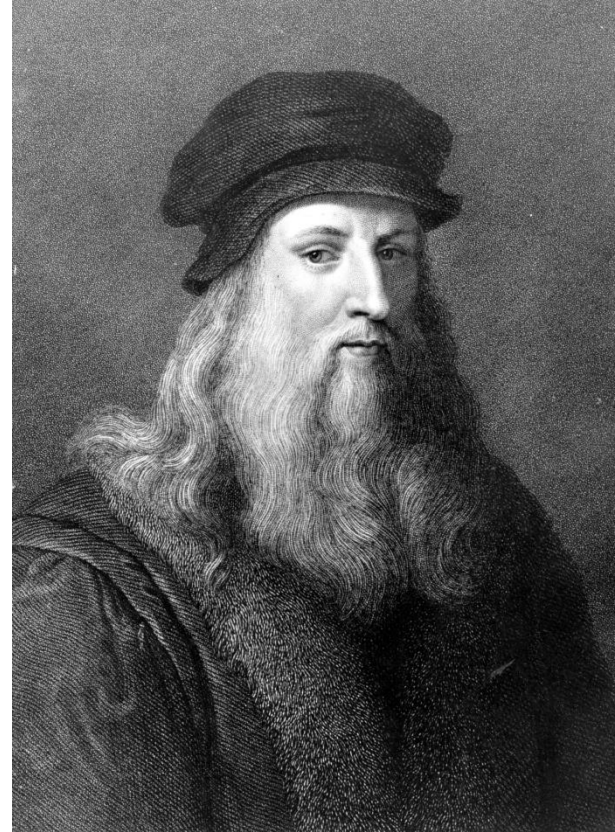


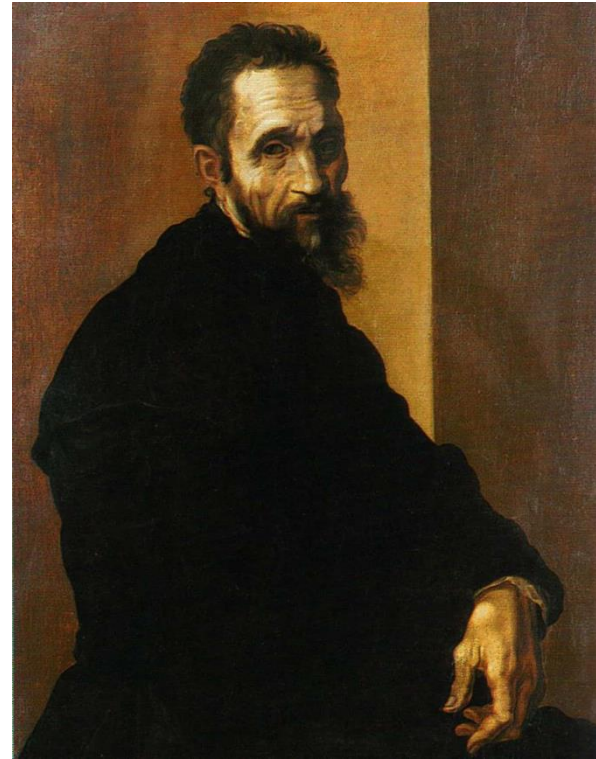
Leonardo da Vinci

- Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci was an Italian polymath, painter, sculptor, architect, musician, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, geologist, cartographer, botanist, and writer. He is widely considered to be one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most diversely talented person ever to have lived. His genius, perhaps more than that of any other figure, epitomized the Renaissance humanist ideal. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype of the Renaissance Man, a man of "unquenchable curiosity" and "feverishly inventive imagination". According to art historian Helen Gardner, the scope and depth of his interests were without precedent.
- Artworks: Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, Bacchus, Adoration of the Magi, Annunciation
- Age: Dec. at 67 (1452-1519)
- Art Forms: Sculpture, Painting, Drawing



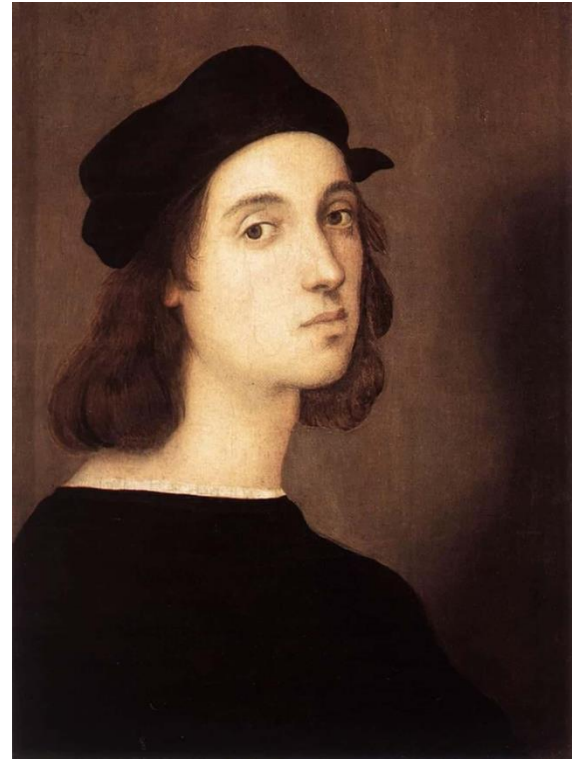
Michelangelo

- Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, commonly known as Michelangelo, was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect, poet, and engineer of the High Renaissance who exerted an unparalleled influence on the development of Western art. Considered the greatest living artist in his lifetime, he has since been held as one of the greatest artists of all time. Despite making few forays beyond the arts, his versatility in the disciplines he took up was of such a high order that he is often considered a contender for the title of the archetypal Renaissance man, along with his fellow Italian Leonardo da Vinci.
- Artworks: David, The Creation of Adam, Sistine Chapel ceiling, Pietà, Bacchus
- Age: Dec. at 88 (1475-1564)
- Art Forms: Sculpture, Painting, Drawing



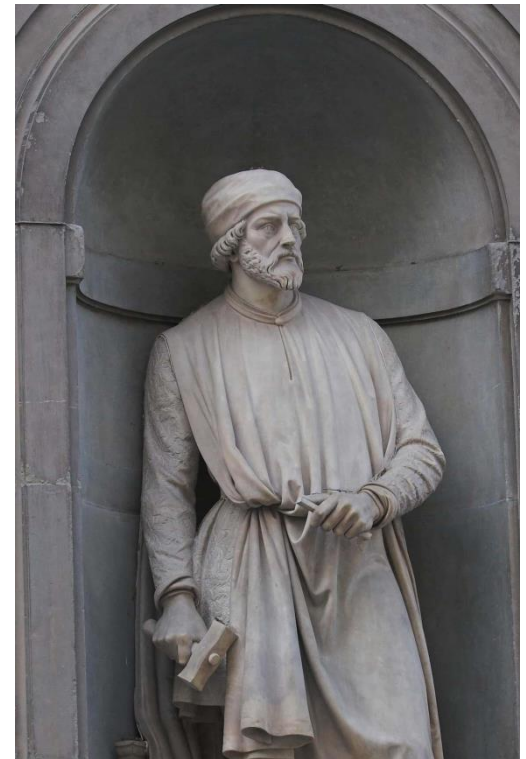
Raphael

- Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino (March 28 or April 6, 1483 – April 6, 1520), known as Raphael, was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. His work is admired for its clarity of form, ease of composition, and visual achievement of the Neoplatonic ideal of human grandeur. Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, he forms the traditional trinity of great masters of that period. Raphael was enormously productive, running an unusually large workshop and, despite his death at 37, leaving a large body of work. Many of his works are found in the Vatican Palace.
- Artworks: Saint George and the Dragon, Sistine Madonna, The School of Athens, Galatea, Aldobrandini Madonna
- Age: Dec. at 37 (1483-1520)
- Art Forms: Painting, Drawing



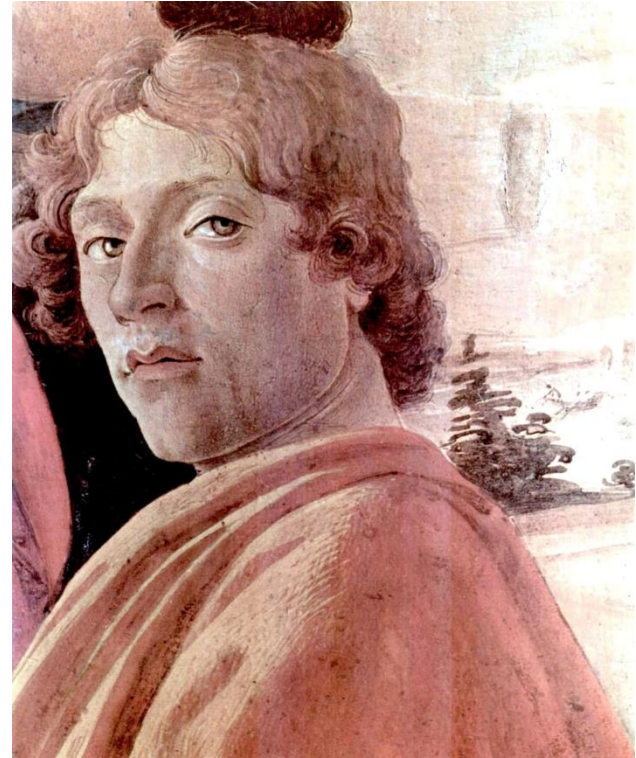
Donatello

- Donato di Niccolò di Betto Bardi (c. 1386 – 13 December 1466), better known as Donatello was an Italian sculptor of the Renaissance. Born in Florence, he studied classical sculpture and used this to develop a complete Renaissance style in sculpture, whose periods in Rome, Padua and Siena introduced to other parts of Italy a long and productive career. He worked with stone, bronze, wood, clay, stucco and wax, and had several assistants, with four perhaps being a typical number. Though his best-known works were mostly statues in the round, he developed a new, very shallow, type of bas-relief for small works too.
- Artworks: David, The Crucifixion, Judith and Holofernes, Virgin and Child, Penitent Magdalene
- Age: Dec. at 80 (1386-1466)
- Art Forms: Sculpture, Drawing



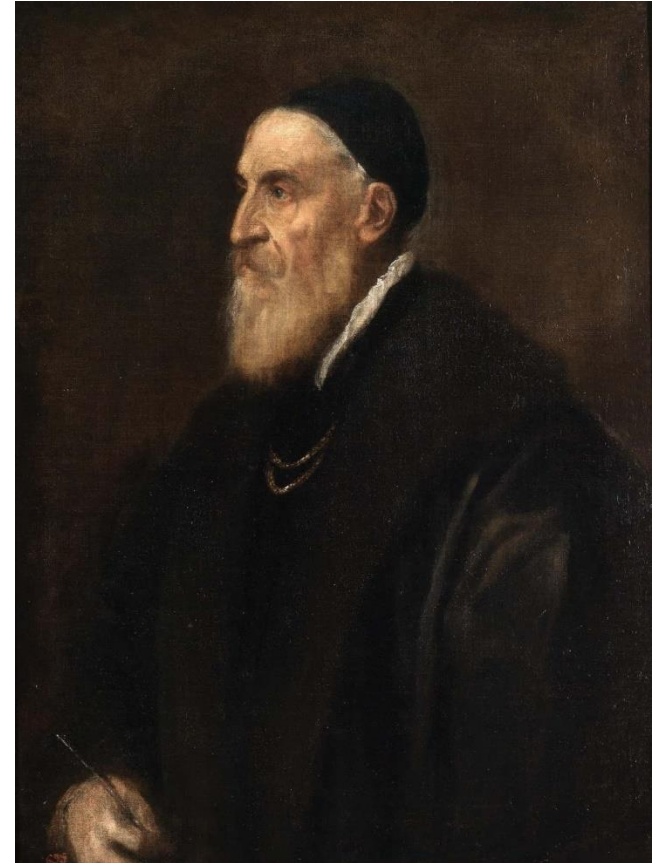
Sandro Botticelli

- Alessandro di Mariano di Vanni Filipepi (c. 1445 – May 17, 1510), known as Sandro Botticelli , was an Italian painter of the Early Renaissance. He belonged to the Florentine School under the patronage of Lorenzo de' Medici, a movement that Giorgio Vasari would characterize less than a hundred years later in his Vita of Botticelli as a "golden age". Botticelli's posthumous reputation suffered until the late 19th century; since then, his work has been seen to represent the linear grace of Early Renaissance painting. As well as the small number of mythological subjects which are his best known works today, he painted a wide range of religious subjects .
- Artworks: The Birth of Venus, Primavera, The Mystical Nativity, Madonna and Child and Two Angels, Madonna del Padiglione
- Age: Dec. at 65 (1445-1510)
- Art Forms: Painting



Titian

- Tiziano Vecelli or Vecellio (1488/90 – 27 August 1576), known in English as Titian, was an Italian painter during the Renaissance, considered the most important member of the 16th-century Venetian school. He was born in Pieve di Cadore, near Belluno, then in the Republic of Venice). During his lifetime he was often called da Cadore, from Cadore, taken from his native region. Recognized by his contemporaries as "The Sun Amidst Small Stars" (recalling the famous final line of Dante's Paradiso), Titian was one of the most versatile of Italian painters, equally adept with portraits, landscape backgrounds, and mythological and religious subjects.
- Artworks: Bacchus and Ariadne, Assumption of the Virgin, Pastoral Concert, Venus and Adonis, The Entombment of Christ
- Age: Dec. at 91 (1485-1576)
- Art Forms: Painting



Giotto

- Giotto di Bondone, known as Giotto, was an Italian painter and architect from Florence in the late Middle Ages. He is generally considered the first in a line of great artists who contributed to the Italian Renaissance. Giotto's contemporary, the banker and chronicler Giovanni Villani, wrote that Giotto was "the most sovereign master of painting in his time, who drew all his figures and their postures according to nature. And he was given a salary by the Comune of Florence in virtue of his talent and excellence."
- Artworks: The Flight into Egypt, Adoration of the Magi, St Francis of Assisi receiving the stigmata, Madonna in Glory, Nativity: Birth of Jesus
- Art Forms: Fresco, Painting



Giovanni Bellini

- Giovanni Bellini (1430 – 26 November 1516) was an Italian Renaissance painter, probably the best known of the Bellini family of Venetian painters. His father was Jacopo Bellini, his brother was Gentile Bellini (who was more highly regarded than Giovanni during his lifetime, although the reverse is true today), and his brother-in-law was Andrea Mantegna. He was considered to have revolutionized Venetian painting, moving it towards a more sensuous and colouristic style. Through the use of clear, slow-drying oil paints, Giovanni created deep, rich tints and detailed shadings.
- Artworks: The Feast of the Gods, Portrait of Doge Leonardo Loredan, Agony in the Garden, Presentation at the Temple, Madonna del Prato
- Age: Dec. at 86 (1430-1516)
- Art Forms: Painting



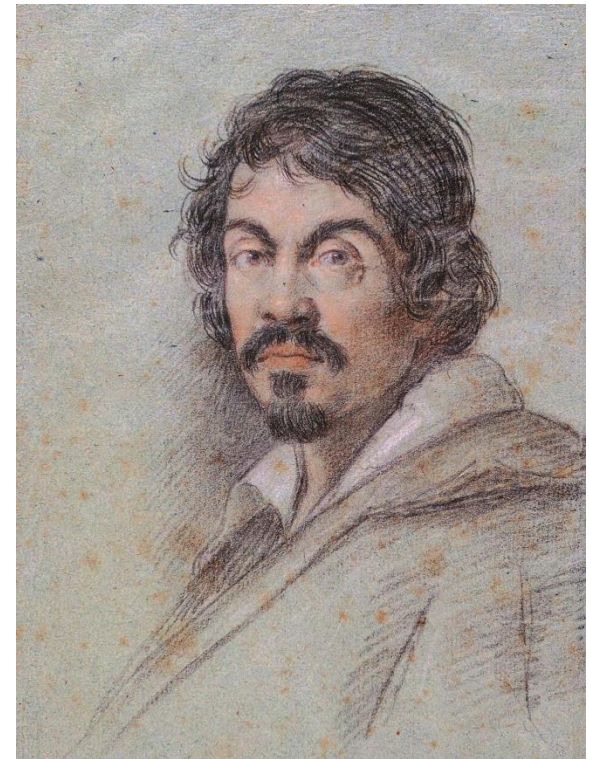
Paolo Veronese

- Paolo Caliari (1528 – 19 April 1588), known as Paolo was an Italian Renaissance painter based in Venice, known for extremely large history paintings of religion and mythology, such as *The Wedding at Cana* (1563) and *The Feast in the House of Levi* (1573). Included with Titian, a generation older, and Tintoretto, a decade senior, Veronese is one of the "great trio that dominated Venetian painting of the cinquecento" and the Late Renaissance in the 16th century. Known as a supreme colorist, and after an early period with Mannerism, Paolo Veronese developed a naturalist style of painting.
- Artworks: *The Wedding at Cana*, *Saint Jerome in the Wilderness*, *Portrait of Daniele Barbaro*, *The Beautiful Nani*, *The Feast in the House of Levi*
- Age: Dec. at 60 (1528-1588)
- Art Forms: Painting



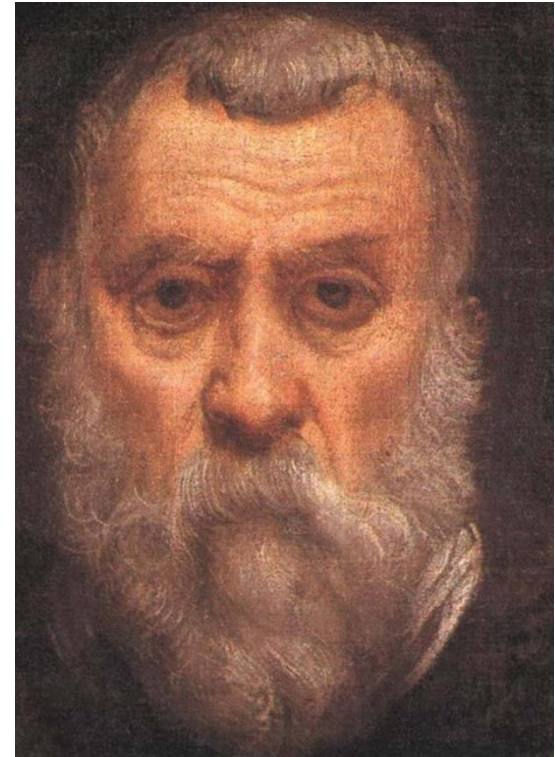
Caravaggio

- Michelangelo Merisi (Michele Angelo Merigi or Amerighi) da Caravaggio (28 September 1571 – 18 July 1610) was an Italian painter active in Rome, Naples, Malta, and Sicily from the early 1590s to 1610. His paintings combine a realistic observation of the human state, both physical and emotional, with a dramatic use of lighting, which had a formative influence on Baroque painting. Caravaggio employed close physical observation with a dramatic use of chiaroscuro that came to be known as tenebrism. He made the technique a dominant stylistic element, darkening shadows and transfixing subjects in bright shafts of light.
- Artworks: Bacchus, Supper at Emmaus (Caravaggio), London, The Calling of St Matthew, Medusa
- Age: Dec. at 38 (1571-1610)
- Art Forms: Painting



Tintoretto

- Tintoretto ,born Jacopo Comin; late September or early October 1518 – 31 May 1594) was an Italian painter and a notable exponent of the Venetian school. His contemporaries both admired and criticized the speed with which he painted, and the unprecedented boldness of his brushwork. For his phenomenal energy in painting he was termed Il Furioso ("The Furious"). His work is characterised by his muscular figures, dramatic gestures and bold use of perspective, in the Mannerist style. In his youth, Tintoretto was also known as Jacopo Robusti, as his father had defended the gates of Padua in a way that others called robust .
- Artworks: The Coronation of the Virgin, Last Supper, Miracle of the Slave, The Origin of the Milky Way, Christ Washing the Disciples' Feet
- Age: Dec. at 75 (1518-1594)
- Art Forms: Painting



Filippo Brunelleschi

- Filippo Brunelleschi was one of the foremost architects and engineers of the Italian Renaissance. He is perhaps most famous for his development of linear perspective and for engineering the dome of the Florence Cathedral, but his accomplishments also include other architectural works, sculpture, mathematics, engineering and even ship design. His principal surviving works are to be found in Florence, Italy. Brunelleschi was born in Florence, Italy. Little is known about his early life, the only sources being Antonio Manetti and Giorgio Vasari. According to these sources, Filippo's father was Brunellesco di Lippo, a notary, and his mother was Giuliana Spini.
- Artwork : Sketches of the machine (1430) , The sacrifice of Isaac (1401)
- **Age:** Dec. at 69 (1377-1446)
- **Art Forms:** Sculpture



Albrecht Dürer

- Albrecht Dürer (21 May 1471 – 6 April 1528) sometimes spelt in English as Durer or Duerer, without umlaut, was a painter, printmaker, and theorist of the German Renaissance. Born in Nuremberg, Dürer established his reputation and influence across Europe when he was still in his twenties due to his high-quality woodcut prints. He was in communication with the major Italian artists of his time, including Raphael, Giovanni Bellini and Leonardo da Vinci, and from 1512 he was patronized by Emperor Maximilian I. Dürer is commemorated by both the Lutheran and Episcopal Churches. Dürer's vast body of work includes engravings.
- Artworks: Christ among the Doctors, Altarpiece of Ober-St. Veit, Lamentation for Christ, The Four Apostles, Self-Portrait
- Age: Dec. at 56 (1471-1528)
- Art Forms: Painting, Printmaking, Drawing



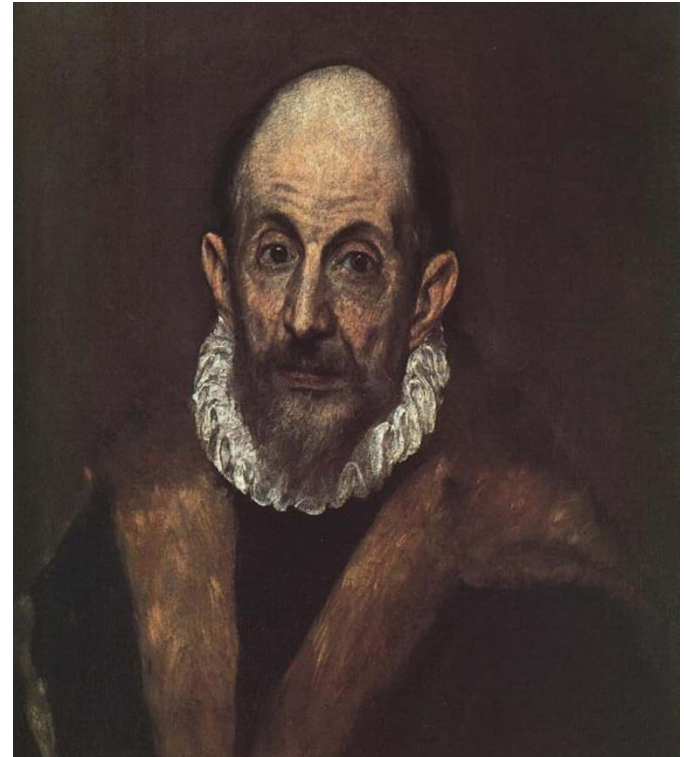
Hieronymus Bosch

- Hieronymus Bosch (1450 – 9 August 1516) was a Dutch/Netherlandish painter and draughtsman from Brabant. He is one of the most notable representatives of the Early Netherlandish painting school. His work contains fantastic illustrations of religious concepts and narratives. Within his lifetime his work was collected in the Netherlands, Austria, and Spain, and widely copied, especially his macabre and nightmarish depictions of hell. Little is known of Bosch's life, though there are some records.
- Artworks: The Garden of Earthly Delights, The Seven Deadly Sins and the Four Last Things, Allegory of Gluttony and Lust, Christ Crowned with Thorns, Crucifixion with a Donor
- Age: Dec. at 66 (1450-1516)
- Art Forms: Painting, Drawing



El Greco

- Doménikos Theotokópoulos (Greek: Δομήνικος Θεοτοκόπουλος (October 1541 – 7 April 1614), most widely known as El Greco ("The Greek"), was a Greek painter, sculptor and architect of the Spanish Renaissance. "El Greco" was a nickname, a reference to his Greek origin, and the artist normally signed his paintings with his full birth name in Greek letters, Δομήνικος Θεοτοκόπουλος, Doménikos Theotokópoulos, often adding the word Κρής Krēs, Cretan. El Greco was born in the Kingdom of Candia, which was at that time part of the Republic of Venice, and the center of Post-Byzantine art.
- Artworks: Saint Martin and the Beggar, Holy Trinity, The Adoration of the Shepherds, The Burial of the Count of Orgaz, Pietà
- Age: Dec. at 73 (1541-1614)
- Art Forms: Sculpture, Painting



Sofonisba Anguissola

- Sofonisba Anguissola (c. 1532 – 16 November 1625), also known as Sophonisba Angussola or Anguisciola, was an Italian Renaissance painter born in Cremona to a relatively poor noble family. She received a well-rounded education, that included the fine arts, and her apprenticeship with local painters set a precedent for women to be accepted as students of art. As a young woman, Anguissola traveled to Rome where she was introduced to Michelangelo, who immediately recognized her talent, and to Milan, where she painted the Duke of Alba.
- Artworks: Elizabeth of Valois, Infantin Isabella Clara Eugenia, Family Portrait, The Chess Game, Self-Portrait
- Age: Dec. at 93 (1532-1625)
- Art Forms: Painting, Drawing



Andrea del Verrocchio

- Verrocchio was born in Florence in around 1435. His father, Michele di Francesco Cioni, initially worked as a tile and brick maker, then later as a tax collector. Verrocchio never married, and had to provide financial support for some members of his family. He was at first apprenticed to a goldsmith. It has been suggested that he was later apprenticed to Donatello, but there is no evidence of this and John Pope-Hennessy considered that it is contradicted by the style of his early works. It has been suggested that he was trained as a painter under Fra Filippo Lippi. Little is known about his life. His main works are dated in his last twenty years and his advancement owed much to the patronage of Lorenzo de' Medici and his son Piero. His workshop was in Florence where he was a member of the Guild of St Luke. Several great artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Lorenzo di Credi passed through his workshop as apprentices.
- Artworks: Tobias and the angel ,Bartolomeo Colleoni in Venice
- Age: 53 (1435-1488)
- Art Forms: Painting, Sculpting, Goldsmith ,Jewellery



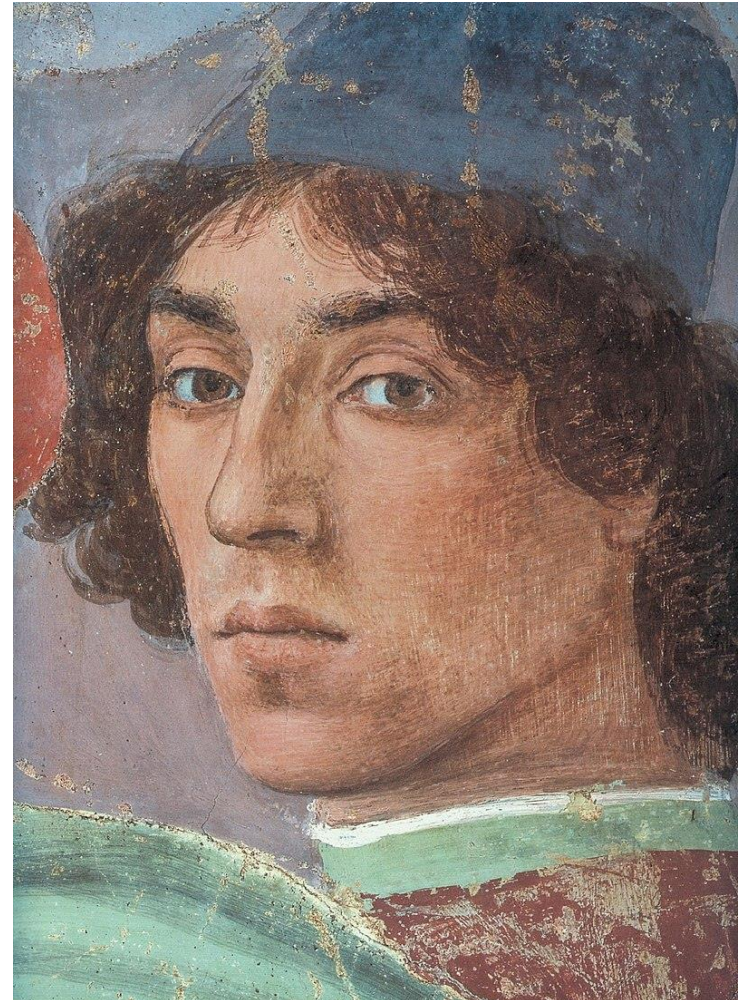
Andrea Mantegna

- Andrea Mantegna (1431 – September 13, 1506) was an Italian painter, a student of Roman archeology, and son-in-law of Jacopo Bellini. Like other artists of the time, Mantegna experimented with perspective, e.g. by lowering the horizon in order to create a sense of greater monumentality. His flinty, metallic landscapes and somewhat stony figures give evidence of a fundamentally sculptural approach to painting. He also led a workshop that was the leading producer of prints in Venice before 1500.
- Artworks: Lamentation of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, The Madonna of the Cherubim, St. Sebastian, Presentation at the Temple
- Age: Dec. at 75 (1431-1506)
- Art Forms: Fresco, Painting



Filippo Lippi

- Filippino Lippi was born in Prato, Tuscany, the illegitimate son of the painter Fra Filippo Lippi and Lucrezia Buti. Filippino first trained under his father. They moved to Spoleto, where Filippino served as workshop adjutant in the construction of the Cathedral. When his father died in 1469, he completed the frescoes with Storie della Vergine (Histories of the Virgin) in the cathedral. Filippino Lippi completed his apprenticeship in the workshop of Botticelli, who had been a pupil of Filippino's father. In 1472 the records of the painters' guild record that Botticelli had only Filippino Lippi as an assistant.
- Artworks: Madonna and Child Enthroned, Annunciation with two Kneeling Donors, Portrait of a Man and a Woman in a Casement, Annunciation, Annunciation
- Age: Dec. at 63 (1406-1469)
- Art Forms: Fresco, Painting



Domenico Ghirlandaio

- Domenico di Tommaso Curradi di Doffo Bigordi (June 1448 – 11 January 1494), professionally known as Domenico Ghirlandaio, also spelled as Ghirlandajo, was an Italian Renaissance painter born in Florence. Ghirlandaio was part of the so-called "third generation" of the Florentine Renaissance, along with Verrocchio, the Pollaiuolo brothers and Sandro Botticelli. Ghirlandaio led a large and efficient workshop. Many apprentices passed through Ghirlandaio's workshop, including the famous Michelangelo. His particular talent lay in his ability to depict contemporary life and portraits of contemporary people within the context of religious narratives, bringing him great popularity and many large commissions.
- Artworks: Portrait of Giovanna Tornabuoni, (1488) Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, Madrid, *The Madonna and Child adored by St Zenobius and St Justus*, (c. 1483), Uffizi, Florence, *The Last Supper*, (1486) San Marco, Florence
- Age: Dec. at 45 (1448-1494)
- Art Forms: Fresco, Painting



Pietro Perugino

- 1446/1452 – 1523), born Pietro Vannucci, was an Italian Renaissance painter of the Umbrian school, who developed some of the qualities that found classic expression in the High Renaissance. Raphael was his most famous pupil. Pope Julius II had summoned Perugino to paint the Stanza of the Incendio del Borgo in the Vatican City; but he soon preferred a younger competitor, Raphael, who had been trained by Perugino; and Vannucci, after painting the ceiling with figures of God the Father in different glories, in five medallion-subjects, retired from Rome to Perugia from 1512. Among his latest works, many of which decline into repetitious studio routine, one of the best is the extensive altarpiece (painted between 1512 and 1517) of the church of San Agostino in Perugia, also now dispersed.
- Artworks: The Delivery of the Keys (1481–1482)
Florence, Pietà (c. 1483–1493)
- Age: Dec. at 71 (1448-1494)
- Art Forms: Fresco, Painting

