

# **Topics of the presentation: Leonardo da Vinci**

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## brief biography of Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was born on April 15th, 1452, at Vinci, a small town near Florence in Italy. The sculptor and painter Verrocchio was his teacher in art. Most of his life Leonardo worked in Italy for rich noblemen, but he spent his last years in France. King Francis I of France appointed Leonardo to the position of 'First painter, architect and mechanic of the King' and gave Leonardo a beautiful and comfortable house near the King's own residence where he often visited Leonardo for conversation. The King paid Leonardo well and allowed him to pursue his own interests in engineering and architecture. Leonardo died in Italy at the age of 67, on 2nd May 1519.

Leonardo da Vinci was a genius. He was good at many things, but many people think that Leonardo was one of the greatest painters of all time. Two of his pictures, the 'Mona Lisa' and 'The Last Supper' are among the best-known paintings in the world. He did lots of drawings. The best-known drawing is the 'Vitruvian Man'.

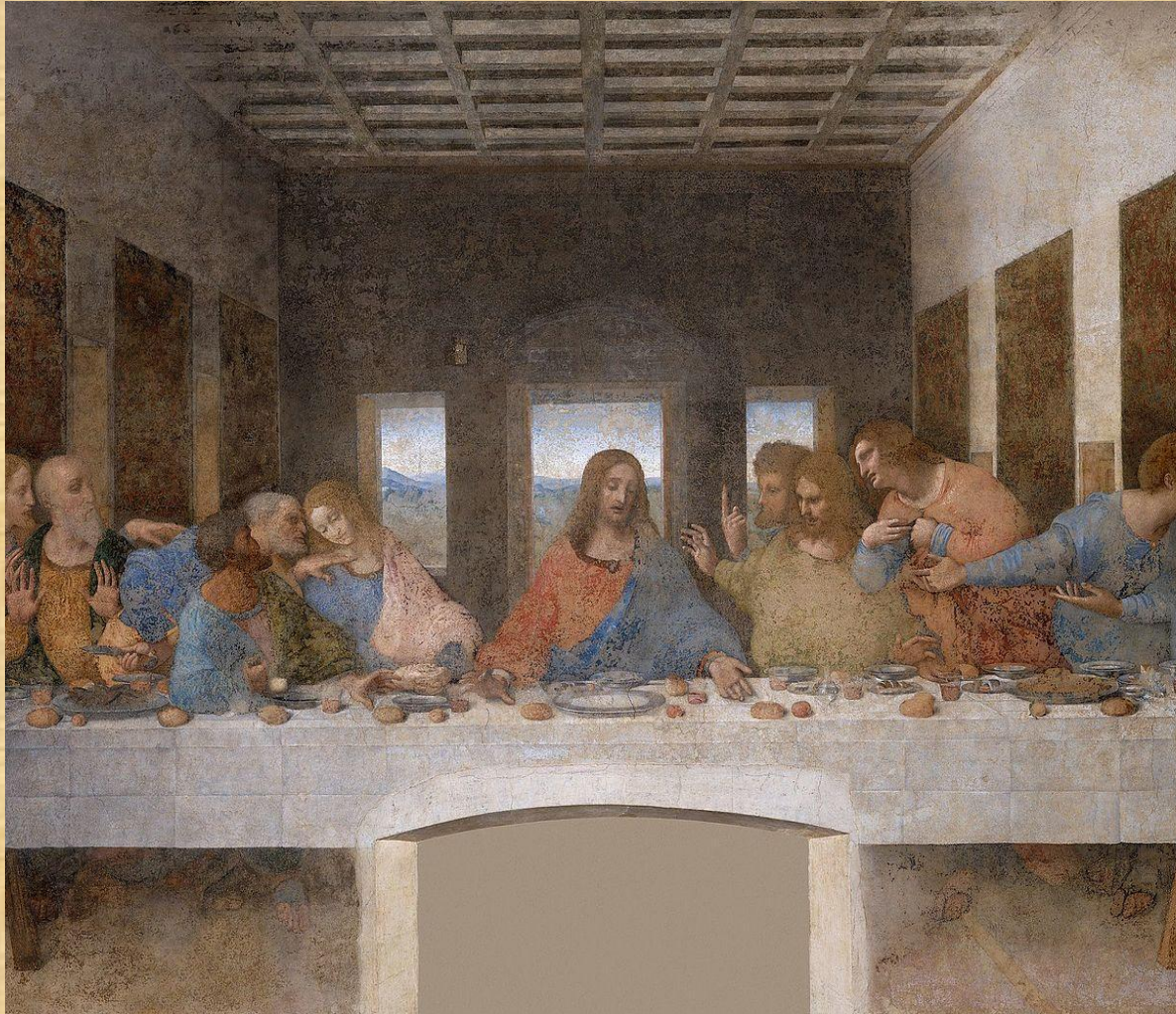


# Verrochio workshop

In the mid-1460s, Leonardo's family moved to Florence, and around the age of 14, he became a garzone (studio boy) in the workshop of Verrocchio, who was the leading Florentine painter and sculptor of his time.







## paintings by Leonardo da Vinci: -last supper

Leonardo's most famous painting of the 1490s is *The Last Supper*, commissioned for the refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria della Grazie in Milan. It represents the last meal shared by Jesus with his disciples before his capture and death, and shows the moment when Jesus has just said "one of you will betray me", and the consternation that this statement caused





## paintings by Leonardo DaVinci: Lady with an Ermine

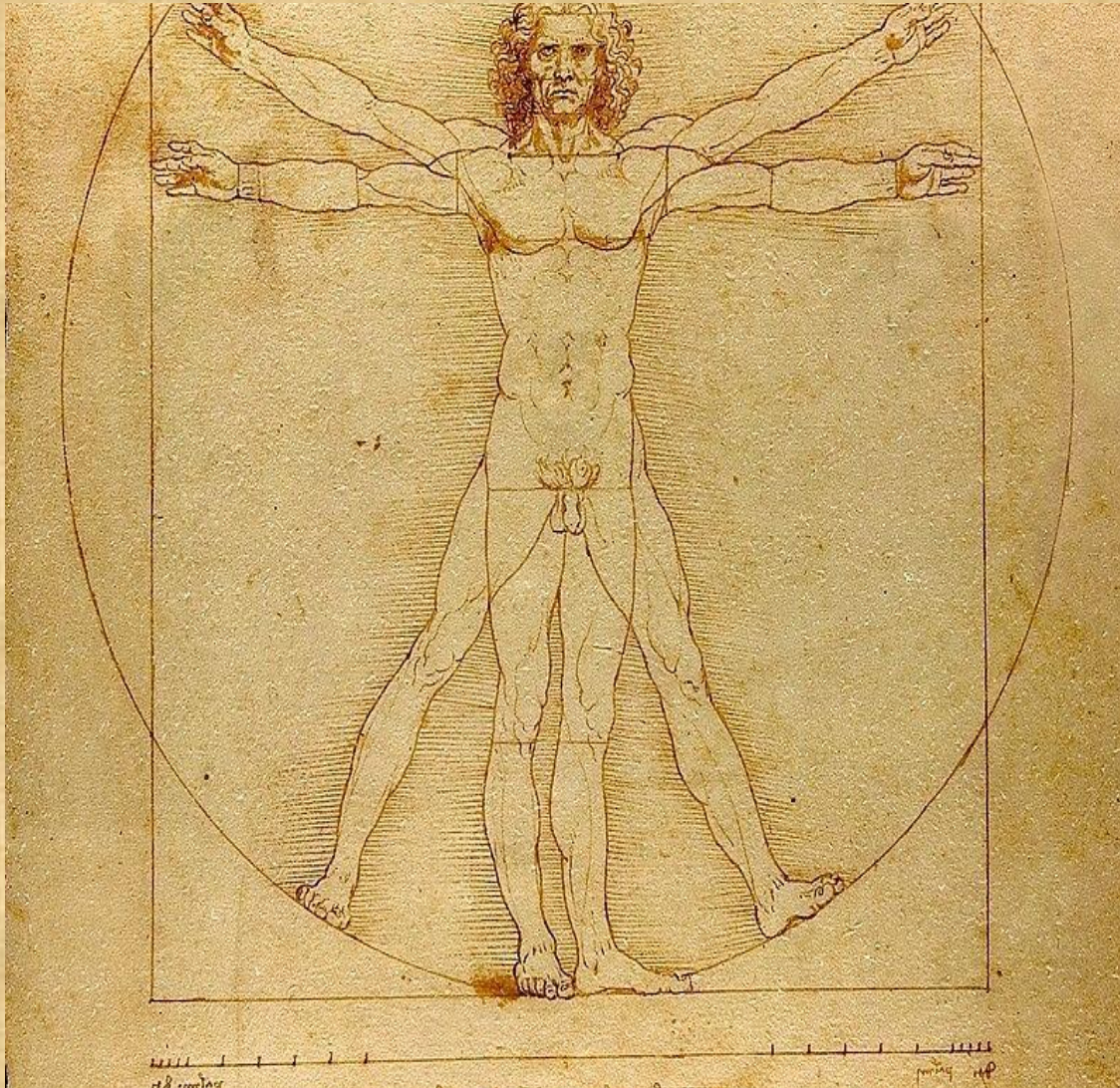
Leonardo's most remarkable portrait of this period is the Lady with an Ermine, presumed to be Cecilia Gallerani(1483–1490), lover of Ludovico Sforza. The painting is characterised by the pose of the figure with the head turned at a very different angle to the torso, unusual at a date when many portraits were still rigidly in profile. The ermine plainly carries symbolic meaning, relating either to the sitter, or to Ludovico who belonged to the prestigious Order of the Ermin.



## paintings by Leonardo DaVinci: Mona Lisa

Among the works created by Leonardo in the 16th century is the small portrait known as the Mona Lisa or La Gioconda, the laughing one. In the present era, it is arguably the most famous painting in the world.



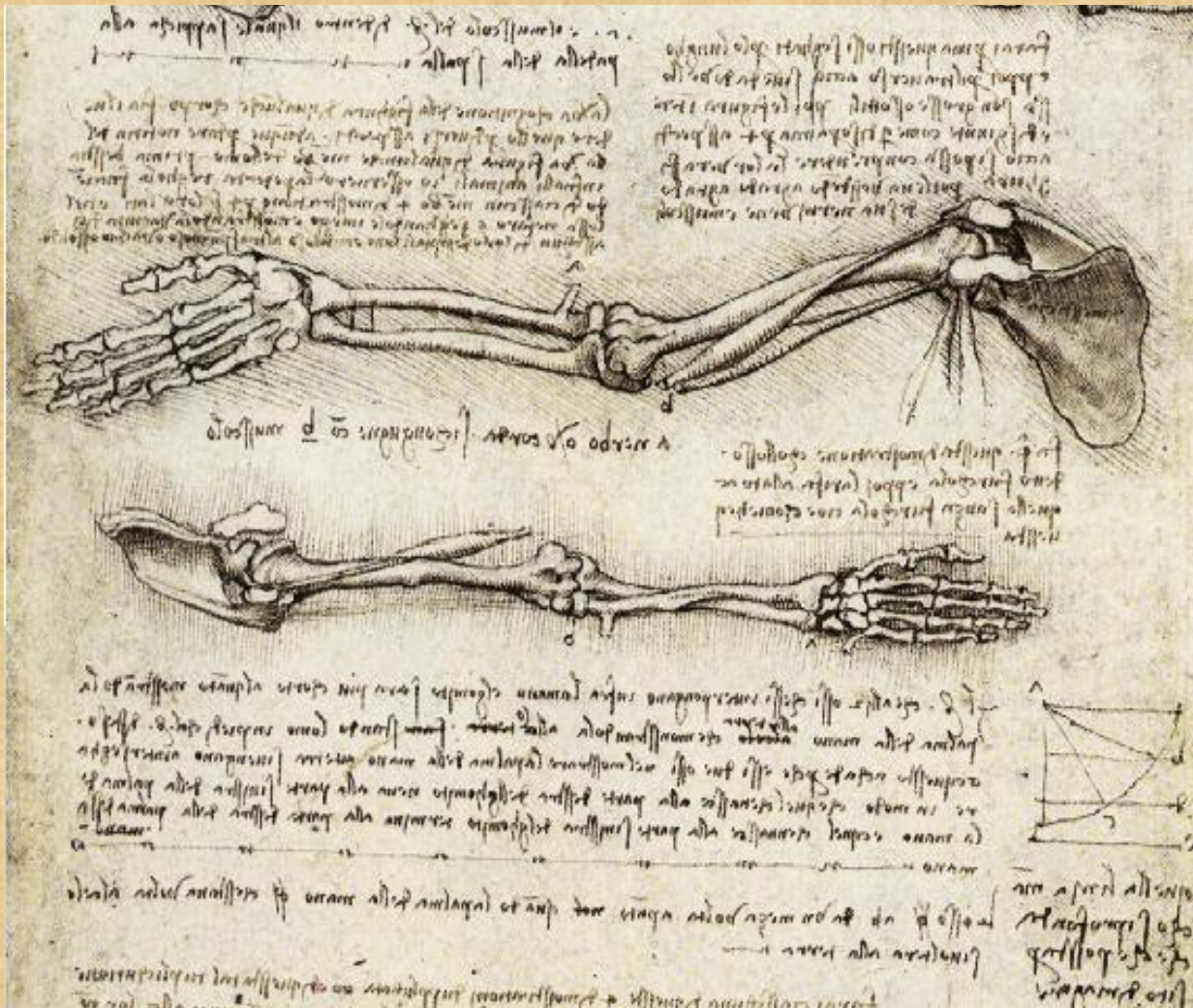


## the drawings of Leonardo da Vinci: Landscape of the Arno Valley

Among his famous drawings are the Vitruvian Man, a study of the proportions of the human body

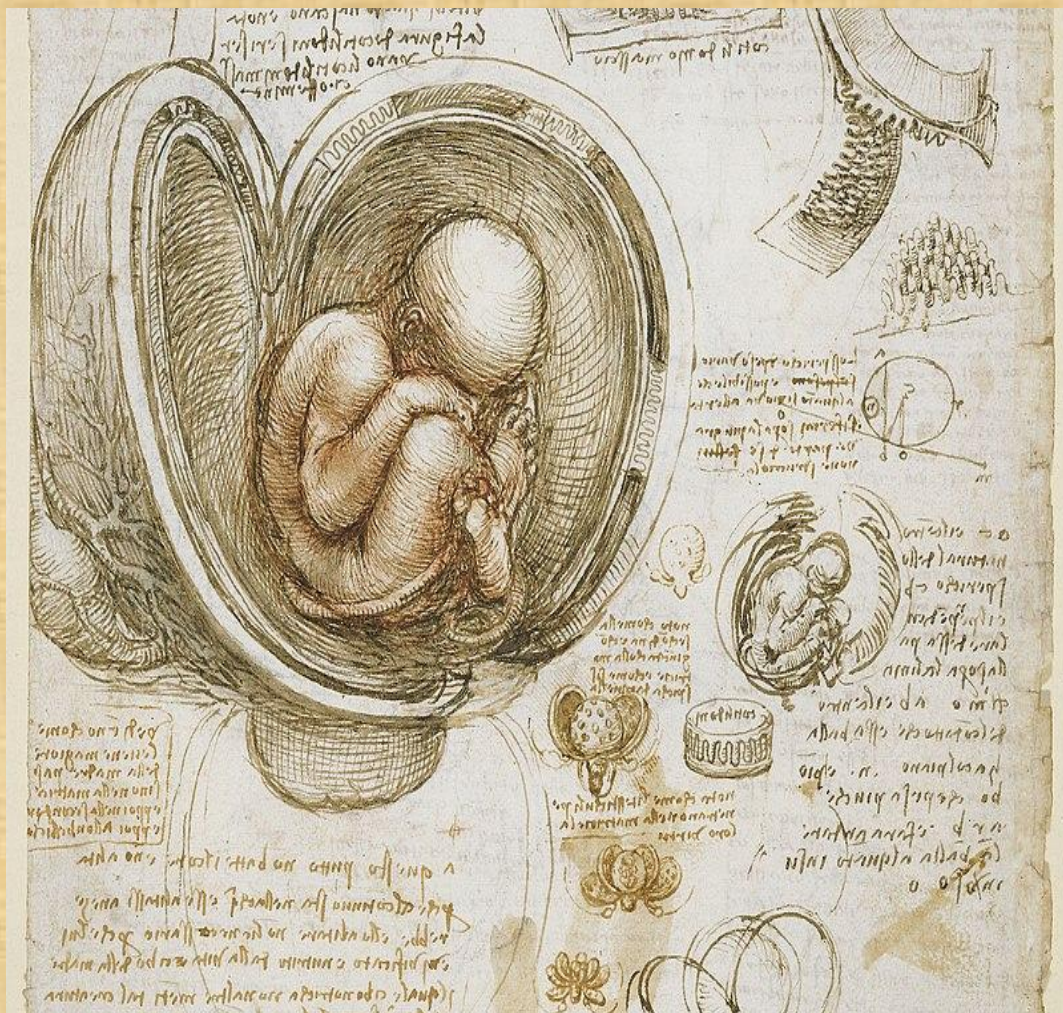


# Anatomy and physiology

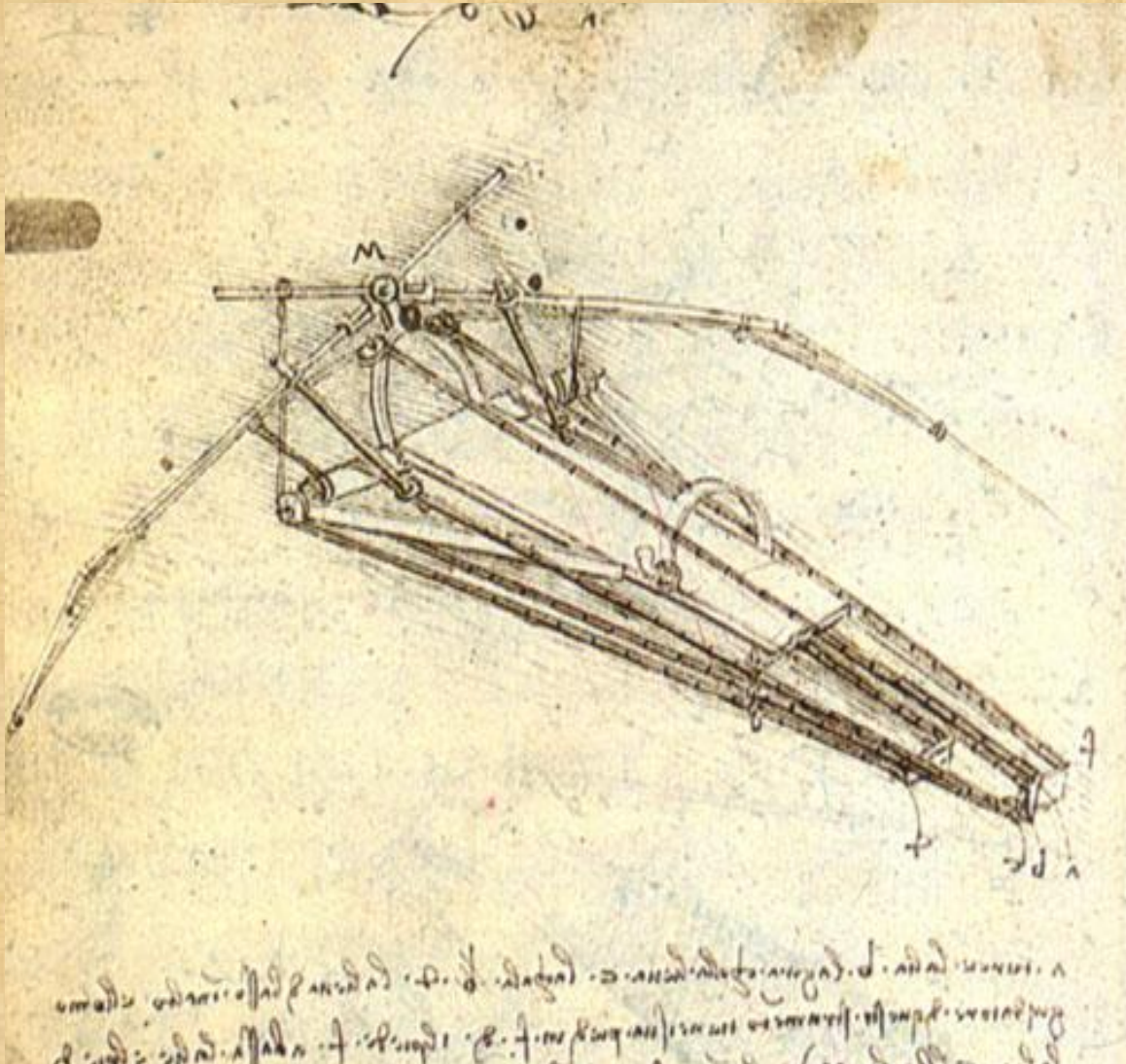


Leonardo's anatomical drawings include many studies of the human skeleton and its parts, and of muscles and sinews. He studied the mechanical functions of the skeleton and the muscular forces that are applied to it in a manner that prefigured the modern science of biomechanics. He drew the heart and vascular system, the sex organs and other internal organs, making one of the first scientific drawings of a fetus in utero.







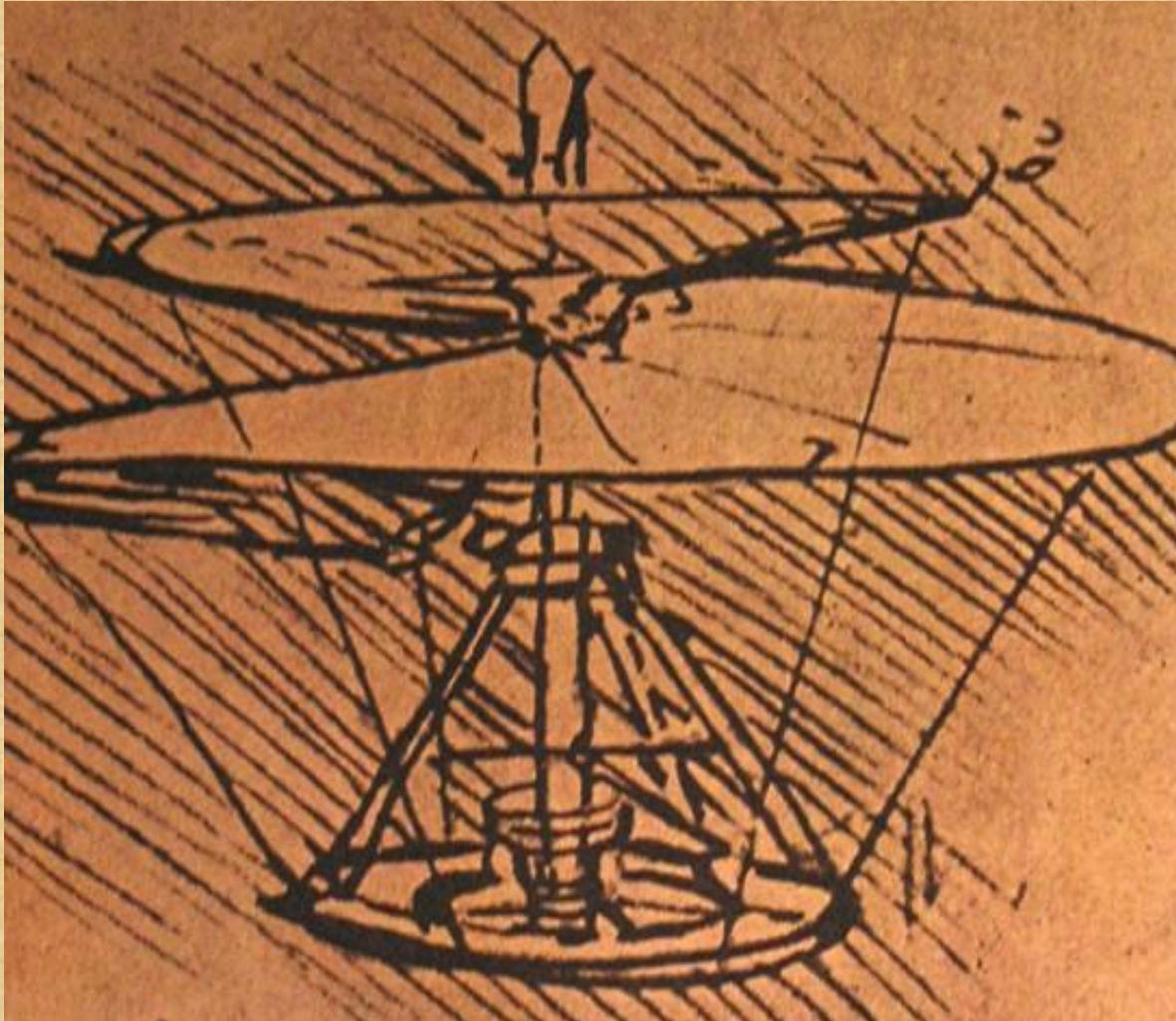


## Technologies and inventions: A design for a flying machine

During his lifetime, Leonardo was also valued as an engineer. With the same rational and analytical approach that moved him to represent the human body and to investigate anatomy, Leonardo studied and designed a bewildering number of machines and devices



An aerial screw



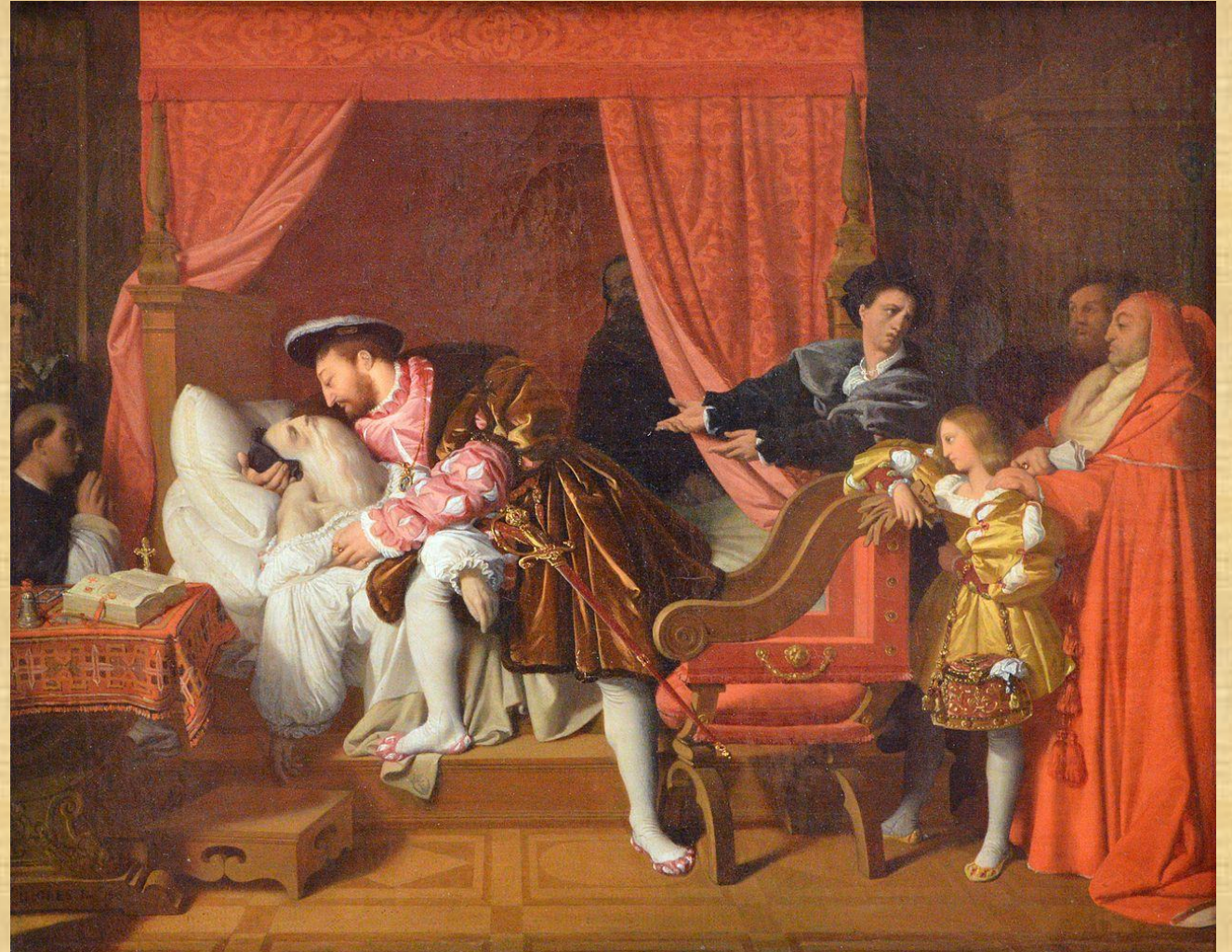
Combat vehicle





# Francis I of France receiving the last breath of Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo's fame within his own lifetime was such that the King of France carried him away like a trophy, and was claimed to have supported him in his old age and held him in his arms as he died.





# the museum

The interest in Leonardo's genius has continued unabated; experts study and translate his writings, analyse his paintings using scientific techniques, argue over attributions and search for works which have been recorded but never found





# Источники

[https://bigenc.ru/fine\\_art/text/2140268](https://bigenc.ru/fine_art/text/2140268)

[https://royallib.com/read/ayzekson\\_uolter/leonardo\\_da\\_vinchi.html#0](https://royallib.com/read/ayzekson_uolter/leonardo_da_vinchi.html#0)

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