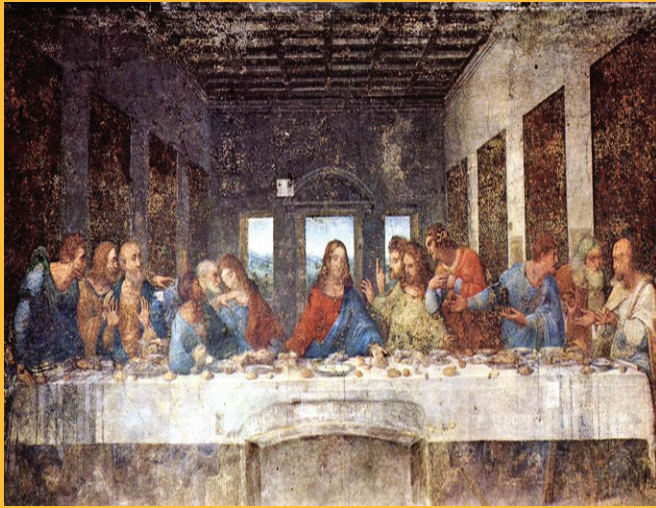




Leonardo
da
Vinci

NATIONAL
GALLERY

OF
LONDON



The Last Supper, 1495 *Leonardo da Vinci*

The Last Supper was painted by the Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci, in the year 1495 (High Renaissance period). Although Leonardo struggled with his painting, it became one of history's masterpiece. In this painting, Leonardo demonstrates the scene of Christ and the apostles in a room in the shape of a rectangle, having supper together the evening before he was betrayed by one of his disciples and before his death. In the painting, Leonardo used experimental pigments and added it to a dry wall. Also, as shown in the painting, through the three windows he painted a background with a beautiful landscape and a gray horizon using aerial perspective. Leonardo also used perspective device at every angle of the walls leading through the windows. Leonardo's vision of the painting was to demonstrate the feeling of tranquility in the room and in the background before Christ was going to tell his apostles about the betrayal and before his death. *"Leonardo's Last Supper is a type of painting which builds on the early Renaissance painting traditions in areas such as composition and perspective."*



Mona Lisa, 1503 *Leonardo da Vinci*

The Mona Lisa portrait is one of the most famous painting. The Mona Lisa portrait was painted between the years 1503 and 1519 (High Renaissance period) by the Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci, who was at the time living in Florence. The painting of Mona Lisa also known as La Gioconda was modeled by Lisa del Giocondo, the wife of a Florentine merchant named Francesco del Giocondo. The Mona Lisa painting is 77 x 53 cm in dimension and it presents a portrait of a graceful woman in half-body dressed in a Florentine fashion. The painting also presents a distant background which includes a landscape, a bridge, valleys, rivers and mountains. The painting is oil painted on a wood panel and Leonardo also used aerial perspective in his painting of Mona Lisa. The woman's mysterious smile represents happiness and Leonardo used sfumato (a technique of fine shading) for her dress and for the curves of her hair which are reflected in the forms of the rivers and valleys. The woman's chest and the middle of the landscape are painted in warm colors and Leonardo also used uncleared outlines and striking differences of light and dark which represent his style of painting. Leonardo's vision of the painting was to demonstrate happiness, humanity and nature. *"The influence of the Mona Lisa on the Renaissance and later times has been enourmous."*

NATIONAL
GALLERY

OF
LONDON



The da Vinci Exhibition

From April 1st to August 20th, 2018

Monday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Tuesday: 10 a.m. to 6p.m.

Wednesday: 10 a.m. to 6p.m.

Thursday: 10 a.m. to 6p.m.

Friday: 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Saturday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Trafalgar Square, London WC2N
5DN, UK

Tel: +44 20 7747 2885

<https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/>

Leonardo
da
Vinci



The Virgin (Madonna) and Child with St. Anne, 1510

Leonardo da Vinci

The Virgin (Madonna) and Child with St. Anne was painted by the Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci, in the year 1510 (High Renaissance period). The portrait is oil painted on wood with a dimension of 168 x 130 cm. In this painting, Leonardo presents the Virgin, Christ child and St. Anne (mother of the Virgin) in a scene which represents a loving, caring family. Christ child is happily playing with a lamb (Lamb of God) which he holds tightly head to head and which he feels bonded to with passion. Leonardo also presents the child Christ between his mother and the lamb which symbolizes what will occur in the future. The child Christ is held by his mother (beginning of humanity) but will be let go to become the Saviour (divine purpose). In addition, Leonardo presents a misty background with a landscape created through sfumato. Leonardo's vision of the painting was to demonstrate the love between a mother and child and the love between Christ and humanity. *"If we are to interpret the painting correctly, we must be familiar with the concept of Jesus' sacrifice."*

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1452 in Vinci, Italy. Leonardo was a great painter, an inventor, an architect and enjoyed working with science. His mother, Caterina, was a peasant and his father, Ser Peiro, was a notary and an attorney. At 15, Leonardo met Andrea del Verrocchio, a painter and sculptor. Leonardo stayed with Andrea and there he practised his techniques in painting and sculpting and also learned about mechanical arts. At 26, Leonardo left Andrea and proceeded on his own. In the early 1490s, Leonardo began to take interest in using notebooks (manuscripts) where he wrote and drew about architecture, mechanic, painting and human anatomy. In 1516, Leonardo was invited by the French ruler to live in France at the Chateau of Cloux, where he spent his time painting and drawing. In 1519, Leonardo died at Cloux at the age of 67. Leonardo da Vinci is known as one of the most famous artist in history.

"Painting is poetry that is seen rather than felt, and poetry is painting that is felt rather than seen."

- Leonardo da Vinci