

# **WHAT IS ONE POINT PERSPECTIVE?**

**Do we see it everyday?**

**Where do we see it?**



**MOST OF YOU MAY  
ALREADY KNOW WHAT IT  
LOOKS LIKE OR HAVE BEEN  
TOLD THE SAME THING  
ABOUT A RAILROAD TRACK  
OR A ROAD THAT RECEDES  
INTO THE DISTANCE. WE  
ALL KNOW THAT THINGS  
GET SMALLER AS THE  
RECEDE IN THE DISTANCE.**



Where do you see this in our county?



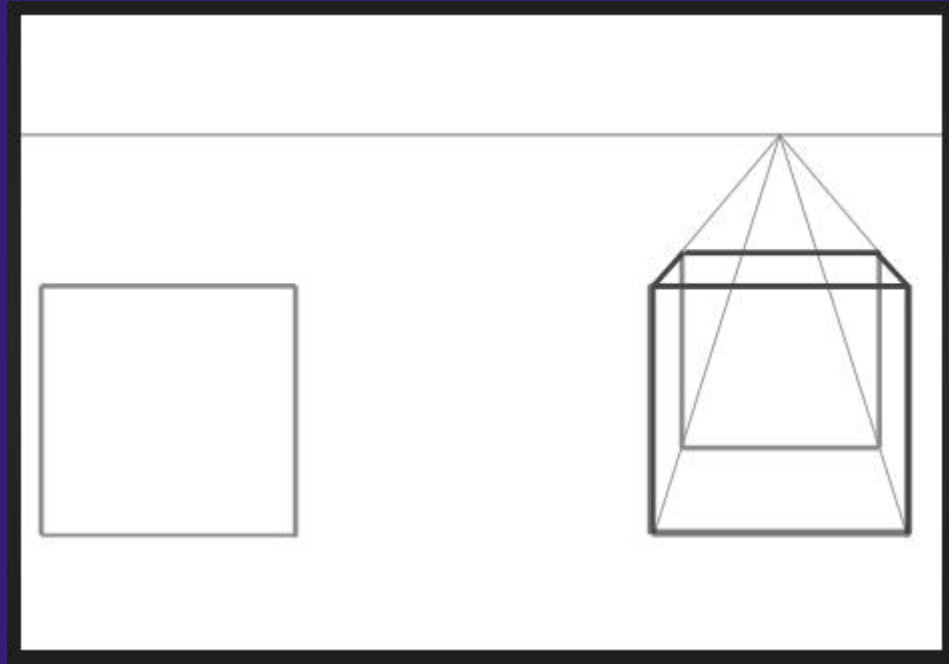
**WHAT ABOUT  
LOOKING AT IT  
FROM A  
DIFFERENT  
PERSPECTIVE.  
IT DOES NOT  
ALWAYS COME  
FROM A  
NORMAL VIEW.**



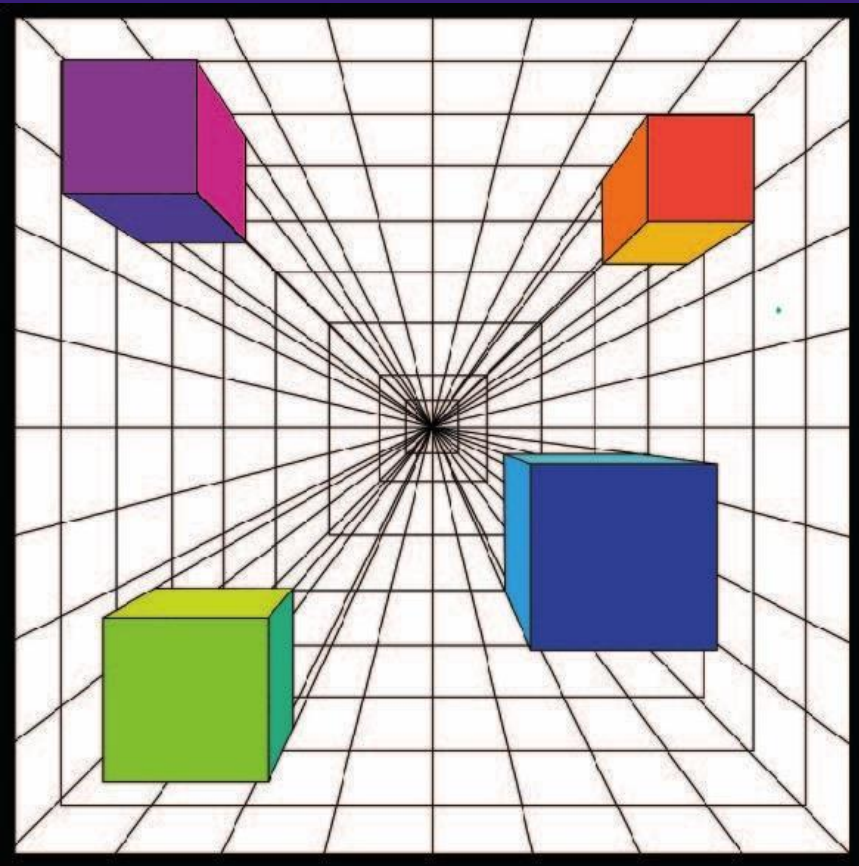


Notice that everything closer to you is larger not matter what the subject is it is always this way in perspective.

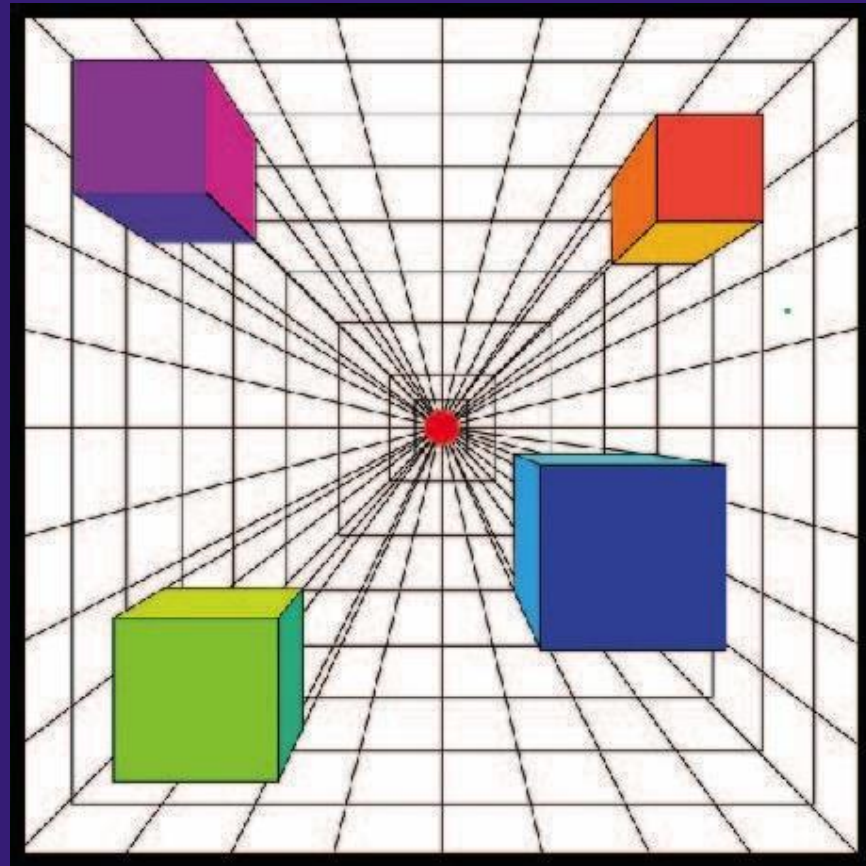
Let's review some terms related to perspective that help explain it.



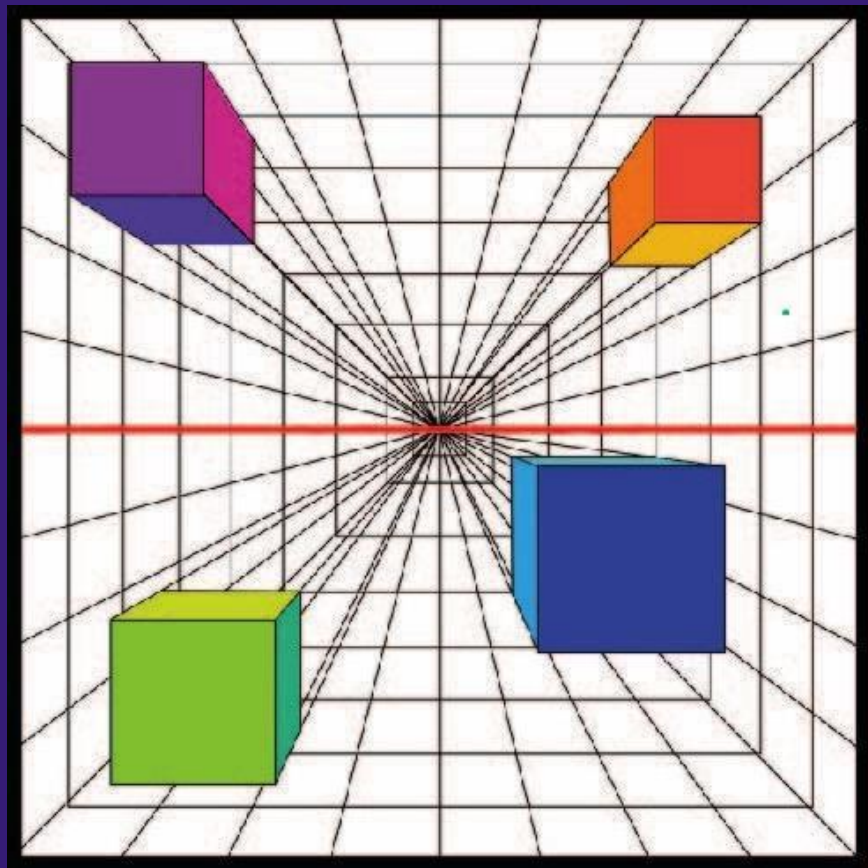
One point perspective



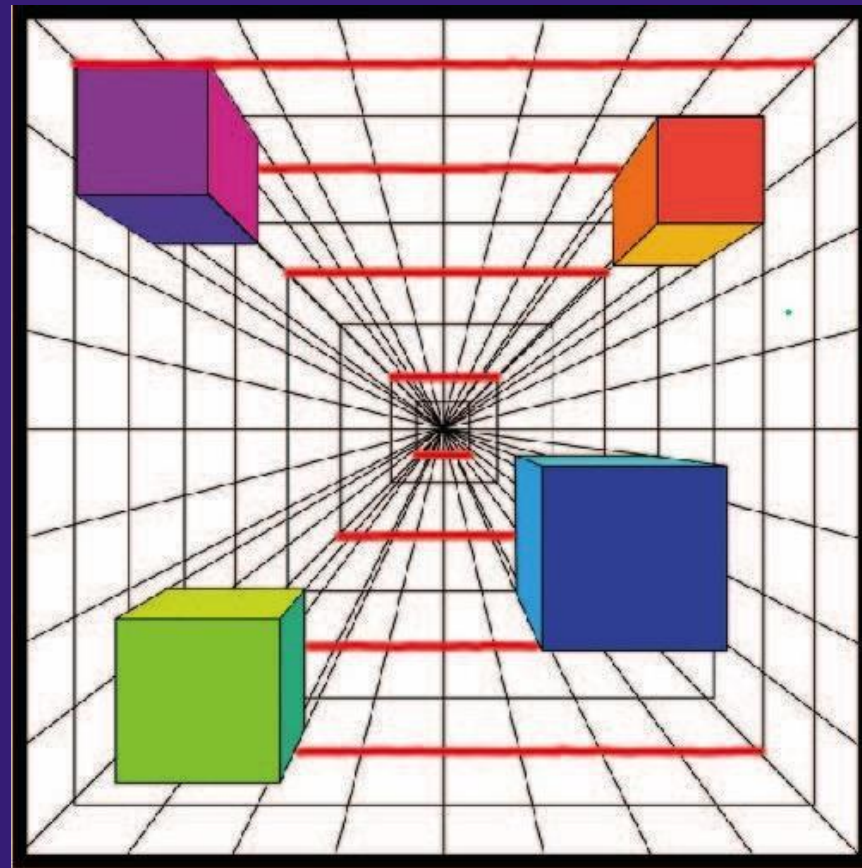
Vanishing point



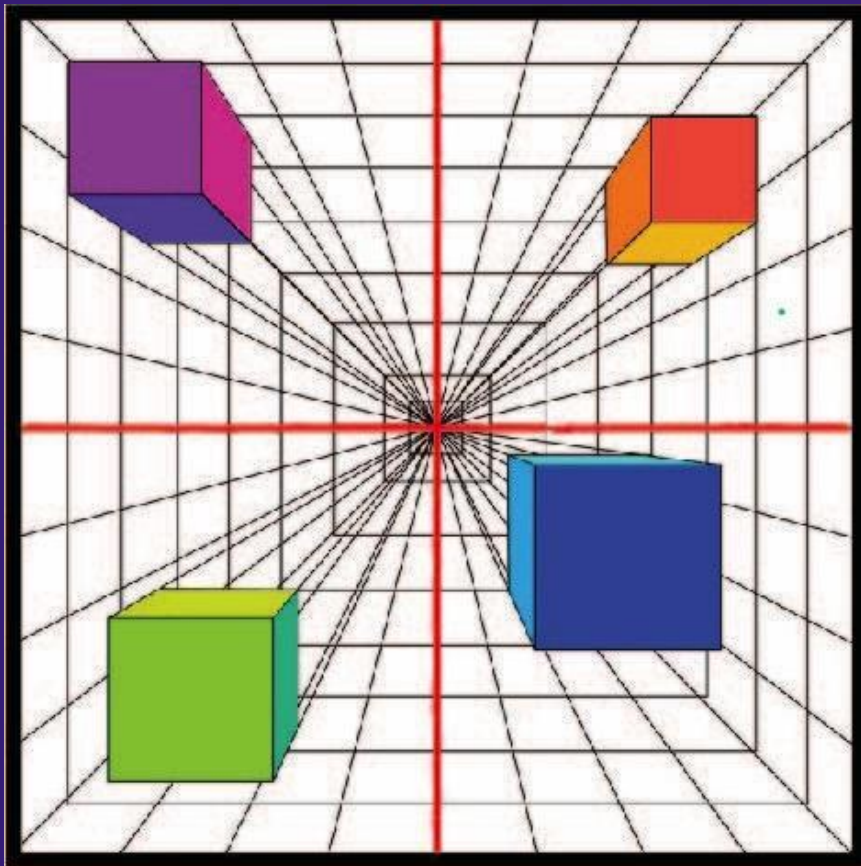
Horizon Line



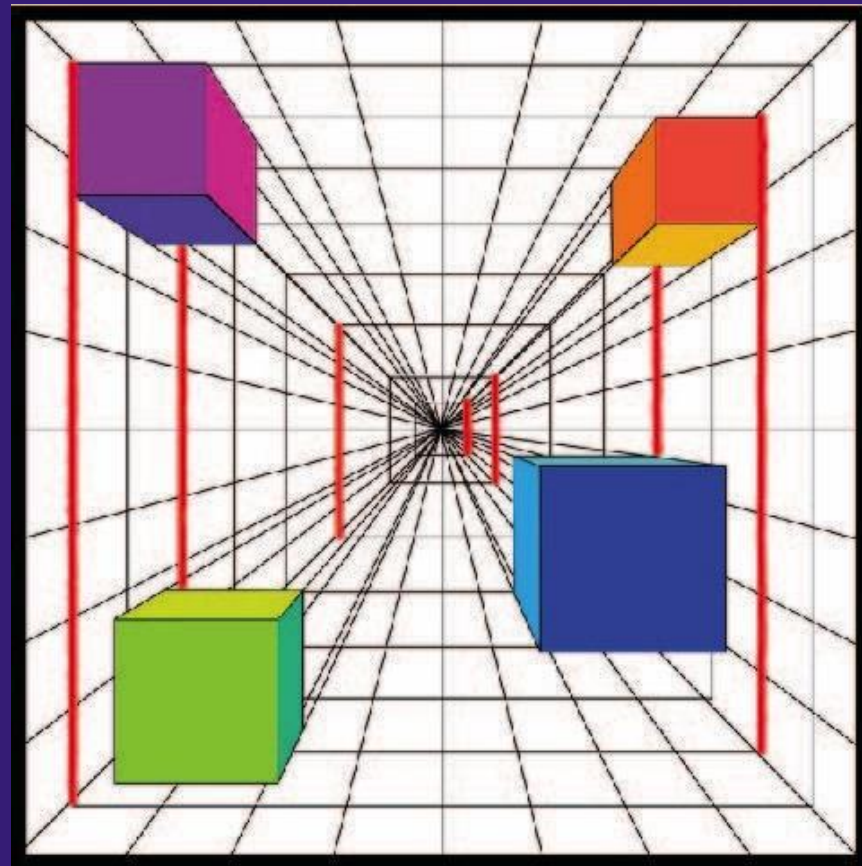
Horizontal lines

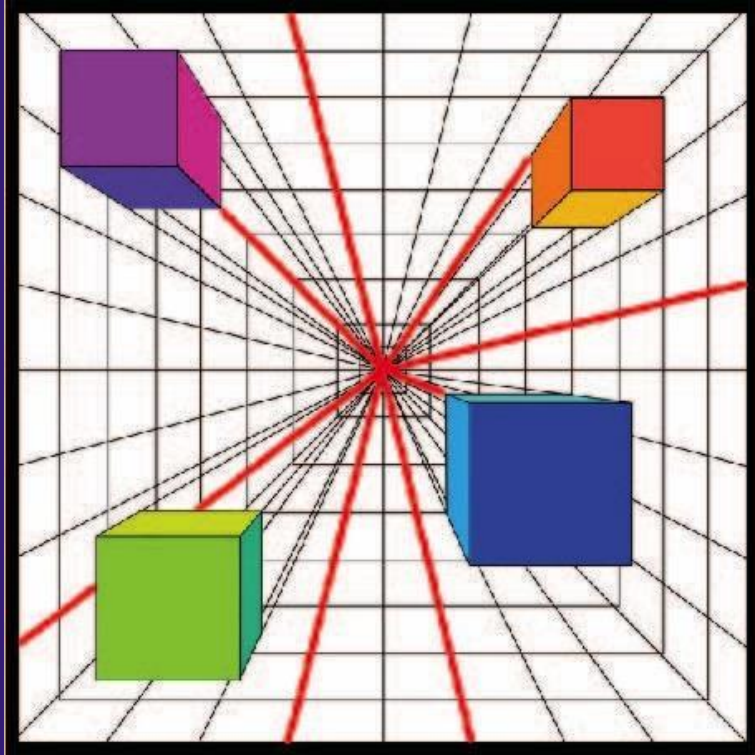


Perpendicular lines



Vertical lines





Lines that all meet at the vanishing point are called Orthogonal lines. These are the line defining perspective in all forms, 1, 2, 3, etc..

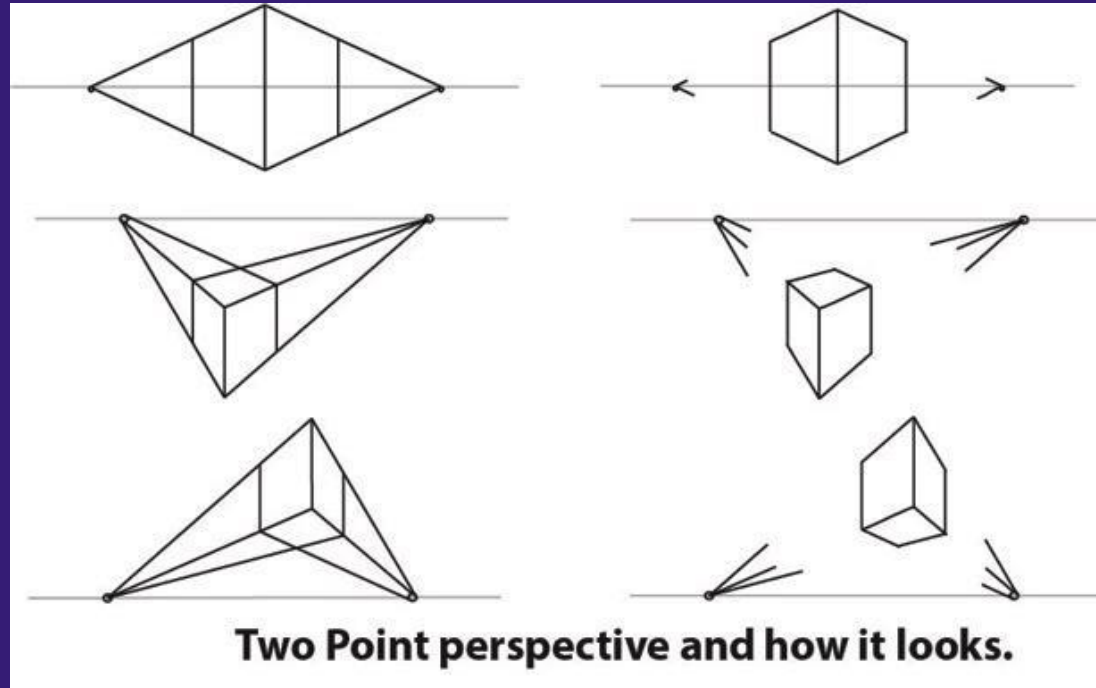
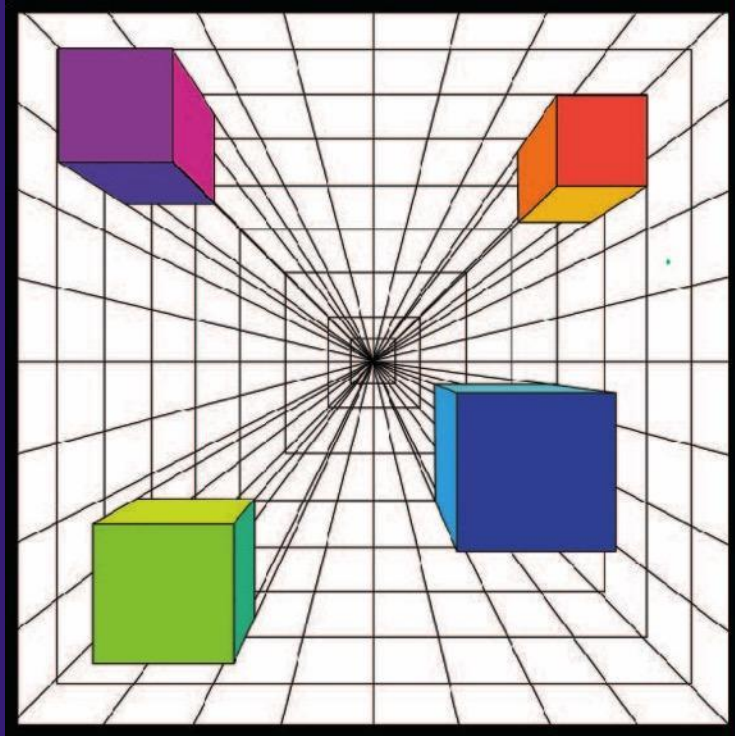
You can have many types of perspective within one piece of art. Renaissance Painters knew this and used it often



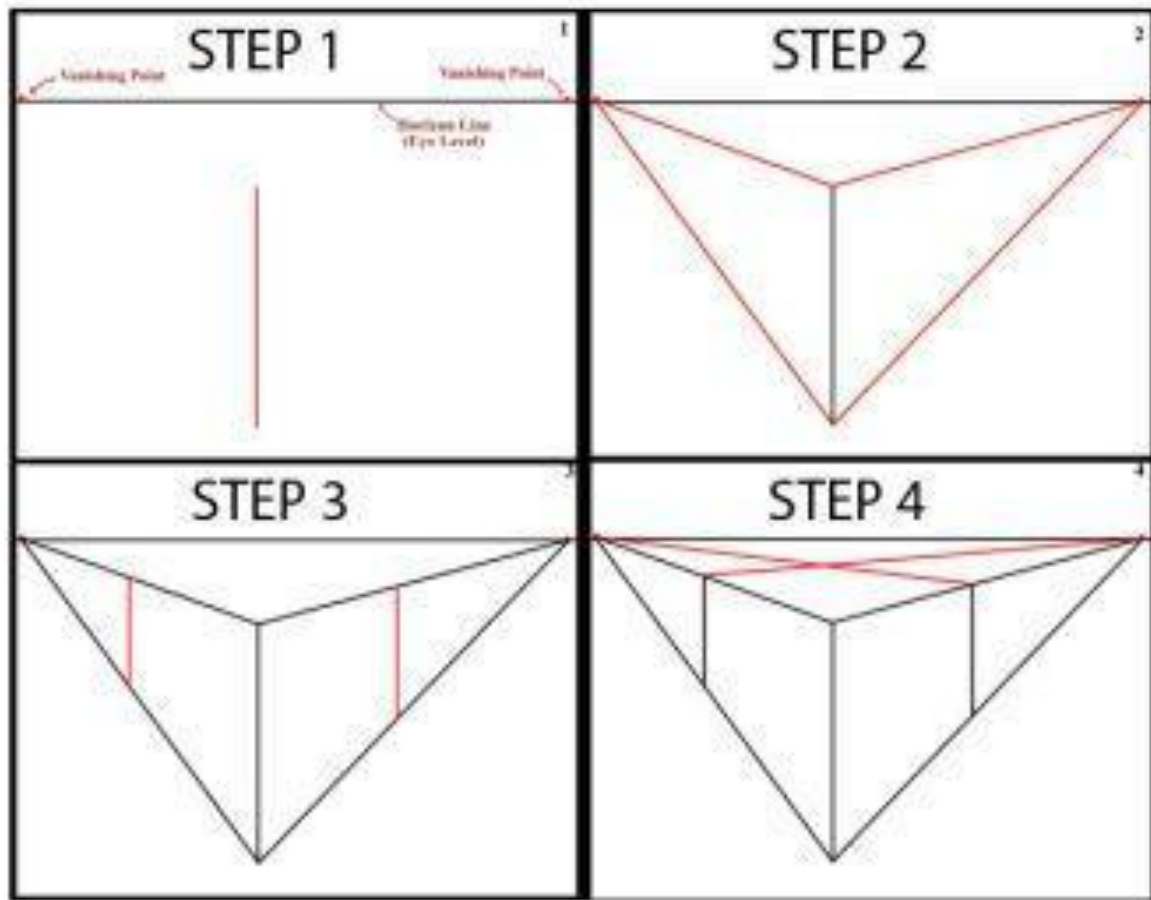
The Campo Vaccina, Rome, a 1061x 781 cm oil by Claude in the 1640's

See if you can find 1 and 2 point perspective in this. Also, notice how the background is using color that is more muted and with less contrast than the foreground. This is also how you create distance within a painting.

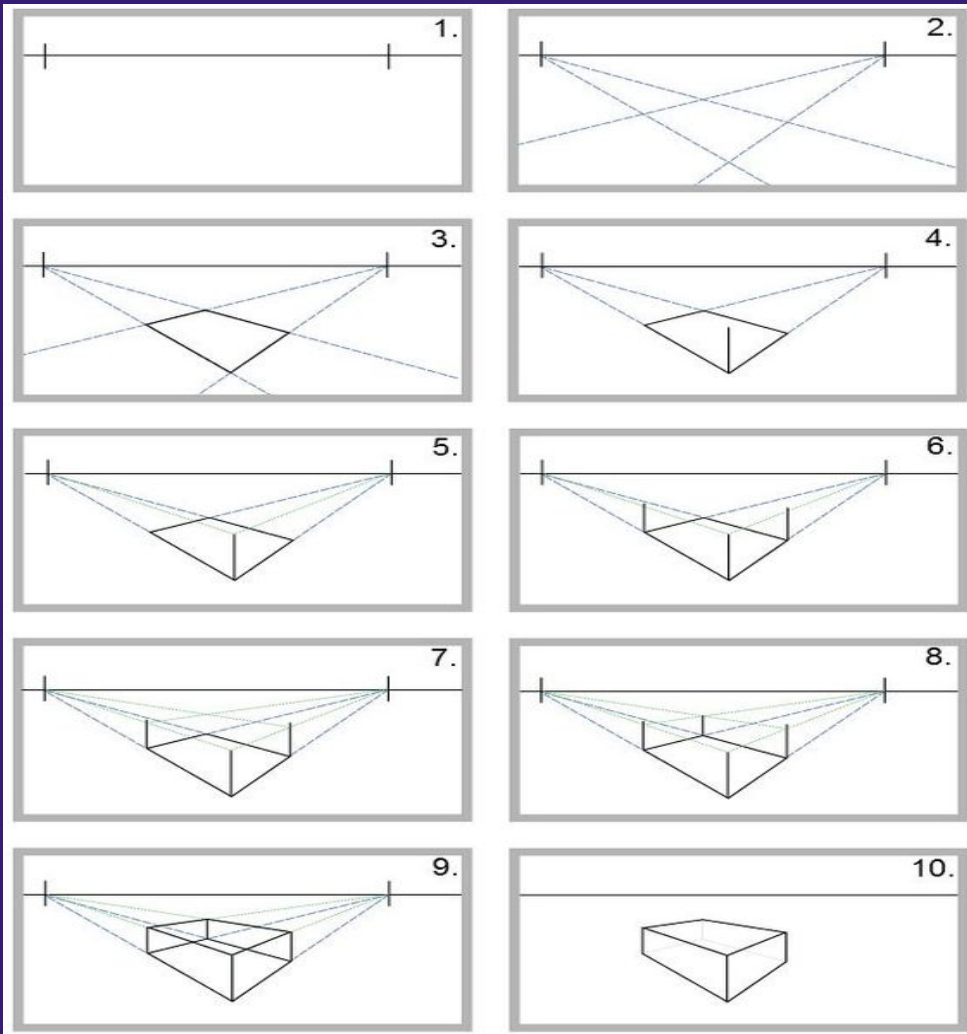
The terms we covered in ONE point perspective also apply to 2 point perspective. The difference you can see between them is that 1 point only shows a flat frontal surface of a square while 2 point perspective shows the corner of the square. The only horizontal line is the horizon. But you do have vertical lines.



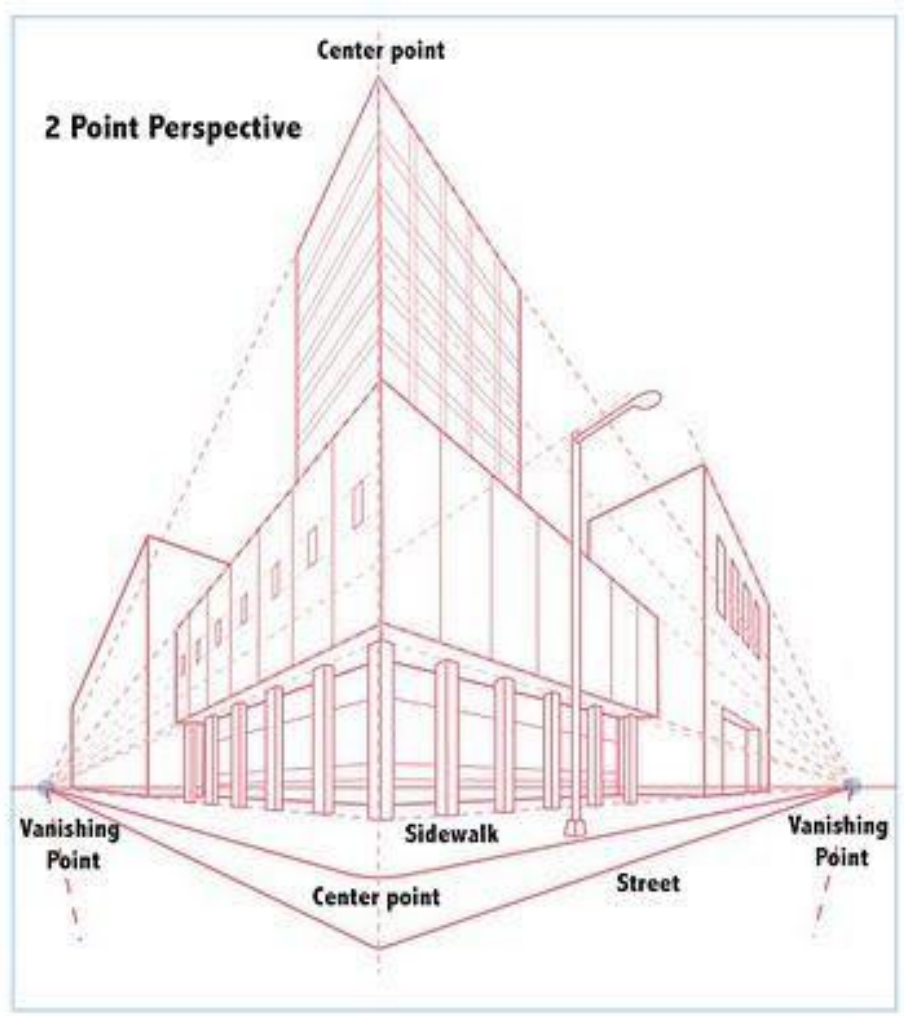
**Two Point perspective and how it looks.**



When drawing in 2 point perspective you have 2 vanishing points. This sample shows you how to draw it. The item you draw in 2 point must lie between the two vanishing points. You can move the points beyond the page but the drawing must lie in between the two points to come across as normal looking perspective.

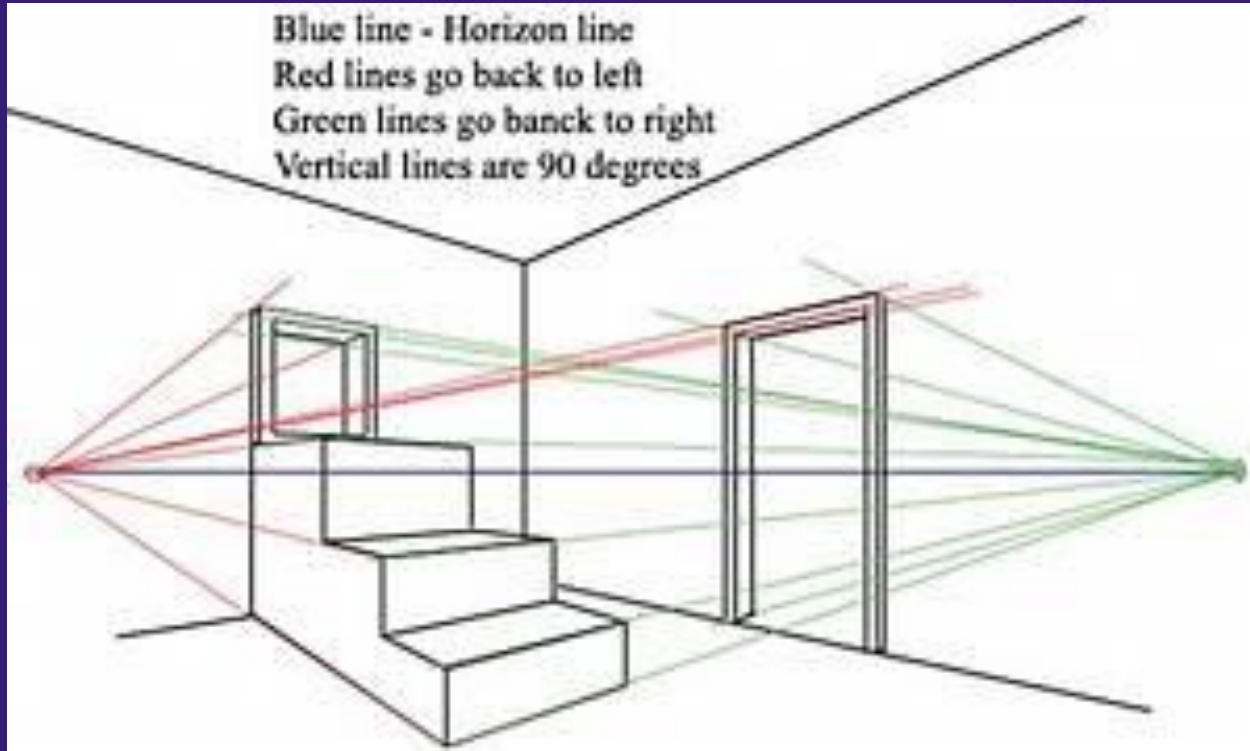


Here is a more detailed version showing how to draw a rectangle in 2 point perspective. Above the horizon line you would see the bottom of the rectangle. Below the horizon line as shown here shows the top. If the rectangle were to lie on the horizon line you would see neither the top or the bottom of the rectangle.

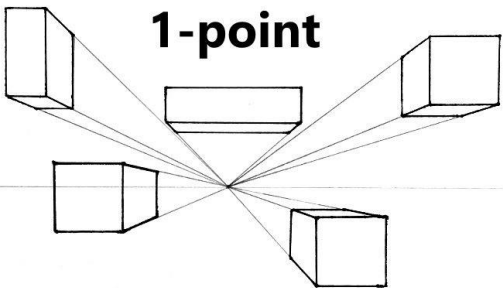


When drawing a city scape in 2 point perspective shows the corner of a building in the foreground. All items within the drawing has orthogonal lines leading to either side meeting at one of the vanishing points.

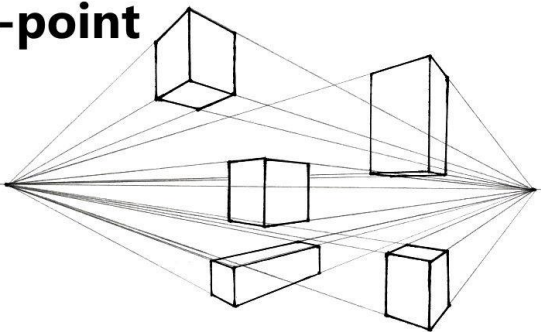
Here is a sample of how to draw stairs. It is difficult to start but once you get the hang of it it gets easier to draw.



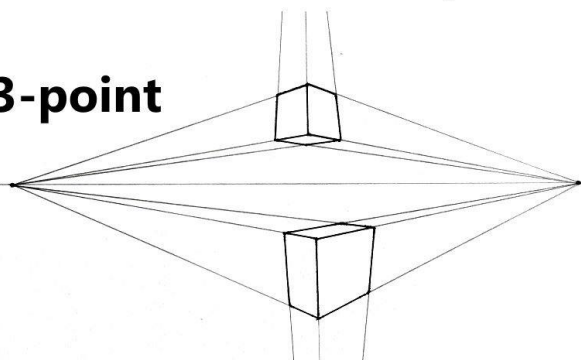
**1-point**



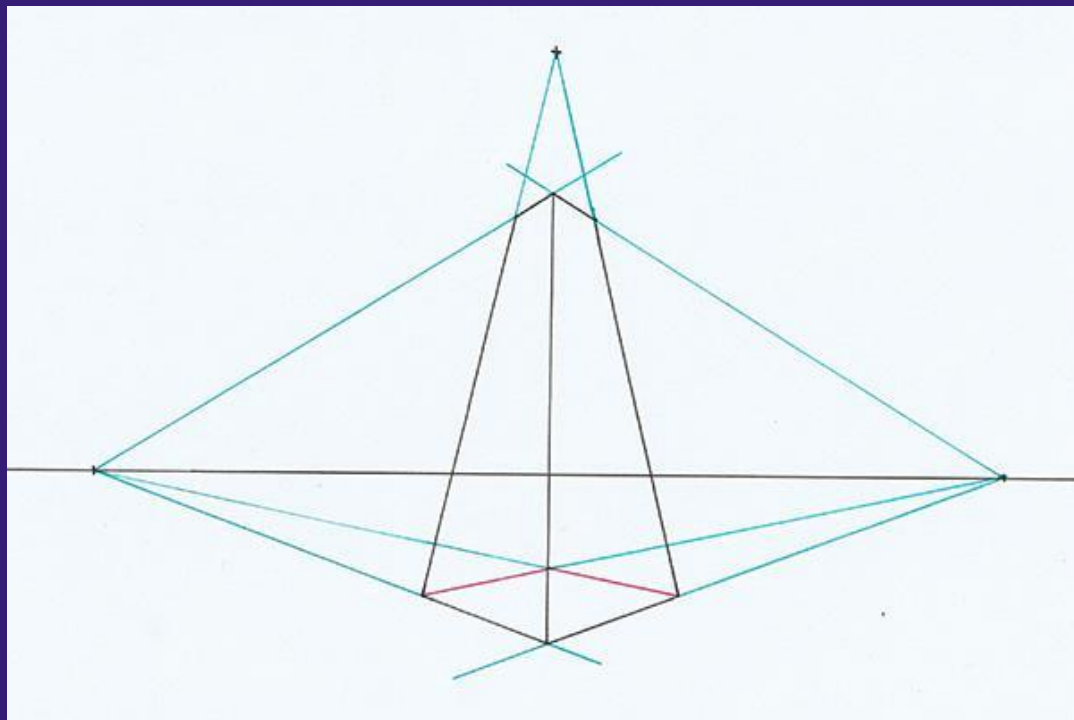
**2-point**



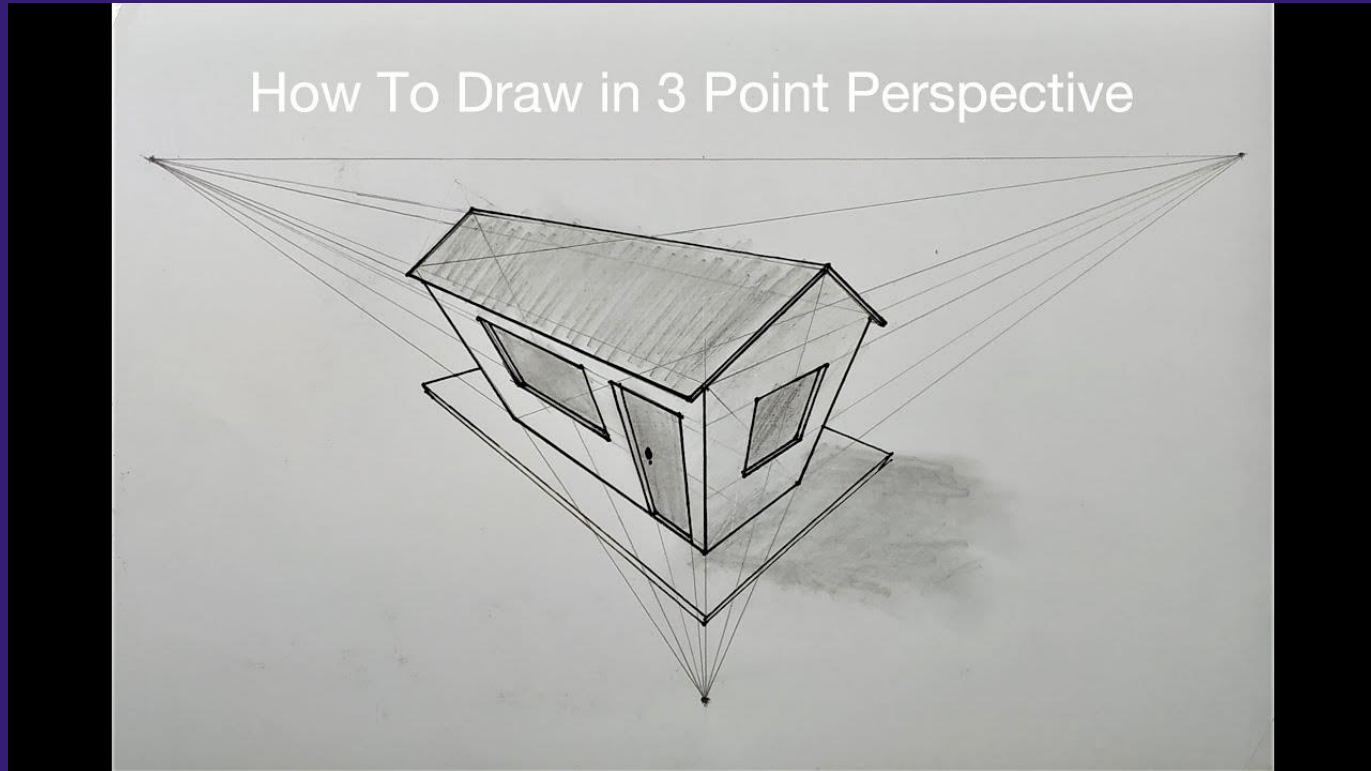
**3-point**

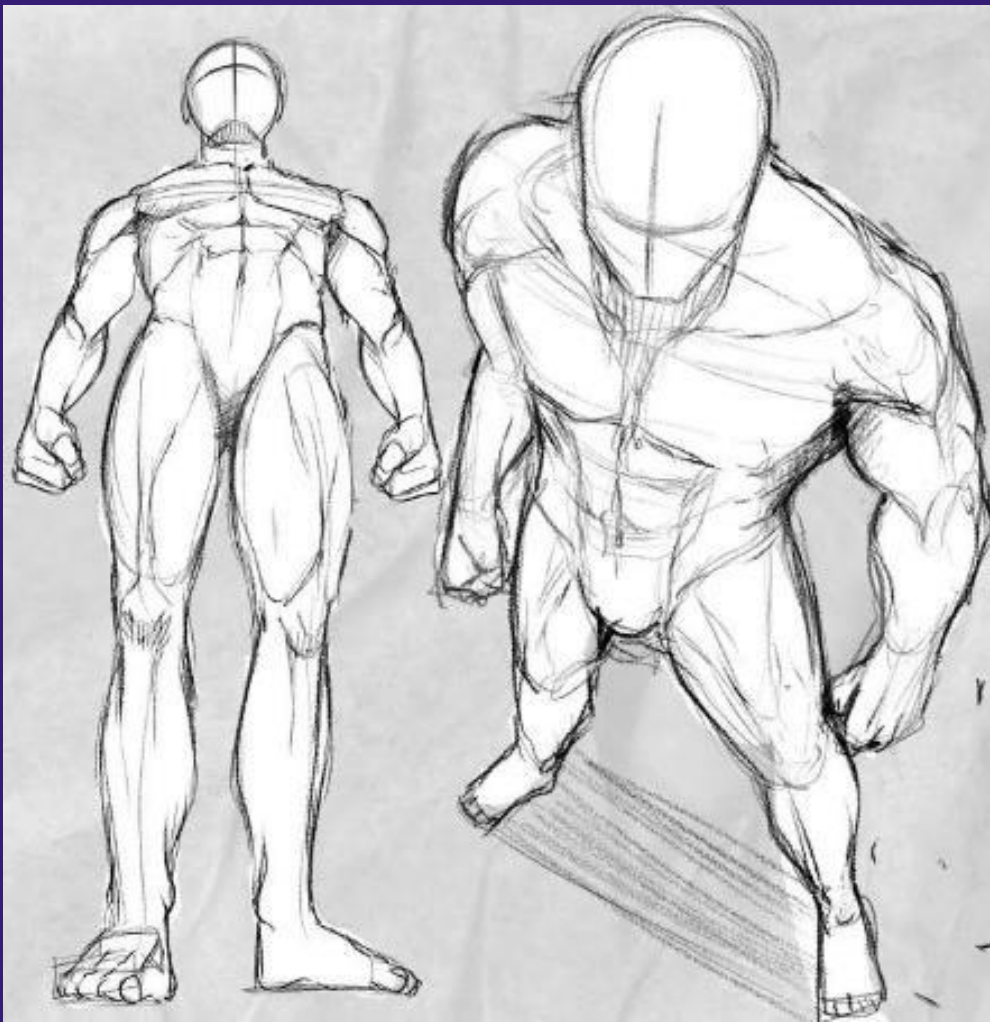


Here is a sample showing cubes in 1, 2, and 3 point perspective. With 3 point you have another vanishing point that is above or below the horizon line.



Here is a sample of a small building showing the 3rd point below the horizon line.





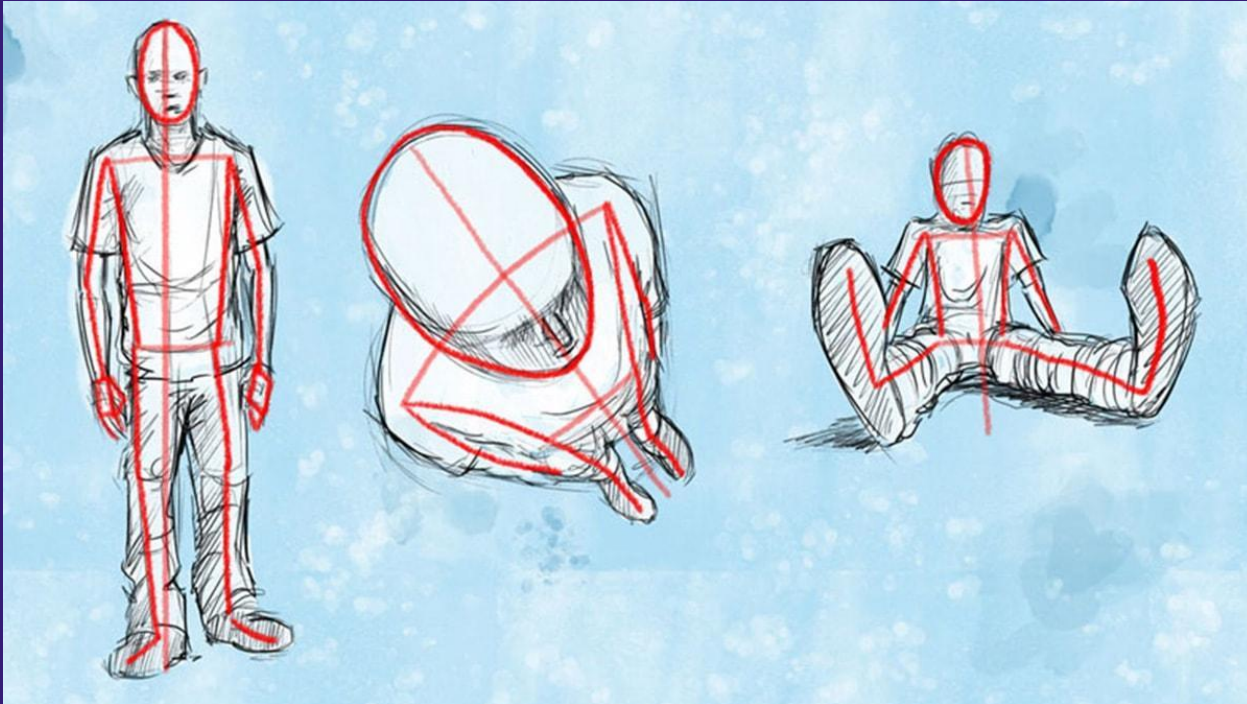
3 point perspective can apply to shapes that are not square. I just showed you the squares as it is easier to understand how it works when you start with squares for drawing to understand how it works. We often saw 3 point perspective used in cartoons or comic books with our superheroes that we grew up with.





Michelangelo knew how to use perspective. Perhaps his most famous example would be his sculpture of David. It is well known that the hands and feet of this sculpture are large by normal proportions . It was done this way because of how the sculpture is viewed from below. It deceives the eye to see it as normal looking because of the viewpoint.

When drawing the human form sometimes perspective is referred to foreshortening. It is a trick to use to give depth. In photography often it is used when photographing a fish you caught by holding it way in front of you to give the fish the illusion of being bigger than it really is.



# Review of perspective

