Perspective Vocabulary

1. **Space-** an element of art that indicates areas between, around, above, below or within something.

2. **Eye-level** – a horizontally drawn line that is even with the viewer's eye. In landscape scenes it can be the actual horizon line.

3. **Linear perspective** – A technique of creating the illusion of depth on a flat surface.

4. **One-point perspective** – a way to show three dimensional objects on a two dimensional surface using one vanishing point.

5. **two-point perspective** – a way to show three dimensional objects on a two dimensional surface using two vanishing points and two sets of converging lines to represent forms

6. **overlapping** – drawing shapes so that they appear to be in front of or behind other shapes to imply depth in a work of art

7. **Figure-ground** – the perceptual tendency to divide visual patterns into two kinds of shapes with the figure(s) appearing to be on top of and surrounded by, the ground. Figure and ground are often referred to as **positive shape and negative shape**.

8. **Aerial perspective**-the diminishing of color intensities to lighter and duller hues to give the illusion of depth

9. **vanishing point**- in a composition featuring linear perspective, that spot on the horizon toward which parallel lines appear to converge and at which they seem to disappear.

The **discovery of perspective** is attributed to the architect **Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446),** who suggested a system that explained how objects shrink in size according to their position and distance from the eye. However, the nature of Brunelleschi's system and date of its discovery remain unclear.

M.C. Escher (1898-1975) Dutch illustrator. He is known for his mathematically inspired lithographs, woodcuts, and mezzotints. His artworks feature impossible constructions, exploration of infinity, architecture and tessellations.

Non linear methods used by artists to create the illusion of space

Position –placement of objects on the page
Overlapping- placement of objects on top of another
Size variation- combining similar objects of different sizes. The smaller objects appear farther away than the larger ones.
color- colors appear to fade as they get farther away in the distance
value- lighter values recede behind darker values.