<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, iniƟ al-scale=1.0">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Art Gallery</h1>

<!-- Website -->

<p>

Visit the website

<a href="https://www.pinterest.com/ideas/art/961238559656/" target="\_blank">Pinterest</a>

<br>

<h2><i>ART ARE AS FOLLOWS</i></h2>

<img src="image1.png" alt="Mona Lisa" width="250"> <!--image taking-->

<p>Painted between 1503 and 1517, <strong>Da Vinci’s</strong> alluring portrait has been dogged by two questions since the day it was made: Who’s the subject and why is she smiling? A number of theories for the former have been proffered over the years: That she’s the wife of the Florentine merchant Francesco di Bartolomeo del Giocondo (ergo, the work’s alternative title, La Gioconda); that she's Leonardo’s mother, Caterina, conjured from Leonardo's boyhood memories of her; and finally, that it's a self-portrait in drag. As for that famous smile, its enigmatic quality has driven people crazy for centuries. Whatever the reason, Mona Lisa’s look of preternatural calm comports with the idealized landscape behind her, which dissolves into the distance through Leonardo’s use of atmospheric perspective.</p>

<br>

<img src="image3.png" alt="The Starry Nigh" width="250"> <!--image taking-->

<p><strong>Vincent Van Gogh’s</strong> most popular painting, The Starry Night was created by Van Gogh at the asylum in Saint-Rémy, where he’d committed himself in 1889. Indeed, The Starry Night seems to reflect his turbulent state of mind at the time, as the night sky comes alive with swirls and orbs of frenetically applied brush marks springing from the yin and yang of his personal demons and awe of nature.</p>

<br>

<img src="image2.png" alt="Girl with a Pearl Earring" width="250"> <!--image taking-->

<p><strong>Johannes Vermeer’s</strong> 1665 study of a young woman is startlingly real and startlingly modern, almost as if it were a photograph. This gets into the debate over whether or not Vermeer employed a pre-photographic device called a camera obscura to create the image. Leaving that aside, the sitter is unknown, though it’s been speculated that she might have been Vermeer's maid. He portrays her looking over her shoulder, locking her eyes with the viewer as if attempting to establish an intimate connection across the centuries. Technically speaking, Girl isn’t a portrait, but rather an example of the Dutch genre called a tronie—a headshot meant more as still life of facial features than as an attempt to capture a likeness.</p>

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<ol> <!--oder list-->

<p>To create your own art or gallery wall</p>

<li>gather your <u>desired art</u></li>

<li>decide on a consistent <u>theme</u> or <u>color scheme</u></li>

<li>use a combination of methods like <u>tape</u>, <u>frames</u>, <u>twine with clothespins</u>, or <u>clipboards to display the pieces</u></li>

<hr>

</ol>

<!-- Unordered List -->

<ul>

<li> various oil paints , wood panel</li>

<li>A thick application of paint, known as impasto</li>

<li>linen-stretched canvases</li>

</ul>

<h3>ART COMPARISION</h3>

<!-- Table CreaƟ on -->

<table border="1">

<!-- Table header row -->

<tr>

<th>ART WORK</th>

<th>ARTIST</th>

<th>YEAR</th>

</tr>

<!-- Table data rows -->

<tr>

<td>Mona Lisa</td>

<td>Leonardo Da Vinci</td>

<td>1503–19</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>The Starry Night</td>

<td>Vincent van Gogh</td>

<td>1889</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Girl with a Pearl Earring</td>

<td>Johannes Vermeer</td>

<td>1665</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

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