

Art Illusions

Learning Objective:

To be able to use perspective to create realistic interiors.



What can you remember about how artists
create the illusion of depth and distance in
art?



In the 17th century, Dutch painters became very interested in painting scenes from everyday life. These types of paintings are known as genre paintings. They started to apply the rules of perspective to interiors to create realistic-looking rooms that looked as though you could walk right into them.



Have a look at the pictures on the next slides. How have the artists used perspective to create realistic interiors?

“Interior of the Cunerakerk, Rhenen” Bartholomeus van Bassen (1638)



“The Idle Servant” Nicolaes Maes (1655)

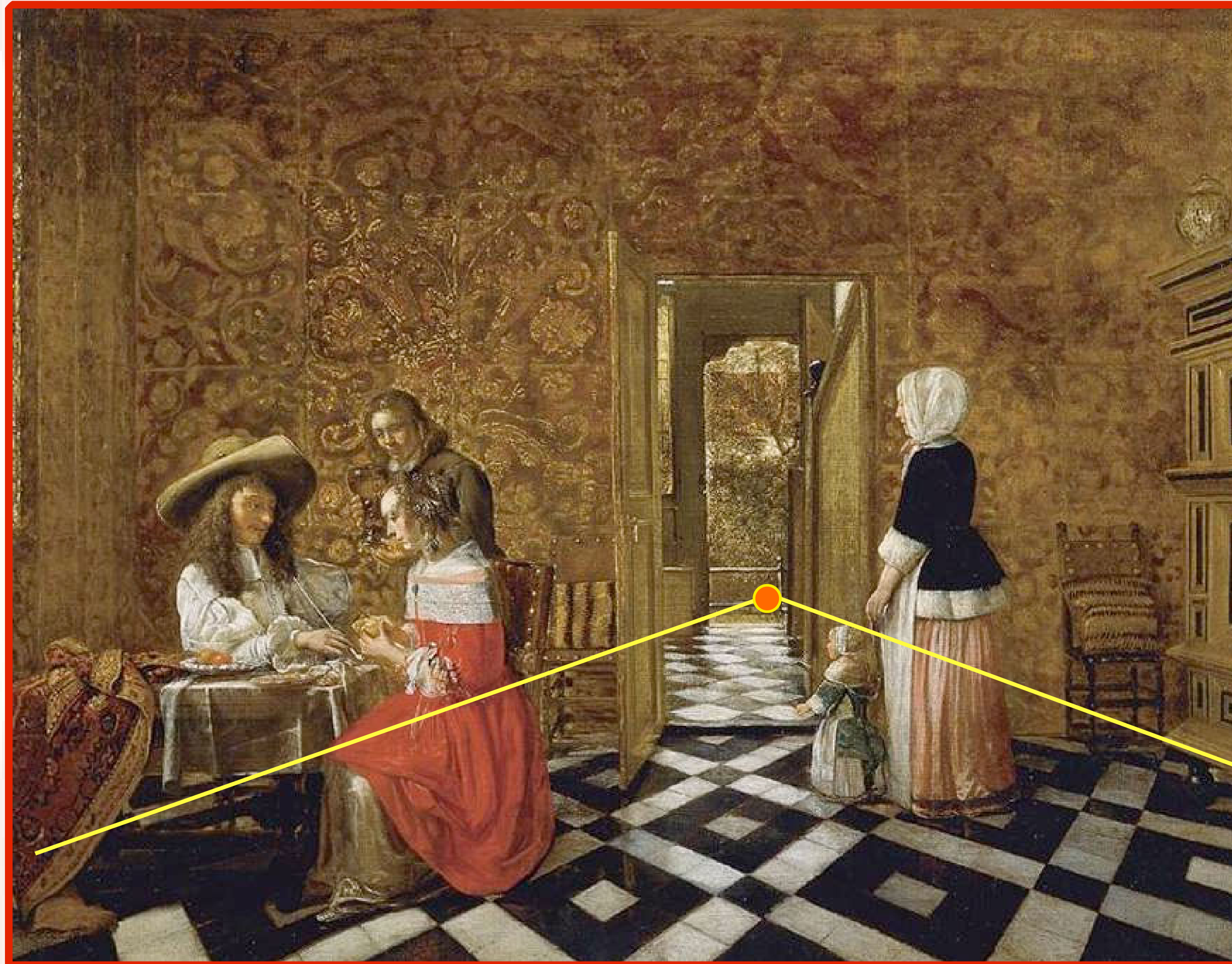


“The Music Lesson” Johannes Vermeer (c.1662)



“Merry Company at a Table” Hendrick van der Burgh (late 17th century)





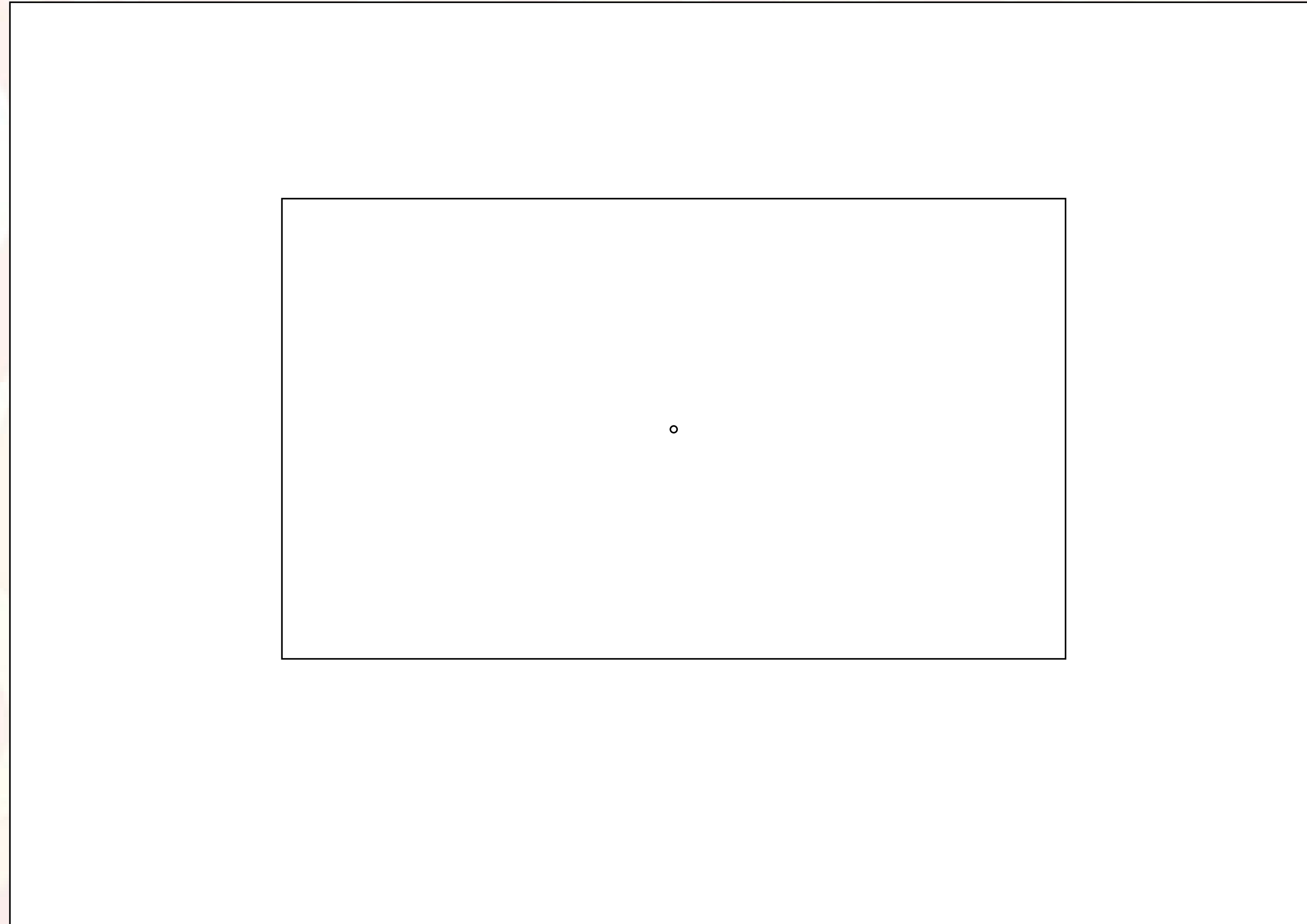
Even though some walls block the construction lines, you can still see how the artist has used a vanishing point to keep the perspective in proportion.

By having open doors, the artist is creating greater depths by showing a greater distance. You can do this with windows too.

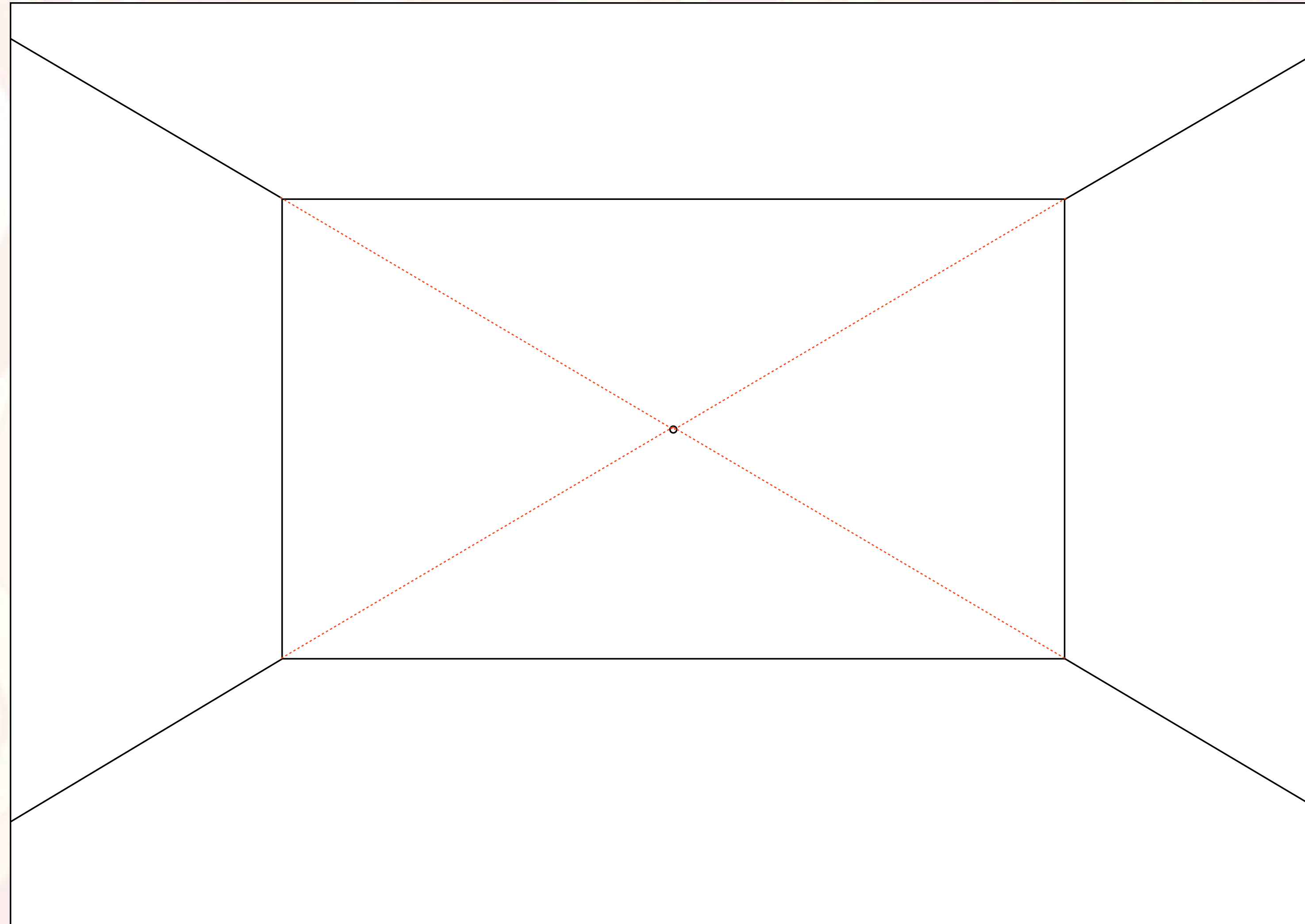


Let's have a look at how you
can create realistic rooms
that look like you could walk
straight into them...

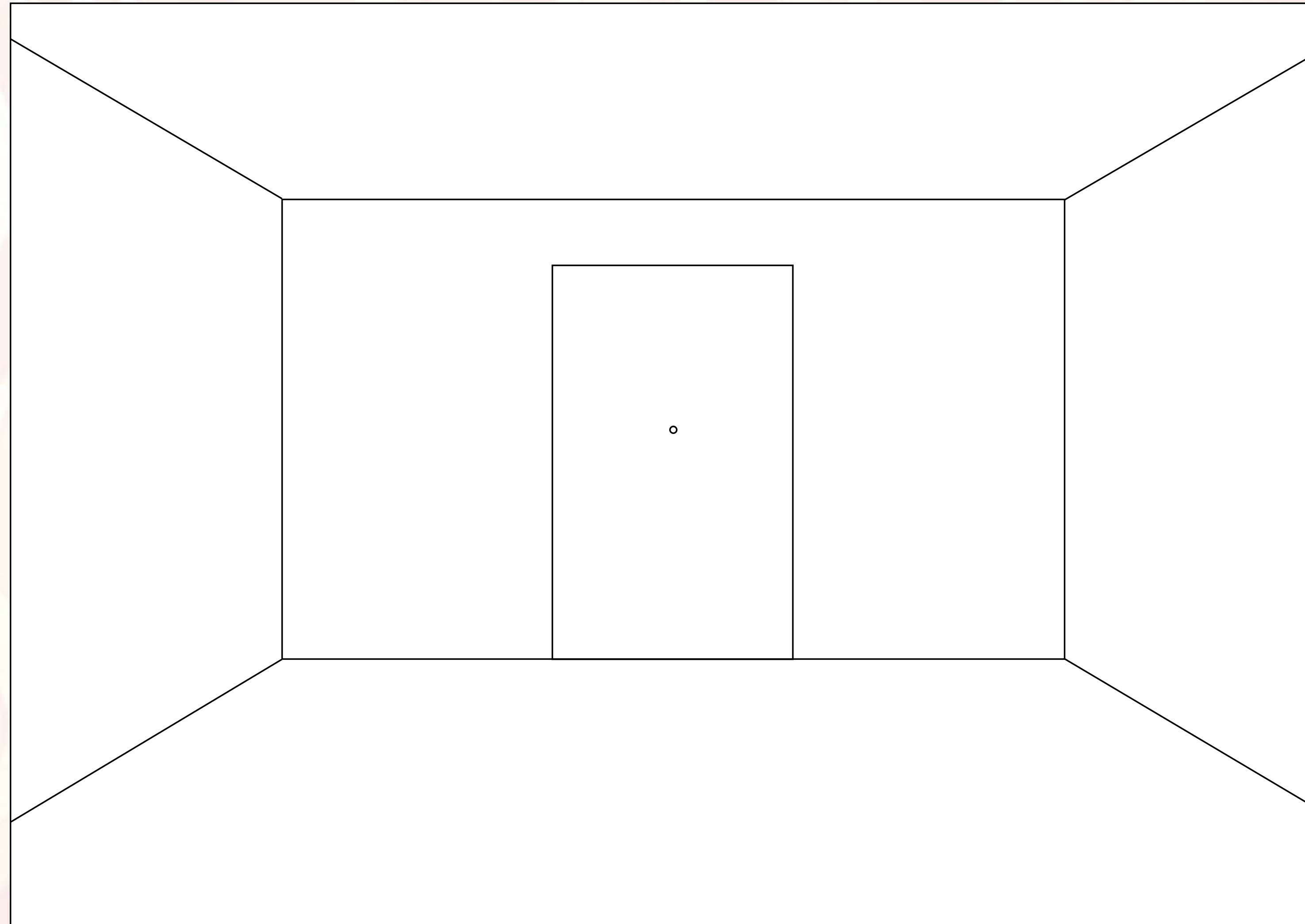
Draw a wall in the middle of your page and lightly mark your vanishing point in the centre of the wall.



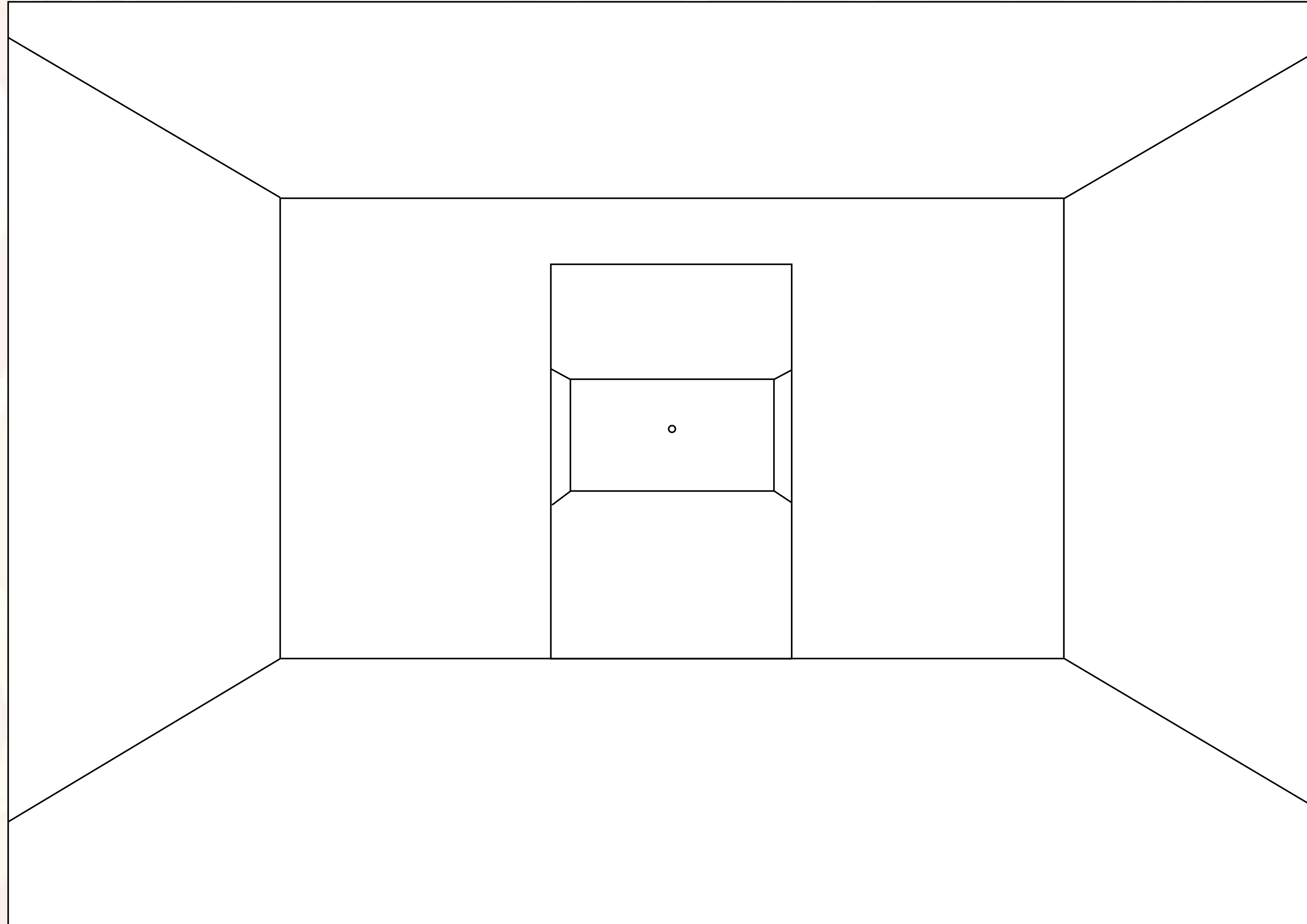
Draw lines from each of the corners of the wall to create the floor and ceiling. Make sure they run to the vanishing point.



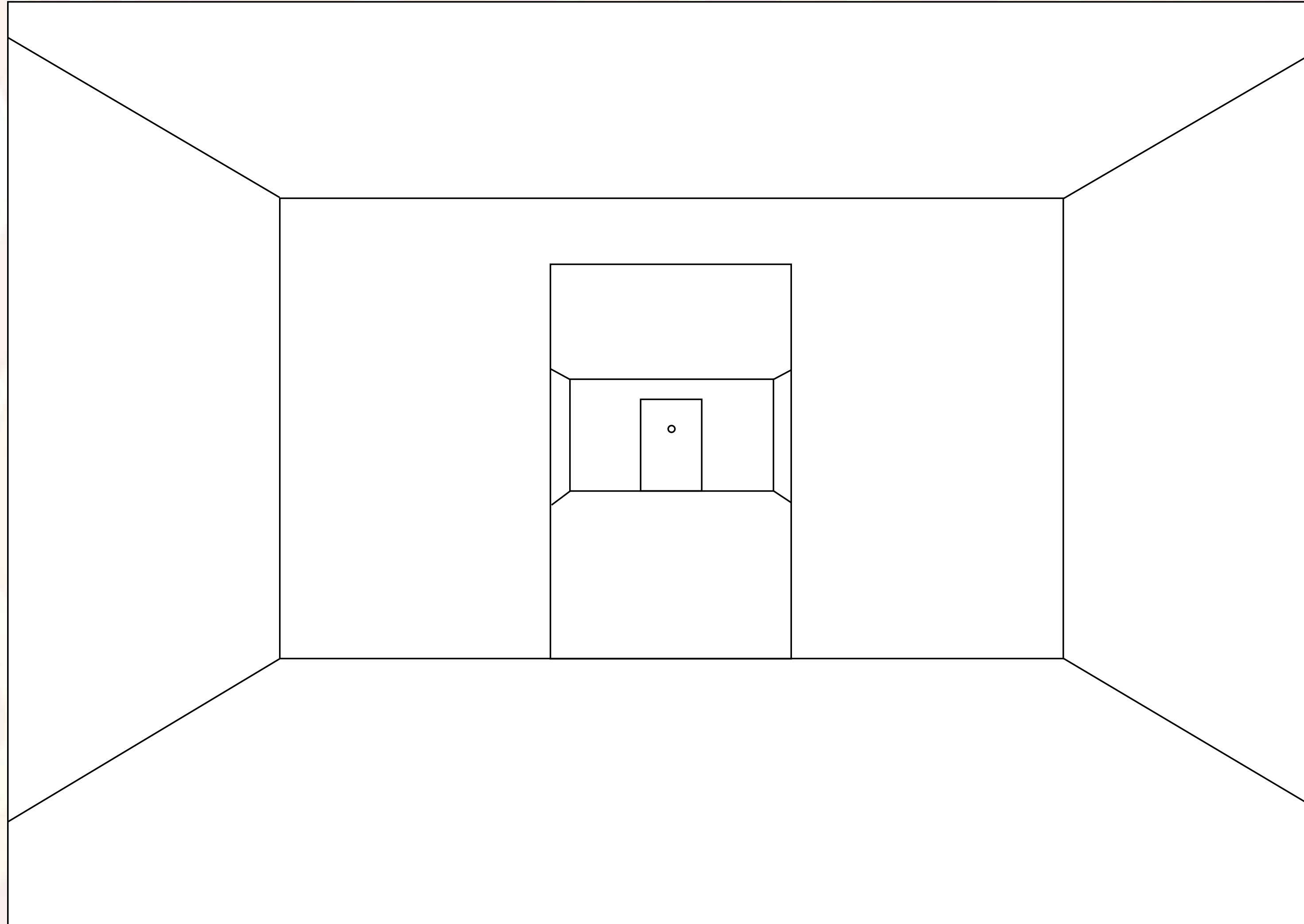
Draw a door in the far wall.



Draw another wall and create the floor and ceiling lines, just as you did for the first room.



Draw another door in the far wall. This door can either lead outside or to another room.



Now that you have your basic outline, you can add detail to your interior. What else could you add?

