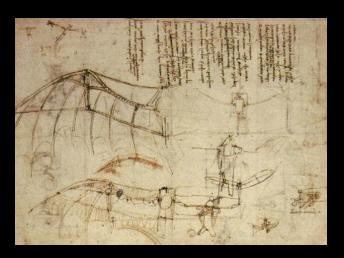
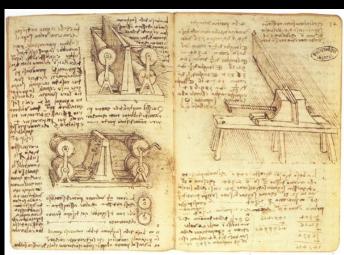


Leonardo da Vinci (15 April 1452 – 2 May 1519)





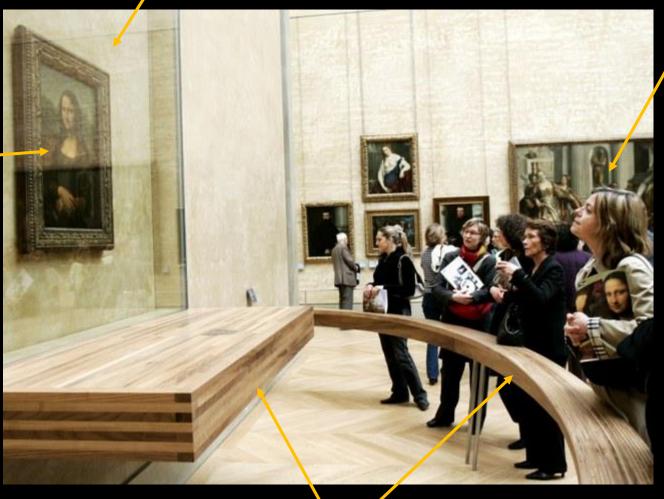
Leonardo da Vinci, *Mona Lisa*, 1503. Oil on wood, 30% × 20%". Musée du Louvre, Paris, France



Not a very big picture

Most popular painting for people to visit

Bulletproof
glass,
because
some
people
tried to
hurt the
painting
before

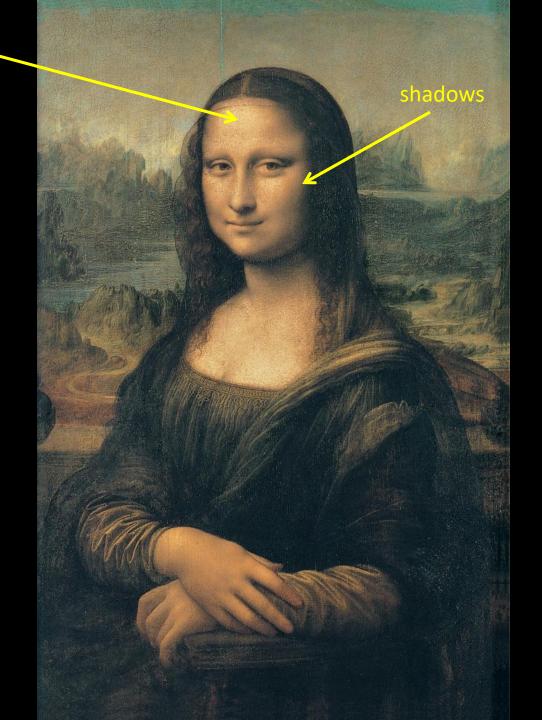


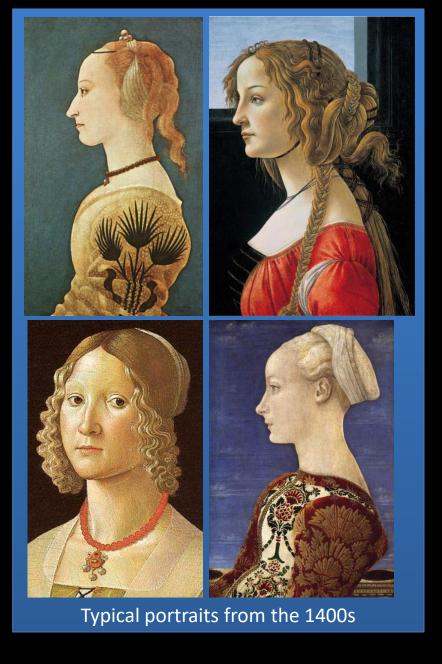
Extra protection for the painting, to keep people back, and so more people can view at one time



highlights

- Use of shading and highlights to make the picture seem more threedimensional
- 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

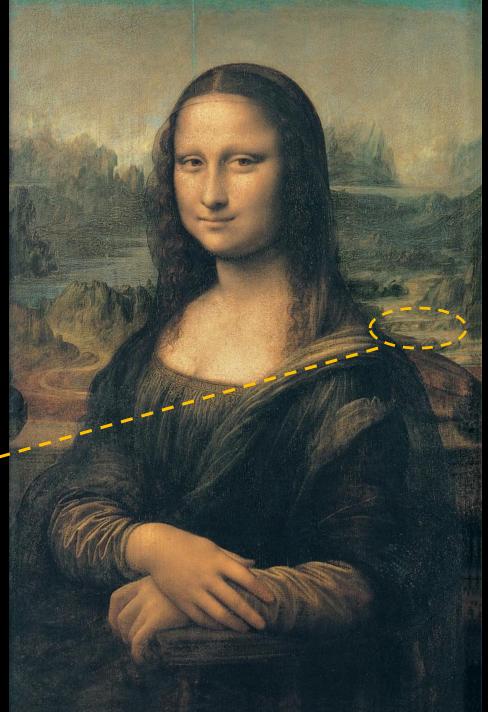






- Notice the busy background it provides contrast to the calm pose of Mona Lisa
- What a mysterious landscape!
 Why don't the sides match up?
 Is that a bridge that ends in a rock wall?

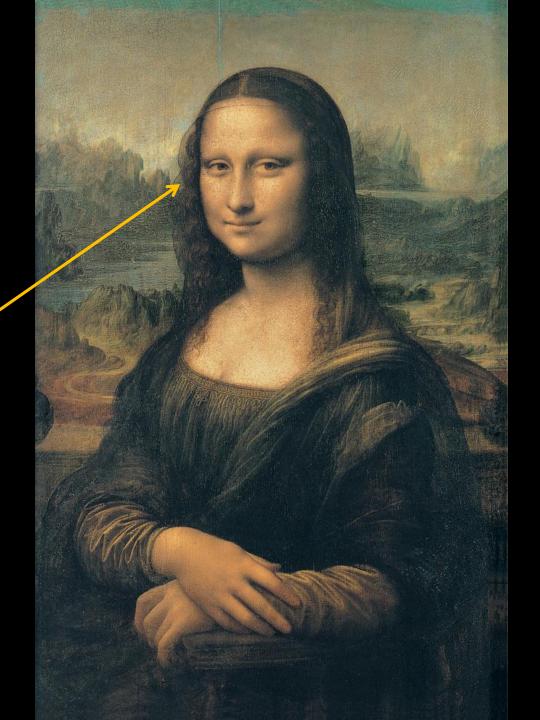


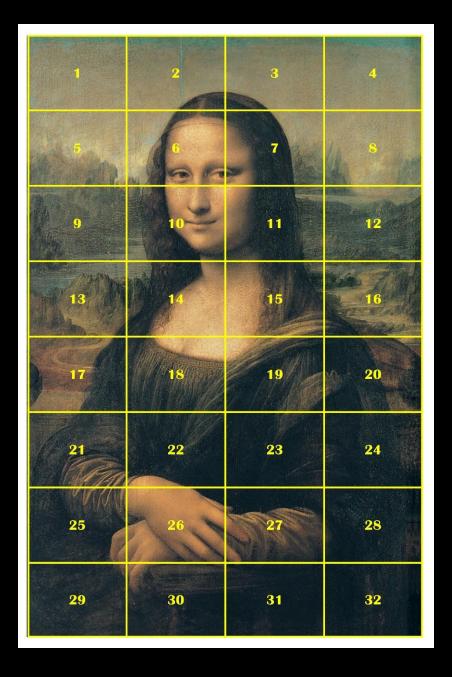


Leonardo da Vinci, *Mona Lisa*, 1503. Oil on wood, 30% × 20%". Musée du Louvre, Paris, France

- 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?





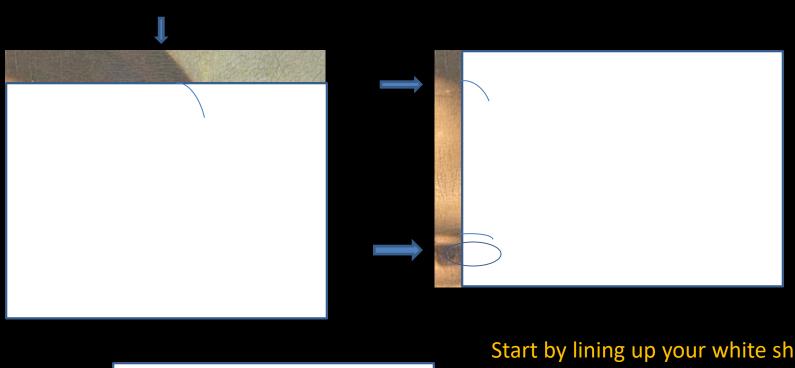
For this project we have divided up the Mona Lisa picture into 32 sections.

Each student will get a section to copy and draw.

Segment 7



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!

Segment 7





Put your name and segment # on the back

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)