

číslo projektu: CZ.1.07./1.5.00/34.0938 Název projektu: Zlepšení podmínek pro vzdělávání na SUS, Ostrava

VY_32_INOVACE_AJ_3,4_3



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

RENAISSANCE 1

(15th–16th centuries)

decorated walls with frescoes, using wooden panels with easel painting. Canvases were widely used in Venice from 1520. The works were often produced in tempera.

The Renaissance inherited mythological subjects and the nude from Greek and Roman antiquity. Religious art was enriched with new themes. The figure of God was humanized and the choice of subject focused on the Incarnation and the life and death of Jesus.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519)

symbolizes the genius of Renaissance.

He worked in every field, including sculpture, architecture, optics, mechanics, anatomy and botany.



LEONARDO DA VINCI, Leonardo. Mona Lisa

<http://commons.wikimedia.org> [online]. [cit. 23.2.2013]. File:Leonardo da Vinci - Mona Lisa (La Gioconda) - WGA12711.jpg.

Dostupný pod licencí Public Domain,

na stránce: <[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Leonardo_da_Vinci_-_Mona_Lisa_\(La_Gioconda\)_-_WGA12711.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Leonardo_da_Vinci_-_Mona_Lisa_(La_Gioconda)_-_WGA12711.jpg)>

Mona Lisa (c. 1503-6)

- oil on wood, 77 x 53 cm, Musée du Louvre, Paris
- portrait is the symbol of Classical perfection
- the illusion of lifelike reality
- the painter makes the subject look alive by giving her a psychological dimension and a natural pose
- the model is placed in the real space of a veranda looking down over a landscape
- mathematical ideal of beauty is achieved by basing the shape of her face on an oval and her upper body on a triangle