

# One and Two Point Perspective

Dothan High School  
Art Survey

Christopher D. Payne

## I. Preparing the Learner

The teacher will:

- a. Make an assessment of students prior knowledge of subject matter by asking the students draw a cube and a house. Then have the students draw a row of trees so the trees overlap and seem to go back in space.
- b. Introduce the lesson by having the students explain what they have drawn.

## II. Learner Objectives

The student will:

- a. Be able to create a work of art using one and two point perspective.
- b. Be able to find the vanishing point in any perspective drawing.
- c. Be able to name the origin of perspective drawings.
- d. Be able to name master artists who were famous for perspective drawings.
- e. Be able to discuss the differences between one and two point perspective artworks.
- f. Be able to explain how perspective adds depth to an artwork.

## III. Teaching the Learner

The teacher will:

- a. Ask the students to turn to page 164 in the text book.
- b. Ask the students to examine the picture of the three trees standing side by side. The teacher will then ask which one is closer.
- c. Ask the students to look at the next picture where the trees get smaller as they go back in the distance.
- d. Explain the concept of perspective in space.
- e. Demonstrate on the board how to draw in one point perspective.
- f. Draw the horizon line and vanishing point.
- g. Demonstrate how to draw a house, a road, and trees in one point perspective.
- h. Demonstrate how to draw in two point perspective.
- i. Display “The Last Supper” and “The Annunciation” by Leonardo da Vinci, “The School of Athens” by Raphael, and “The Trinity” by Masaccio as one point perspective pictures.
- j. Display photographs of New York City buildings and show how they are in two point perspective from the viewers standpoint.
- k. Display false perspective artworks called optical illusions. This artwork show figures that are the same size and the background in perspective.

#### IV. Learner Performance

The student will:

- a. Discuss how objects in the distance get smaller in perspective drawings.
- b. Copy the teachers drawings from the board on how to create a one point and two point perspective picture.
- c. Create their own city in one point perspective.
- d. Create their own city in two point perspective.
- e. Create a three dimensional diorama in two point perspective from page 95 in the new textbook.
- f. The students will create a false perspective artworks by drawing figures the same size but making the background in perspective.

#### V. Concluding the Lesson

The teacher will:

- a. Review the two types of perspective.
- b. Review how important perspective is in artwork.
- c. Review Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Masaccio and their artworks.
- d. Review optical illusions and how it has transformed perspective.

#### VI. Websites

ART STUDIO CHALKBOARD

Linear Perspective

<http://www2.Evansville.edu/studiochalkboard/draw.html>

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS

<http://members.aol.com/gspz2/illusions/>

<http://www.optical-illusions.net/index.html>

#### VII. Terminology

- **Perspective** – Techniques for creating a look of depth on a two-dimensional surface.
- **Vanishing Point** – In a perspective drawing, one or more points on the horizon where parallel lines that go back in space seem to meet.
- **Horizon Line** – A level line where water or land seem to end and the sky begins. It is usually on the eye level of the observer.
- **Converging Lines** – Actual or implied lines that seem to point toward a central place in space.