

ART I - IMAGINARY LANDSCAPE

NAME: _____

LESSON FOCUS:

This lesson focuses on creating an imaginary landscape that shows the illusion of depth on a two-dimensional surface.

VOCABULARY:

Atmospheric perspective: Effect of air and light on how an object is perceived by the viewer. The more air between the viewer and the object, the more the object seems to fade. A bright object seems closer to the viewer than a dull object.

Horizon: Point at which earth and sky seem to meet.

Landscape: Painting or drawing in which natural land scenery, such as mountains, trees, rivers, or lakes, is the main feature.

Perspective: Method used to create the illusion of depth on a two-dimensional surface. It was developed during the Renaissance by architect Filippo Brunelleschi. Perspective is created by overlapping, size variations, placement, detail, color, and converging lines.

PROCEDURE:

- ✂ Look at several examples of landscapes, both real and imaginary.
- ✂ Create an imaginary landscape that shows depth using the following:
- ✂ Overlapping
- ✂ Size variations (larger/closer, smaller/further away)
- ✂ Placement (lower/closer, higher and/or on the horizon line/further away)
- ✂ Detail (more detail/closer, less detail/further away)
- ✂ Color (brighter, darker/closer, lighter, duller/further away)
- ✂ Do several sketches.
- ✂ Once you have a strong idea and a good composition, enlarge onto good paper.
- ✂ Finish, using materials of your choice.

MATERIALS:

- ✂ Sketchbook
- ✂ 18" x 24" paper or board
- ✂ Open medium