



What should I already know?

- Cross hatching, hatching, stippling and scribbling are all shading techniques used in drawing.
- Different pencils are used for different techniques – hard pencils produce light lines while soft pencils produce dark lines.
- Different pencils can be used for different purposes.
- Observation windows can be used to look at part of an image.
- Realism, cubism and expressionism are art movements that came after the Renaissance.

Art

Artists use skills to express their thoughts and feelings.

What are portraits?

A portrait is a study of a person or group of peoples' faces or head and shoulders. Portraits are created to capture the likeness within a person's physical appearance.

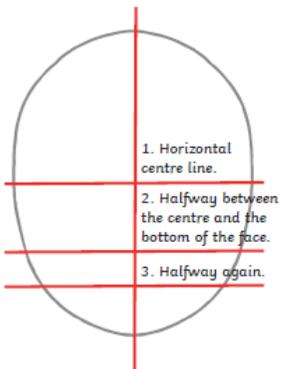
Works of art

The Mona Lisa is a very famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci held in Louvre, Paris.

Technical vocabulary

accuracy	This means the image created is an exact likeness of the original image or object.
facial features	Facial features are a persons' eyes, nose, mouth and ears.
perspective	To represent three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface (paper)
portraiture	Portraiture is the ability to be able to draw the human face and all its features accurately.
proportion	The size of each part in relation to each other (scale)
shading	Shading is used in drawing to show different levels of light or dark by applying pressure or layering marks to create tone
shape	The outline of the object.
tone	Tone refers to the light and dark values used to create an object or image.

1. Vertical centre line.

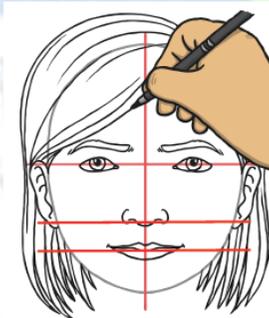


Portrait drawing

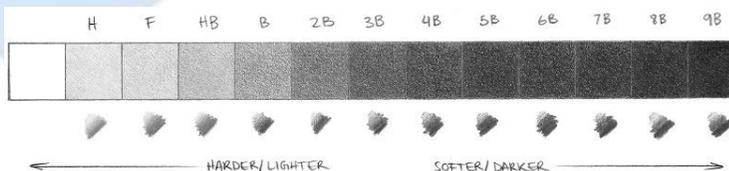
- Gridlines can be used to support portrait drawing.
- The eyes go half way down the face.
- The nose is halfway between the centre of the face and the bottom.
- The mouth is halfway between the nose and the bottom of the face.

Leonardo da Vinci

- Leonardo da Vinci (pictured right) was an artist, scientist and inventor who lived in Italy. He was born in 1452 and died in 1519.
- This time period in Europe is known as the Renaissance. It was a time when many advances were made in education, science, art, literature and music.
- Anatomy, or the structure of the human body, was another of da Vinci's interests. He wanted to understand how the human body worked, and made thousands of pages of notes and sketches. Scientists today recognise that da Vinci's work was hundreds of years ahead of its time.



Leonardo da Vinci's self portrait from 1512.



Käthe Kollwitz was a Russian artist who focused on creating portraits of working class women, as well as making a lot of self-portraits.