

Name: _____

Date: _____

Study Sheet: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael

Name a major work by each Renaissance master:

Leonardo da Vinci:

Mona Lisa

Michelangelo:

The Sistine Chapel ceiling

Raphael:

The School of Athens

What tools did Leonardo da Vinci bring to the artist's toolbox?

Scientific observation and sfumato

In da Vinci's painting *Adoration of the Magi*, what shapes do the figures make?

The figures in the center make a triangle, while the surrounding figures make an arc.

Da Vinci demonstrates his use of what painting technique in the *Mona Lisa*?

sfumato

List the techniques Leonardo da Vinci pioneered that are present in his painting *The Last Supper*.

- Figures are geometrically organized with Christ as a triangle in the center.
- The vanishing point of the linear perspective system is directly behind Christ's head.
- The figures are anatomically proportional.
- He uses *chiaroscuro* and *sfumato*.

What is Michelangelo's most famous sculpture? What sets this statue apart from others like it?

The statue of David. David is neither still nor in movement, which exemplifies Michelangelo's mastery of the human form.

Michelangelo's painted figures are influenced by his expertise as a:

sculptor.

How did the backgrounds in Raphael's paintings differ from those in Michelangelo's?

Michelangelo crowded his main subjects with extra figures, while Raphael situated his figures in serene landscapes.

How did Raphael revolutionize portraiture?

He created lifelike portraits by portraying the subject's personality, using different poses and settings each time.

In Raphael's *School of Athens*, how is focus drawn to the main subjects? What is the general message of the painting? How is it accomplished?

- The vanishing point is located directly between the two most important scholars.
- The message is that everyone's pursuit of knowledge is important. This message is accomplished by the repetitive use of colors and similar size of all subjects present.