

Art Virtual Learning - Smith, Kroll, Manco

Drawing 1 Unit: Landscapes

Lesson: Landscapes 2 of 2 April 17, 2020



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Objective/Learning Target:

Throughout the unit, students will create multiple landscape drawings. These will exhibit a three dimensional land area with color and shadows, as well as different scenes and ideas. They should also be able to differentiate between and use background, middle ground, foreground, atmospheric perspective, and vanishing point.



Bell Ringer:

Find a comfy spot to work, as well as spread out. Locate the materials you wish to use, especially those that can give color or texture. Get creative if you need something, as many things in the kitchen can be used to add color. Edges of cereal boxes can take the place of a ruler, some spices mixed with water can act as a paint, Q-Tips as brushes, and old pens from banks or restaurants can work in place of a pencil (they even look great when hatching and cross-hatching).



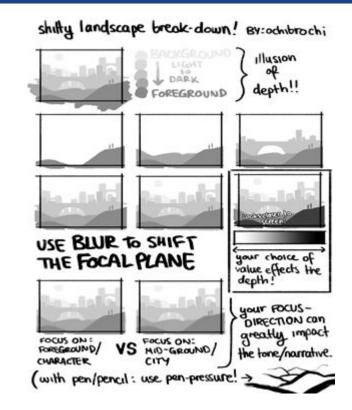
Terminology:

<u>Background:</u> the area or scenery behind the main object of contemplation. <u>Middle Ground:</u> the middle distance of a painting or photograph. <u>Foreground:</u> the part of a view that is nearest to the observer. <u>Horizon Line:</u> a physical/visual boundary where sky separates from land or water.

Atmospheric Perspective: a technique in which an illusion of depth is created by painting more distant objects with less clarity, and with a lighter tone. Vanishing Point: the point at which receding parallel lines viewed in perspective appear to converge. The point at which something that has been growing smaller or increasingly faint disappears altogether.

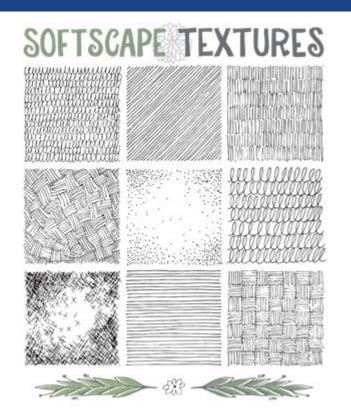


- Today you are going to determine if your landscape needs atmospheric perspective, which most do.
- Look at the example, then make decisions on where your piece needs to show value.
 - Yesterday you should have penciled just about everything in. Today you are adding details.





- Once some shading has been added, begin to add texture to your landscape.
 - That can be done with hatching, cross-hatching, or stippling to name a few.
 - The example to the right gives some ideas on ways to do texture.





- Add the details to the drawing.
 - At this point, you should begin to really see the depth you are creating.
 - Don't forget about shading/shadows on objects, as this is how to make your landscape look 3D.





- Once you add your details, you can start adding color if it is available. Use what you can, as these can be realistic or imaginative.
 - Check out the examples!







• More Examples:







Check for Understanding:

Criteria 1: Did the student follow directions?

Criteria 2: Did the student get creative, such as adding their own twist?

Criteria 3: Did the student give effort?

Criteria 4: Craftsmanship: Neat, Clean, & Complete? Skillful use of the art tools and media?

Criteria 5: Student Reflection: Choose 2 prompts below and answer in 2 complete sentences.

- 1. What would you change with this work if you had a chance to do this piece over again?
- 2. What is one part of your artwork that you want people to notice when they look at your work?
- 3. How does your finished artwork tell a story?
- 4. Did you learn new techniques or processes as part of the work for this project?
- 5. Did you pick a material or technique that was new or different over something that was familiar?
- 6. I want to know more about...
- 7. I'm most proud of...
- 8. The most challenging thing was...
- 9. Next time I will remember to...
- 10. Now I know...



Resources:

- This information regards a famous French artist named Théodore Rousseau, as he was a leader in landscapes. There is some interesting information, as well as examples of his artwork.
 - O <u>A Quick Biography on Théodore Rousseau</u>
 - O Renderings of Théodore Rousseau's Artwork From the Getty Museum
- Here is some more art history for you, see if you recognize any of the names.
 - O <u>10 of the Most Famous Landscape Artists</u>