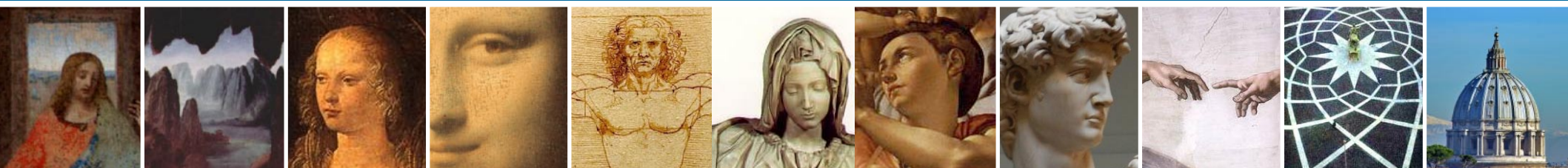




Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca – Ufficio Scolastico Regionale per la Sicilia
Corso di formazione docenti all'insegnamento CLIL
Modulo C – Sperimentazione in classe del percorso CLIL

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 Capitulum (the project, the giant order, the composition, the perspective)
Lesson n.10	Michelangelo – Saint Peter Church (the central-plan, the apse, the dome)

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo



GLOSSARY

to display = ?

portrait = ?

three quarter view = ?

profile = ?

to join = ?

to recognize = ?

bridge = ?

shoulder = ?

edge = ?

shadow = ?

canvas = ?

eyebrow = ?

to shave = ?

go to [TEST n.1](#)

TRANSALTE IN ENGLISH

ritratto = ?

museo = ?

prospettiva = ?

luce = ?

ombra = ?

sfumato = ?

disegno = ?

affresco = ?

tempera = ?

olio = ?

tela = ?

sezione aurea = ?

proporzione = ?

go to [TEST n.2](#)

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo



GLOSSARY

to display = mostrare

portrait = ritratto

three quarter view = vista di tre quarti

profile = profilo

to join = unire

to recognize = riconoscere

bridge = ponte

shoulder = spalla

edge = angolo

shadow = ombra

canvas = tela

eyebrow = sopracciglio

to shave = radere

TRANSLATE IN ENGLISH

ritratto = portrait

museo = museum

prospettiva = perspective

luce = light

ombra = shadow

sfumato = sfumato

disegno = sketch

affresco = fresco

tempera = tempera

olio = oil

tela = canvas

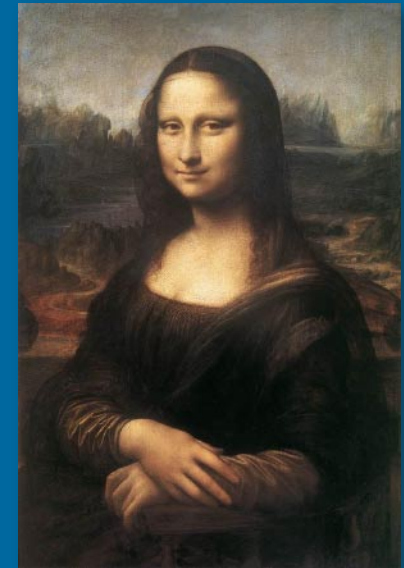
sezione aurea = golden ratio

proporzione = proportion

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo



Maybe the **most renowned picture in the world**, today displayed in **Louvre** Museum, **Mona Lisa** is the **symbol of art** par excellence. Leonardo probably began this **portrait** of Monna Lisa Gherardini, wife of Francesco del Giocondo (for this reason the lady is called also “**Gioconda**”), between **1503** and **1506**, during a stay in **Florence**. It was **brought to France** by Leonardo when King Francois I invited the great painter to work for him. As a result, Mona Lisa today hangs in the **Louvre** in Paris, and is the **biggest attraction of the museum**.



renowned = rinomato **portrait** = ritratto

link to [A closer look at the Mona Lisa](#)

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

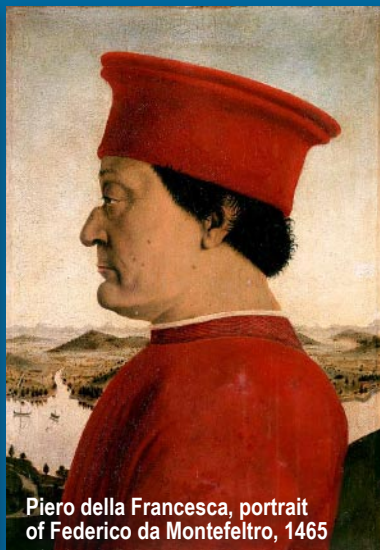


There are lots of legends about the **real identity** of the lady, the **mysteries hidden** in the picture and the famous **smile** of Mona Lisa. However, for the best comprehension of this **masterpiece**, it's better not to follow those keys to the reading and observe the painting by an **historical point of view**. The picture is an **oil on wood panel**.

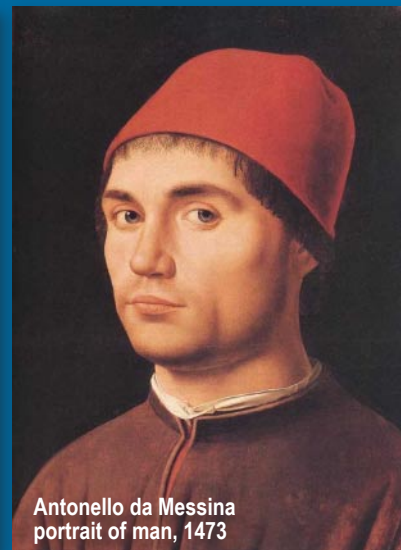
The woman is sitting in a **three quarter view**, in front of an **imaginary and unfinished landscape**. This is a **great novelty** in the pictorial category of the portrait.



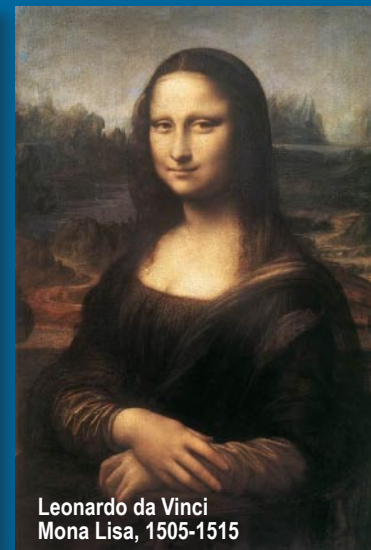
Piero del Pollaiuolo
portrait of a young woman, 1460



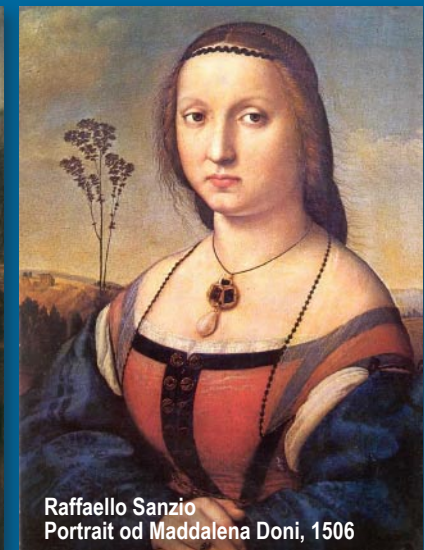
Piero della Francesca, portrait
of Federico da Montefeltro, 1465



Antonello da Messina
portrait of man, 1473



Leonardo da Vinci
Mona Lisa, 1505-1515



Raffaello Sanzio
Portrait of Maddalena Doni, 1506

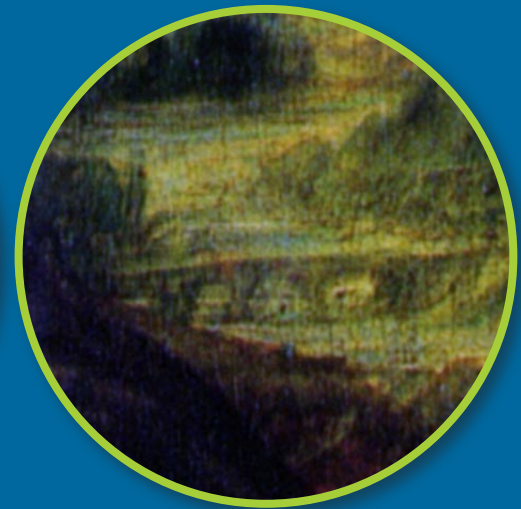
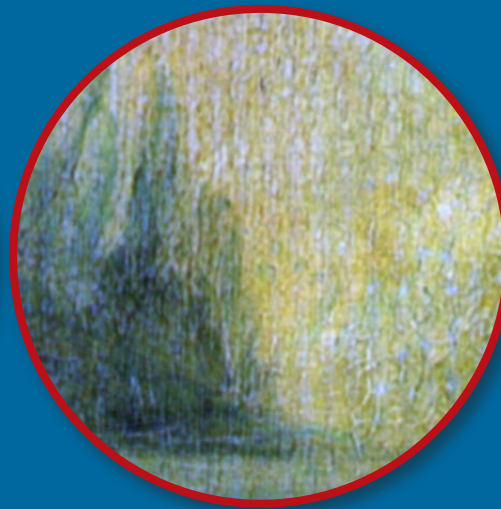
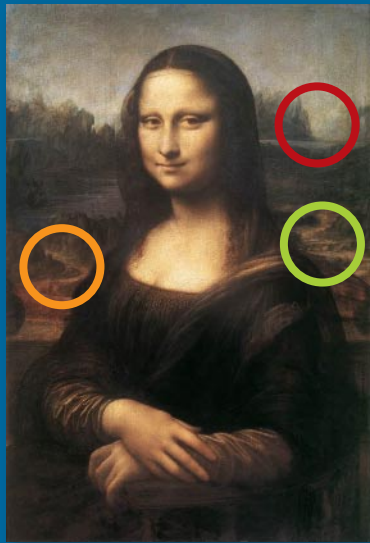
masterpiece = capolavoro **three quarter view** = vista di tre quarti

**LOOK AT THESE PAINTINGS AND
DESCRIBE THE DIFFERENCES**

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

Of course the landscape is painted using the **atmospheric perspective** technique. Like in Renaissance culture the **human being and the nature** are joined in an **harmonious way**.

Lots of people tried to **recognize the places behind** Mona Lisa but nothings is certain: maybe the landscape is actually **around the city of Arezzo** and the bridge painted on the right shoulder should be **Buriano Bridge**, 6 km from Arezzo.



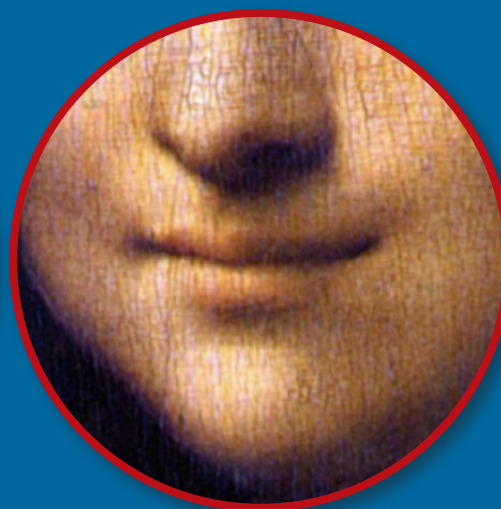
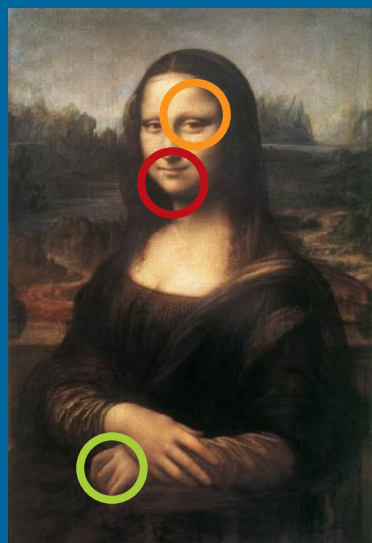
human being = essere umano **recognize** = riconoscere **bridge** = ponte

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo



The **smile of the woman** means the **quiet serenity** of that who controls with his **rationality** the **natural environment**. The **sfumato** technique doesn't allow to **define the borders**. The subtle **passages between light and shadow** give a special pulsing and undefined effect.

The **shaved eyebrows** (as it was the custom to do during Renaissance) enhance this soft sensation as well as the **edges of the mouth** that give an uncertain impression: is Mona Lisa smiling or not?



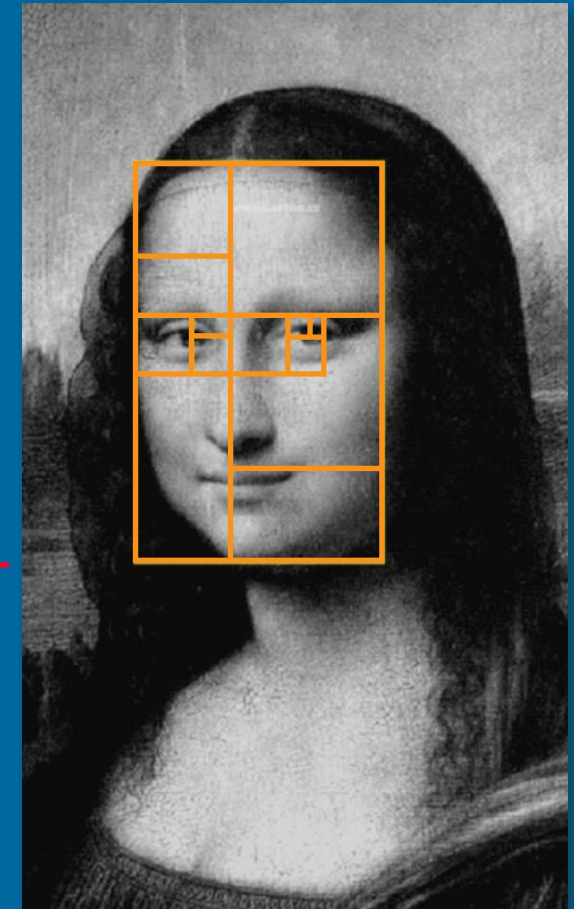
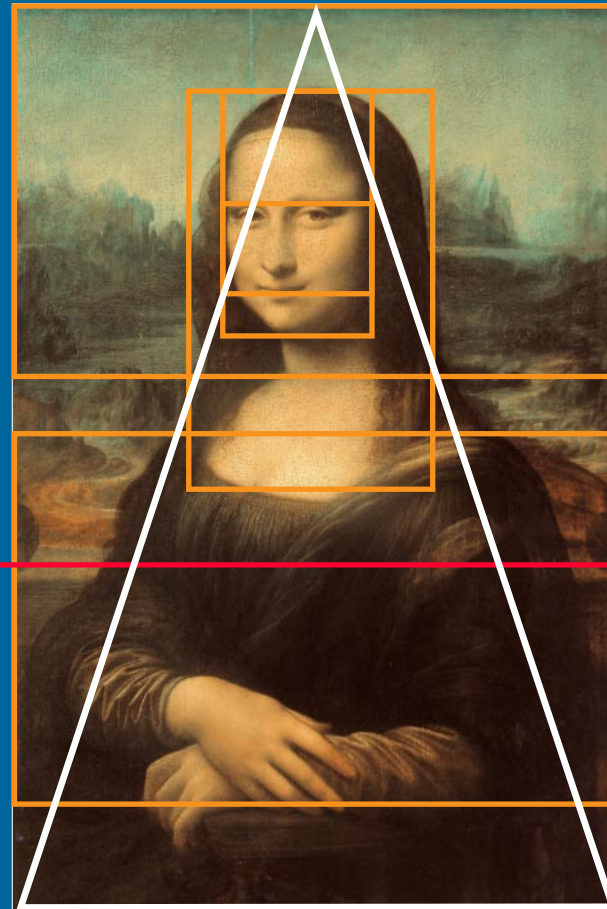
environment = ambiente **shave** = rasare **eyebrow** = sopracciglio **edge** = angolo

go to [**TEST n.3**](#)

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

Leonardo was interested both in **art** and in **science**: for this reason he deeply investigated on the mathematic proportion called **golden ratio**.

He applied it to all of his works so it is possible to find it also in Mona Lisa. The table has the proportion of a **golden triangle**, the **parapet** divides the image in two part according to the golden section and other **golden rectangles** define the face of the lady.

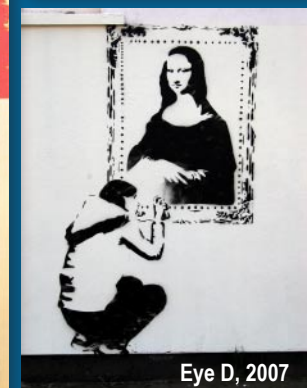
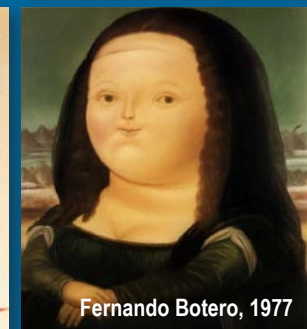
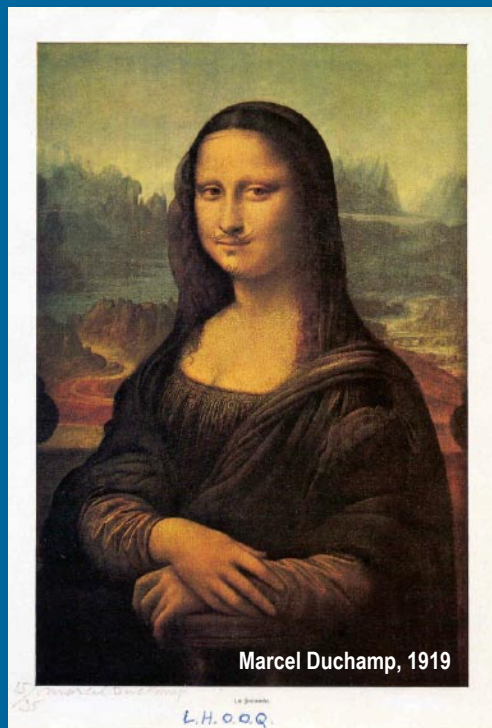


golden ratio = sezione aurea

solve the **CROSSWORD**

The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

Mona Lisa, as an **icon of art**, has been **revisited** an endless number of times. **Marcel Duchamp** drew a pair of moustache, **Salvador Dali** made his own portrait on Leonardo's work, **Andy Warhol** created a pop-art version of the picture, **Fernando Botero** painted a fat Mona Lisa and a lot of other artists continue to use this image, also for **graffiti** and **advertising**.



The Age of Leonardo and Michelangelo

Now you are asked to **analyse some of Leonardo's paintings**. Fill out the form with the requested information. You have to find the year of the painting, the material, the museum where the picture is held, then describe the pictorial genre, the position of the character, the presence of a natural background, the painting technique, the scientific details etcetera.

