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)
### GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Liceo Scientifico “R. P. Vassallo” – Corso di Disegno e Storia dell’Arte – classe III A – prof. ssa Emanuela Pulvirenti
### GLOSSARY

- vault = volta
- dome = cupola
- apse = abside
- nave = navata
- tambour = tamburo
- lantern = lanterna
- statuesque = scultoreo
- bowl = calotta
- engraving = incisione
- fresco = affresco
- façade = facciata
- plan = pianta
- heritage = patrimonio

### TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH

- volta = vault
- basilica = basilica
- struttura = structure
- cupola = dome
- navata = nave
- abside = apse
- chiesa = church
- tamburo = tambour
- lanterna = lantern
- patrimonio = heritage
- superficie = surface
- ovale = oval
- facciata = façade
The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

In 1506 began the reconstruction on the new Saint Peter’s in Rome. After some different projects by Bramante, Raffaello, Peruzzi and Antonio da Sangallo, the Pope Paul III called Michelangelo, exactly in 1546. He restarted by Bramante’s design, a central-plan church inside a greek cross. Michelangelo drew a magnificent space with a sculptural exterior perimeter and an enormous dome. However, his project would have been partly changed by Carlo Maderno.

dome = cupola
TIMELINE - History of Saint Peter’s Basilica

333
Old St Peter’s
Wanted by the emperor Constantine, had a typical basilica plan on a latin cross.

1505
Donato Bramante
The new renaissance plan is designed on a greek cross with a central dome.

1516
Raffaello
Pushed by the roman Church he drew a latin cross plan with three projecting apses.

1538
Antonio da Sangallo
His central-plan church is extended with a short nave just to seem a latin cross.

1546
Michelangelo
He restarted by Bramante’s idea of a central-plan church with a more articulate structure.

1607
Carlo Maderno
He made an extension of Michelangelo’s design so that the dome was no more visible.

apse = abside  nave = navata  basilica = basilica

Liceo Scientifico “R. P. Vassallo” – Corso di Disegno e Storia dell’Arte – classe III A – prof. ssa Emanuela Pulvirenti
The **Cupola**, or “cupolone” (big dome), as it is commonly called by the people of Rome, is the **most significant part of the Basilica**, and it is the most characteristic sight in the city. Michelangelo supervised the work until the completion of the **tambour**.

On his death, in 1564, Giacomo Della Porta took over the project (making the dome 11 m higher) and almost finished construction (including the lantern) in less than two years, completing it in **1590**.

Like Santa Maria del Fiore’s dome, this one has a **double bowl** but it’s more statuesque thanks to the circle of **coupled columns**.

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Michelangelo’s project for the dome (a perfect hemisphere)

Giacomo Della Porta’s sketches: the dome is higher than an hemisphere

**tambour** = **tamburo**
The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

The dome has a inner diameter of 42,56 meters and was the model for others big domes all over the world.

The wooden model of the dome made by Michelangelo
The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

Filippo Brunelleschi, Dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence, 1420-1436
Michelangelo Buonarroti, Dome of Saint Peter’s, Rome, 1547-1590

Can you describe the differences?