

PERSPECTIVE DRAWING

**MATERIALS NEEDED**

VCR and television monitor to play the videotape

8"x 10" white paper 6 sheets per child

No. 2 pencil and eraser for each child (don't forget to have a pencil sharpener handy)

If possible, a color photo of work by M.C. Escher

Activity sheets - copy a set for each child. One complete set is included with your guide.

**OBJECTIVES:**

- ◆ Understand the illusion of space created on a flat surface.
- ◆ Learn the rules of perspective.
- ◆ Examine one, two and three point perspective
- ◆ Draw a street scene.
- ◆ Look at the work of M.C. Escher.

**LESSON SYNOPSIS:**

Characters are introduced in the opening music. 3-D animation shows the way the point of view changes with the viewer's position. Two point perspective is demonstrated by Doodle, who draws and explains how the rules work. "All parallel lines go to the same vanishing point." Three point perspective in the sky or ground creates illusion of extreme height or depth. Viewers are cautioned to make neat, clean lines to preserve the illusion. Finally, there is a trip to the virtual museum to see some works by Dutch artist, M.C. Escher.



M.C. Escher

**VOCABULARY WORDS USED IN THIS LESSON:**

- vanishing point** - a point on the horizon line at which all parallel lines meet
- parallel lines** - lines that if extended forever would never touch
- eye level** - view from your eye level
- point of view** - angle from which the viewer sees the scene
- horizon line** - line where the sky meets the ground

**perspective** - use of slanted lines to make objects appear to extend back in space

**one point perspective** - all parallel lines meet at one point on the horizon

**two point perspective** - all parallel lines to the left meet at one point and all parallel lines to the right meet at one point

**three point perspective** - a third vanishing point above or below to suggest depth

**metamorphosis** - complete change from one object to another

**vertical lines** - 90 degree angle to horizon line.

**horizontal lines** - parallel to horizon line.

**BACKGROUND FOR TEACHER:**

Maurits Cornelis Escher was born in Leeuwarden, in 1898. He was educated at the School for Architecture and Decorative Arts in Haarlem. Most of his earlier works included landscapes and cityscapes. While visiting the Alhambra Palace in Spain, the Moorish decorations caught his eye and he became obsessed with the intricate designs. This led him in a new direction with his work that would later make him famous.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHER PREPARATION:**

Prior to teaching this module, "Perspective Drawing", take a few moments to read the following suggestions to help you and your students benefit the most from this enjoyable video presentation.

- ◆ Preview the videotape before showing it to your students. It runs approximately 15 minutes.
- ◆ Familiarize yourself with Doodle and his friends, so you will be able to identify them and answer any questions your students may have about them.
- ◆ Notice the sequence of events in this lesson, and the places you will want to stop the tape to give your young artists a chance to practice their new skills.

**PLEASE NOTE:** This lesson can be approached in one of two ways. You may watch the program in its entirety without stopping for practice, and then go back and start at the beginning, pausing this time for practice sessions.

Or, you may stop the tape at suggested intervals and give your students time to practice immediately.

- Drop by the library and see if they have more information about perspective drawing. Use these to illustrate the various points Doodle and his friends made during the lesson.
- Arrange to have a VCR and television monitor in your classroom the day you plan to show the video.
- Write vocabulary words and their definitions on the blackboard or a flip chart prior to class.
- Have all materials copied and ready to hand out to your students just prior to viewing the program.

### LESSON OUTLINE:

#### Step 1: Discussion with students prior to watching videotape

Time: Approx. 15 minutes

Discuss parallel lines. Review why there are rules for things. Why do we need grammar rules? Math formulas? During the Renaissance, architect Filippo Brunelleschi (fi-leep-oh broon-uhl-ell-kee) discovered how to create a feeling of space with mathematical accuracy. The *Holy Trinity* a fresco painting on the wall of the Church of Santa Maria Novella in Florence, Italy by Masaccio is a great example of this technique. Explain and show paintings before perspective was discovered and then after. Notice the feeling of space in the picture plane.

#### Step 2: Watching the program

Time: Approx. 25 minutes

- During the video lesson, watch the program with your students.
- At this time, pass out the materials your students will need for the lesson

#### Step 3: Activities following the video lesson

Time: Approx. 10 minutes

- Ask students what they liked most about the program, and why.
- Who can tell me the definition of \_\_\_\_\_? (Choose some vocabulary words)
- Ask students to pull out Activity Sheet **8-A** to practice drawing lines to vanishing points.

- Have students look up the Doodle web site on a computer. The address is: [www.doodlestudio.com](http://www.doodlestudio.com)

### ACTIVITY SHEETS FOR MODULE 8

#### 8-A Perspective

#### CONCLUSION:

You may want to give your students additional class time to work on their paintings. When their work is complete, display it prominently in your classroom.

If you are interested in introducing students to related topics, here are a few suggestions:

Have students find pictures in magazines that illustrate perspective line and bring them into the class to share.

Have students give examples of one point perspective scenes that they may encounter on a daily basis.

*Example - walking down a street, or in a hallway.*



Now you are ready to move on to Module 9 in this educational series. It is called "Drawing Animals".



# DOODLE!

MODULE #8

8-A

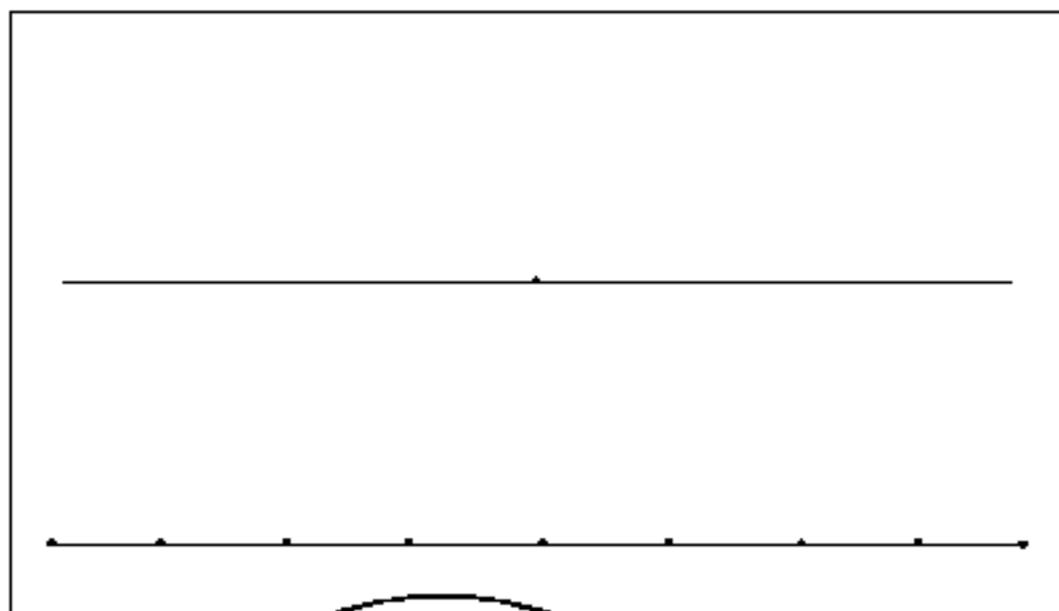
## ACTIVITY SHEET

### Perspective

Instructions...

Draw very clean lines from each dot to the vanishing point.

Remember, all parallel lines go to the same vanishing point!



Draw a straight line from the corner of each box to the vanishing point.

EXAMPLE

