

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Fantasy Handscape

Aims, Objectives, Outcomes & Skills:

1. Draw hands from life- careful observation
 - a. Anatomy of the hand
 - b. M.C. Escher
2. Combine realistic hand drawing in fantasy "scape"
3. Show good composition
4. Practice shading skills
5. Introduced to Surrealism
 - a. Rene Magritte
 - b. Salvador Dali



Project Requirements:

1. One realistic drawing of your hand
 - a. Drawn to life size *on good paper*
2. Create an environment for the hand to interact in.
3. The hand will be enormous in its surroundings (as big as a building, bigger than a whale, big as a park bench...)
4. Use colored pencil for the color in the finished drawing.
 - a. Use blending techniques
 - b. Use shading techniques

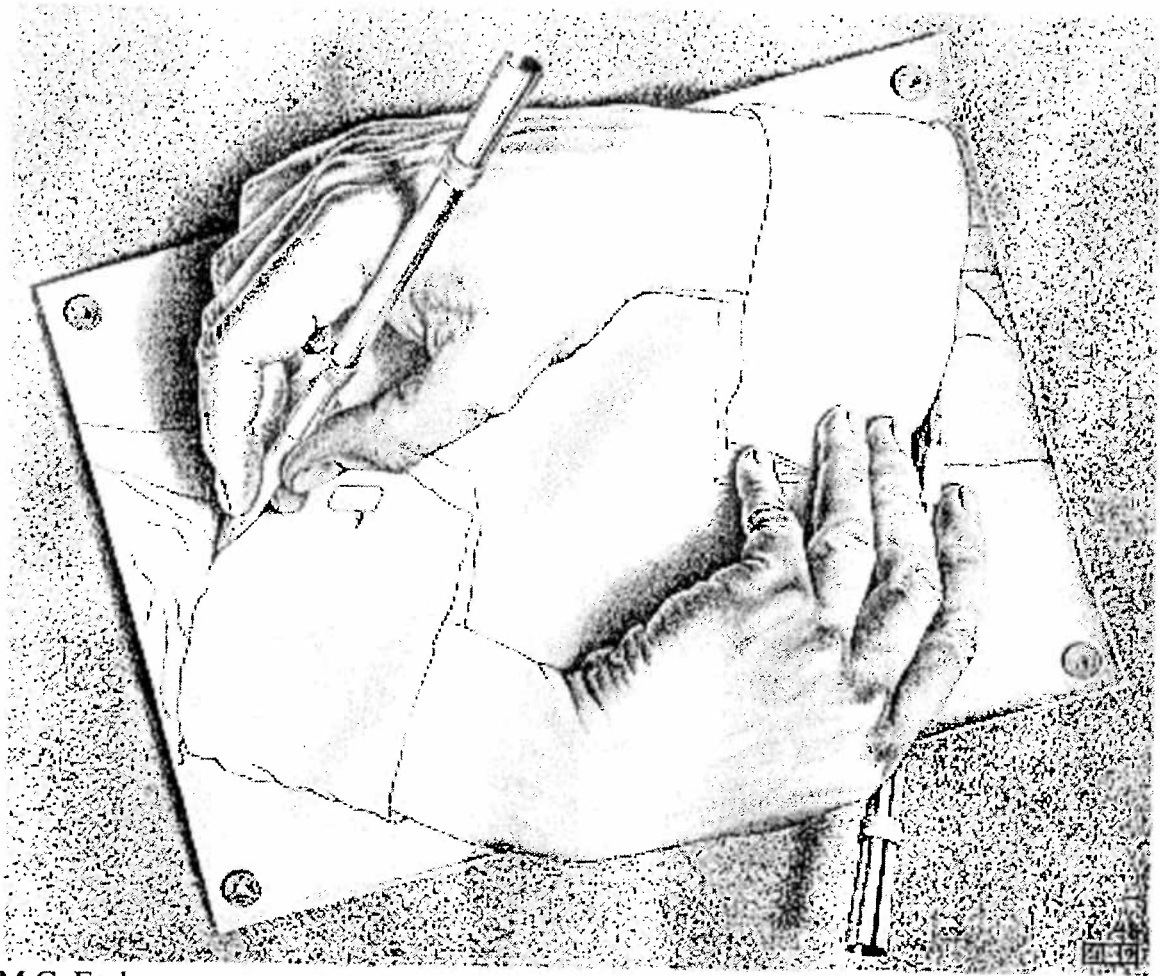


NOTE: The hand will still be a hand. Ex.) The hand can act as a pedestal for something, but still be a hand.

5. *neat, Detailed, and not rushed*

American Sign Language





M.C. Escher

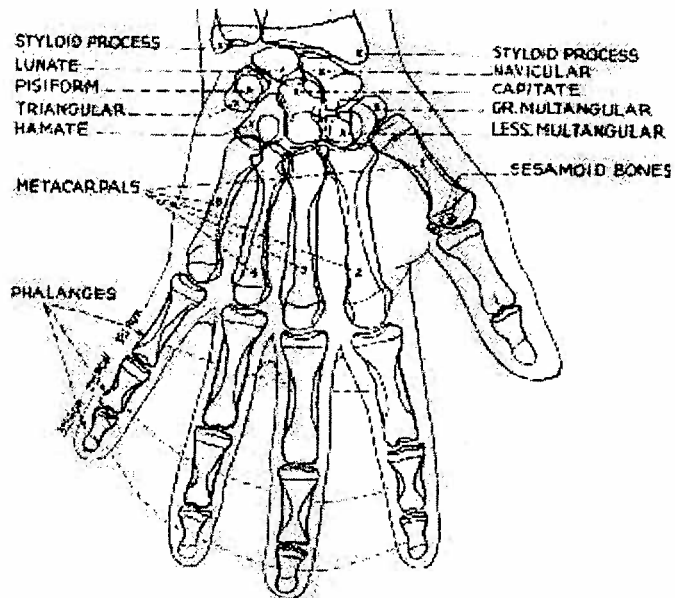
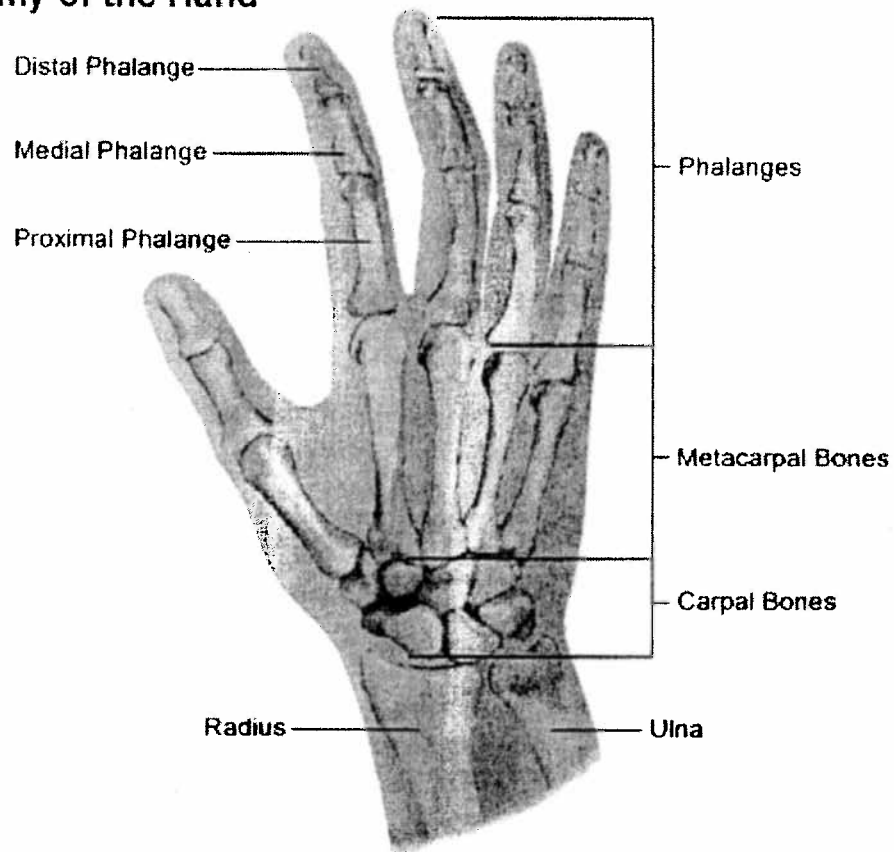


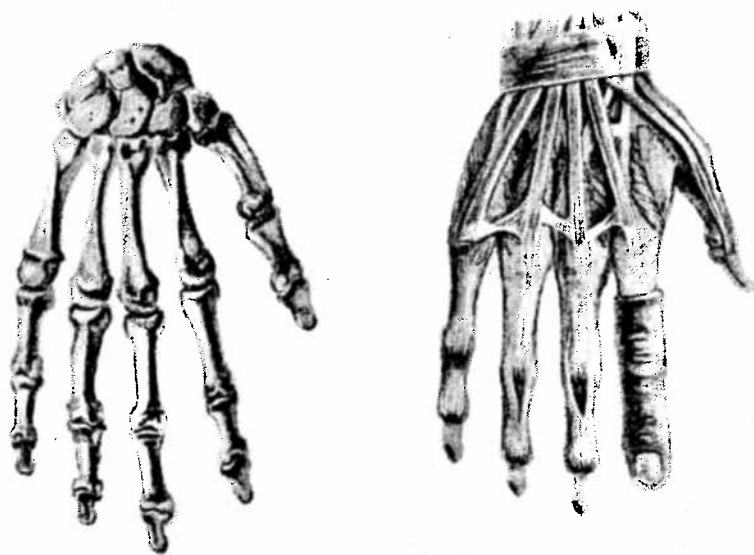
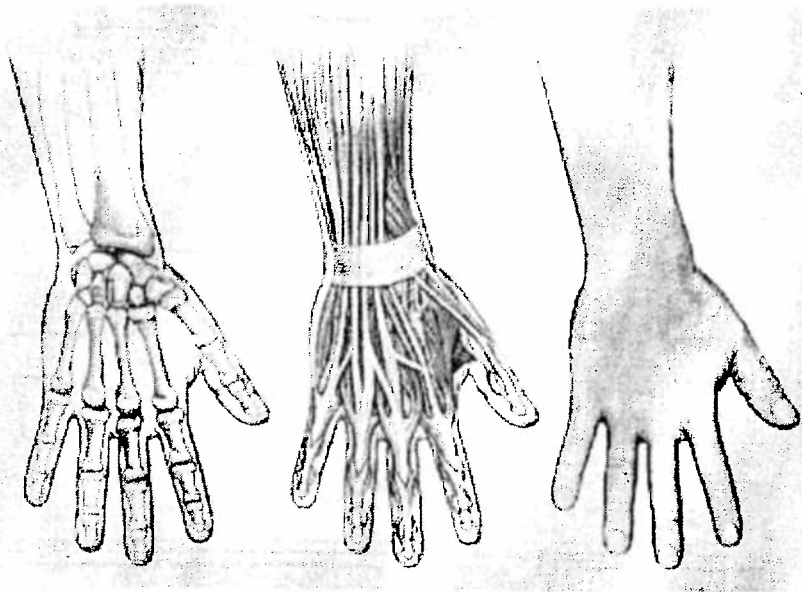
1-35677 M.C. Escher



Lincoln's Hand

Anatomy of the Hand



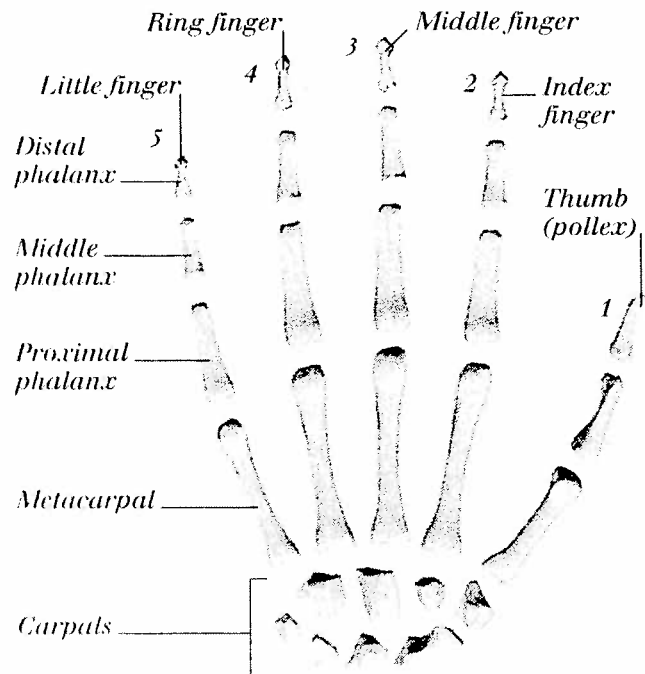


Forearm and hand

THE HAND IS CAPABLE OF A WIDE range of precise movements. It owes its flexibility and versatility to the many muscles of the forearm and hand, and to a bony framework that consists of fourteen phalanges (finger bones), five metacarpals (palm bones), and eight carpals (wrist bones), four of which articulate with the ends of the radius and ulna (forearm bones) at the wrist joint. Forearm muscles per- form into long tendons that extend into the hand. These tendons, along with blood vessels and nerves, are held in place by two fibrous bands: the flexor retinaculum and the extensor retinaculum. Most muscles in the anterior (inner) part of the forearm are flexors; most in the posterior (outer) part are extensors. Wrist flexors include the flexor carpi radialis; wrist extensors include the extensor carpi radialis. Finger flexors include the flexor digitorum superficialis; finger extensors include the extensor digitorum. Inside the hand, the lumbrical and the interosseus muscles between the metacarpals flex the metacarpophalangeal (knuckle) joints and extend the fingers.

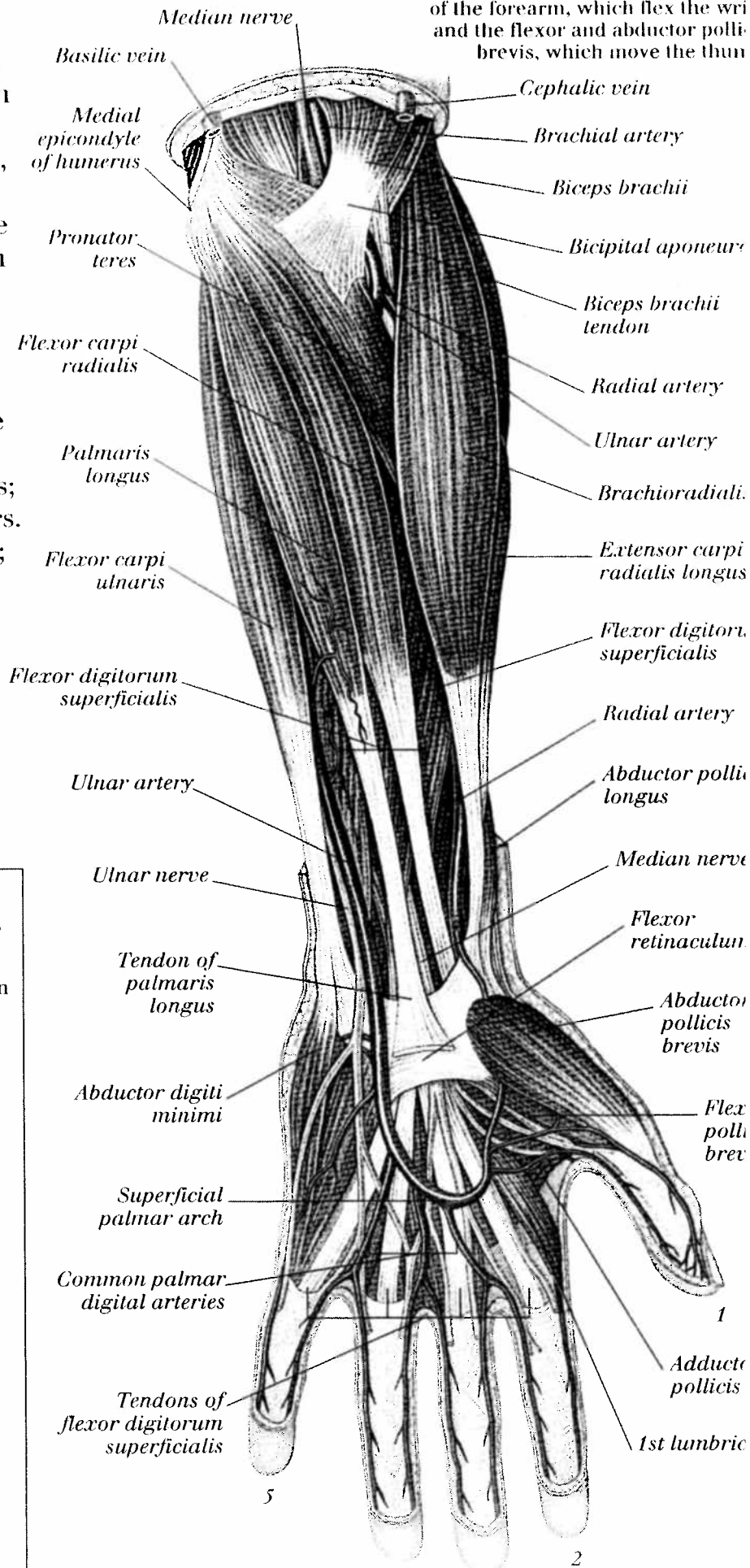
SUPERIOR VIEW OF BONES OF THE HAND

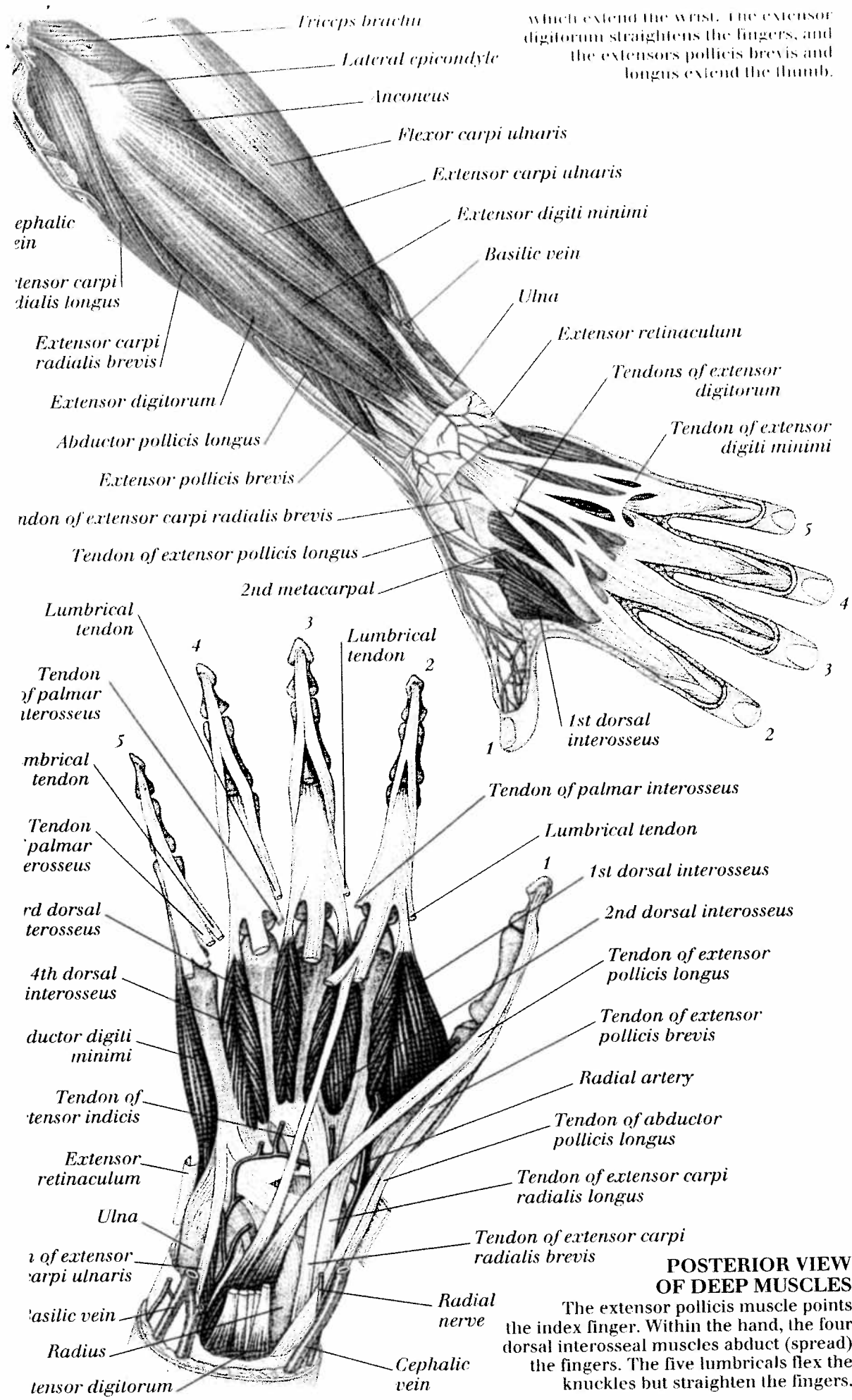
The long phalanges, which shape the fingers of the hand, together with the bones of the metacarpus (palm) and carpus (wrist), enable the hand to perform gripping movements. These range from the precision grip used when holding a pen to the power grip used when making a fist.



ANTERIOR VIEW OF SUPERFICIAL MUSCLES

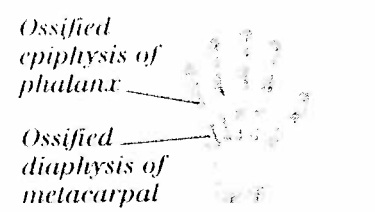
The median nerve controls the action of most of the flexor muscles of the forearm, which flex the wrist and the flexor and abductor pollicis brevis, which move the thumb



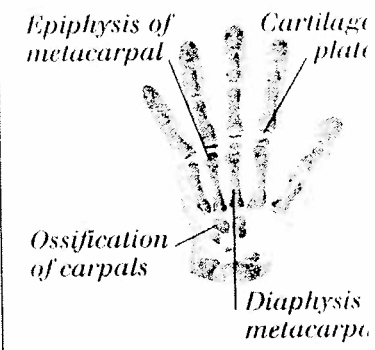


which extend the wrist. The extensor digitorum straightens the fingers, and the extensors pollicis brevis and longus extend the thumb.

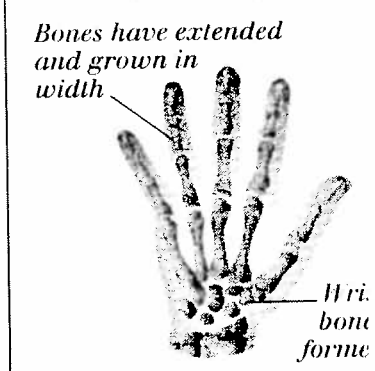
forms before birth is replaced by bone to form the skeleton. X-rays show the presence of bone but not cartilage.



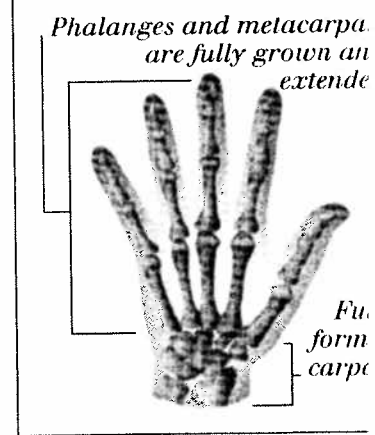
4-YEAR-OLD
The diaphysis (shaft) and epiphysis (head) have become ossified (changed to bone). The cartilage plate between them continues growing.



11-YEAR-OLD
By late childhood, most of the wrist bones are now formed, and the palm and finger bones have become longer.



20-YEAR-OLD
The palm, finger, and wrist bones of an adult are fully grown and ossified. Diaphysis and epiphyses have fused.



POSTERIOR VIEW OF DEEP MUSCLES

The extensor pollicis muscle points the index finger. Within the hand, the four dorsal interosseal muscles abduct (spread) the fingers. The five lumbricals flex the knuckles but straighten the fingers.

