

Leonardo da vinci assignment

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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

He was an Italian artist, painter, sculptor, architect, engineer and a scientist. He was also one of the greatest minds of the Italian Renaissance.

Renaissance is the transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in Italy in the 14th century and ending in the 17th century. It was marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence showed it a flowering of the arts, literature and by the beginnings of modern science.

The Italian Renaissance is the time period when Italy was the center of the Renaissance. He was born to unmarried parents who were Ser Piero da Vinci (he was an official who certifies legal documents) and a nearby woman named Caterina. There isn't much to say about Leonardo's childhood except that when he was 15 his father introduced him to Andrea del Verrochio. He was a painter, sculptor, goldsmith and a magnificent craftsman. He wanted to make sure that his work was perfect regarding the way he portrayed the human body.

The elements that Verrochio had were important to Leonardo because he admired Verrochio's artistic traits. After Leonardo completed his apprenticeship he continued his job as an assistant at Verrochio's workshop. Leonardo's first well-known painting is displayed in Verrochio's Baptism of Christ. In about 1478 Leonardo set up his own studio. Three years later he received a church contract for an altarpiece (the sculpture in front of a church) called the Adoration of the Magi. The Magi altarpiece was left unfinished because Leonardo left Florence to accept the job of a court artist for the Duke of Milan.

Leonardo presented himself to the Duke of Milan as a skilled worker in crafts but more particularly in military engineering. Leonardo first Melamine painting was titled Virgin of the Rocks. It is from a respected tradition that the Holy Family is presented inside a cave. The setting that this piece reveals shows Leonardo interest in representing nature with dimmed lights. Some advice that Leonardo gave out to artists was to draw at dusk in courtyards with the walls painted black. Another famous painting from Leonardo was the Last Supper.

Instead of painting this piece with water color paints on fresh plaster he tested an oil- based medium. His experiment with the oil base was unsuccessful. His painting began to fall off of the wall and within 40-50 years the painting had spots on them. He left Milan when the Duke of Milan was overthrown by The French Invasion. From there he visited Venice for a short period of time. While he was there he had consulted with the Senate on some of his military projects and then went to Mantra. In 1500, Leonardo returned back to Florence.

Immediately the Florentine painters of that generation began to follow Leonardo because they were thrilled by his modern methods. They were familiar with the methods in his unfinished artwork of the Adoration of the Magi. Leonardo also served as a military engineer for Cesar Barrio in the year 1502, and he completed the most amounts of projects during this time in Florence than at any time period in his life. In his works of these years he mainly concentrated on portraying the human vitality such as the Mona Lisa.

The Mona Lisa is a portrait of a Florentine citizen's young third wife. Her smile in the painting is disappearing. Another one of Leonardo's fantastic paintings was a cavalry battle scene (when soldiers fought on horses) that the city hired him to decorate the newly built Council Hall of the Palazzo Vecchio. The work known for that today is some roughly sketched groups of horsemen, carefully drawn single heads of men, and some copies of the whole thing. He began to paint the artwork but was called to go back to Milan so the work was left uncompleted.

A short time after that, the room was remodeled and the piece was destroyed. When Leonardo was called back to Milan he was to work on a statue of a leader riding a horse but he didn't produce any new paintings. Instead he turned more and more to scientific observations. Many of Leonardo's scientific concerns were his interests as a painter and, his research in anatomy (structure of a living organism) was the most developed. Leonardo produced the earliest anatomical drawing that is still followed to this day.

Leonardo filled a scientific journal with data and drawings that revealed his scientific interests such as firearms, the action of water, the flight of birds, growth of plants and geology (study of earth). All of his interests had to do with process of action, movement, pressure, and growth. It is said that his drawings of the human body are less about how bodies are and more about how they work. In 1513 Leonardo went to Rome and stayed there for 6 years. There he was honored, but he then became inactive especially with his artistic and rich life yet he still continued to write in his journals.

Francis I (the French King) invited Leonardo to his court and he received the title for first painter, architect, and mechanic and provided him with a house at Cloux, France. Leonardo died on May 2, 1519. Nasty or not pleasant. My definition of evil would be something deceitful and Leonardo Da Vinci can be distinguished as a fighter against evil because in his sketches and sculptures of the human anatomy he expressed how the human body works. He portrayed how beautiful the human body can be, where to some people they looked at his art of something profane and evil.