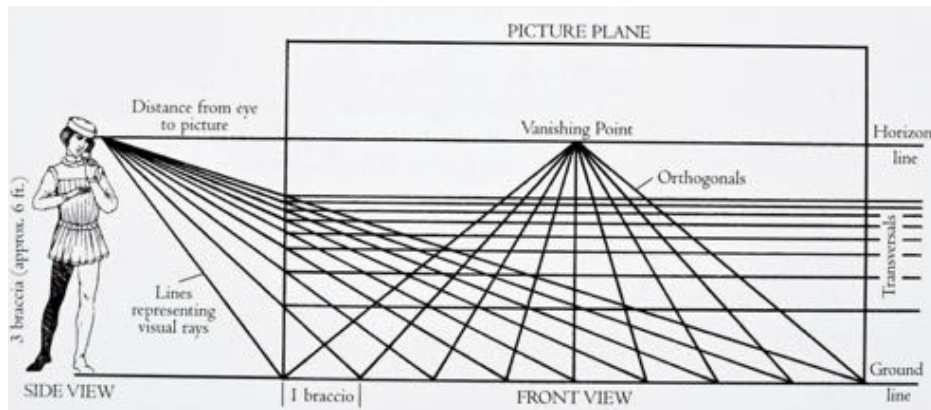


South Seattle College
Course: Art Appreciation
Quarter: Winter 2020
Instructor: Ayad Almissouri

One-Point Linear Perspective



Linear perspective is a system of creating an illusion of depth on a flat surface. All parallel lines, also known as orthogonals, in a painting or drawing using this system converge in a single vanishing point on the composition's horizon line. An application of geometry is used to organize the arrangement of three-dimensional space onto a two-dimensional surface. In 1420 Filippo Brunelleschi's experiment with perspective provided an accurate representation of physical space, describing the experiment based on careful mathematical calculation. For this specific assignment students will take photographs of interior or exterior spaces to use as a reference and create a one-point perspective drawing. Students can use interior building hallways or exterior outside streets to create a three-dimensional space onto a two-dimensional surface. Students must identify and mark where the vanishing point is located on their drawings, create a horizon line and draw in a series of lines that converge towards the vanishing point (remember not to add any value or shading within your drawings).

Art Assignment #3: One-Point Linear Perspective

Due Date: Thursday February 20th 2019

Materials: Graphite pencils on drawing paper, white eraser, 12in ruler

Paper Size: 8.1/2in x 11in on drawing paper

References: Filippo Brunelleschi and Leonardo Da Vinci

Learning Objectives:

- Explore one-point perspective and define where the vanishing point, horizon line and orthogonal lines meet within the drawing.
- Create a one-point perspective using the fine art building hallways and or art classrooms as a reference.
- Grading criteria will be factored within the ability to identify the vocabulary used to create the illusion of depth on a 2-dimensional surface.

Examples of Student Work:



