

Όνομα μαθήτριας : Δήμητρα Συριοπούλου Τάξη : Β2' Μάθημα: Αγγλικά Τίτλος εργασίας: Leonardo da Vinci - The Last Supper



Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci (15 April 1452- 2 May 1519)

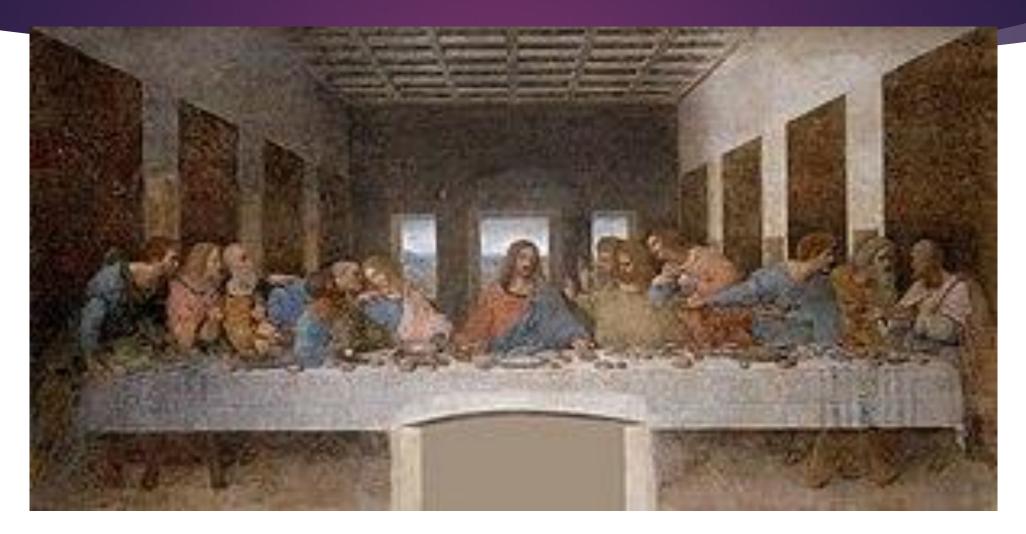
Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci was a well known Italian all the <u>High Renaissance</u>. He nowadays known as Leonardo da Vinci was very knowledgeable and was known not only as a painter but also as a <u>draughtsman</u>, engineer, scientist, theorist, sculptor and architect. He was also very well known for his notebooks which were full of drawings and notes on many subjects like anatomy, astronomy, botany and others. His genius was recognized for his <u>Renaissance humanist</u> studies and many artists have been influenced by his work and by his younger contemporary, Michelangelo.





- His father was a successful notary and his mother was from a low class family. He wend to art school in Florence and was taught by Andrea del Verrocchio .He worked in many cities in Italy and later spent his lose three years in France where he died in 1519.
- Leonardo is one of the most famous painters in the history of are and many people consider him to have started the High Rennoussance .Even thought many of his works have been lost and less than 25 major works have been attributed to him , he created some of the most influential paintings in Western art. One of these being "The Last Supper" which is the most reproduced religious painting of all time. Another famous work of art by Da Vinci is his "Vitruvian Man" drawing which is also regarded as a <u>cultural icon</u>.

« The Last Supper »





The Last Supper

The Last Supper is a late 15th century <u>mural</u> painting which is in the refectory of the convent of <u>Santa Maria delle Grazie</u> in <u>Milan</u>, <u>Italy</u>. The Last Supper is one of the most recognizable paintings in the Western world. It is believed that da Vinci started this mural around 1495-96 as part of a plan for the renovations to the church commissioned by Leonardo's patron <u>Ludovico Sforza</u>, <u>Duke of Milan</u>. The painting represents the scene of the <u>Last Supper</u> of <u>Jesus</u> with the <u>Twelve Apostles</u> according to the <u>Gospel of John</u> the moment <u>Jesus</u> tells them that he will be betrayed by one of them.

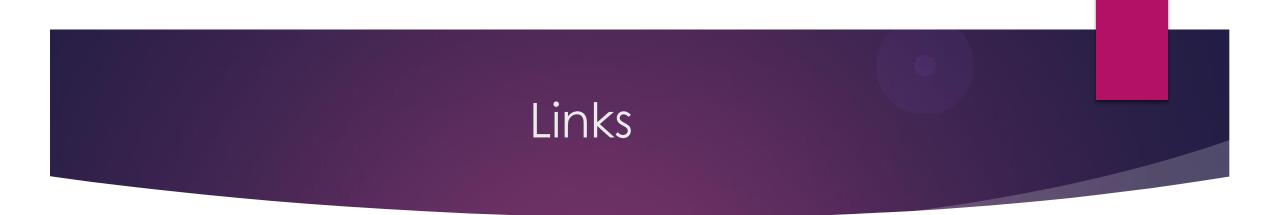




A study for The Last Supper from Leonardo's notebooks shows twelve apostles, nine of which are identified by names written above their heads. Judas sits on the opposite side of the table, as in earlier depictions of the scene. But in the final mural Judas is on the other side with the other apostles.



The Last Supper shows as how each apostles reacted when Jesus announced that one of them would betray him. All twelve apostles have different reactions to the news with various degrees of anger and shock. For example <u>Bartholomew</u>, <u>James, son of Alphaeus</u> and <u>Andrew</u> are surprised. <u>Judas Iscariot</u>, <u>Peter</u>, and <u>John</u> are in another group of three. Judas is holding a small bag which could be the silver given to him as payment to betray Jesus. Thomas Peter is saying something to John maybe telling him to ask Jesus who is going to betray him and John looks very sad. In the senter of the painting is Jesus who looks calm but very sad. To the right of Jesus are Thomas, James the Great and Philip and the end of the table are Matthew, Jude Thaddeus and Simon the Zealot .Thomas looks very upset and James looks shocked with his arms in th air. While Philip seems to be asking something .In the lost group Jude and Matthew are looking towords Simon .Finally, we can see that Leonardo has painted everyone on one side of the table whereas other artists usually painted Judas on the opposited side of the table .



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Las t_Supper_(Leonardo)

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