

One-Point Perspective

One-point perspective occurs when the lines receding into space appear to converge at a single vanishing point. One-point perspective is relatively simple and can be very dramatic

This image represents one point perspective because it has one vanishing point. Escher also creates the illusion of space through the smaller and larger sizes of the objects (frogs) being displayed.

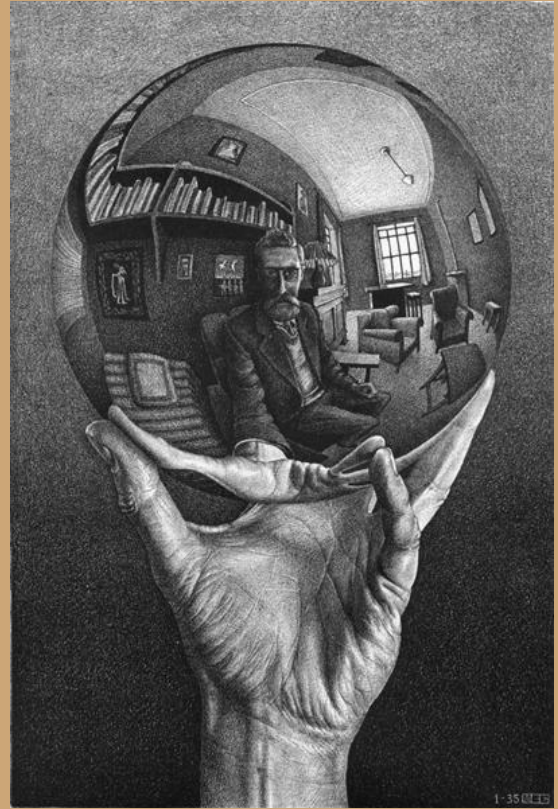


Development II-1939

Foreshortening

(In a work) presenting an object as closer than it is through exaggerating parts of the image, creating a distorted feel, when viewed being from certain angles.

This image represents foreshortening because (in the sphere) his hand is much larger than normal, creating that sense of space through the illusion.

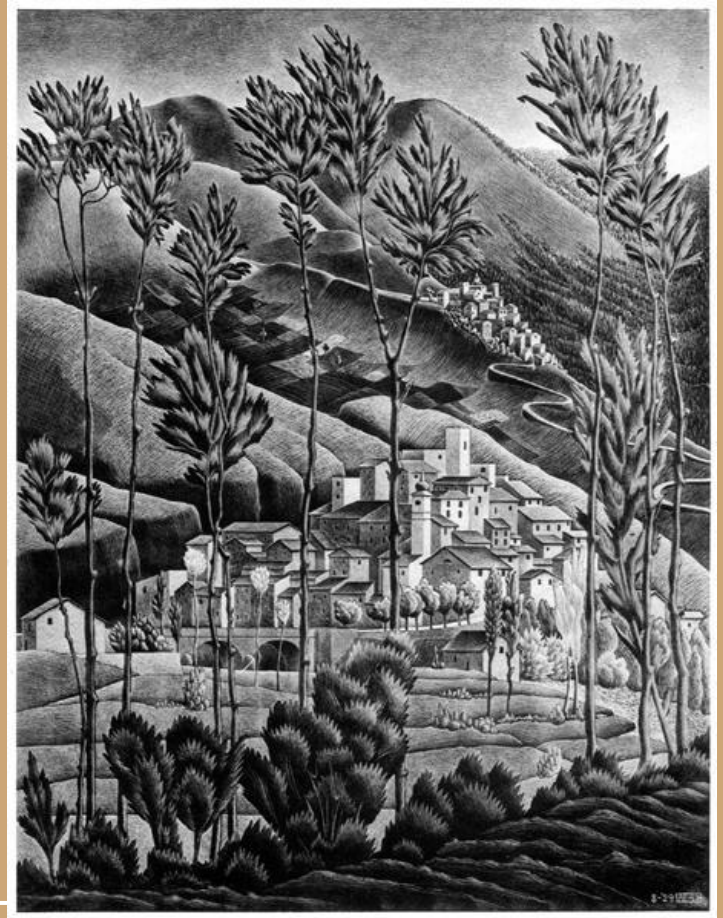


Hand with Reflecting Sphere-1935

Overlapping

Presenting one object in front of another to create a sense of space within the work.

This work from M.C. Esher well represents overlapping because the trees overlap the city, and mountains in the background, creating that illusion of space. The size of the trees also play a role in the illusion of space.



Alfedena Abruzzi-1929

Negative Space

The empty areas around the three dimensional objects, and or masses in the work.

This work has negative space in the sky, both around and inside of the tree, and within the lines of the ground.



The Borger Oak-1919

Mass and Form

A solid object that occupies a three dimensional space(volume).

This image represents mass within the different buildings, and trees. The different shapes, shading, and angles provide th sense of space within the work.

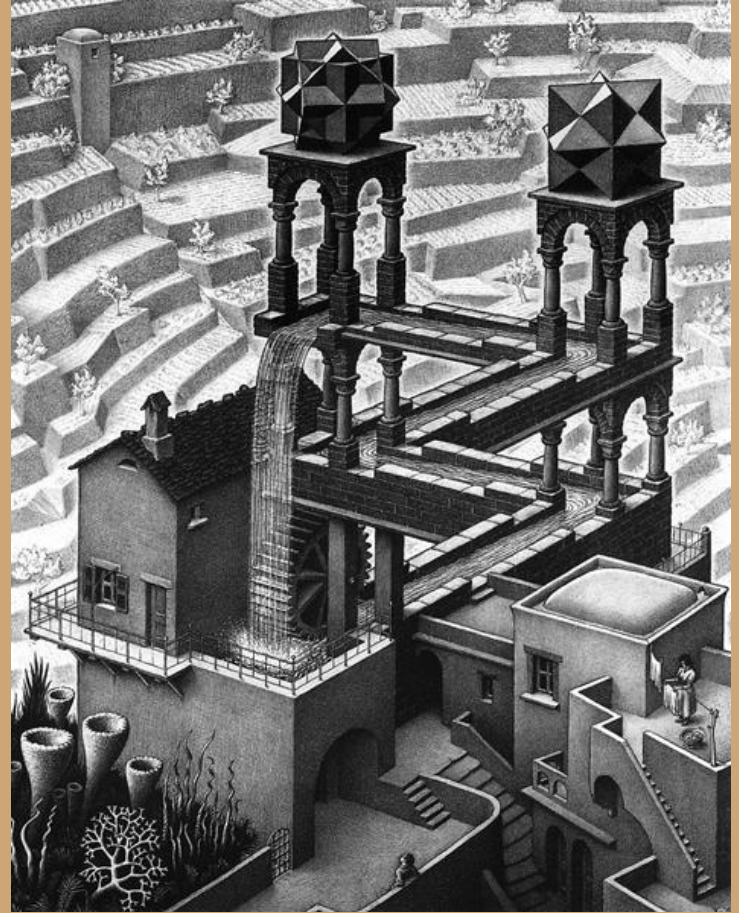


San Gimignano-1923

Oblique Projection

A technique used to create a sense of space, using different angles and parallel lines to create a three dimensional area.

This picture represents oblique projection through the parallel lines in the work, and through the different angles of the building creating a three dimensional presence in the picture.

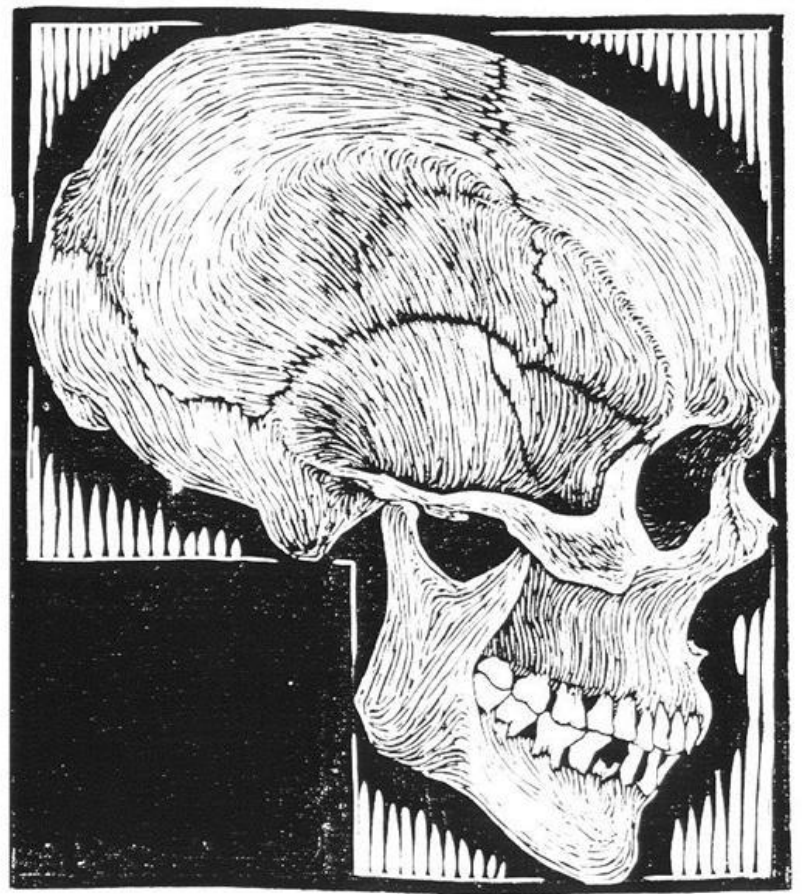


Waterfall-1961

Shape

A flat, two dimensional area

Shape is shown in this image through the detailed lines, and contrasting black and white shades throughout the work.

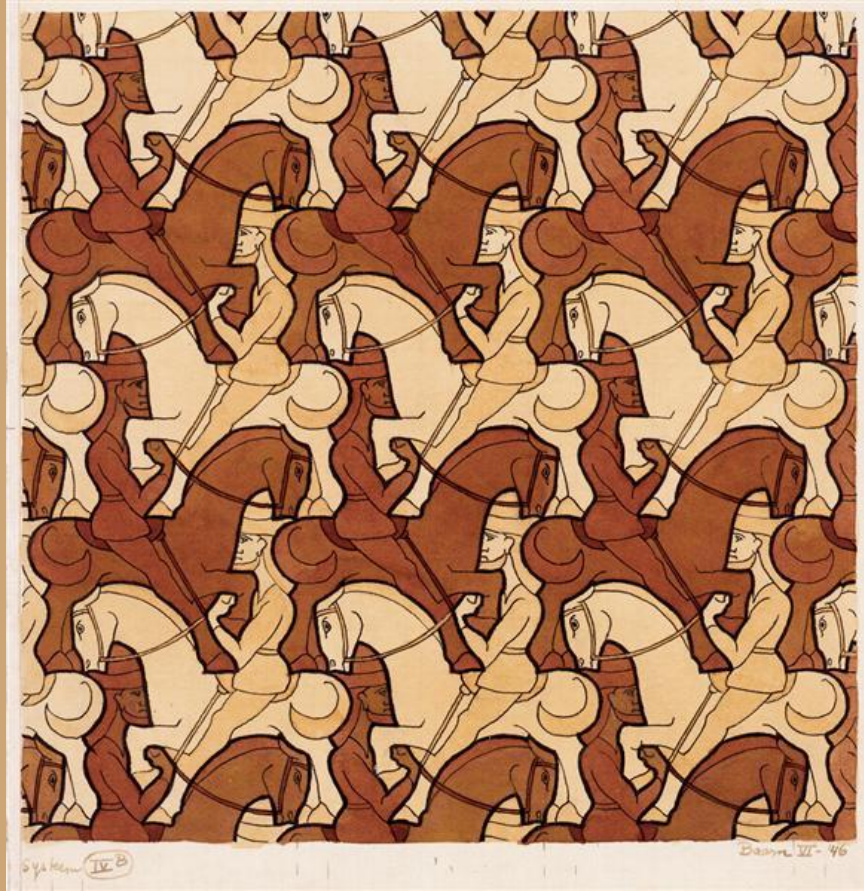


Skull-1919

Figure/Ground Reversal

Occurs when the positive and negative shapes in an image are of equal importance to the viewers.

This image represents figure/ground reversal because the two horsemen shown are of equal importance to the audience. The versatile colors make both horsemen a prominent focus to the viewer.

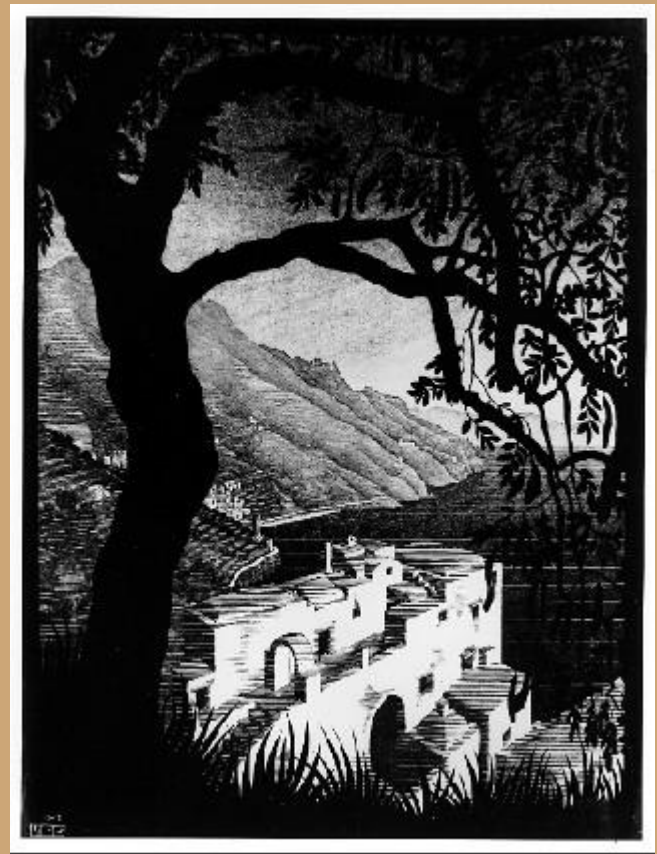


Horseman-1946

Foreground, Middle ground, Background

The three divided areas of an image, depicting different areas of the different objects with and or through the illusion of space.

In this work, the tree/treetop is the foreground, the building and the grass overlapping the building is the middle ground, and the mountain and body of water make up the background.

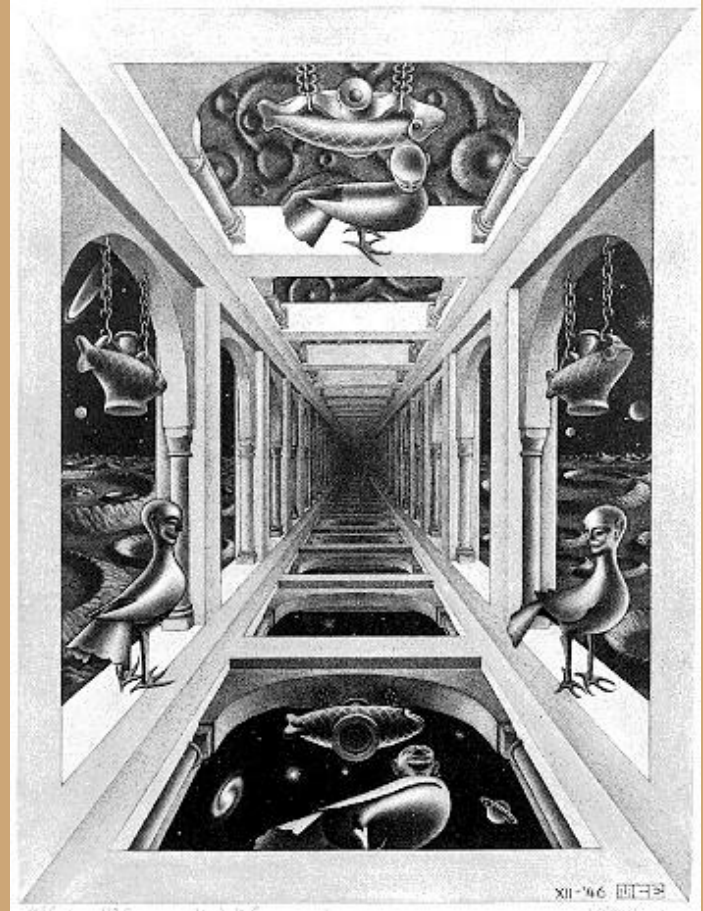


—— Coast of Amalfi-1931

Linear Perspective

Parallel lines all converging into one or more vanishing points to create the illusion of space.

This image uses linear perspective to create a sense of space. This picture has parallel lines all going into one single vanishing point on the horizon.



Gallery-1946