



Тема:

Величайший гений прошлого тысячелетия.



Цель: Презентация служит ознакомительным источником о жизни, творчестве и изобретениях Леонардо да Винчи

Аннотация: Презентация предназначена для студентов языковых вузов, а также



для учащихся старших классов



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области.



The greatest genius of the last millennium.

**Aphorisms by
Leonardo di ser
Piero da Vinci:**

- ◆ Истина была единственной дочерью времени..
- ◆ Живопись спорит и соревнуется с природой.
- ◆ Живопись — это поэзия, которую видят, а поэзия — это живопись, которую слышат.

- ◆ Truth was the only daughter of time.
- ◆ Painting - it is poetry that is seen, and poetry - a painting which is heard.
- ◆ Painting argues and competes with nature

An engineer, scientist, thinker, architect and painter.

- Leonardo day Vinci was the greatest Artist in the world.
- He was also an astronomer, an architect and an engineer who made hundreds of inventions.
- He loved to make wonderful machines. His imagination made him impatient, and it was hard for him finish anything.
- Leonardo carefully studied the flight of birds because he wanted to fly himself.
- He made many machines with wings, ropes and pedals, but they didn't fly.
- He also drew a model of a parachute.
- Leonardo made drawings of the bones, muscles, and organs of human beings and animals.
- He also explored the life of plants, flowers and trees. He drew stars, flowers, geometrical forms, and a hors's head side by side.
- He painted pictures in which line, light and color fulfilled the classical demands of a perfect balance of expression.

BETWEEN FLORENCE AND PISA

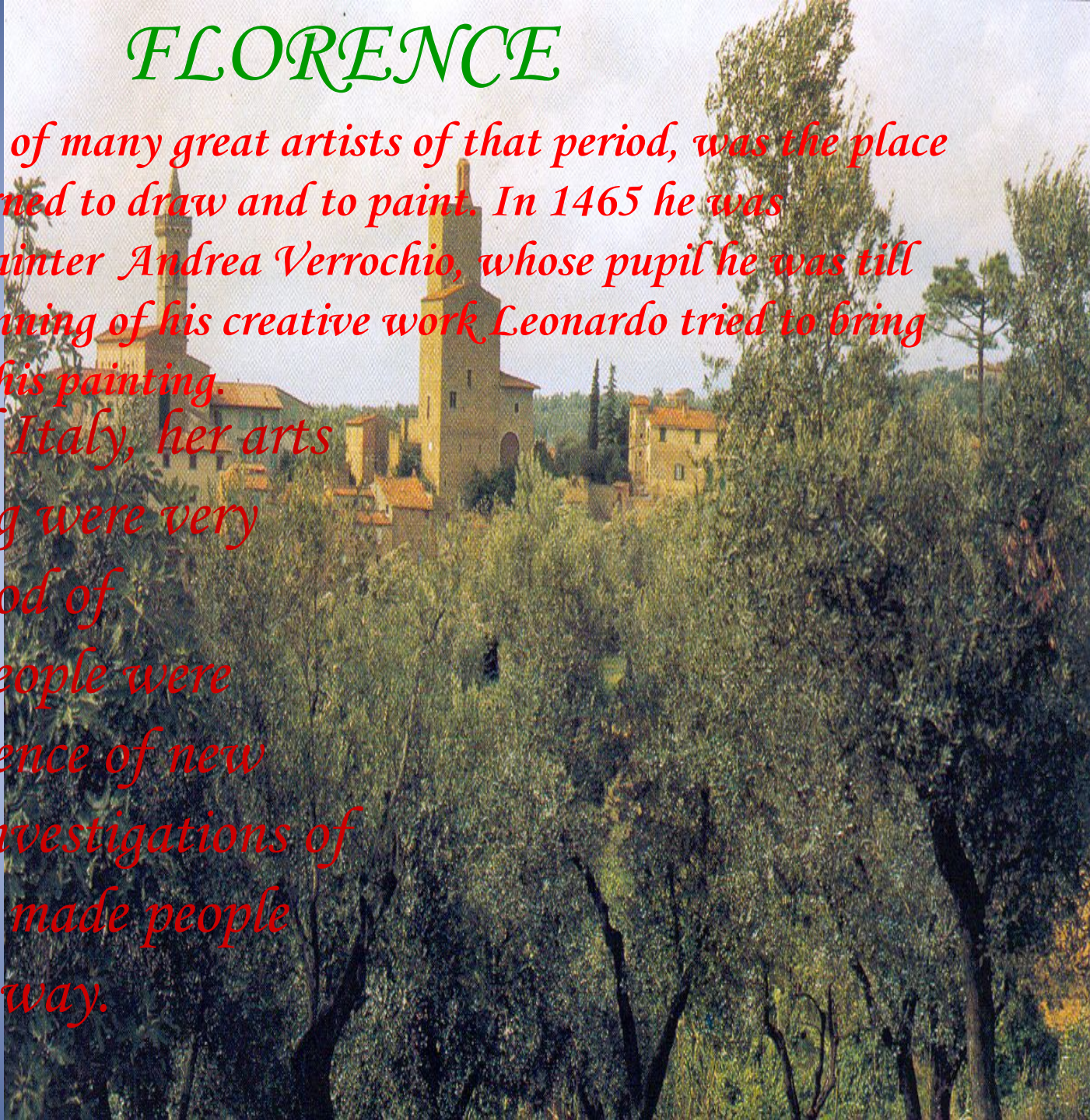
*In the outskirts of
Italian town Vinci,
near the small village
Ankiano there is an old
rural house. According
to testimonies, on the
15th of April, 1452,
Leonardo da Vinci was
born and baptized here.
In this house he spent
his early
childhood.*



FLORENCE

Florence, the home of many great artists of that period, was the place where Leonardo learned to draw and to paint. In 1465 he was apprenticed to the painter Andrea Verrochio, whose pupil he was till 1477. From the beginning of his creative work Leonardo tried to bring something new into his painting.

The culture of Italy, her arts and her learning were very high in the period of Renaissance. People were under the influence of new ideas and the investigations of Leonardo, who made people think in a new way.



- His work as a painter made him study the laws of perspective.

He understood that the familiar appearances of perspective are due to the image received by the eye.

This made him study the path of the light which enters the eye.

- He was the first who showed naturalistic details in his painting: changing light, contrast between light and shadow.

Leonardo proposed that drapery and clothing should be the subject of rules.

- In the foreground of the picture Leonardo tried to give a realistic and natural representation of an object.

- In the back ground he tried to show the world around the figure: landscape, sea, trees, flowers, and mountains. All his creative ideas were depicted in the picture called, "ANNUNCIATION". In 1472 Leonardo da Vinci got the title of MASTER.

The title of master



"ANNUNCIATION"

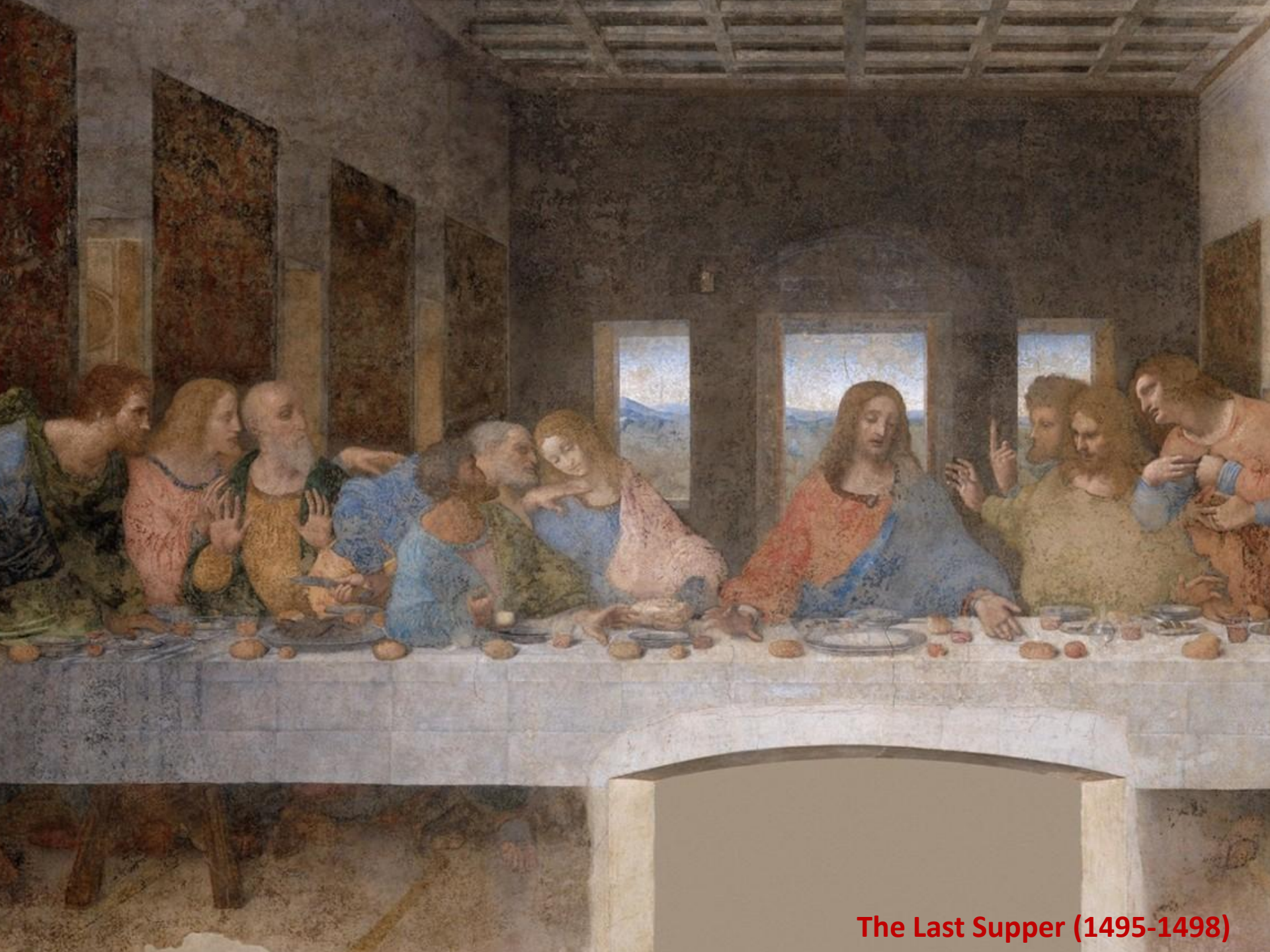


ANNUNCIATION

- The subject matter is drawn from the Gospel of Luke, Chapter 1, verses 26-39 and depicts the angel Gabriel, sent by God to announce to a virgin, Mary, that she would miraculously conceive and give birth to a son, to be named Jesus, and to be called "the Son of God" whose reign would never end. The subject was very popular for artworks and had been depicted many times in the art of

IN MILAN

- In Milan Leonardo showed his great ability as a painter. In 1498 he finished his famous painting
- “THE LAST SUPPER” which is one of the best-known pictures in the world. Leonardo brought life into the old biblical story. This picture is often called “The picture of speaking gestures.”
- The apostles show their reaction on Christ’s words. In the last supper Jesus Christ said that one of the apostles would betray him. “Truly I say to you that one of you will betray Me—one who is eating with me”. They began to be grieved, and to say to Him one by one, “Surely not I?”



The Last Supper (1495-1498)

Leonardo's "Last Supper" is a priceless piece of art

- After the announcement there is such uproar amongst all the disciples, which at this time Leonardo captures, showing each of their reactions?
- Now the first step was to duplicate everything in the dinning room from the table at which Jesus and his apostles sat at, to the dinning hall windows, and to the illuminated wall that appears to be lit by the window of the room

The Second was to start painting, Leonardo look at how other artist isolated Judas, and putting him on one side of the table as if he was being punished. Leonardo seats him with the others, who are arranged in four groups of three around Jesus. (They say three is considered to be a holy number, such as the Trinity: Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.) The other disciples arguing and looking at one another except the one on the right hand of Jesus who is Judas trying to find out who will betray him. But what Leonardo does he puts shadows around the guilty one. And the silence of Judas and his clutched hands had given him away.



Mysteries and Variations- "MONNA LISA"

In 1503 Leonardo da Vinci returned to Florence, the town where he had spent his early years. While working on a picture, he met the young wife of Francesco del Giocondo-her name was Monna Lisa. He began to paint her portrait. He worked at it for about three years. This world-famous portrait was never shown to Monna Lisa.



Praising of MADONA



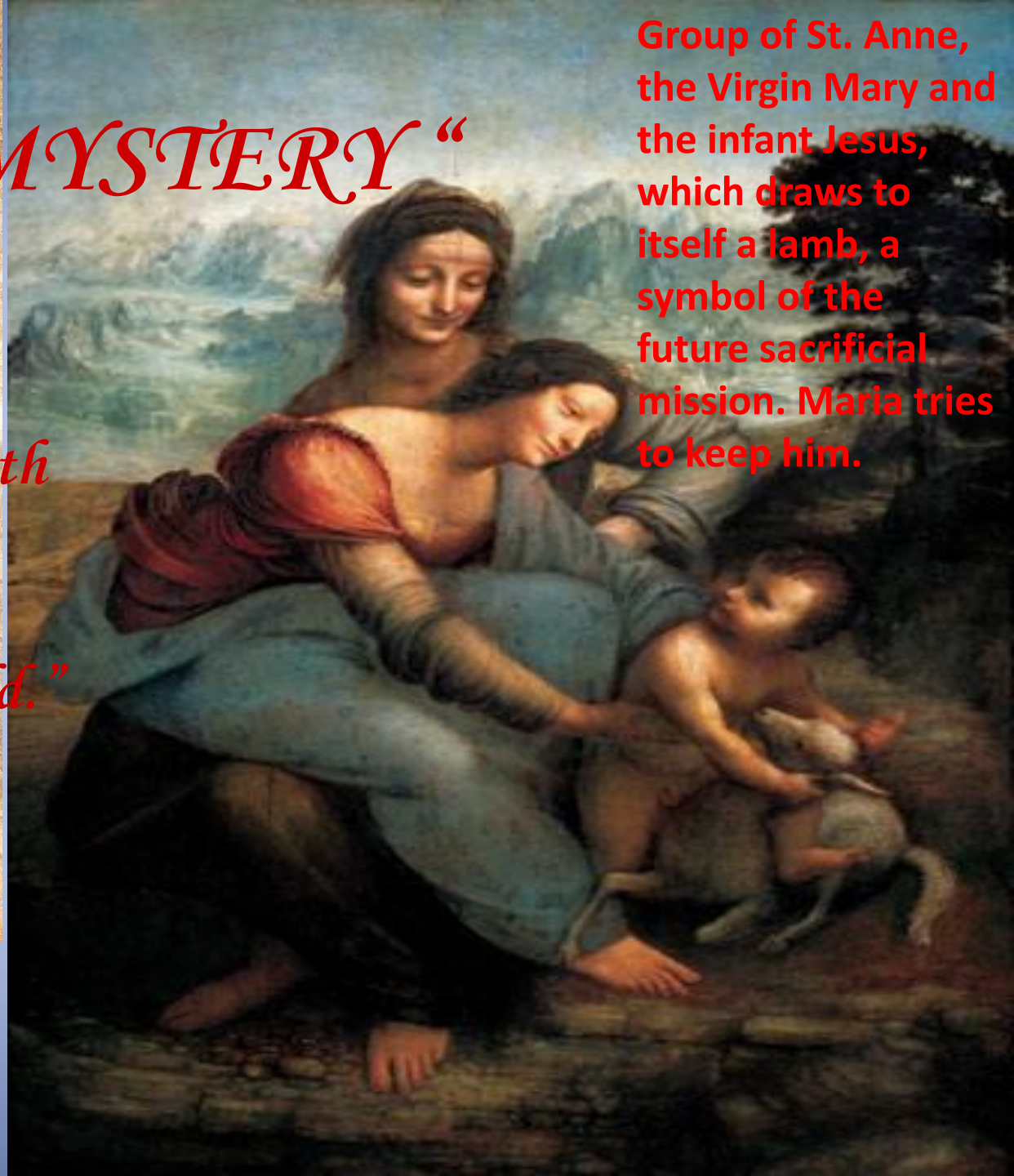
- *Leonardo showed sincerity, heartiness, and hearty mood, that leaves unforgettable impression.*

“MYSTERY”

- *“SAINT ANNA with St. John the Baptist and Virgin MARIA with the child.”*

The Virgin Mary sits on the lap of her mother, Saint Anne. The Christ Child blesses his cousin Saint John the Baptist (the child on the right).

Group of St. Anne, the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus, which draws to itself a lamb, a symbol of the future sacrificial mission. Maria tries to keep him.



*“The
worship of
Magicians.”*

*“Where is He
who has been
born King of
the Jews?” For
we saw His star
in the east, and
have come to
worship Him”.*



*“The girl with
stoat”-1490*

- All Leonardo's pictures were painted on wooden boards, made of poplar. The canvases were very Rare.*



Subject and symbolism

- The subject has been identified with reasonable certainty as Cecilia Gallerani, who was the mistress of Leonardo's employer, Ludovico Sforza.^[2]
- At the time her portrait was painted, Cecilia was about sixteen years old and member of a large family that was neither wealthy nor noble. Her father served for a time at the Duke's court. Cecilia was renowned for her beauty, her scholarship, and her poetry. She was betrothed at the approximate age of ten years to a young nobleman of the house of Visconti, but the marriage was called off. Cecilia became the mistress of the Duke and bore him a son, but he chose to marry a woman from a nobler family, Beatrice d'Este.^[3]
- Now this picture is displayed in Poland (Krakow)

Subject and symbolism

- The ermine, a stoat in its winter coat, was a traditional symbol of purity because it was believed an ermine would face death rather than soil its white coat:^[5] In his old age, Leonardo compiled a bestiary in which he recorded:
- MODERATION The ermine out of moderation never eats but once a day, and it would rather let itself be captured by hunters than take refuge in a dirty lair, in order not to stain its purity.^[6]

“A natural desire of people is to learn”

—Leonardo da Vinci.

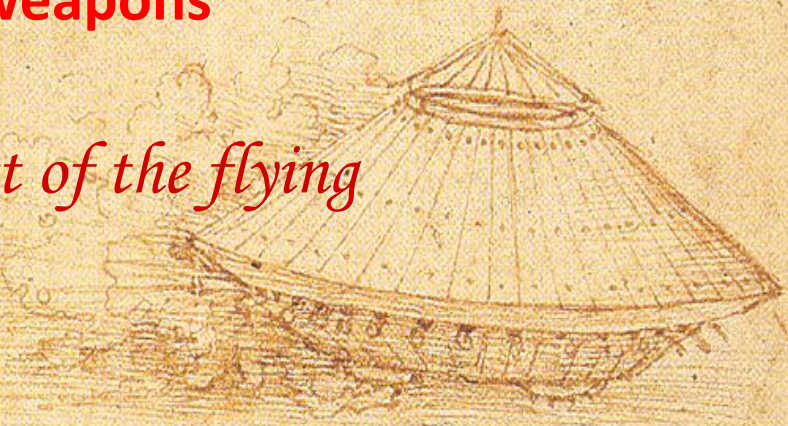
Leonardo was many sided person. He designed buildings in Milan and wrote plays for its theatre. He was employed as a musician, a sculptor and architect. His work on anatomy, optics, geology and many other subjects, was of the highest quality. Leonardo repeated the experiments of the past for himself. He believed in observation. Knowledge, he considered, must be based on observation of facts.

A MILITARY ENGINEER

The "CHARIOT-
PLOUGH"

Leonardo produced many thousand of
scetches:
designes for a tank, a submarine, a
parachute and various weapons

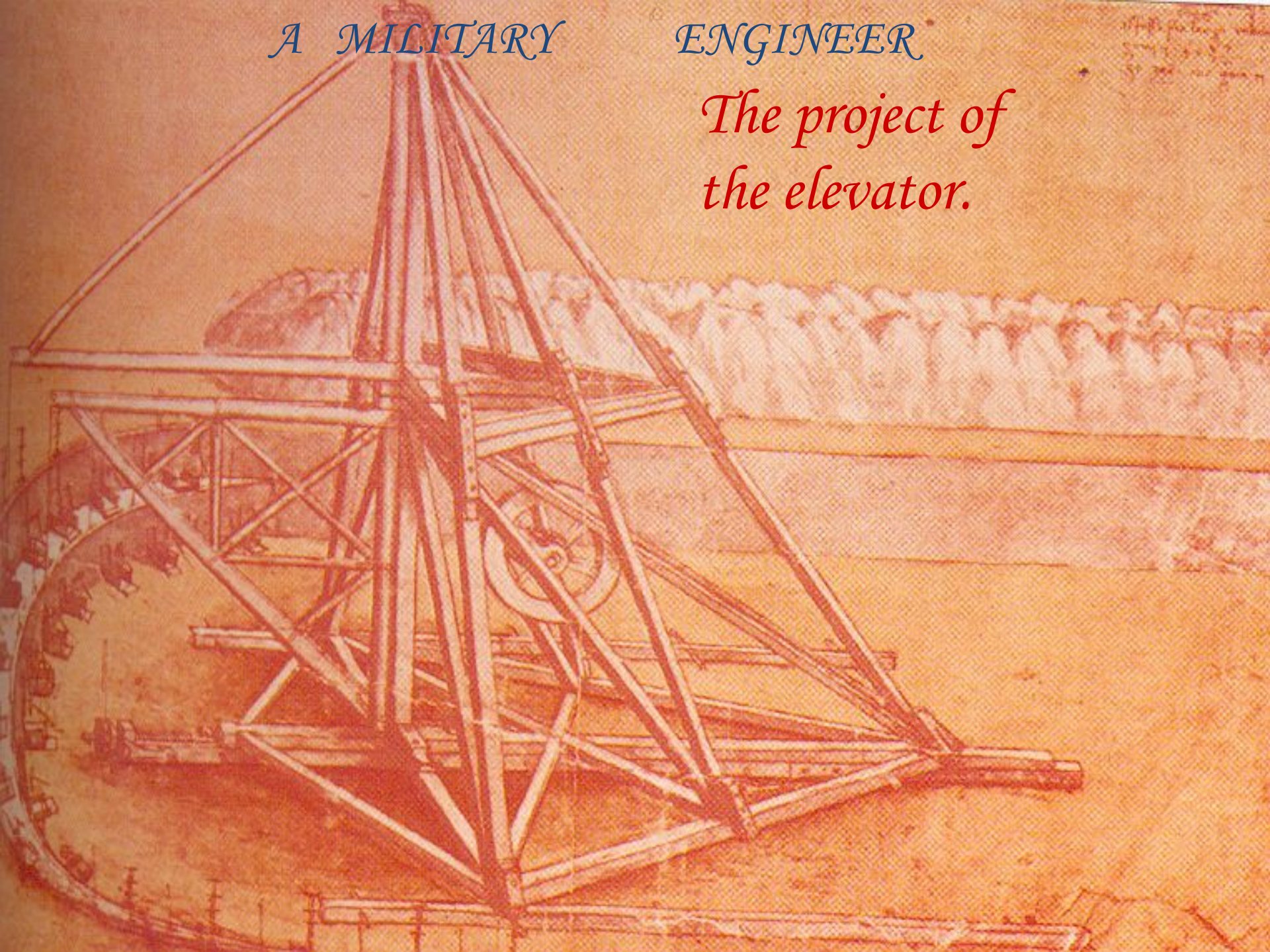
*The project of the flying
machine.*



A MILITARY

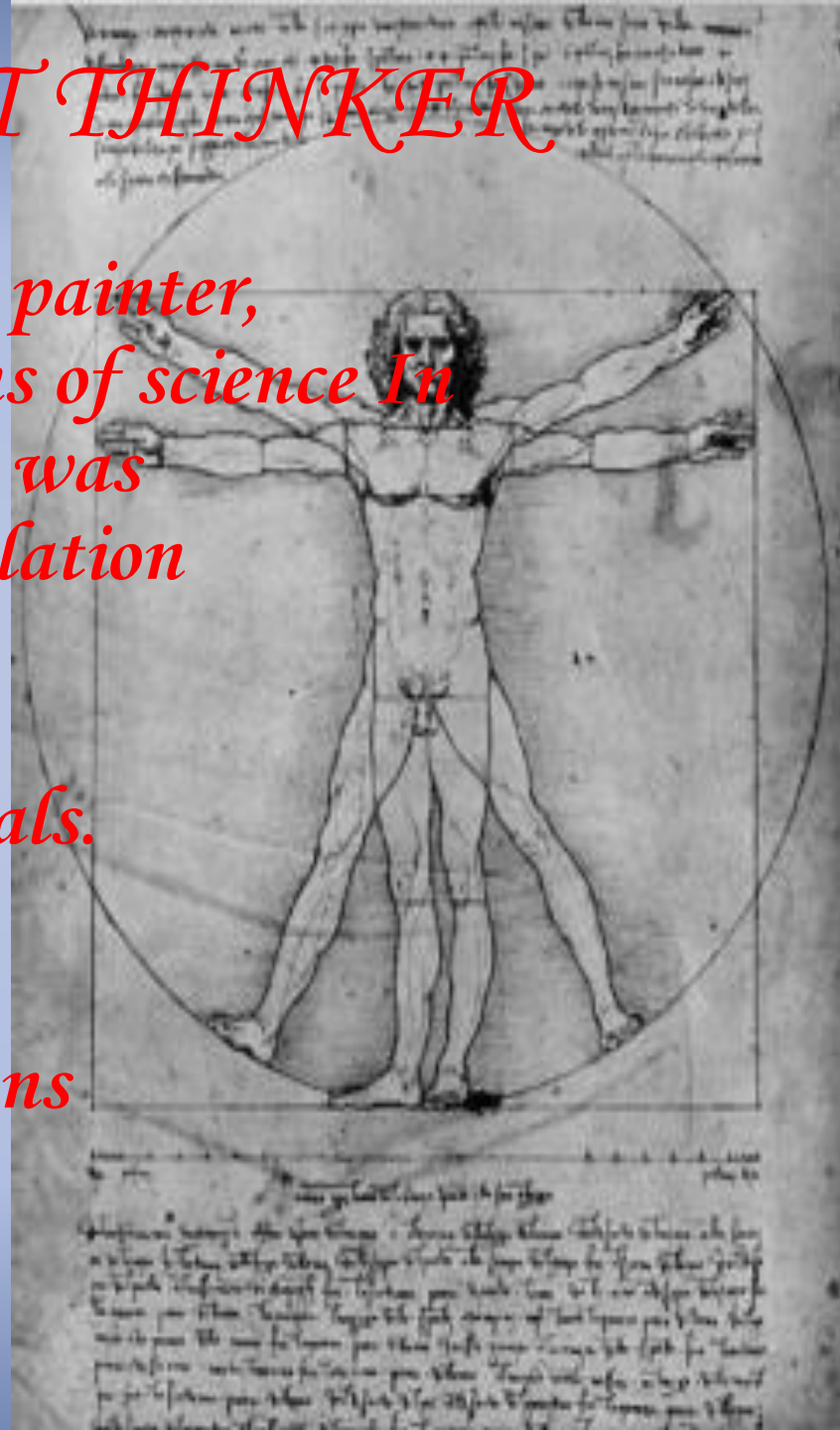
ENGINEER

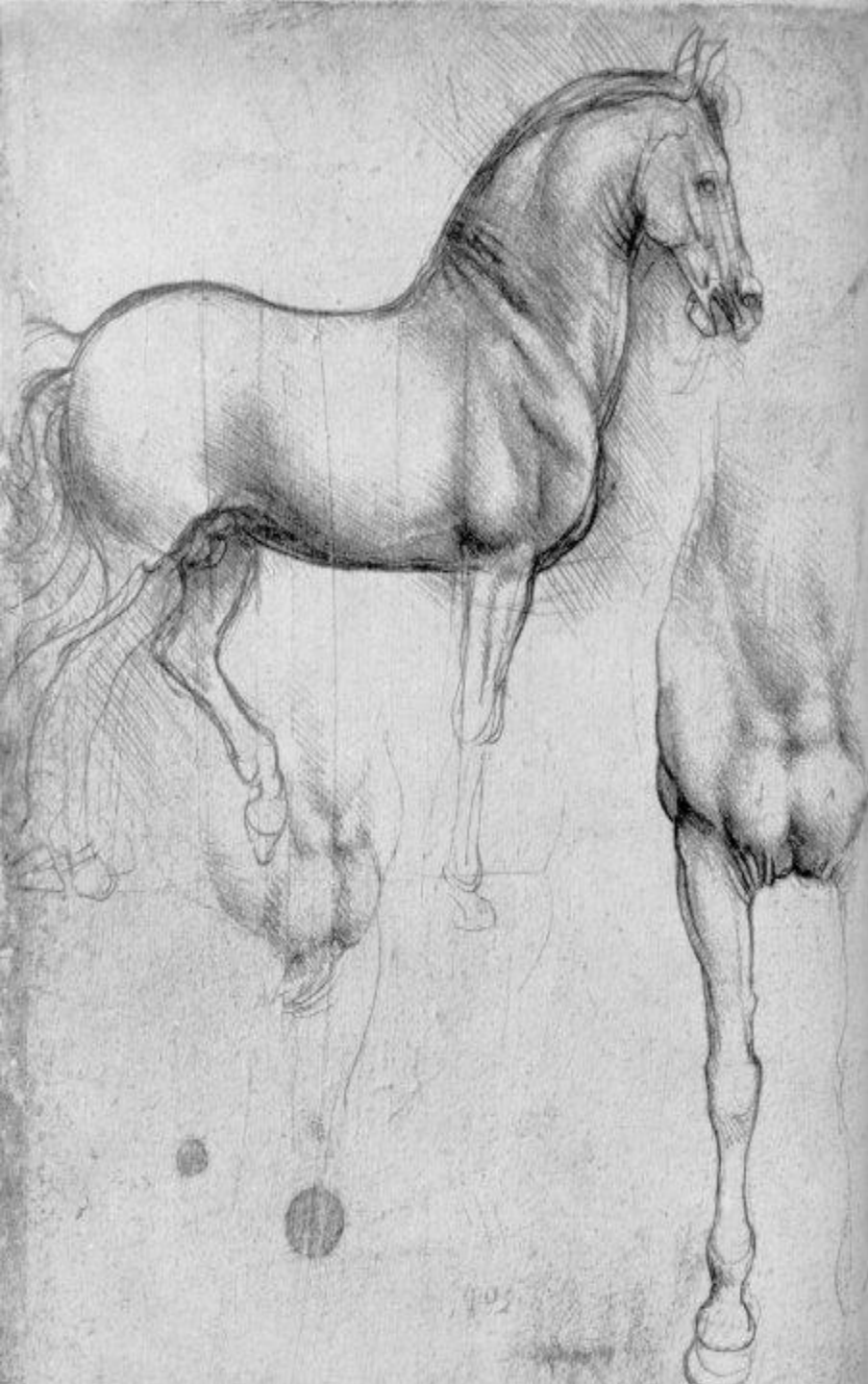
*The project of
the elevator.*



THE GREATEST THINKER

- *As Leonardo was a famous painter, he could concentrate on problems of science In which he was a real pioneer. He was near to the discovery of the circulation of the blood. He was interested in the movements of men and animals.*
- *Leonardo also began studying the muscles and bones and recorded his observations by means of drawing.*





THE GREATEST THINKER



*The Project of the
flying machine.*

The great Master of Renaissance

- *The results of Leonardo's experiments were not published in books, but they were in manuscripts. They had a decided influence on his contemporaries. Many generations of scientists tried to read Leonardo's manuscripts, but couldn't. The task was really hard as Leonardo had used a special secret cipher (saife). Leonardo created his masterpieces for the glorification of man, of life, and nature.*

**Leonardo da Vinci died on May 2,
1519 at the age of 67 ...**

**"Leonardo, dying at the hands of
Francis 1"**



**(Death of Leonardo da Vinci, Jean Auguste
Dominique Ingres, 1818, Museum of the Petit
Palais, Paris).**

Главный вход в Музей Леонардо в городе
Винчи, чье название неотделимо от имени
величайшего из его сыновей.



- Leonardo da Vinci.
-
- Leonardo da Vinci was the greatest (1)...in the world.
- He was also an astronomer, an architect and an engineer who (2)...hundreds of inventions.
- He loved to make (3)....machines. His imagination made him (4)...., and it was hard for him finish anything.
- Leonardo (5)....studied the flight of birds because he wanted to fly himself.
- He made many machines with wings, ropes and pedals, but they didn't fly.
- He also (6)...a model of a parachute.
- Leonardo made drawings of the bones, muscles, and organs of human beings and (7).
- He also explored the life of plants, flowers and trees. He drew stars, flowers, geometrical forms, and a horse's head side (8)...side.
- At last Leonardo began to paint. His Mona Lisa (9) __ a real masterpiece.
- He painted pictures in which line, light and colour (10)__ the classical demands of a perfect balance of expression.

	a	b	c	d
1	Performer	Trouper	Artist	Actor
2	built	composed	made	did
3	wonder	wonderland	common	wonderful
4	impatient	patient	passionate	boring
5	careful	careless	carelessly	carefully
6	pushed	drew	pulled	crashed
7	animals	plants	flowers	fruit
8	from	by	on	in
9	began	came	became	started
10	met	filled	agreed	fulfilled

■ Think and answer

■ Leonardo designed:

■ A:



B:



■ C:



:



■ Lady with Stroat (with an Ermine) is displayed in

■ a: Italy B: Poland C: France

■ Leonardo died at the age of:

■ A: forty-two B: fifty-two C: sixty-seven

