

3.2.1 Vocabulary

Leonardo da Vinci	(1452 - 1519) A Florentine mathematician, inventor, architect, and artist from the Renaissance. Major works: <i>Vitruvian Man</i> , ca. 1487; <i>The Last Supper</i> , ca. 1495; <i>Mona Lisa</i> , ca. 1503.
<i>Adoration of the Magi</i>	An early painting by Leonardo da Vinci depicting the adoration of the child Christ, which helped establish a common Renaissance composition based around a triangle and an arc above it.
<i>Mona Lisa</i>	An important early 16th-century portrait by Leonardo da Vinci that pioneered the use of innovative techniques such as <i>sfumato</i> and <i>chiaroscuro</i> . The true identity of its subject, a demure young woman with a wry smile, remains a mystery, but the painting has become one of the most iconic images in the world.
<i>The Last Supper</i>	Leonardo da Vinci's definitive interpretation of the moment after Christ revealed to his disciples that one of them would betray him. Completed in 1498 as a large mural, it is one of the world's finest examples of single-point perspective.
Michelangelo	(1475 - 1564) An Italian Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer often considered the best example of a well-rounded "Renaissance man." Major works: <i>Pietà</i> , 1499; <i>David</i> , 1504; Sistine Chapel ceiling, 1508 - 1512.
Sistine Chapel	The best known chapel in the Vatican. It is famous for its architecture and for Michelangelo's sprawling fresco, painted between 1508 and 1512 on the chapel's massive vaulted ceiling. The painting depicts scenes from Genesis as well as other biblical figures.
Statue of David	Sculpture by Michelangelo completed between 1501 and 1504; David is a Biblical character who defeats the giant Goliath. The figure is neither still nor in movement, emphasizing Michelangelo's mastery of the human form and accurately sculpted muscles.
<i>The Creation of Adam</i>	A panel from Michelangelo's fresco on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. Completed in 1512, it depicts God giving life to Adam.

<i>The Last Judgment</i>	A massive fresco painted by Michelangelo on the altar wall of the Sistine Chapel between 1534 and 1541. One of his final works, it depicts the second coming of Christ and the apocalypse, but was controversial at the time because of anatomical inclusions that were considered obscene.
Raphael	(1483 - 1520) A major artist and architect of the Italian Renaissance, best known for his portraits and serene frescoes. Major works: <i>The School of Athens</i> , ca. 1510; <i>The Alba Madonna</i> , 1511; Portrait of Bindo Altoviti, ca. 1514.
<i>The Alba Madonna</i>	A 1511 circular oil painting by the Italian Renaissance painter Raphael that depicts Mary sitting in a field with Jesus and John the Baptist, both depicted as infants.
<i>The School of Athens</i>	A circa 1510 fresco and masterpiece by Italian Renaissance painter Raphael that depicts ancient Greek philosophers. The composition is centered around Plato and Aristotle and balanced through the use of color. It is thought to perfectly embody the Classical ideals of the Renaissance, particularly the pursuit of knowledge.