The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

Lesson n.1 Leonardo da Vinci – drawing activity (first sketch, machines, architecture, anatomy, botanic, Vitruvian man)
Lesson n.2 Leonardo da Vinci – The Annunciation (linear and atmospheric perspective, scientific details, golden ratio)
Lesson n.3 Leonardo da Vinci – The Virgin of the rocks (two versions, composition, perspective, sfumato)
Lesson n.4 Leonardo da Vinci – The last supper (the told event, the composition, the perspective, the painting technique)
Lesson n.5 Leonardo da Vinci – Mona Lisa (portrait, landscape, perspective, sfumato, golden ratio, reinterpretations)
Lesson n.6 Michelangelo – sculpting philosophy (stone carving, Saint Peter Piety)
Lesson n.7 Michelangelo – David and Tondo Doni (proportion, use of colours, the outline, the serpentine line)
Lesson n.8 Michelangelo – The vault of Sistine Chapel (the told events, the composition, the serpentine line)
Lesson n.9 Michelangelo – The Capitolium (the project, the giant order, the composition, the perspective)
Lesson n.10 Michelangelo – Saint Peter Church (the central-plan, the apse, the dome)

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## The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

### Glossary

**Nouns**
- **Masterpiece** = ?
- **Supper** = ?
- **Halo** = ?
- **Arrangement** = ?
- **Feature** = ?
- **Perspective** = ?

**Others**
- **To turn** = ?
- **Currently** = ?
- **Holy** = ?
- **Among** = ?

### Translate in English

**Nouns**
- **Quadro** = ?
- **Cornice** = ?
- **Soggetto** = ?
- **Pittore** = ?
- **Paesaggio** = ?
- **Disegno** = ?
- **Chiesa** = ?

**Others**
- **Dipingere** = ?
- **All’aperto** = ?
- **Progettare** = ?
- **Colorato** = ?
# The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

**GLOSSARY**

**nouns**
- **masterpiece** = capolavoro
- **supper** = cena
- **halo** = aureola
- **arrangement** = organizzazione, sistemazione
- **feature** = caratteristica
- **perspective** = prospettiva

**others**
- **to turn** = girare
- **currently** = attualmente
- **holy** = sacro
- **among** = tra

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**TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH**

**nouns**
- **quadro** = picture
- **cornice** = frame
- **soggetto** = subject
- **pittore** = painter
- **paesaggio** = landscape
- **disegno** = sketch, drawing
- **chiesa** = church

**others**
- **dipingere** = to paint
- **all’aperto** = outdoor
- **progettare** = to design
- **colorato** = coloured
In the period of Milan Leonardo painted two masterpieces: 

**The Virgin of the rocks** and the famous **Last supper**.

In the first work (**painted in two versions**), currently at the Louvre Museum of Paris and at the National Gallery of London) there is the **Virgin Mary** with the little **John the Baptist** on the left, while **Jesus** and an **angel** are on the right. Behind them the rocks.
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The Virgin of the rocks, Louvre Museum

The Virgin of the rocks, National Gallery

DIFFERENT PLANTS
DIFFERENT COLOURS
THE ANGEL'S HAND

THE HALOS ON THE HEADS
LITTLE JOHN'S CROSS
THE ROCKS ON THE BASE

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The holy characters are placed inside a **pyramidal shape**, an arrangement which should become very common in the following years because it represents the **conceptual unity**. This geometric form is animated by the **turning movement** of the figures, a feature which will influence also Michelangelo.
Like in The Annunciation it is possible to find the **atmospheric perspective** at the end of the landscape. The **passages among the colours** are very soft and the figures haven’t an outline around them like in Botticelli’s ones.

This technique is the so-called **“sfumato”**.
Now, **try to paint a mountain landscape** using the atmospheric perspective. Remember that the farthest objects are **clearer, less distinct** and **bluish** like in the details below.

*paint your landscape* with atmospheric perspective