

Chapter 1 : Anatomy of the Human Body for Artists Course | Proko | Proko

Aaron Blaise's video course on drawing human anatomy is robust and comprehensive. He brings the fundamentals of figure drawing to life. Watch as Aaron explores and breaks down his approach and process to drawing the human figure.

This post may contain affiliate links. You should practice a lot of life drawing sessions with long-form poses and quick gestures. But drawing from life is only half the battle. You also need a deep knowledge of the human anatomy to construct muscles, bones, and joints in a realistic fashion. This includes raw anatomical dictionaries along with more stylized books to go along with the rote memorization. Core Anatomy Books Every artist should have at least one core anatomy book. This is the cornerstone of self-study and a book full of anatomy info will be crucial the more you practice life drawing. It comes with pages full of illustrations showing the bones, muscles, tendons, and how they all connect. Every artist needs to know this stuff and sometimes a technical book is the best way to go. You learn by studying from real photos and illustrations that demonstrate how to render anatomical parts accurately. While this does make an amazing reference manual it does not work as a teaching tool. However it will show you the human figure from a technical point of viewâ€”a valuable thing for every artist to understand. Human Anatomy for Artists: The Elements of Form Eliot Goldfinger is the author of Human Anatomy for Artists and this tome of anatomy is my 1 recommendation for artists. It totals pages and it covers almost every aspect of the human anatomy. Human Anatomy for Artists could be the only book you ever own on human anatomy. This book does not have bodies in flexed poses so it can feel rather static. But for a terse anatomical reference guide to the human figure I cannot think of a better book. Another reason is to study the hi-res photos and use these as references for your own drawings. You can see layers of bones, muscles, and fascia as they form beneath the skin. I would almost say that Anatomy for the Artist acts more like a coffee table book for human anatomy rather than a detailed reference guide. The transparent overlays are very fun and they can help you visualize how to see the figure accurately. Anatomy For Sculptors Series This series takes a detailed look at individual body parts which get split up into different books. Each book goes into detail about the construction and behavior of each part of the body. The content is geared towards 3D sculptors but the writing is so detailed that it easily applies to 2D artists and illustrators too. However if you need to brush up on a single area of the human anatomy then you might grab one specific book from this series. A Complete Guide for Artists is a somewhat older book dating back to the early s. Instead you get a series of exercises based on individual parts of the body like the arms, legs, torso, etc. The author Joseph Sheppard is a renowned artist with decades of experience. His writing style is quick yet accurate. These are my favorite figure books that touch upon anatomy and work well in conjunction with an anatomy reference guide. Complete Guide to Life Drawing This is the newest book in my post and the material really shows. The author Gottfried Bammes covers a wide variety of content from body types, ages, sexes, and even proportions for different body types. Complete Guide to Life Drawing is half reference guide, half drawing tutorial guide. In the early chapters you learn about gesture, flow, and how to capture the figure. Then in later chapters you learn about the more detailed anatomy and how this should fit into your drawing workflow. Every chapter draws you in further and the presentation of the information in this book is hard to find elsewhere. Most animators take life drawing classes with the aim of studying weight, balance, movement, and gesture. This is why Force: Dynamic Life Drawing for Animators can be such a powerful book for anyone learning anatomy. It is crucial that you learn all the muscles, bones, and how these connect. Muscles pull on bones to help the skeleton move. Animation is just a cartoony way to mimic real movements, and to do this accurately you need to know how the human figure moves. This book will not teach you perfect accuracy or anatomy. However it will build on top of your anatomy lessons to help you draw natural flowing lines of movement with each pose. Animators need to be quick and the exercises in this book will help you with that. His books span the globe and have been around for decades, still popular to this day for good reason. However I do not think this book is great for absolute beginners. I would recommend that you already have some figure drawing experience before picking up this book. It can be incredibly helpful but you need to be ready for the lessons. For complete beginners with no prior experience I always recommend the

Proko figure course which I reviewed in detail if you want to learn more. Design and Invention This incredible book by Michael Hampton is often referenced as a premiere figure drawing resource. It will not teach you everything about anatomy. But it will help you simplify anatomy so that you can draw quicker and with more confidence. Design and Invention teaches you how to see the human figure using forms and masses. But this is really best used as an exercise book to help you learn new techniques for breaking down the figure drawing process. I would highly recommend grabbing this book if you want to draw more from your imagination. This is a necessary skill for animators and concept artists, but the skill also requires foundational knowledge in life drawing. If you grab this book also consider getting another figure book like Principles of Figure Drawing to help you along a more nurturing path. Bridgman is a talented artist and many of his books are widely regarded as the best in their field. While Constructive Anatomy offers a lot in the way of thinking about figure drawing, it can also be difficult to comprehend. However Bridgman is meticulous about every single aspect of aesthetic anatomy that you can see from the browline down to the toes and heels. You will learn how to see, how to render, and how to understand every part of the anatomy in detail. Unfortunately the language presents a huge barrier to entry. I still have it listed here because the information is exquisite. Learning anatomy along with figure drawing is generally the best approach. [View On Amazon](#) I would recommend that each aspiring artist get at least one anatomy reference guide and a couple figure drawing books to help develop a clear understanding of the human figure. I recently did a post on the best figure books and they all pair nicely with the raw anatomy books listed above.

Chapter 2 : History of anatomy - Wikipedia

By Julius Guzy. I've found drawing hands one of the most challenging aspects of drawing the human figure. You can get away with quite a bit when rendering the human figure, but get the hand wrong and it sticks out like a sore thumb.

The drawings were by-products of curious and inspired minds. It is your curiosity that I call forth as we investigate human anatomy. I propose using the drawing language of FORCE as a vehicle to understand how the human body functions, not for the sake of learning how to draw. Your humility to humanity can incite your hunger to become an amazing artist! The human body is both intellectually complex and lyrically poetic. This machine contains many smaller machines of different types: I learn by taking complex ideas and simplifying them down to their bare components. I need to know the basics in order to understand the intricate. Therefore, I have worked hard at clarifying the mysteries and complexities of the human body. This work started with how to structure this book. What is the best way to present the knowledge? It took almost a year to figure out the setup you hold in your hands today. Each region presents three sides of rotation so you can see the anatomy from all directions. FORCE is the answer and foundation to anatomy. Where is a muscle located, and why is it there? I want you, the reader, the artist, to understand that, when I experience drawing the figure, there are hidden filters I use in my decision-making process. I will share with you the secrets I have learned from the thousands of drawings I have experienced. The body functions in specific ways. In time, you will learn how anatomy is drawn and defined by the function of a pose. I draw the functions, and the anatomy appears, not the other way around. If you draw a deltoid, you get a deltoid. If you draw the thrust into the deltoid, then you will draw that thrust, and therefore the deltoid muscle will be drawn. The process I am sharing can help you if you are a hobbyist, an animator, a comic book artist, a concept artist, or a three-dimensional modeler, among many other art disciplines.

Chapter 3 : Practice Tools for Artists - Line of Action

This is the first of a number of articles teaching everything you need to draw the human body at its most lively. But before embarking on a study of anatomy, we're going to work on an essential preparation: learning to see, and to capture the energy of a body in motion or at rest. The technical.

This treatise shows that the heart, its vessels, liver, spleen, kidneys, hypothalamus, uterus and bladder were recognized, and that the blood vessels were known to emanate from the heart. Other vessels are described, some carrying air, some mucus, and two to the right ear are said to carry the "breath of life", [clarification needed] while two to the left ear the "breath of death". It notes that the heart is the center of blood supply, and attached to it are vessels for every member of the body. The Egyptians seem to have known little about the function of the kidneys and made the heart the meeting point of a number of vessels which carried all the fluids of the body – blood, tears, urine and semen. However, they did not have a theory as to where saliva and sweat came from. He identified the optic nerves and the tubes later termed the Eustachius. One important figure during this time was Empedocles BC who viewed the blood as the innate heat which he acquired from previous folklore. He also argued that the heart was the chief organ of both the vascular system and the pneuma this could refer to either breath or soul; it was considered to be distributed by the blood vessels. The texts show an understanding of musculoskeletal structure, and the beginnings of understanding of the function of certain organs, such as the kidneys. The tricuspid valve of the heart and its function is documented in the treatise *On the Heart*. Through his work with animal dissections and evolutionary biology, Aristotle founded comparative anatomy. Around this time, Praxagoras is credited as the first to identify the difference between arteries and veins, and the relations between organs are described more accurately than in previous works. On some occasions King Ptolemy even took part in these dissections. Most of the early dissections were done on executed criminals. The first use of human cadavers for anatomical research occurred later in the 4th century BCE when Herophilus and Erasistratus gained permission to perform live dissections, or vivisection, on criminals in Alexandria under the auspices of the Ptolemaic dynasty. Herophilus in particular developed a body of anatomical knowledge much more informed by the actual structure of the human body than previous works had been. Herophilus was the first physician to dissect human bodies and is considered to be the founder of Anatomy. He reversed the longstanding notion made by Aristotle that the heart was the "seat of intelligence". He argued instead that this seat was the brain. The number of victims is said to be around prisoners. Due to a lack of readily available human specimens, discoveries through animal dissection were broadly applied to human anatomy as well. Galen served as chief physician to the gladiators in Pergamum AD Through his position with the gladiators, Galen was able to study all kinds of wounds without performing any actual human dissection. By default, Galen was able to view much of the abdominal cavity. His study on pigs and apes, however, gave him more detailed information about the organs and provided the basis for his medical tracts. Around of these tracts survive and fill 22 volumes of modern text. His two great anatomical works are *On anatomical procedure* and *On the uses of the parts of the body of man*. This belief was based originally on the arteries of dead animals, which appeared to be empty. Galen was able to demonstrate that living arteries contain blood, but in his error, which became the established medical orthodoxy for centuries, was to assume that the blood goes back and forth from the heart in an ebb-and-flow motion. At the risk of letting their eagerness to participate become a distraction to their professors, medical students preferred this interactive teaching style at the time. In Leonardo began a series of anatomical drawings depicting the ideal human form. This work was carried out intermittently for over 2 decades. During this time he made use of his anatomical knowledge in his artwork, making many sketches of skeletal structures, muscles and organs of humans and other vertebrates that he dissected. Leonardo dissected around thirty human specimens until he was forced to stop under order of Pope Leo X. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. January Muscular figure in allegorical pose by Juan Valverde de Amusco, The Galenic doctrine in Europe was first seriously challenged in the 16th century. Thanks to the printing press, all over Europe a collective effort proceeded to circulate the works of Galen and

later publish criticisms on their works. These drawings were a detailed series of explanations and vivid drawings of the anatomical parts of human bodies. Vesalius traveled all the way from Leuven [35] to Padua for permission to dissect victims from the gallows without fear of persecution. His work led to anatomy marked a new era in the study of anatomy and its relation to medicine. Under Vesalius, anatomy became an actual discipline. Clearly what was needed was a new account of human anatomy. While the lecturer explained human anatomy, as revealed by Galen more than years earlier, an assistant pointed to the equivalent details on a dissected corpse. At times, the assistant was unable to find the organ as described, but invariably the corpse rather than Galen was held to be in error. Vesalius then decided that he will dissect corpses himself and trust to the evidence of what he found. His approach was highly controversial, but his evident skill led to his appointment as professor of surgery and anatomy at the University of Padua. A succession of researchers proceeded to refine the body of anatomical knowledge, giving their names to a number of anatomical structures along the way. The 16th and 17th centuries also witnessed significant advances in the understanding of the circulatory system, as the purpose of valves in veins was identified, the left-to-right ventricle flow of blood through the circulatory system was described, and the hepatic veins were identified as a separate portion of the circulatory system. The lymphatic system was also identified as a separate system at this time. At the beginning of the 17th century, the use of dissecting human cadavers influenced anatomy, leading to a spike in the study of anatomy. The advent of the printing press facilitated the exchange of ideas. Because the study of anatomy concerned observation and drawings, the popularity of the anatomist was equal to the quality of his drawing talents, and one need not be an expert in Latin to take part. For the first time, prominent universities could teach something about anatomy through drawings, rather than relying on knowledge of Latin. Contrary to popular belief, the Church neither objected to nor obstructed anatomical research. These dissections were sponsored by the city councilors and often charged an admission fee, rather like a circus act for scholars. Many European cities, such as Amsterdam, London, Copenhagen, Padua, and Paris, all had Royal anatomists or some such office tied to local government. Indeed, Nicolaes Tulp was Mayor of Amsterdam for three terms. Though it was a risky business to perform dissections, and unpredictable depending on the availability of fresh bodies, attending dissections was legal. Nicolaes Tulp, by Rembrandt, The supply of printed anatomy books from Italy and France led to an increased demand for human cadavers for dissections. Since few bodies were voluntarily donated for dissection, royal charters were established which allowed prominent universities to use the bodies of hung criminals for dissections. However, there was still a shortage of bodies that could not accommodate for the high demand of bodies. Until the middle of the 18th century, there was a quota of ten cadavers for each the Royal College of Physicians and the Company of Barber Surgeons, the only two groups permitted to perform dissections. He was the first to hold regular anatomy lectures and demonstrations. He also wrote *The Anatomy of the Humane Body*, a student handbook of anatomy. This allowed medical schools in England to legally dissect bodies of executed murderers for anatomical education and research and also aimed to prevent murder. To further increase the supply of cadavers, the government increased the number of crimes in which hanging was a punishment. Although the number of cadavers increased, it was still not enough to meet the demand of anatomical and medical training. However, there was a shortage of bodies that could not accommodate the high demand of bodies. The leading London anatomist John Hunter paid for a regular supply of corpses for his anatomy school. Dissections were considered a dishonor. The corpse was mutilated and not suitable for a funeral. By the end of the 18th century, many European countries had passed legislation similar to the Murder Act in England to meet the demand of fresh cadavers and to reduce crime. Countries allowed institutions to use unclaimed bodies of paupers, prison inmates, and people in psychiatric and charitable hospitals for dissection. Additionally, most of the investigations into anatomy were aimed at developing the knowledge of physiology and surgery. Naturally this meant that a close examination of the more detailed aspects of anatomy that could advance anatomical knowledge was not a priority. The new hospital medicine in France during the late 18th century was brought about in part by the Law of which made physicians and surgeons equals in the world of medical care. The law came as a response to the increase demand for medical professionals capable of caring for the increase in injuries and diseases brought about by French Revolution. The law also supplemented schools with bodies for anatomical lessons. Ultimately this

created the opportunity for the field of medicine to grow in the direction of "localism of pathological anatomy, the development of appropriate diagnostic techniques, and the numerical approach to disease and therapeutics. The view of anatomist at the time, however, became similar to that of an executioner. If you killed a man, you were hung and then dissected. Only in Italy could certain important research methods be used, such as dissections on women. He published *De moto cordis et sanguinis*, a treatise in which he explained his theory. This led to innovation and change in anatomy. In Tuscany and Florence, Marcello Malpighi founded microscopic anatomy, and Nils Steensen studied the anatomy of lymph nodes and salivary glands. By the end of the 17th century, Gaetano Zumbo developed anatomical wax modeling techniques. He is known by many as the founder of anatomy and physiology of the ear. The rise of morbid anatomy was one of the contributing factors to the shift in power between doctors and physicians, giving power to the physicians over patients. Laennec was able to help bridge the gap between a symptomatic approach to medicine and disease, to one based on anatomy and physiology. His disease and treatments were based on "pathological anatomy" and because this approach to disease was rooted in anatomy instead of symptoms, the process of evaluation and treatment were also forced to evolve. This "pathological anatomy" paved the way for "clinical pathology that applied the knowledge of opening up corpses and quantifying illnesses to treatments. In the 17th century, many of the anatomical specimens were dried and stored in cabinets. In the Netherlands, there were attempts to replicate Egyptian mummies by preserving soft tissue. This became known as Balsaming. Dyes and mercury were added to the wax to better differentiate and see various anatomical structures for academic and research anatomy. By the late 18th century, Thomas Pole published *The Anatomic Instructor*, which detailed how to dry and preserve specimens and soft tissue. However, the majority of students were more interested in the practicality of anatomy, and less so in the advancement of knowledge of the subject. Students were interested in the technique of dissection rather than the philosophy of anatomy, and this was reflected in their criticism of Professors such as Girolamo Fabrici.

Chapter 4 : Drawing Human Anatomy by Giovanni Civardi

The first, on basic human anatomy, begins with the structural characteristics of bones and muscle mass. Hundreds of drawings illustrate both the underlying structure and the exterior of the face, torso, arms, legs, hands, and feet in a wide range of poses, complete with proper scientific terminology.

Includes all Anatomy courses, the Figure course, and the Portrait course! Knowing how to actually draw this stuff helps with.. Features Extended Lessons Premium videos will be longer, covering more information about each muscle and including more of the deeper muscles. We have to see it many times. I will actually show you how to do the assignment so that you can check your work. Print them out or keep them on your device so you can quickly review the lessons. Critique Videos Students that follow along with new videos and submit assignments have a chance to be in critique videos. After critique videos are made, students can email me for private critiques. No need to download any software. Sample of 3D Model Many of the lessons will have a corresponding 3D model allowing you to study the volumes in 3D, rather than flat diagrams you see in books. Click on the image below and give the wizards a few seconds to perform their magic. Each course will explore that part of the body in detail. Together, they would take too long as a single course. As three courses, you will learn everything you need to know about each area, and spread out the payments if needed. If you want all three, you can buy them together and save money. What is the difference between Premium and free videos? Premium videos are extended versions of free videos. Whenever diagrams or photos are provided, premium students get high resolution versions, which you can download and print for your reference. The videos are downloadable, so you can watch them without internet access and transfer them to a tablet like an iPad. Download them so you can watch them on the plane and in that cabin in the woods. You also get access to 3D models. See the example above. How long is each course section? The basics section included in all sections is 3 hours and 43 minutes. Torso is 25 hours and 30 minutes. Arms is 18 hours. Legs is 6 hours and counting still in session. Are all parts of the course finished? The torso and arms anatomy courses are finished. The legs course is currently in session with new lessons being added to it on a regular basis. No, you can join and watch them at any time. After the course starts. Is it too late to join? You are essentially purchasing a product. Can I buy this course as a gift? You can get as a gift for someone using this checkout Can I download the videos? Each video is downloadable as an mp4 file at p. Each purchase helps to create future videos like these. Can I get this as a DVD? Can I send my drawings for critique? Yes, you can email me your assignments from the videos and I will reply with a critique. Premium members get priority for critiques. Are there subtitles in my language? English subtitles are available on all videos. Do I get access to all videos you make in the future? Are the Premium videos censored? These videos contain nudity. Beware of private parts. Will you teach male and female anatomy? When there is a difference in the anatomy I will show it. Such as proportions of the pelvis, rib cage and shoulders, addition of breast tissue, etc. I also use male and female models in all lessons to show the differences in muscle and surface volumes.

Chapter 5 : Photos: Drawing Human Body, - ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

How to draw human anatomy for artists as a part of figure drawing and how to draw and sketch people | This figure drawing tutorial provides an introduction to anatomy in a nontraditional sense.

Chapter 6 : Top 10 Human Anatomy Books For Artists

Today's Drawing Class Female Anatomy Today's practice is devoted to body variation. A plethora of well-written essays exist examining the lack of variety in body types in comics, especially concerning female characters.

Chapter 7 : 7 Tutorials on How to Draw the Human Anatomy / Body / Figure | Drawn in Black

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Human anatomy is a complex subject and the extraordinary construction of the human body is celebrated prominently in art throughout history and today. Knowledge of the human body can be an invaluable tool for artists, as long as anatomy drawings are approached in the right way.

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Joumana Medlej is a Lebanese calligraphy artist, trained by a master in Beirut and now living in England. Her body of work encompasses drawing tutorials, graphic design, illustration, comic books, digital games and children's literature.

Chapter 9 : Human Anatomy for Figurative Artists - Video Course - Anatomy Master Class | Anatomy Master

Human Anatomy for Artists: The Elements of Form. Eliot Goldfinger is the author of Human Anatomy for Artists and this tome of anatomy is my #1 recommendation for artists.. I'll start by saying this book is dense.