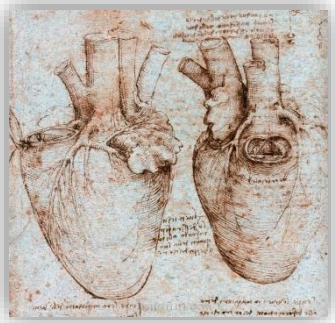
Scientist

Leonardo was a renowned scientist, often ahead of his time with the scientific discoveries he made and the theories he formulated. His scientific method consisted of a mix of observation of the world around him and the physical experimentation with, and construction of, new inventions, aided by preliminary sketches.
Leonardo scientific studies were about:

- Anatomy
- Mathematic
- Physics
- Geology
- Botanic
- Zoology
- Hydraulics
- Physiology
- Geography



I.C. CASTEL FRENTANO

IDEAL

Innovating
Doing
Experiment
About
Leonardo

Erasmus+

Classi IA e IB (6th Grade)

Leonardo Da Vinci

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Life

Leonardo was born on 15 April **1452** in the Tuscan hill town of Vinci, in the lower valley of the Arno river in the territory of the Medici-ruled Republic of Florence.
In **1466**, at the age of 14, Leonardo was apprenticed to the artist Verrocchio, whose bottega (workshop) was "one of the finest in Florence".
In **1472** Leonardo was accepted into the painters' guild of Florence. In **1482** Leonardo moved to Milan to work in the service of the city's duke Ludovico Sforza. Leonardo worked in Milan from **1482** until **1499**. He was commissioned to paint the Virgin of the Rocks and The Last Supper. In **1499** Leonardo fled Milan for Venice where he was employed as a military architect and engineer, devising methods to defend the city from naval attack. Successively he visited Mantova, Vaprio, Urbino and Rome.
In Cesena in **1502**, Leonardo entered the service of Cesare Borgia, the son of Pope Alexander VI, he returned to Florence in October **1503**. He spent years designing and painting murals. In **1506**, Leonardo returned to Milan to study anatomy.
In **1516**, he entered Francis' King Francis I service and paited the "Mona Lisa".
Leonardo died at Clos Lucé, on 2 May **1519** at the age of 67.

Engineer

Leonardo was a genius with an innate curiosity, a formidable capacity for observation for and a multidisciplinary mind. He was actually also a great engineer and inventor. Leonardo started to build projects ranged from **machines to fly** to the invention of war machines as **armored car** and to the **bicycle**, but many of his projects have not been realized. His scientific theories and his inventions have never surpassed the stage of the notebook. However, the ingenuity of these ideas is still in use today.

Painter

For the better part of four hundred years, Leonardo fame rested on his achievements as a painter. The paintings are famous for a variety of qualities that make Leonardo's work unique, such as are his innovative techniques for laying on the paint; his detailed knowledge of anatomy, light, botany and geology; his interest in physiognomy and the way humans register emotion in expression and gesture; his innovative use of the human form in figurative composition; and his use of subtle gradation of tone. All these qualities come together in his most famous painted works, the **Mona Lisa** (1503-1504), the **Last Supper** (1498), and the **Virgin of the Rocks** (1510-1513).