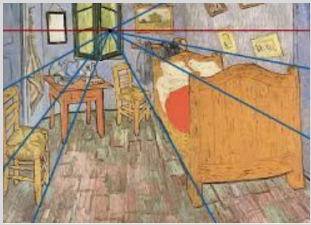


Did you know?

Lines of perspective meet at the same vanishing point. They make objects that are close to you appear larger than objects that are farther away.



Perspective and Pattern in Art and Design

Year 3 Spring



Ancient Egyptian art did not use perspective. That is why their people and animals always appear flat.

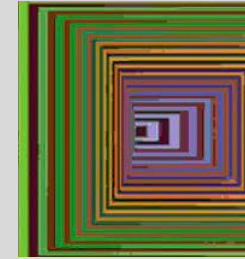
Significant artists from around the world.



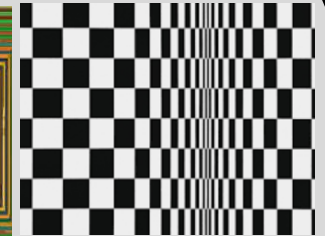
Gustave Caillebotte (1848-1894) was a French painter who used perspective in most of his paintings.



Perspective was first used in European art during the Renaissance, from about 1415 onwards.











Victor Vasarely (1906-1997) was a Hungarian artist who created optical illusions, using perspective.



Bridget Riley was born in 1931. She painted black and white illusions using perspective and created patterns.

Key Vocabulary

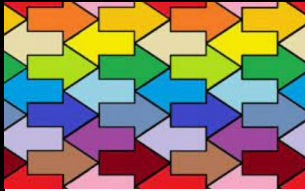



Perspective		Lines of perspective make objects that are closer appear bigger than the objects in the distance.
Vanishing point		Where all lines of perspective meet at a single point, in the distance or on the horizon.
Foreground		The area of a picture that is closest to the viewer.
Background		The area in a picture that is farthest away.
Pattern		A larger picture that is made up of smaller repeated images.
Tessellation		A pattern that is made up of interlocking parts.
Symmetry		When an object is same on one side as the on the other.
Geometry		The internal structure of 2D and 3D shapes.
Optical illusion		An illusion is when something plays a trick with your eyes, and looks different to how it really is.
Stencil		Card or paper with the pattern cut out of it, so the pattern can be repeated without changing.



Did you know?

Perspective and vanishing points were first used in Japanese art during the Edo period, from the about mid-1600s onwards.

Types of pattern

Tessellations	Geometric patterns	Patterns in nature	Reflective patterns
			
A tessellated pattern is a pattern that has repeated and interlocking parts, without gaps! Very cool!	Geometric patterns use shape and symmetry to build up a repeated image.	Patterns in nature are everywhere! You can find them in plants, in minerals, and in animals. Natural patterns are often geometric, like a honeycomb.	Lots of fashion and textile patterns make use of reflected images. These do not have to be geometric or tessellated.

My notes...

“Endless forms most beautiful have been, and are being, evolved” Charles Darwin

Significant People

Community

Equality & Justice

Environmental Responsibility