

KS3 Art Knowledge Organiser

Drawing, Perspective and Architecture

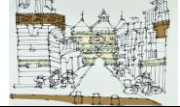



Key Concepts-Key Definitions		
1.	Observational Drawing	To record (look closely) a subject as accurately as possible
2.	Line Drawing	A drawing using only line, no tone
3.	Tone	Highlights/mid tones and shadow. This is used to make our drawings look 3D and realistic.
4.	Mark Making	Marks made with media to show the texture or surface of something e.g. furry, smooth
5.	Perspective	Representing three-dimensional (3D) objects on a two-dimensional (2D) surface so as to give the right impression of height, width, depth and position in relation to each other.
6.	Continuous Line	The line is unbroken from beginning to end. The drawing implement stays uninterrupted with the drawing surface.
7.	One point Perspective	A single vanishing point usually opposite the viewers eye and commonly found on the horizon line.
8.	Horizon line	The line that separates the sky from land or water. It is the actual height of the viewers eyes when looking at an object, interior or exterior scene.
9.	Vanishing point	The spot on the horizon to which perspective parallel lines converge meet or disappear.
10.	Guide lines	Faint lines used to help get a drawing in proportion.

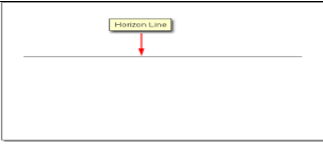

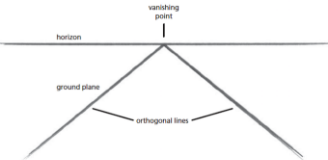
Art History Key terms		
11	Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings
12.	Ruth Allen	UK based illustrator with work based around Architecture and interiors.
13.	Ruth Allen drawings	Draws buildings, streets and interiors by using a delicate and continuous black line on mixed media surfaces.
14.	Contemporary art.	Art of today with its origins in the latter half of 20 th century. Influenced by cultural diversity, technology, thought and ideas.
15.	Post- Impressionist Artists	Rejected the impressionists concern with capturing natural light, colour and realism and instead favoured a more symbolic content, mark making and emotive response.
16.	Van Gogh Perspective drawings	Rejected the impressionists concern with capturing natural light, colour and realism and instead favoured a more symbolic content, mark making and emotive response.
17.	Renaissance and Renaissance Artists	14 th century – 17 th century. A period of cultural, Artistic, political and economic revival, or rebirth following the middle ages. Artists include Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael and Donatello.

One point Perspective - Historical context

18	Architecture from the latin <i>architectura</i> and the Greek <i>arkhitekton</i> meaning chief or creator is both the process and the product of planning, designing and constructing buildings or structures.
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19	Earliest Perspective drawing. Attempts to create the illusion of depth were made in ancient times and many early works depict an implied meeting or convergence of perspective lines but without a vanishing point.
20	One point Perspective in the Italian Renaissance. The first known picture to make use of linear perspective with a vanishing point was created by the Italian renaissance architect Fillipo Brunelleschi around 1415.
21	Linear perspective created the illusion of depth by using vanishing points at which all lines met and converged on the Horizon line.

Artists and Perspective Drawing	
22.	Ruth Allen is well known for her drawings of buildings and interiors. 
23.	She focuses on architectural places from many European cities such as London and Amsterdam.
24.	The way she works is inspired by the colours and techniques incorporated within 1950's textile design.
25.	Vincent van Gogh used one point perspective within both his interior paintings such as Bedroom in Arles and some of his lands cape and city paintings. 
26.	Other famous Artists who use one point perspective in their artwork include; Canaletto, Leonardo Da Vinci and David Hockney.
	 

One Point Perspective				
28.	Horizon Line		30	Vanishing Point
	This is the line that separates the sky from land or water. It is the actual height of the viewer's eyes when looking at an object, interior or exterior scene. It can be positioned anywhere on the surface but this will then determine the viewers viewpoint.			This is the point which receding parallel lines viewed in perspective appear to meet, or converge. 
29.	Orthogonal Lines		31.	Vantage /View Point
	These are the lines that meet at the vanishing point, such as the sides of a road or railway tracks.			This is the point from where the scene is viewed and determined by the position of the Horizon line and Vanishing point.

