# 10 ARTISTS' GALLERY

Over the last several centuries, Europe has produced some talented artists whose works are still celebrated around the world today. Three of the most influential European artists ever to have lived are da Vinci, Rembrandt and Picasso – and each of them is also an icon of an artistic movement.

#### Leonardo da Vinci

Da Vinci is responsible for arguably the most famous piece of art in the world. His *Mona Lisa* takes pride of place in the Louvre museum in Paris, France – but this striking piece of art is not his only memorable work.

Da Vinci was born in 1452, near to the Tuscan town of Vinci, in Italy (the name 'da Vinci' simply translates to 'of Vinci'). He is renowned for his work as a painter and sculptor, but also as an architect, mathematician, musician, engineer and scientist.

The breadth of his talents makes him representative of Renaissance humanism, a movement in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. The ideal of humanism was to take education out of dry scholarship and into contexts that involved and benefitted real people. It used a wide range of mediums such as da Vinci's, alongside poetry and philosophy, to drive the spiritual and social progress of humankind.

Da Vinci kept extensive notebooks containing details of his work and inventions, many of which were never physically made during his lifetime. Among them were designs for helicopters, tanks and bridges. Since his death, some of his designs have been created in his memory, including his flying machine, and can be found in the French city of Amboise, where da Vinci lived in the final years of his life.

#### Rembrandt van Rijn

Rembrandt lived during the 1600s in Leiden, in the Dutch Republic (an area now known as the Netherlands). He learned to paint in its capital, Amsterdam.

Rembrandt is most famous for paintings of key moments in history and from myths and religious stories – but with his subjects caught slightly off guard, in a moment of expression or action. These also often contain clues about their stories, for example open letters causing a reaction, or knowing looks between characters. They're often unflattering, making it clear that his subjects – no matter how powerful or holy they were – were human, and flawed. As a body of work, they're recognisable largely due to the way Rembrandt painted light: his figures seem to glow out from a dark, often mysterious background.

The same is true of his many portraits. These are remarkable due to their honesty: they capture his subjects (including Rembrandt himself, in his self-portraits) as they really are, without flattering revisions. They seem intimate, and as though they create biographical stories – very like those in his historical paintings.

Rembrandt never left his home country, and is the epitome of the 'Dutch Masters', painters that flourished in the Dutch Republic after a long period of war. They're characterised by many of the traits he exhibited perfectly: an engagement with their subjects' inner lives, and a lack of idealisation about their appearances.

#### **Pablo Picasso**

Picasso was the pioneer of Cubism, an art movement that is considered to be the most influential of the 20th century.

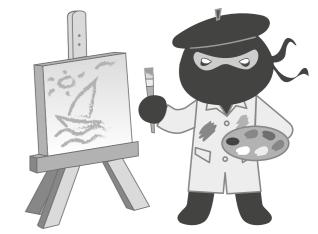
He was born in Malaga, Spain, in 1881. He was an experimental artist even when he was young. His father was a painter and art teacher, and Picasso attended art schools in Spain. However, he soon became bored with their traditional teachings.

In 1904, Picasso moved to Paris, France, aged 23. The city's varied artistic atmosphere prompted Picasso to experiment constantly with his style. He focused on colour during what art historians call his 'blue period' and 'rose period'. Then he developed 'primitivism', in which he used the simple curves and lines of stylised tribal art as inspiration. This adapted and shaped itself into Cubism, for which Picasso is most famous. His style swept Paris, and then France, and then the whole of Europe.

Cubist artists study and then disassemble their subjects, before reassembling fragments into a portrait. This means that, rather than using a realistic single viewpoint, they show the subject from many angles, and also at many times, presenting it in a greater context. Cubism,

and the several branches of style that resulted from it, form their perspectives by exaggerating geometric forms, such as the curve of a forehead, to examine both the shapes and the inner life of their subjects.

Like da Vinci and humanism, and Rembrandt and the Dutch Masters, Picasso and his Cubism were pursuing understanding of humans – what they really are, and what they could be.





## **O** FILL IN THE GAP









#### Read the sentences and choose the correct word or words to fill the gap.

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His style swept	_, and then France, and then the whole of Europe.	
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fragments into a portrait.		
He was an arti	ist even when he was young.	

#### Draw a line with a ruler to match the information.

Leonardo da Vinci
Rembrandt
Rembrandt, da Vinci and Picasso
Pablo Picasso
known for Cubism
Renaissance humanism
engineer, painter and sculptor
created in memory of da Vinci
Leonardo da Vinci born
Rembrandt van Rijn lived in
Pablo Picasso born
Leonardo da Vinci died
experimented constantly with his style
ideal of humanism
painted Mona Lisa
sometimes painted unflattering portraits
never left his home country
had a 'blue period' and a 'rose period'
kept extensive notebooks
Rembrandt

•	moved to Paris aged 23
•	celebrated around the world
•	born in 1452
•	learned to paint in Amsterdam
• 15th a	nd 16th century movement in E
•	flying machine
•	Pablo Picasso
•	Leonardo da Vinci
•	Netherlands
•	Tuscany
•	Amboise
•	Malaga



•	Picasso
•	da Vinci
•	Rembrandt
•	known as a 'Dutch Master'







#### **10** ARTISTS' GALLERY





#### Label the description with the correct artist.

father was a painter	
born in 1881	
kept extensive notebooks	
created the most famous work found in the Louvre museum	
best recognised for Cubism work	
lived during the 1600s	

#### Label the description with the correct artist.

paintings told biographical stories	
created designs for helicopters, weapons and bridges	
moved to Paris aged 23	
surname means 'of Vinci'	
born in Malaga, Spain	
the epitome of the 'Dutch Masters'	

#### Label the location with the correct artist.

Leiden, in the Dutch Republic	
Amboise, France	
Tuscany, Italy	
Paris, France	
Malaga, Spain	
Amsterdam	

### Read the sentences. Put a tick in the correct box to show which sentences are *true* and which are *false*.

Da Vinci was born in France.	True False
Da Vinci created designs for rockets, aeroplanes and guns.	True False
The Mona Lisa sits in the Louvre Museum, Paris.	True False
Da Vinci had many interests beyond painting.	True False
Amboise is where Da Vinci spent the final years of his life.	True False
Picasso liked to experiment with different styles and techniques.	True False
Picasso's wartime paintings are what he is best recognised for.	True False
Picasso moved to Paris, France, in 1881.	True False
Picasso's mother was a painter and a teacher.	True False
Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain.	True False
Rembrandt lived during the 1800s.	True False
Rembrandt never painted any self-portraits.	True False
The Dutch Republic endured a long period of war.	True False
Rembrandt painted key moments in history.	True False
Rembrandt developed 'primitivism'.	True False



## **OMULTIPLE CHOICE**



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# 123 SEQUENCING



#### Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

When was Pablo Picasso	born?		
1891	1881	1871	1889
Where did Rembrandt lea	arn to paint?		
Amsterdam	Leiden	Malaga	Paris
Which of the following w	as considered one of the 'I	Outch Masters'?	
Rembrandt van Rijn	Leonardo Da Vinci	Pablo Picasso	all three
Which of the following di	d da Vinci design?		
weapons	mobile phones	cars	helicopters
Which art style is Picasso	best known for?		
watercolours	Cubism	sculpture	surrealism
Which colours was Picass	o fond of using?		
blue and rose	red and green	rose and black	yellow and blue
In which building is the N	Nona Lisa usually housed?		
Louvre Museum	Eiffel Tower	French Museum	London's Gallery
Which of the following w	as a Renaissance humanis	t?	
Rembrandt van Rijn	Leonardo Da Vinci	Pablo Picasso	all three
Which of the following pa	ainted figures that seem to	glow out from a mysterio	us background?
Rembrandt van Rijn	Leonardo Da Vinci	Pablo Picasso	all three
Where could you see som	ne of da Vinci's designs?		
Malaga, Spain	Paris, France	Amboise, France	the Netherlands

Look at Artists' gallery. Number the statements from 1 to 5 to show the order they occur in the
text. Look at the first line of each paragraph to help you.

Over the last several centuries, Europe has produced some talented artists whose works are still celebrated around the world today.	
Picasso was the pioneer of Cubism, an art movement that is considered to be the most influential of the 20th century.	
Da Vinci was born in 1452, near to the Tuscan town of Vinci, in Italy (the name 'da Vinci' simply translates to 'of Vinci').	
The same is true of his many portraits.	
He was born in Malaga, Spain, in 1881.	
Look at the 'Leonardo da Vinci' section in <i>Artists' gallery</i> . Number the statements from 1 t show the order they occur in the text.	o 5 to
He is renowned for his work as a painter and sculptor, but also as an architect, mathematician, musician, engineer and scientist.	
The ideal of humanism was to take education out of dry scholarship and into contexts that involved and benefitted real people.	
Da Vinci kept extensive notebooks containing details of his work and inventions, many of which were never physically made during his lifetime.	
Since his death, some of his designs have been created in his memory, including his flying machine, and can be found in the French city of Amboise, where da Vinci lived in the final years of his life.	
His Mona Lisa takes pride of place in the Louvre museum in Paris, France – but this striking piece of art is not his only memorable work.	
Look at <i>Artists' gallery</i> . Number the statements from 1 to 4 to show the order they occur is the text.	n
However, he soon became bored with their traditional teachings.	
Rembrandt is most famous for paintings of key moments in history and from myths and religious stories – but with his subjects caught slightly off guard, in a moment of expression or action.	
It used a wide range of mediums such as da Vinci's, alongside poetry and philosophy, to drive the spiritual and social progress of humankind.	
Cubist artists study and then disassemble their subjects, before reassembling fragments into a portrait.	







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### **QUNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT**



#### These questions are about Artists' gallery.

Look at the first paragraph. Find and copy a word that suggests that each of the three artists is a well-known figurehead of their artistic movements.
Look at the 'Leonardo da Vinci' section. Find and copy a word that suggests that da Vinci kept many notebooks.
Look at the 'Rembrandt van Rijn' section. Find and copy a word that suggests that some of his paintings made people seem unattractive.
Look at the 'Pablo Picasso' section. Find and copy a word that suggests he had become disinterested in the art schools in Spain.
Look at the 'Rembrandt van Rijn' section. Find and copy a word that suggests that some of his paintings showed a personal or sensitive side to their subjects.
Look at the 'Pablo Picasso' section. Find and copy a word that suggests that Picasso liked to do things differently and look for new ideas.
Look at the 'Pablo Picasso' section. Find and copy a word that suggests that Cubism takes a feature of a face and makes it bigger than it really is.
Look at the 'Leonardo da Vinci' section. Find and copy a word that suggests that da Vinci is well known for his painting.

#### Read the paragraphs below and then follow the instructions.

#### Leonardo da Vinci

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Underline or highlight a word that means well known by many people.

Underline or highlight a word that means extremely good-looking.

Underline or highlight a word that means a person who designs and builds machines and structures.

Underline or highlight a word that means all human beings.

Underline or highlight a word that means to put a word into another language.

Underline or highlight a phrase that means to put something in the best spot or to showcase it.