



What Do You Remember?



1. Leonardo's full name was ... and what does it mean?

_____.

2. Five hundred years ago there was a season of incredible learning and new ideas, called the _____.

3. Leonardo da Vinci is best known as a _____.
How many other "job titles" that Da Vinci had can you remember?

_____.

4. Why didn't many of Leonardo's paintings survive? _____

_____.

5. What do you know of Leonardo's spiritual journey?

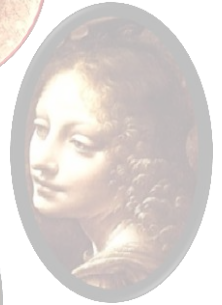


_____.

Additional notes:



_____.



What

Historical Timeline

Who

1380 – Wycliffe begins English Bible translation

1438 – Gutenberg's printing press invented

1454 – 66 "Thirteen Year" War

1478 – Spanish Inquisition begins

1492 – End of Muslim Rule in Spain

1492 – Columbus arrives in North America

1396 – 1468 – Johann Gutenberg, printing press

1452 – 1519 – Leonardo da Vinci

1475 – 1564 – Michelangelo Buonarroti

1478 – 1535 – Thomas More

1483 – 1546 – Martin Luther

1491 – 1547 – King Henry VII

1503 – 1566 – Nostradamus

*Female Head sketch. Various head portraits from: Portrait of Ginevra de Benci, 1474-76 (22-24),
Angel from The Virgin of the Rocks, 1508 (33), Of Christ for the Last Supper,
The Baptism of Christ, 1475 (23), Portrait of a Musician, 1490 (38), St. John in the Wilderness, 1510-15 (58),
The Lady with the Ermine, 1489-1490 (37-38), Madonna with the Carnation, 1475-78 (23-26).*

Da Vinci Quiz Answers:

1. *Lionardo di ser Piero da Vinci*. “da Vinci” means “of Vinci”. Full meaning: “Leonardo, (son) of (Mes)ser Piero from Vinci.” The inclusion of the title “ser” indicated that Leonardo's father was a gentleman.
2. Renaissance.
3. Painter. Rest of answer: Biography page 1, paragraph 1.
4. *Paintings surviving*: See Biography page 4 paragraph 2.
5. *Leonardo's spiritual journey (from Wikipedia)*: Nothing mentioned about being a follower of Christ. He loved animals, nature and man. Became a vegetarian, used to purchase and release caged birds.

Edward MacCurdy, “...The mere idea of permitting the existence of unnecessary suffering, still more that of taking life, was abhorrent to him.” Corsali letter: in which, after telling of an Indian race called Gujerats who neither eat anything that contains blood nor permit any injury to any living creature, he adds 'like our Leonardo da Vinci.' Da Vinci (on works regarding defense), “When besieged by ambitious tyrants I find a means of offence and defense in order to preserve the chief gift of nature, which is liberty;” He referred to war as *pazzia bestialissima*, the most bestial madness.

Da Vinci, “And thou, man, who by these labours dost look upon the marvelous works of nature, if thou judgest it to be an atrocious act to destroy the same, reflect that it is an infinitely atrocious act to take away the life of man.”

Other sources:

Leonardo objected to the commercial exploitation of relics, religious art, and pious items, saying, “I see Christ once more being sold and crucified and his saints martyred.” In his notebooks and letters, he protested the sale of indulgences, liturgical and ceremonial pomp, obligatory confessions, and the cult of the saints. He assailed the clergy—at all levels—for their lack of morality, values, and education. As a scientist, he questioned the contemporary reality of miracles performed by priests and monks.

In his paintings, Leonardo expressed what might be termed his “reformist” ideas. He removed haloes; dispensed with the inclusion of gold, azure, and other expensive colors; avoided elaborate costumes for Mary and the (arch)angels; and presented visual meditations on the meaning of Jesus as the Christ and of Mary as mother. He found proof for the existence and omnipotence of God in nature—light, color, botany, the human body—and in creativity.