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At the age of 67, Leonardo died. He was a wiseman always living in the moment. My favorite saying of his is “ A well-filledday gives a good sleep. A well-filled life gives a peaceful death.” The influencefrom the world around him and knowledge in science, engineering, and art helpedhim develop a one of a kind philosophy. There’s no doubt Leonardo da Vincifound most of his influence through observing the natural world surroundinghim. He used his observations of nature to seek the truth.

Growing up in therenaissance helped Leonardo become a historical artist. Andrea del Verrocchio playeda perfect role model for Leonardo da Vinci growing up. Verrocchio developedLeonardo da Vinci into his full potential. Once Verrocchio noticed Leonardo hadsurpassed his skills he did the right thing and passed over the torch.

NiccoloMachiavelli was the first to influence Leonardo to start thinking politically. It’ssafe to say that Leonardo’s environment influenced him to keep striving withnew ideas. Nowadays, Scientists, artists, philosophers, and engineers take allof Leonardo da Vinci’s accomplishments and use it for influence. In 1503, Leonardo da Vinci began workingon the Mona Lisa. In the painting Leonardoties together, humanity with nature. Humanity and nature are the two mostinfluential things in Leonardo’s artistic life.

According to Leonardo, man wasnature’s most perfect creation, “ the measure of all things.” Thescenery of rivers from his sketches are incorporated into the background of theMona Lisa. It’s rumored that the Mona Lisa might be someone Leonardo daVinci lusts for. In 1506, the French governor called on Leonardo da Vinci tocome back to Milan, where he will become the court painter and engineer to KingLouis XII of France.

Moving back allowed Leonardo da Vinci to work freely andspend more time on his many engineering projects. While living in France, Leonardoopened a substantially sized workshop with multiple assistants and apprentices. In 1513 Leonardo da Vinci moved to Rome under the rule of Giuliano de Medici. Theaging Leonardo da Vinci was given a suite of rooms in Giuliano’s house. With nomajor art projects to work on Leonardo tended to focus on his engineering andscientific studies.

TheLast Supper is Leonardo’s most iconic piece of religiousartwork. Leonardo da Vinci painted The LastSupper for the Duke of Milan. The Biblical episode of The Last Supper is told in all four of the gospels and is one ofthe most referenced events in all of Christianity. The painting pictures Jesuswith all his apostles sitting around him at the dinner table.

Each apostle is displayingtheir different emotions because Jesus says that one apostle will betray him. Sincea young church boy, Leonardo da Vinci always had an interest in religious art. Althoughthis piece represents the past I still think Leonardo took inspiration from hispresent day. The Last supper hasinfluenced many modern artists to create their own version of the dinner.

Niccolo Machiavelli was a politicalobserver for the city of Florence. Machiavelli was the first one to spark Leonardoda Vinci’s curiosity for politics. During Leonardo’s da Vinci time, Niccolo Machiavelli, was known as a renowned writer and political thinker. Leonardo da Vinci wasinterested in a substantial waterworks project that Machiavelli was working on. Machiavelli wanted to make Florence more water accessible by building a systemof canals for economic and military purposes. In addition, Leonardo worked on installingirrigation that would bring water to farmers.

Their goal was to build Florenceinto the most powerful city in Italy. While working on this project Leonardo daVinci learned how to survey and take measurements of land. His maps of canalsflowing through valleys and mountains set the foundation for moderncartography. Unfortunately, Leonardo and Machiavelli’s water project would beabandoned because it kept getting destroyed by floods. Throughout his workLeonardo gained tremendous knowledge of geology. Leonardo had the ability tocreate visualizations of what natural forms of land looked like from space. Andrea Del Verrocchio was a popular sculptor, painter, and goldsmith in the city of Florence.

He had a profound influence onleading artists in the Renaissance. Young artists were attracted to Verrocchio’screative thinking. Leonardo da Vinci would eventually spend years working on importantprojects in Verrocchio’s studio. When Leonardo was 20 years old he was acceptedinto the San Luca guild of painters in Florence. However, he stayed in contactwith the Verrocchio studio for several more years.

Once Leonardo da Vinci finishedhis apprenticeship he began painting in a more sculptural style. Leonardo beganhis professional career after ten years with Verrocchio. Leonardo needs peoplewho allow him freedom to explore his own ideas. It doesn’t take long for Leonardoto learn how to tie in density and transparency in his paintings.

It is saidthat Verrocchio assigned Leonardo to paint an angel in a painting he wasworking on, “ The Baptism of Christ.” Once Verrocchio saw how Leonardo handled thelight and shadow, he was convinced his young student had possessed supreme artistictalent. Andrea Del Verrocchio felt that he needed to pass the torch. Verrocchioinfluenced multiple creations of the Renaissance and continued to have aninfluence Leonardo da Vinci.            Before moving to Florence, theartwork in his local churches was the first thing to inspire him. One yearafter moving into his father’s household, Leonardo’s father moved the family toFlorence.

Working for the Medici family at the age of fifteen, Leonardo wasalready showing great promise as a painter. Leonardo’s father was a highlyrespected figure in the Florence community. In 1467, Leonardo’s father employedhim to work for Andrea del Verrocchio the most well-known artist in Florence. Verrocchio’s art/engineering studio brought together the best young artistictalent of Italy. Shadowing the famous artist on extensive art projects helpedLeonardo form his dedicated skillset.

He believed there are limitations when seekingtruth from The Bible and otherancient writings. Instead of learning about nature through past religion andmeditation, Leonardo found the truth by observing the natural world. Early inhis artistic career he began studying the human body, landscapes, animals, andplants intensely in his search to understand all-natural things. Leonardo da Vincisaw the world as a living entity, with all its elements in a constant rate ofchange. He believed a true artist first visualizes ideas in his mind and thenin his hands. The scientific method was an important part to his everyday life, including his art and music. An interest in nature led Leonardo to startobserving and asking scientific questions like, “ How do birds fly?” Leonardo daVinci speculated that one could fly by imitating the way birds flap theirwings.

A quote from Leonardo states “ Once you have flown, you will walk theearth with your eyes turned skyward; for there you have been, there you long toreturn.” Every one of Leonardo’s observations was recorded and sketched out. Hisgoal as an artist was to remake nature in his art. Many of his observationscompared the natural world to the human body. For example, Leonardo noticed asimilarity in the way water would flow in a stream as it did in the veins. Thehuman sense he admired the most was sight because it is the “ window of thesoul.

” The human eye is the key to for observation. There’s no doubt the humanbody was a main influence for Leonardo. Leonardoda Vinci was born in the hills of Tuscany, Italy, in 1452. He always had aninterest and respect for nature and animals. He spent his childhood exploringthe hills and searching through the forest to observe birds. Leonardo recallshis earliest childhood memory of a bird that flew over to him in his cradle, the bird influenced him to pursue the dream of flying. As a young boy he had afascination with flowing water.

Leonardo da Vinci hasmany accomplishments as a sculptor, architect, philosopher, engineer, andscientist, but was he influenced by past civilizations or present day? In myopinion, Leonardo was influenced by his present day. His unique and innovativemind separates him from other renaissance artists that imitated artwork frompast civilizations. Ancient Greek and Roman culture is used as an inspirationfor the renaissance art, science, and philosophy. A lot of renaissance artistswould try to emulate classical Greek architecture, and sculptures. Leonardo’sfather was Piero da Vinci, a wealthy businessman and land owner with lots of powerfulfriends. His father provided him with a good education growing up. Early on, Leonardo displayed signs of being a gifted artist with a very curious mind.

Hewas also exposed to his families long painting tradition. Pieroda Vinci, Verrocchio, and Machiavelli are just a few influential figures thatsurrounded him growing up. From my observations, Leonardo da Vinci is an in themoment type of person. He mostly formulated most of his ideas through the influenceof the natural world.