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by Dres Cvg

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Leonardo Da Vinci and the Mona Lisa Painting

Leonardo Da Vinci's work was about painting, sculpting, innovation, and architecture. He was born on the 15th of April 1452 to Florentine Ser Piero and Caterina in Tuscany. He began showing artistic skills at a young age, and at the age of 15, Da Vinci became an apprentice to Andrea Del Verrocchio in Florence, who was a well-renowned artist in Florence where he gained his painting and sculpting skills.

For ten years, he polished his painting and sculpting skills plus mechanical arts. By the time he was 20 years, he was offered membership by the painter's guild of Florence in 1472, and by 1478, Leonardo became an independent artist. He was more than an artist as he did not divide art and science; instead, he embraced both subjects because he was a science man as well. He died on 2nd May 1519 (Hutchings 56).

Da Vinci belonged to the High Renaissance art movement, which was a period that had a lot of European culture influence, economic and political growth that took place between 1490-1527 (Pisano and Capecchi 157). Leonardo was known as Renaissance man for his artworks, such as Last Supper and Mona Lisa. I was drawn to Da Vinci's work because of how different it was. He did not use the same techniques as other painters, such as outlining the border first.

The Mona Lisa represented Da Vinci's body of work because he was one of the first painters to use an aerial view in this particular painting. I chose the Mona Lisa because the

painting technique was unique and innovative. Da Vinci did not use any form of borders or lines to create an outline; instead, he used different shades of tones and colors to draw (Woods-Marsden 179). The Mona Lisa unique smile also attracted me to the painting, due to its mysteriousness since one cannot depict whether it is a happy smile or a sad smile.

Works Cited

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