

The Parthenon

Sketching and Watercolours - Autumn 2020

Project Outline

Week One - Art Books

Pencil and crayon sketch of the Parthenon from the same photo. Focus on perspective. Focus artist: Leonardo Da Vinci.

Week Two - Art Books

Pencil and crayon sketch from individually chosen photo. Focus on the use of colour to show texture and how colour can be used to express feelings. Focus artist: Alma Woodsey Thomas.

Week Three - Art Books

Watercolour painting based on one of the two sketches.

Week Four - Canvas

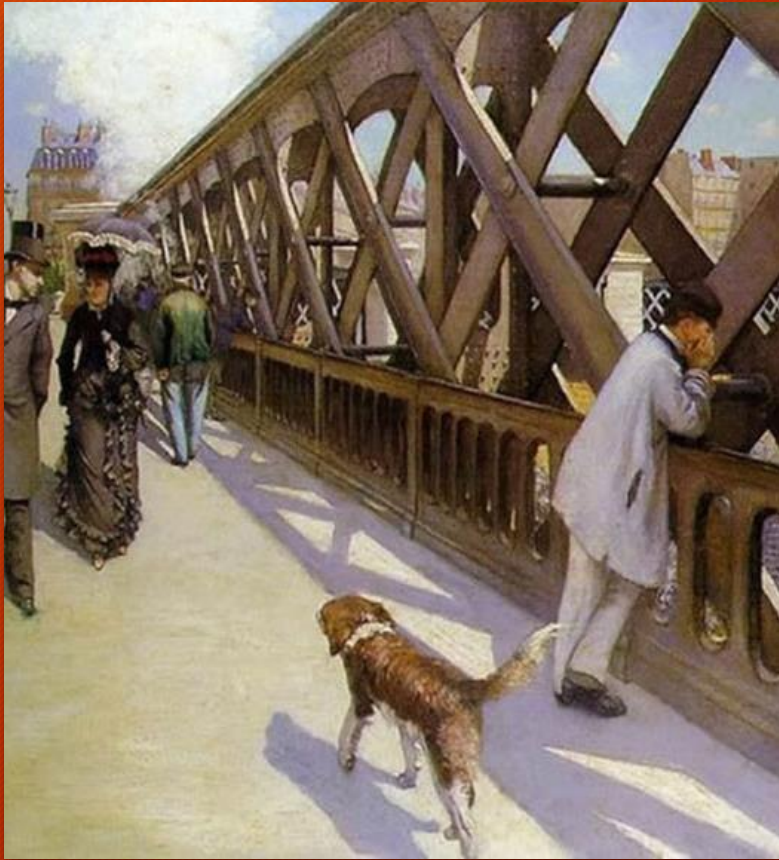
Watercolour painting onto canvas.

The Parthenon

LO: To create a realistic sketch using perspective

Success Criteria:

- To explore the use of perspective in art
- To sketch according to size and scale
- To use colour and sketching techniques to add realism



What is perspective?

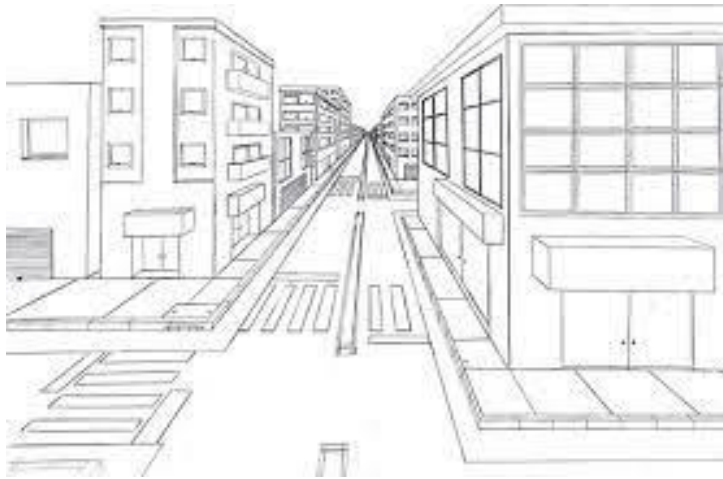
What do you notice about these pictures?

Why do artists use perspective?

Perspective is used to add depth and greater realism to a picture

There are typically three types of perspective drawing: one-point perspective, two-point perspective, and three-point perspective

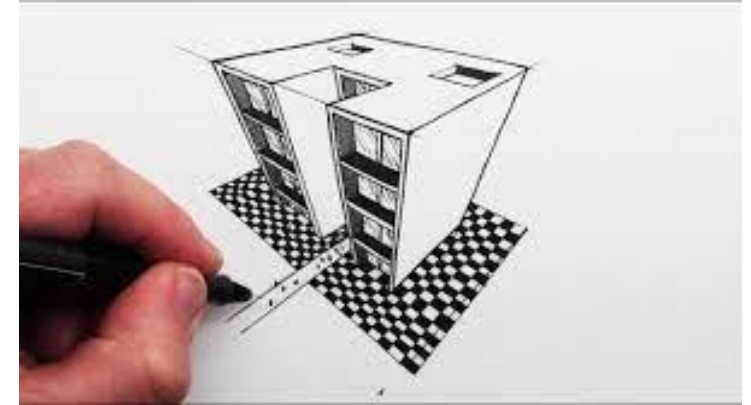
Perspective is used to add depth, rather than creating a 'flat' picture



**One point
perspective**



**Two point
perspective**



**Three point
perspective**

Can you identify the types of perspective drawings that have been used in these pictures?



Why do you think artists use different types of perspective drawing?

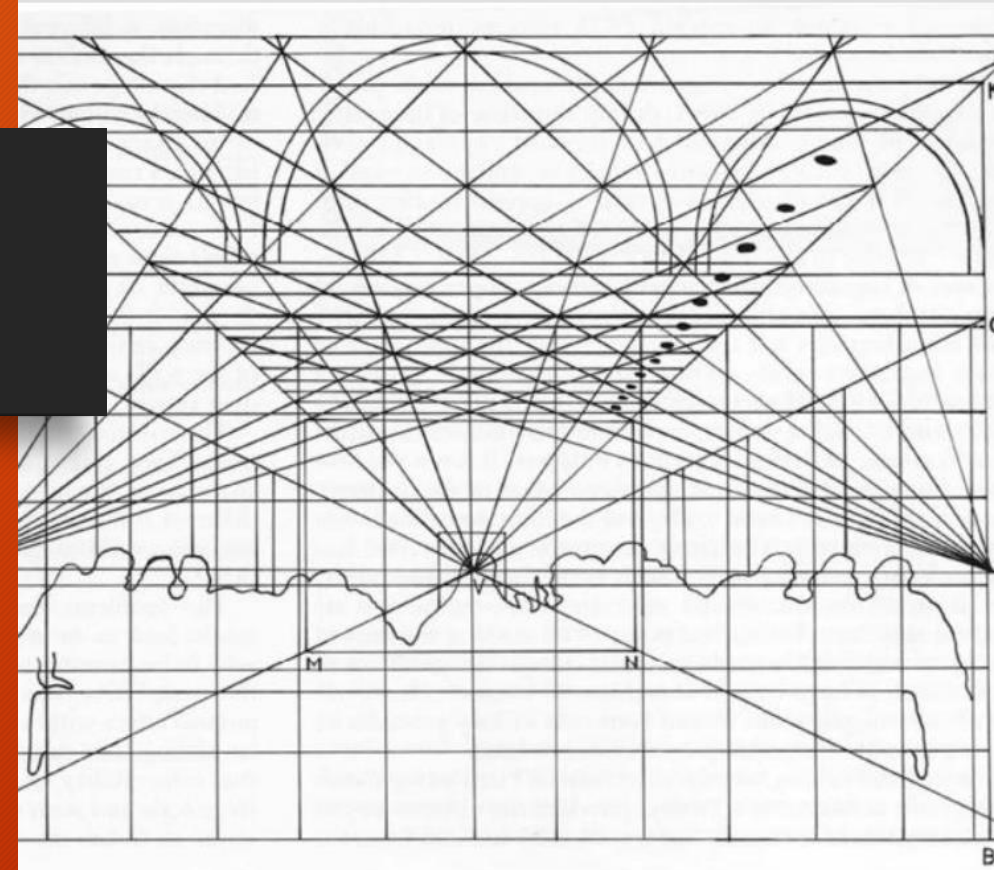
Leonardo da Vinci

- Leonardo da Vinci (15 April 1452 - 2 May 1519) was an Italian man who lived in the time of the Renaissance. He is famous for his paintings, but he was also a scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, sculptor, architect, botanist, musician, and a writer. Leonardo wanted to know everything about nature. He wanted to know how everything worked. He was very good at studying, designing and making all sorts of interesting things.
- Many people think that Leonardo was one of the greatest painters of all time.
- Two of his pictures are among the best-known paintings in the world: the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*.



Linear Perspective

- During the Renaissance in Italy, architects and artists investigated the question of how to draw three dimensional objects on flat surfaces. They began to think of a painting as an "open window" through which the viewer sees the painted world.
- Linear perspective is a mathematical system for creating the illusion of space and distance on a flat surface.
- Leonardo da Vinci, and German artist Albrecht Dürer are considered some of the early masters of linear perspective.
- The three components essential to the linear perspective system are orthogonals (parallel lines), the horizon line, and a vanishing point. So as to appear farther from the viewer, objects in the compositions are rendered increasingly smaller as they near the vanishing point.
- Can you spot the vanishing point in this picture?



History of the Parthenon – One

On the hill of the Acropolis at Athens, Greece, sits a rectangular white marble temple to the Greek goddess Athena. This is the Parthenon. It was built in the mid-5th century in the Classical Greek architectural tradition.

The Athenian statesman Pericles directed the building of the Parthenon. Work began in 447BCE, and the building itself was completed in 438BCE. The same year a great gold and ivory statue of Athena, made for the interior, was placed inside.

History of The Parthenon – Two

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BiUK01E7_fw



Your task

Using pencils and pencil crayons, carefully sketch and colour the Parthenon in your Art books.

Artist Tips

- Use **one point perspective** to create a realistic drawing
- Start by drawing the **horizon line**, identify the **vanishing point** and add the parallel lines
- A good place to start with a landscape sketch is the **size and scale** of the scene. Look carefully at the **size of the building and the hill** it stands on and think how much of your page they're going to need.
- Look at how the colours of the sky **blend** into each other. Try to recreate this in your sketch, rather than just having separate blocks of colour.

Week Two

Look at your sketch from last week. What do you like about it? What could you improve? What will you try to do **differently** this week?

Using an iPad, choose a photo of The Parthenon you'd like to draw. Make sure the photo is taken from a **different angle** or at a **different time of day** from the one we did last week.

Using pencils and pencil crayons, carefully **sketch and colour** the Parthenon in your Art books.

Artist Tips

- A good place to start is the **scale** of the image. Look carefully at the size of the building in your photo, look at the hill, look at the sky. Do you need to **divide your page up** into different sections using **feint pencil lines**
- Think about the colours in your new image. How are you going to recreate them in your sketch? Placing **different pressures** on the pencil crayons will give you different colours.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LeYitWpA6ZU>

Week Three

This week we are going to be using **watercolour paints** to recreate one of our sketches.

Look at the two sketches you have draw over the last fortnight. Which would you like to turn into a watercolour painting? Which would be the easier? Which would be the **more challenging?**

Artist Tips

- Using watercolour paints is a lot different to using pencil crayons.
- Even though a brush is slightly more difficult to control than a pencil, the effects we can create can be very impressive.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3kojEoKgrTY>
- Think about the techniques used in the video, the **blending** of the colours, **dripping water** and **dry/wet gradient**. Try to use them in your painting. Be bold and don't be afraid to experiment.

Week Four

This week we are going to be using watercolour paints again, but instead of using paper, we are going to be painting onto a canvas.

Look at your watercolour painting from last week. What do you like about it? What could you improve? What will you try to do differently this week?

Artist Tips

- Painting onto canvas is a lot different to painting onto paper.
- Canvas is a much different surface to paper, it's thicker and water won't absorb into it in the same way as with paper. This may also affect how your colours appear when they dry.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k7ehbC-klJk>
- Remember the watercolour techniques we learnt last week; the **blending** of the colours, **dripping water** and **dry/wet gradient**. If they didn't work last week on paper, try them again this week on the canvas.

