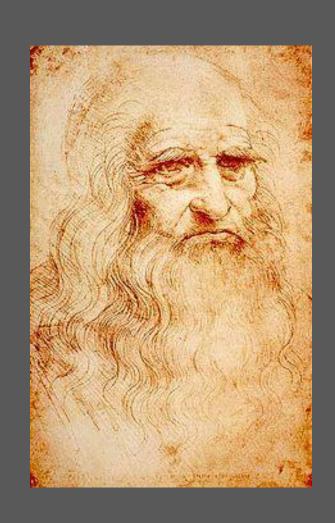
## Leonardo da Vinci



150f April 1452. In VinciIn Vinci, Republic Florenceblic of Florence, in the present day Province of Florence blic of Florence, in the

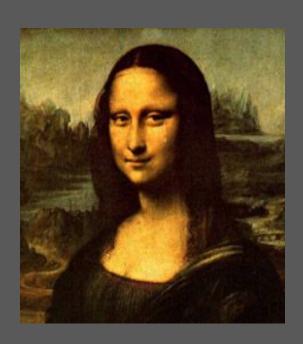
• Was an Italian **polymath** Was an Italian polymath: **painter**Was an Italian polymath: painter, **sculptor**Was an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architectWas an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician Was an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist Was an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician Was an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineerWas an Italian polymath: painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist,

• Born the **illegitimate son**Born the illegitimate son of a **notary**Born the illegitimate son of a notary, Piero da Vinci, and a peasant woman, Caterina, at **Vinci**Born the illegitimate son of a notary, Piero da Vinci, and a peasant woman, Caterina, at Vinci in the region of Florence Born the illegitimate son of a notary, Piero da Vinci, and a peasant woman, Caterina, at Vinci in the region of Florence, Leonardo was educated in the studio of the renowned Florentine painter,

• Leonardo was and is renowned primarily as a painter. Among his works, the **Mona Lisa** is most famous and most parodied portrait and **The Last Supper** the most reproduced religious painting of all time, with their fame approached only by Michelangelo's Creation of Adam. Leonardo's drawing of the *Vitruvian Man* is also regarded as a **cultural icon** is also regarded as a cultural icon, being reproduced on everything from the **euro** is also regarded as a cultural icon, being reproduced on everything from the euro to text books to t-shirts. Perhaps fifteen of his paintings survive, the small number due to his constant, and frequently disastrous, experimentation with new techniques, and his chronic procrastination. Nevertheless, these few works, together with his notebooks, which contain drawings, scientific diagrams, and his thoughts on the nature of painting, compose a contribution to later generations of artists only rivalled by that of



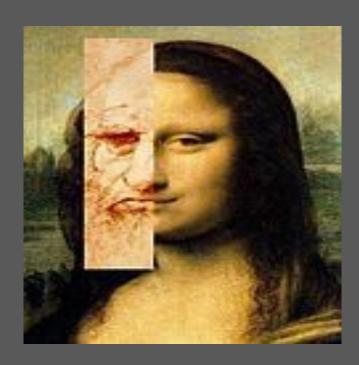
The Mona Lisa is 16th century oil painting. And is the most famous portrait of Leonardo.





• It has been suggested that there were 2 versions of the Mona Lisa painting, but many historians reject the second version. The duplicate copy can be found at the Dulwich Picture Gallery. After the French revolution the painting was moved to the Louvre, and Napoleon had it placed in his bedroom for a short time before it was returned to the Louvre. The popularity of the Mona Lisa increased in the mid 19th century because of the Symbolist movement. The painting was thought to encompass a sort of feminine mystique.

 In 1911 the Mona Lisa was stolen from the Louvre. The art thief hid in a broom closet until the museum closed, stole the painting, hid it under his jacket and walked out the front door. Eduardo de Valfierno was the mastermind behind the theft and has planned to make copies of the original and sell them as the real thing. Eventually, in 1913, he was caught when trying to sell the original to a Florence art dealer.





The Mona Lisa is most famous for her facial expression, her enigmatic smile and da Vinci's mastering of tone and color in the painting. There is much mythology and interpretations relating to the painting that mystify the world. Many art critics and art history buffs suggest that the Mona Lisa is actually a portrait of da Vinci himself in feminine form. In addition, most viewers see the meaning behind Mona Lisa's smile very differently.

