There are many ways to create the illusion of space when depicting an architectural structure. The instructions below show one way by demonstrating two-point perspective in eight steps. Follow these steps using another sheet of paper.

**Materials:** Blue paper, pencils, erasers, synthetic brushes (optional), and watercolors (optional)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1: Draw a vertical line, off center of the page. This line will designate the height of your temple.</th>
<th>Step 2: Draw a horizon line and add two dots (vanishing points) on either edge of the page.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 3: Draw diagonal lines (orthogonals) from the top and bottom of the vertical line to the vanishing points.</td>
<td>Step 4: Draw two vertical lines between the orthogonals where you want the front (<em>pronaos</em>) and side of your temple to be.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Draw an Early Roman Temple Using Two-Point Perspective

**Step 5:** Mark an “X” on the pronaos of the temple to find the center. Draw a vertical line from the bottom of the pronaos through the center of the X, and past the top of the pronaos to establish where the roof (**pediment**) will be.

**Step 6:** Draw orthogonal lines from the top of the pediment to each vanishing point. Use the left orthogonal line to establish the left-side of the pediment for the temple. Add the right side. Below the pediment, include a thin band (**entablature**) around your building.

**Step 7:** Erase guiding lines on the pronaos. Draw four **columns** on the pronaos of your temple. Add three to the side of the temple. Be sure to add simple tops to columns (**capitals**).

**Step 8:** Draw the parts of an entablature: Add a line parallel to the bottom of the entablature, which will create the **architrave**. Decorate the **frieze** with **triglyph** motifs. Add a line parallel to the bottom of the pediment, which will create the **cornice**.

Erase all guiding lines. Use watercolor to create a landscape.