Leonardo da Vinci
(15 April 1452 – 2 May 1519)
Leonardo da Vinci, *Mona Lisa*, 1503. Oil on wood, $30\frac{3}{8} \times 20\frac{7}{8}”$. Musée du Louvre, Paris, France
Bullet-proof glass, because some people tried to hurt the painting before.

Not a very big picture

Most popular painting for people to visit

Extra protection for the painting, to keep people back, and so more people can view at one time.
Leonardo studied anatomy (bones and muscles and skin) to make his pictures look as real as possible.
• Use of **shading and highlights** to make the picture seem more three-dimensional

• Leonardo invented a technique called **sfumato, a hazy or misty glaze** over the painting, because he didn’t want hard edges or outlines—he wanted the picture to look more real
Notice all the things Leonardo did to make his picture look more “real” than other portraits of his time.

Typical portraits from the 1400s
• Notice the busy background - it provides contrast to the calm pose of Mona Lisa
• What a mysterious landscape! Why don’t the sides match up? Is that a bridge that ends in a rock wall?
• The Mona Lisa looks directly at the viewer with a bold gaze.
• Mysterious smile – can you tell what she is thinking or feeling?

Do the eyes follow you around?
For this project we have divided up the Mona Lisa picture into 32 sections.

Each student will get a section to copy and draw.
Copy the main details onto your white section.
Start by lining up your white sheet over the edges of the picture segment to mark placement of important lines or features. Do all four sides.

You want to make sure the segments will line up with each other when you put them all back together!
Use your colors to fill in the whole picture.

Don’t worry about all the crackling details (that’s just from the paint getting old)

Put your name and segment # on the back