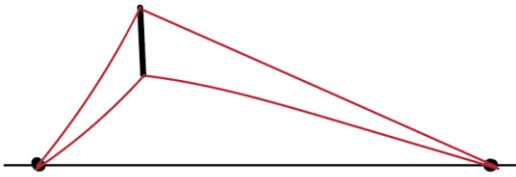
The following table takes us through the steps of creating a two-point perspective cube. Following the table, you will have the opportunity to practice.

 <p>1. First we draw our horizon line with two vanishing points as far apart as we can.</p>	 <p>2. Next, we draw a vertical line between the two points. This will be the corner of our box.</p>
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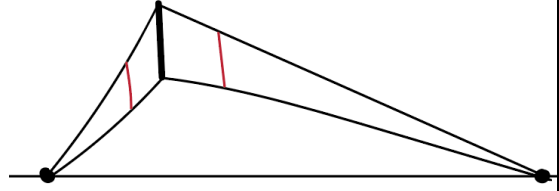
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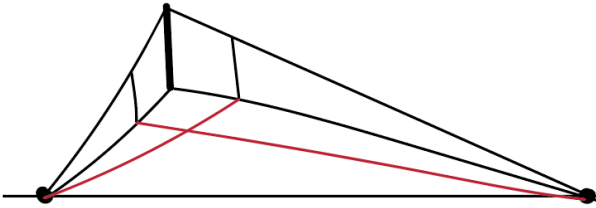
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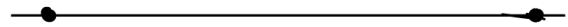
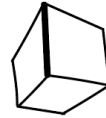
3. Next we place orthogonal lines from the ends of the vertical line to the two points.



4. Here we end the planes/surfaces of the form but adding two more vertical lines.



5. Now we create the bottom plane/surface by adding two orthogonal lines from the newly draw vertical lines to the points opposite.



6. Finally, we clean up the lines and have a floating cube!

Now, using the box below, create your own two-perspective form.

How are the processes behind creating a one-point perspective drawing and a two-point perspective drawing similar?

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Art Unit: Creating and Visualizing Depth

Lesson 4: Creating Depth

Lesson Overview:

Color on it's own could give some vague impression of depth as could perspective or any singular element of art. However, art is illusion and the best illusions have many parts! While perspective, color, or shape could illustrate depth, it is good to let them work together so as to create the best illustration of what is seen by the artist.

Lesson 4 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

How can value, intensity, and color work with perspective to create depth?

Lesson 4 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Demonstrate perspective and use of color.

Lesson 4 (Minor Assessment)

The image below of the Pantheon in Rome illustrates the two-point perspective with the added bonus of the rounded portion of the church in the back. Drafts, or sketches, for architectural plans often utilize these two types of perspective.



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In the space below, choose either one-point perspective OR two-point perspective and draw either the outside of your home, a room, or a hallway. Keep the orthogonal lines and the horizon line to help guide your drawing. Then add color! Use the things we learned in lesson 1 this week about color qualities that recede and advance.

This exercise is meant to be fun, don't worry about capturing the likeness of the object. The important thing is to practice and have fun!

