

09 AI summary

Monday, February 5, 2024 2:56 PM

Post Commenting, Perspective Sketching, and Feedback

Jean Hertzberg initiated a discussion about the feedback on the post commenting system, emphasizing the importance of quality and encouraging students to continue to improve their posts. She also introduced the topic of perspective sketching and discussed the possibility of exploring the history of design. She addressed a question from a student about what to do if they forget to complete a post, encouraging them to submit it as soon as possible and seek feedback from tutors. Jean also asked for feedback on the short answer questions about the feedback system. Finally, she expressed her desire for students to consider attending the class in person if they were across campus.

Sketching and Perspective: A Focus on Depth

Jean Hertzberg led a discussion on sketching and perspective, specifically focusing on 1, 2, and 3 point perspectives. She mentioned the use of the vanishing point as a key tool to illustrate depth in a drawing and highlighted other 3D cues such as shading, lighting, shadows, rotation, focus, and relative object size. Jean also shared her intention to use the book "Sketching the Basics" as a reference, which she promised to bring to the next meeting. The session ended with Jean emphasizing the importance of vanishing points in drawings on flat media.

Perspective Types in Art and Film

Jean Hertzberg discussed the basic types of perspective, emphasizing on 0 point perspective, also known as isometric, and central point perspective. She explained that in isometric perspective, all parallel lines are parallel, while in central point perspective, lines perpendicular to the viewer converge at a single point on the horizon. She highlighted the use of central point perspective by filmmaker Wes Anderson, suggesting it as a topic for a graduate student's presentation. Jean also reminded graduate students to sign up by a certain date.

Perspective Drawing Techniques Explained

Jean Hertzberg discussed the use of two-point and three-point perspective in drawing, emphasizing that parallel lines will go to two different vanishing points on the horizon, whether the object is above or below. She explained that the vertical lines also converge in three-point perspective. Jean also clarified that the lines are straight, not curved, even though they may look like they're curving. She suggested that students

indicate their horizon line and the two points for their perspective, as these will often be off the page. She also demonstrated how to draw a cube using these techniques.

Drawing a Cube in Two-Point Perspective

Jean Hertzberg instructed on how to draw a cube in two-point perspective. She outlined the steps which include drawing two different angles for the bottom of the cube, defining the top of the cube, setting the far vanishing point, and adding the verticals. Jean emphasized the importance of correctly placing the vanishing points and ensuring the correct size and placement of each face of the cube. She also mentioned the need to add the hidden surfaces and the fact that all lines that appear parallel in the near object will end up at the same vanishing point.

Cube Construction and Perspective Exercise

Jean Hertzberg discussed the construction of a cube, explaining how to determine the height based on the top corners. She also addressed the concept of perspective, noting that the horizon line is typically set by the viewer's eye level. Jean then suggested a practice exercise where boxes are scattered across a plane, each with its own perspective points. She also briefly adjusted a timeline to ensure correct alignment.

Design Styles Evolution From Industrial to First World War

Jean Hertzberg discussed the evolution of design styles from the Industrial Revolution to the First World War. She highlighted the Gothic revival and Rococo styles, explaining that Rococo, which emphasized over-decoration and C shapes, was viewed negatively in the present but was once the popular standard. She also noted the influence of Chinese design elements in the Rococo style due to the Silk Road trade. Jean then linked the Rococo style to the Baroque style, which featured symmetry, and emphasized the use of pastel colors in the Rococo style. Samantha Duran asked about the term "rococo", leading to Jean explaining its evolution in meaning.

Gothic Revival Style and Campus Buildings

Jean Hertzberg discussed the Gothic revival style, explaining its features and societal adoption during the Industrial Revolution. She announced an upcoming session involving group work to identify design characteristics of artifacts from the Gothic revival period. Jean also proposed a challenge for attendees to identify buildings on campus in this style.