



Leonardo's

Horse

By Jean Fritz

Leonardo's Horse

Book by Jean Fritz

Unit study by Jodi Small; Lapbook by Cindi Fry

Social Studies

Occupations –

There are many occupations mentioned throughout this story. Discuss the ones that most interest your child.

→ Complete the Occupations Tab Book

Artist - An artist is someone who uses his imagination to create something using a variety of materials. There are many types of artists including photographers, painters, cartoonists, illustrators, pottery, and jewelry. There are many others. Research your favorite type. What kind of experience might this person need? What famous artists in your researched area can you find? (See art lessons for information on a few other Renaissance era artists.)

Architect - An architect is another type of artist who plans and designs buildings, makes the blueprints for the building, and supervises the construction process.

Building architects have to think about their buildings before they can make the design. What kind of building will it be? An office building would need lots of rooms, while a train or bus station needs one large room. A library or school needs large rooms.

What is the function of the building? How can it be most efficient for everyone using the building? It would be unrealistic to put the men's restroom and the women's restroom on opposite parts of the building because it's inconvenient for families and there would be more plumbing needed. At a train or bus station, the ticket area needs to be easily seen and easy to get to.

How can I make it safe? Are there enough fire escapes? Is the roof strong enough for heavy rains or snow?

Every architect has his or her own style, just as a painter would. Some architects like lots of curves while others use many straight lines to make their buildings look sleek and smooth.

Architects can use a pencil and paper along with a ruler and/or graph paper to make their designs. However, anymore, many use computer programs designed for architects. Many architects work as part of a team.

In order to become an architect, you need to enjoy design and art. You should have an eye for details and be able to work with a variety of other people. Even if you design alone, you will have to be in contact with the builders. Architects use math along with art in order to make their designs.

Other types of architects:

Landscape architect – designs outside the building. Where would a pond go for efficient drainage? What is the best use of trees for shade? How big should the parking lot be?

Urban designer – plans the arrangement of a city – where the roads should go, their shapes, and where public areas should be.

Architects can design bridges, roads, dams, and canals. Civil engineers and these architects work together.

Other famous architects to research:

Frank Lloyd Wright

Buckminster Fuller

Maya Lin (woman architect who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington DC)

Engineer - An engineer develops new products. They use science and mathematics in their profession. There are several different kinds of engineers – industrial engineers, electrical engineers, agricultural engineers and chemical engineers – to name a few. Research one of these types. What kinds of things does this engineer do?

Astronomer - Astronomy is the study of space – stars, galaxies, planets. Research what an astronomer does. What kinds of things must an astronomer study in school?

Characteristics of an Artist -

Why would the people of Vinci, Italy not be surprised that Leonardo would become an artist? The story says that he stopped to examine things and that he carefully looked at the land to see the details. The illustrations show Leonardo with drawing pads and brushes. Having an eye for detail is one characteristic of an artist.

Characteristics of a Genius -

A genius is a smart person. Often a person considered to be a genius will not only be smart, but he will also be “different.” Remember how the story said that people noticed Leonardo was different? Do you remember how he was different (dressed differently, wrote backwards, wouldn’t eat meat).

History- Renaissance Period -

During the Middle (Dark) Ages, people forgot things that had been known before. They no longer read books or made new inventions. Leonardo lived at the time when the Middle Ages had ended and people had begun to learn again. This time period was called the Renaissance. The word *Renaissance* means “rebirth”. During this time period, every way of thinking was challenged. New ways of thinking were introduced. They became curious again and started inventing things again. This “new thinking” was shown in the arts, poetry, literature, and religion. The Renaissance period lasted from the 14th to the 17th century.

→ Complete the Renaissance Period Shutterfold Book

Fashion -

Clothing during the Renaissance Period was a status symbol. The more elaborate the decorations, the more expensive the clothing was. The wealthy spent much of their money on their clothing. Silk, velvet and cotton were expensive fabrics at that time.

Women began wearing hoops under their skirts. Men wore padding at their shoulders and hosiery on their legs. Men and women wore collars that stood up around their necks. Clothing was heavily embroidered and beaded.

In order to differentiate the wealthy from the common people, royalty established a law that commons only wear one color of clothing. To show their disapproval, commons began wearing two colors in layers and slashing their upper layer so the

contrasting color would show through. This became a popular fashion during this time.

Before this time, women wore high, pointy hats with all their hair covered. During the Renaissance, head coverings became optional, depending on your age or the weather. Berets, or short caps, were invented. Berets were decorated with beads and had a drawstring so that it would fit any size head.

→ Complete the Renaissance Clothing Matchbook

Family Life -

The Renaissance family consisted of the parents and children. Very few people lived long enough to be grandparents. Women stayed home to care for the children while men worked either in the fields or in merchant shops. Boys were sent to private school when they were seven years old. At age 14, they worked alongside their fathers to help with finances. Girls stayed home with their mothers to learn how to run a household.

Food -

Eating was thought to be only for nourishment. During the Renaissance, eating became thought as pleasurable. Food was prepared to be both pleasing to the taste and pleasing to the eye. Garnishments were used. Roasts were a popular main dish. Side dishes were introduced, mainly a variety of pastries. Soups were rich and expensive to serve. They were made in various colors and seasoned with sugar and spices.

→ Complete the Renaissance Food & Family Life Matchbooks

Architecture -

Architecture during this time changed from complex to symmetrical and proportioned. Windows were symmetrically arranged, columns were used and there were arches and domes. Buildings became very ornamental. Homes were small with only one or two rooms. They had low ceilings and cooked over the fireplace. It was not uncommon for families to share one bed.

→ Complete the Architecture Book Shape

New Inventions During the Renaissance -

Mechanical clocks – Time began to be measured in 24-hour time periods. After the invention of the pendulum by Galileo, clocks became more accurate.

Eyeglasses – Only the wealthy or well educated wore eyeglasses.

Microscopes/Telescopes –After the invention of the eyeglasses, lenses were created to see close up and far away for scientific purposes.

Printing press – Invented by Gutenberg, books could now be printed instead of copied by hand as it had been done in the past. The Bible was the first book to be mass-produced.

→ Complete the Inventions Side by Side Book

History- Famous Person: Lou Gehrig -

Lou Gehrig was born in New York in 1903. He played major league baseball for the New York Yankees. He holds the record (in 2009) for the most career grand slams at 23. During the 1939 season, Gehrig had loss of strength and struggled playing baseball. He remained on the team as a team captain. After going to Mayo Clinic, he was diagnosed with ALS, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease.

Lou Gehrig's disease is an attack of the central nervous system. It causes decreased strength leading to paralysis, difficulty swallowing and talking, and a short life expectancy, however, the person is fully aware of everything going on in their body. Lou died in 1941.

→ Complete the Lou Gehrig File Folders

History: Famous Person: Leonardo Da Vinci -

Leonardo was born April 15, 1452 in the village of Vinci in Italy. As a child, he usually carried a notebook with him to make notes and sketches for his inventions and art. Some of his notebooks survive.

Leonardo wrote that his first memory was of a bird called a kite and swooped down and brushed its tail on him as a baby. He claimed this was why he was so

interested in birds. His entire life, he drew pictures of birds and tried to figure out how their wings worked.

Leonardo lived during the Renaissance period, beginning in the 1300s and lasting until about 1600. The Renaissance began in Italy and spread throughout Europe. During this time, the people became excited about science, art, music and books. They studied the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome and began to recreate buildings from that time.

Florence, Italy was the center of the Renaissance thinking. When Leonardo was a teenager, his family moved to Florence. In the center of Florence was the cathedral, Duomo, with its red dome that could be seen from a great distance. The marketplace was in the oldest part of town. It is said that Leonardo would buy caged birds from the market and set them free.

Leonardo's father took his drawings to Verrocchio, a famous artist. Leonardo became Verrocchio's apprentice. An apprentice's job was to keep the artist's workshop clean, mix paint and clean brushes. Leonardo began to work under Verrocchio when he was about 16 years old. Most artists used tempera paints, but Verrocchio showed Leonardo how to use oil paints. Oil paintings were richer in color, but took much longer to dry than tempera. Leonardo's first painting was the angel in the background of Verrocchio's painting The Baptism of Christ.

When Leonardo was 20 years old, he began his own reputation as an artist and joined a guild. A guild was a group of people who were of the same trade, like a group of artists. Each guild had its own rules and they set up workshops around the city.

Leonardo, the Musician -

Leonardo played the lyre. He designed his own instrument, which had seven strings and was played with a bow like a violin. It was made of silver and was shaped like a horse's head. He sang poems along with his music and it was thought that he also wrote his own music.

Leonardo, the Dreamer -

Leonardo drew and wrote down many ideas for inventions, many of which were never built. Some of the ideas he had were for flying machines, bridges, buildings, contact lenses, diving suits, and life preservers. Another of his ideas was of an

armored car that looked similar to the tanks of today. It was never built during his lifetime, but if it had been, it would've been too heavy to operate.

He drew plans for a double-hulled boat, which is an idea that we use today. If the first layer of the boat were destroyed, the second layer would protect it from sinking. He also drew plans for submarines and weapons, including a cannon and crossbow. He invented a parachute that was proved recently to work.

In 1502, Leonardo was hired to design a bridge for Sultan Bayezid II of Turkey. The sultan decided to not have the bridge built, but after Leonardo died, a Norwegian builder used the design for a bridge in southern Norway.

Although Leonardo thought up many flying machine plans, he never flew. The ornithopter was one flying machine he invented. The pilot would lie on his stomach and use his feet to push pedals hooked to the bottoms of each wing. He also designed a two-man ornithopter, where each pilot controlled one wing. Leonardo even drew plans for a helicopter.

Leonardo, the Scientist -

Leonardo was observant about the things around him –rocks, water, storms, weather, the moon and the human body. He studied human anatomy by attending lectures where the teachers dissected bodies during class. He also got special permission to dissect bodies on his own. He studied the muscles and tendons and drew skeletons. He wanted to know how bodies move. He also studied plants and trees, leaves, and flowers. He drew many pictures of plant life.

Leonardo, the Artist -

Leonardo found new ways to paint, new ways to show clothing and other details. He mastered perspective and used light and dark to make things look natural. Leonardo had an apprentice study under him who was nicknamed Salai, which means "little devil." Salai stole things from Leonardo that he hoped to sell. Salai came to him when he was ten years old and when Leonardo died, he left Salai a house and garden and some paintings.

Duke Sforza asked Leonardo to design a bronze horse to honor his father. Leonardo wanted to show the horse on his hind legs, but realized that it would not work. There would be too much weight on the hind legs. He had his apprentice work a clay model of a prancing horse. When the French invaded Milan, the clay horse was destroyed.

Leonardo was hired to do a painting of the last meal Jesus had with his disciples called The Last Supper. He and his apprentices painted on the wall with tempera and oils, but the wall was not sealed properly and the painting soon began to fade. Leonardo took three years to finish this painting.

The Mona Lisa is Leonardo most famous painting. It is believed that her husband hired him for this painting. Leonardo worked on it for three years, and he was still with him when he died. No one knows why he kept the painting. Leonardo invented the technique, *sfumato*, meaning “smoked”. This technique is the layering of colors to soften lines. This technique was used around her mouth to make it look as if she is smiling.

Leonardo was hired by the city of Florence to paint a battle scene, known as the Battle of Anghiari. He spent much time sketching battle scenes before he began the painting. When he began the painting, he used wax to bind the paint to the walls. When a storm made the walls wet, Leonardo used heating pots to try to dry out the wall, but the heating pots got too hot and melted the wax. The painting was ruined and Leonardo never restarted the painting.

Leonardo's Death -

As Leonardo got older, he lost use of his right hand. King Francis I asked him to come to France and let him live in a house near the palace. He died in 1519 of “black death” or the bubonic plague. People with this disease got black spots on their bodies before they died.

Leonardo left many notebooks behind that were in the possession of his assistant, Francesco Melzi. When Melzi died, many of his notebook pages were sold or stolen. Many people wanted to see pages from the genius's notebook.

Leonardo Mini-books to Complete:

→ Leonardo the Genius Tab Book

→ Leonardo's Life Story Hotdog Book

folding directions [found here](#)

Vocabulary -

Landscape - a large area of land

Flurry – a confusion or commotion

Midst – the middle point

Elaborate –complicated or detailed

Rival – Someone whom you are competing against

Taunt – To try to make someone angry or upset by teasing

Mourned – To be very sad for someone who has died

Envious – To wish that you could have something that another person has

Flare – To burn with a sudden, very bright light

Gesture – To move your head or hands in order to communicate a feeling or an idea

Hoisted – To lift something heavy

Envisioned – to picture mentally a future event

Pedestal – A base for a statue

Biography -

A biography is a true story about someone's life. An autobiography is a story about your own life. Leonardo's Horse is a biography of Leonardo da Vinci, however, it includes more details after his death that is not biographical of Da Vinci's life. The author includes this information because it finishes the story of the horse statue he was trying to create. Write a biography of someone in your family, or an autobiography of your own life. Biographies include more than just a list of details. They usually include personal stories or events that happened in that person's life.

Onomatopoeia -

The sound an object makes put into words is called onomatopoeia. Ping, Ping, Ping was the sound the arrows made against the horse. What other words can you think of that describes a sound?

Dialog -

Quotations marks ("") are used to show someone is speaking. In Leonardo's Horse, quotations marks were used to show what Leonardo wrote in his journal and what Michelangelo said to Leonardo. When reading a story, we read these words with more expression. Write a story using dialog. It could be a true story of something that was said to you, or you can make it up.

Art

Clay Models -

In order to make the statue, Leonardo made a clay model of the horse. A clay model is not meant to last, but to only be a practice for what the finished product would look like. Try to make your own model of a horse. You may need to study several pictures of horses to get the details just right.

Recipe for clay:

1/2-cup potato starch or cornstarch

1-cup salt

1-cup boiling water

Boil the mixture until it is similar to a softball; then knead on waxed paper. Wrap the clay in a wet cloth, and place in airtight container to keep it moist.

Allow products to air-dry. Pieces may be painted after drying is complete.

Renaissance Art Characteristic -

Renaissance art has a look of its own. Here are some characteristics that will help you spot an artwork from this time period.

→ Complete the Renaissance Art Flap as you study the characteristics of Renaissance art.

Realism and Expression – Instead of flat, people began to look more rounded and plump in art. Artists in their work presented happiness, sadness, laughter and other feelings.

Perspective – Objects in artwork were shown as close or far away from the viewer.

Classicism – or high quality in works of art. Balance and symmetry were seen.

Emphasis on Individualism – People began to have personalities because of expressions.

Geometrical Arrangements of Figures – Placement of objects within a piece of

work were many times in a triangle. This would draw the eye to the area of the painting the artist felt was most important.

Light & Shadowing (softened edges) – Showing more shadows allowed the artist to make things look more rounded. The source of light began to be seen in paintings.

Artists as Personalities – Artists began to create themselves within a work of art they were creating.

Famous Art Works for Observation -

Look at the painting of *The Last Supper*. This painting was done in Milan in the 1490's. It depicts Jesus' last meal with his disciples before he was crucified. Because he did not use the common fresco method, the painting quickly deteriorated. Regardless, it's one of the most commonly reproduced works of art.

Look at the *Mona Lisa*. Leonardo painted this painting in 1506. It is also known as "la Gioconda" or the laughing one.

What do you notice that distinguishes these two famous paintings as Renaissance works of art?

Artist Study Possibilities -

Choose another Renaissance artist to study and compare his works with the works of Leonardo.

→ Complete the Famous Artists Simple Folds

Michelangelo - Michelangelo was born in 1475 Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni. He was an Italian Renaissance painter, sculptor, architect, poet, and engineer.

He is most famous for painting the ceiling in the Sistine Chapel. Michelangelo was much younger than Leonardo and was short-tempered. Michelangelo did not get along with Leonardo and is considered a rival of da Vinci. A rival is a person competing for the same goal as another person. Why do you think they were considered rivals?

Verrocchio - Andrea del Verrocchio, born Andrea di Michele di Francesco de' Cioni was born in Florence in 1435. One of his famous works is The Baptism of Christ.

Leonardo da Vinci assisted him on this painting. Study the painting. What do you notice that makes this a Renaissance painting? Are there similarities and differences in da Vinci's works?

Raphael - Raphael was a young painter who was greatly influenced by Leonardo and Michelangelo's works. He was a quick learner and very talented. He died at the young age of 37.

Alberti - Leon Battista Alberti was a famous architect, poet, musician, philosopher, sculptor, and writer. He loved animals and was athletic. Leonardo studied Alberti's ideas and read his ideas about art and painting.

Bramante - Donato Bramante was a painter, but his love was architecture. He shared many techniques with Leonardo.

Writing Backwards -

Leonardo was able to write backwards – starting on the right and moving left. You would need a mirror to read what he wrote. Try to write backwards. Start on the right side of your paper and write each letter backwards as you move left. (It will be easiest to use manuscript instead of cursive. Once you get more comfortable, you can try cursive.) Use a mirror to read what you have written. Do all the letters look correct? Is it easy or hard to read? Store your paper in the Writing Backwards Pocket.

Casting Experiment -

You will need Plaster of Paris, some modeling clay and an object to cast (like a shell). Flatten the modeling clay into a circle. Firmly press the shell (or other object) into the clay to make a deep impression. Mix the Plaster of Paris as directed. Pour the Plaster of Paris into the impression and let it set for a couple of hours. When the plaster is dry, carefully peel the modeling clay off the cast. You can then paint your cast, if you like.

Music

Flutes -

A flute is a musical instrument that belongs to the woodwind group. Other woodwinds are clarinets, oboes, and bassoons; however, these woodwinds require

a reed to play. The flute is reed less. The flute is played by blowing air across a hole at the top of the instrument, much like blowing across the top of a glass bottle. Try blowing across a bottle (like a Coke bottle.) Is it easy for you? If so, you may be suited to play a flute.

There are several references of flutes in the Bible. Psalm 5 is written to be sung with flute accompaniment. Psalm 150 directs us to praise God with the sound of the flute. Other references are:

1 Samuel 10:5, 1 Kings 1:40, Isaiah 5:12.

→ Complete the Woodwinds Shutterflap

Italian National Anthem -

When Leonardo's horse was unveiled in Milan, they played the Italian National anthem. Goffredo Mameli wrote the anthem. It became the national anthem at the end of World War II. The translation follows:

Italian Brothers,
Italy has awakened,
She has wreathed her head
With the helmet of Scipio.
Where is Victory?
She bows her head to you,
You, whom God created
As the slave of Rome.

Let us band together,
We are ready to die,

(repeat)
Italy has called us.

(repeat previous four lines)

(repeat entire song)

American National Anthem -

The American National anthem is “The Star Spangled Banner”, a song about the American flag. Frances Scott Key wrote the words during the War of 1812 while he was a prisoner. The words were then put to music, an old bar tune. The lyrics are as follows:

O! say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming.
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming.
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
O! say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

There are other verses, but the first verse only is commonly used as the national anthem.

Math

Ratios -

A ratio is a comparison of two objects. If you look at a matchbox car package, the ratio says 1:64. That means that the size of the toy car is 64 times smaller than the real version of that car.

Activity: Trace around an object such as a check box or Kleenex box. Something square or rectangular is easier. If you were drawing an object to scale it would be a 1:1 ratio, or both objects would be the same size. If you are going to draw it $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the original, the ratio would be 1:2. Measure each side of the original drawing. Divide each side's length in $\frac{1}{2}$ and redraw the object using those measurements.

For a challenge, measure a larger object (such as a desk or bed.) To scale the object down in a drawing, change the feet to inches. For example, if the bed is 6 feet long, draw it 6 inches long on your paper. (Your scale would be 1 foot = 1 inch.) Look at a map and look for the scale. See if you can convert the inches to miles on your map. How many miles are between 2 cities close to you?

Parallel lines –

Parallel lines are lines that are going the same direction and never cross. (Hint: Look at the L's in the word Parallel. These are parallel lines. Look around you; do you see any parallel lines around you?)

Science

Birds -

Leonardo loved birds. He couldn't stand to see them in a cage. He studied them to discover their secret of flying and dreamed of flying himself. How does a bird fly?

Our bones are heavy and thick. Birds bones are hollow inside, but are very strong. This allows them to be light enough for their bodies to fly. Save a chicken bone and a bone from a pork chop or steak. Cut them each in ½. What do you see? A bird also has strong muscles at the breast giving them enough strength to use their wings to fly.

Go to a pet store and look at the different kinds of birds that can be kept as pets. Or look outside at your bird feeder and just watch the birds. Watch how they take off, land and fly.

→ Complete the Leonardo Loved Birds Flap Book

Horses -

There are many good books available about horses. Here are some basics you may want to discuss with your child as interest warrants.

Horses are mammals, meaning they are warm blooded, have live births, feed their young milk, and are covered with fur or hair. Horses are herbivores, which means they are plant eaters. They eat grass and hay, but what else do they consume? (This is NOT an all-inclusive list, but it will give your student a good introduction.)

Apples - a treat!

Barley - should be boiled or soaked for at least two hours before feeding as it swells when wet (prevents swelling in the horse's stomach)

Maize - this should be flaked and cooked to make it easier to digest

Oats - they are easily digested if crushed, rolled or cooked

Root vegetables - such as beetroot, carrots, parsnips, and turnips can be fed (but in small quantities)

Leonardo saw many statues of horses in an amble – or a walk, where both left legs were moving at the same time. He liked the horses he saw in a trot. The way horses move is called their gaits. Here is a list of horse gaits:

Walk – A slow gait where 3 feet are on the ground while the other one is lifted and moving forward.

Trot – A slow jog where the horse moves his feet in diagonal pairs.

Canter – Faster than an average trot

Gallop – A fast run where all 4 feet come off the ground at one time.

→ Complete the Horse Gaits Accordion Mini-book

There are many types of horses, which your child may find interesting to research on his own. Charles Dent went to the stables to study two champion Morgan horses. The Morgan horse is a muscular horse commonly used for competition. They were used in the cavalry during the Civil War.

→ Complete the Morgan Horse Breed Matchbook

Foundry -

A foundry is a factory that produces metal castings. The foundry melts scrap metal in large, very hot furnaces. The foundry produces a mold that the melted metal will be poured into. Once the metal is cooled, it is sanded to achieve the desired finish.

Bible

Read the story of the Last Supper. While looking at the painting by Da Vinci, see if you can guess each disciple's name. You could also study the twelve disciples throughout the gospels.

→ Complete The Last Supper Interlocking Book

LIBRARY LIST

Leonardo Da Vinci by Diane Stanley

Who Was Leonardo Da Vinci? By Roberta Edwards and True Kelley

Magic Tree House Research Guide #19 Leonardo da Vinci by Mary Pope Osborne
(this research for Leonardo in this unit is based on this book)

Amazing Leonardo da Vinci Inventions You Can Build Yourself by Maxine Anderson

JUST FOR FUN

Field Trip Ideas

Go to an art museum and study the sculptures

Are you close to one of these places?

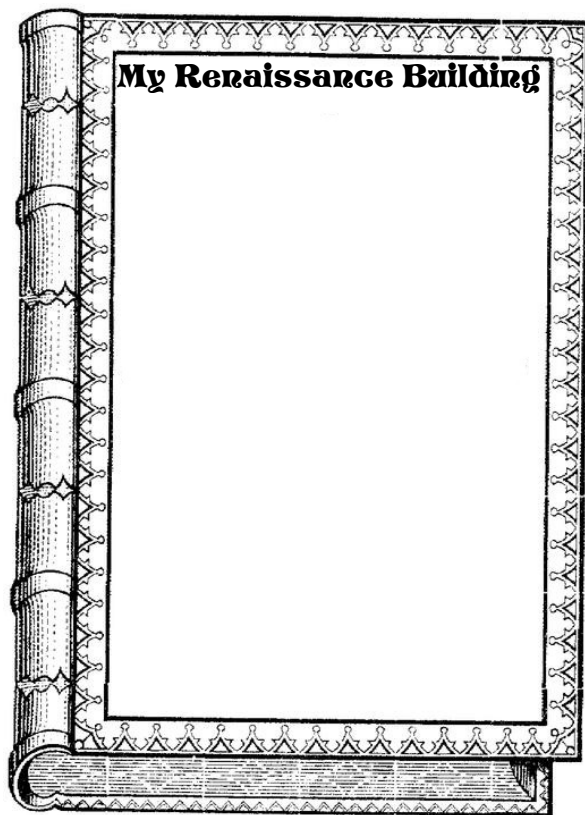
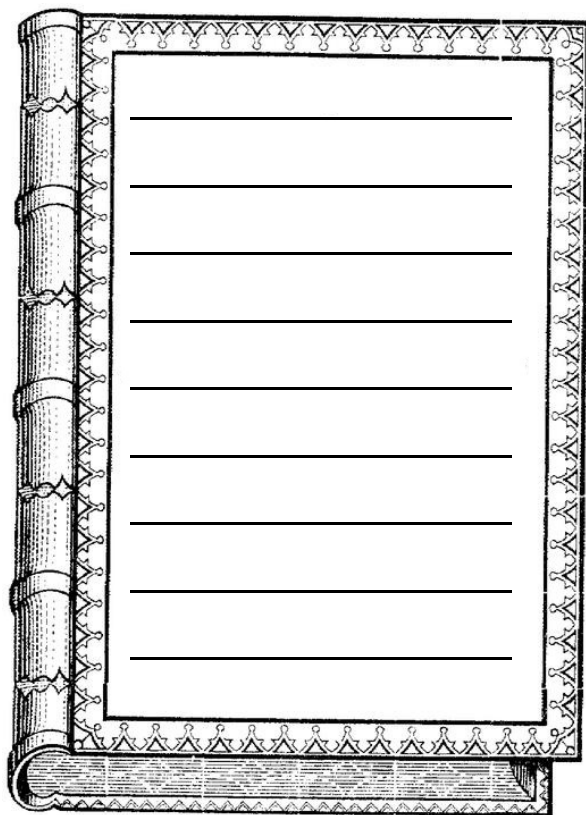
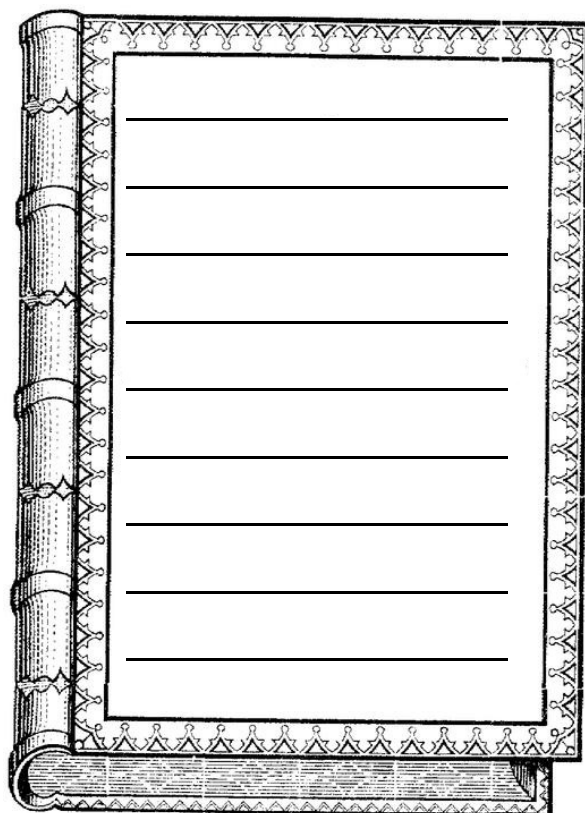
Grand Rapids, Michigan – see the American horse!

Milan, Italy – See Leonardo's horse!

Allentown, Pennsylvania – visit Da Vinci Discovery Center

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Cut out shapes. Fill in information. Draw a renaissance building of your own. Stack together with cover on top and staple.



Cut book out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.



**Andrea del
Verrocchio**

**Leon
Battista
Alberti**





**Donato
Bramante**



**Raphael
Sanzio**

FOUNDRY



Cut book out on solid lines; fold on dotted lines.

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Cut out shapes on solid black lines. Fold on dotted lines like an accordion (back and forth, back and forth).

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Horse Gaits

walk -

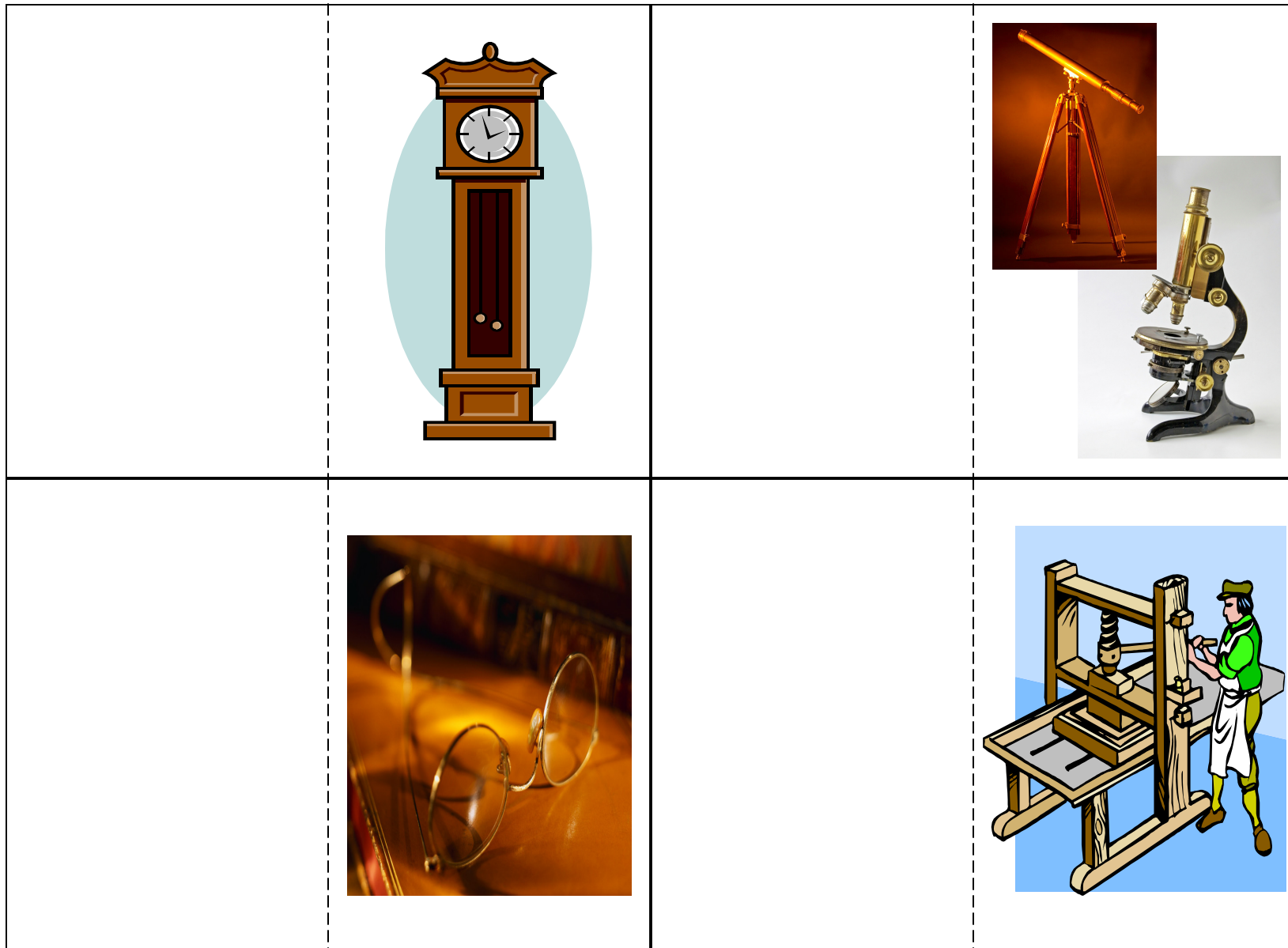
trot -

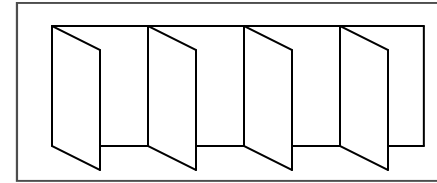
canter -

gallop -

Cut out each shape (cut along the dark black lines; do not cut any dotted lines). Fold each book in half (four small books and one large book). Glue the back sides of the small books into the inside of your large book.

See diagram on next page to help you visualize what your opened book will look like.





RENAISSANCE



INVENTIONS

Italy



Bordering countries and waters:

Borders

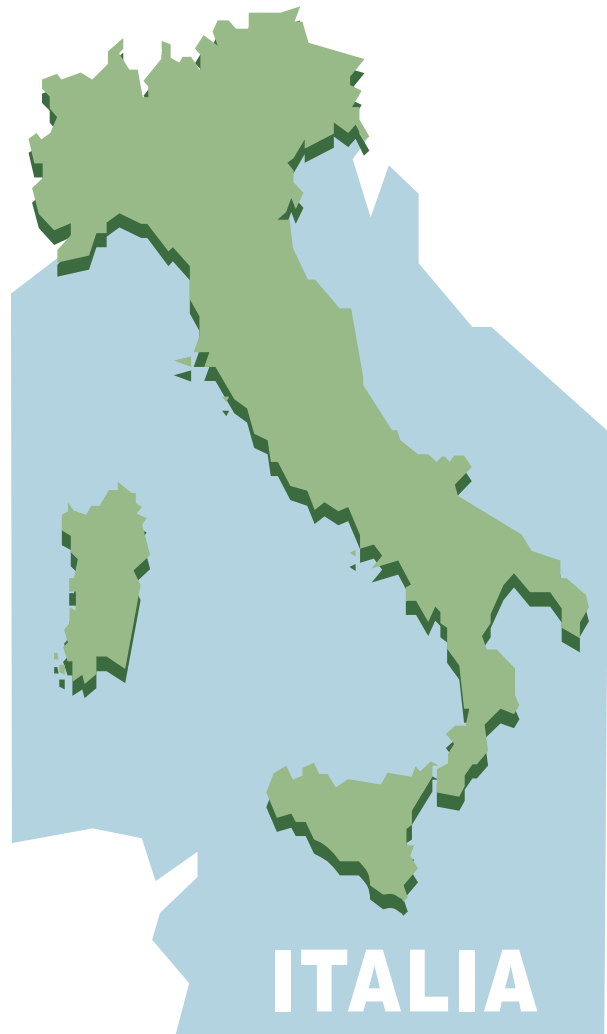
Continent

Capital

Leonardo's birth place:



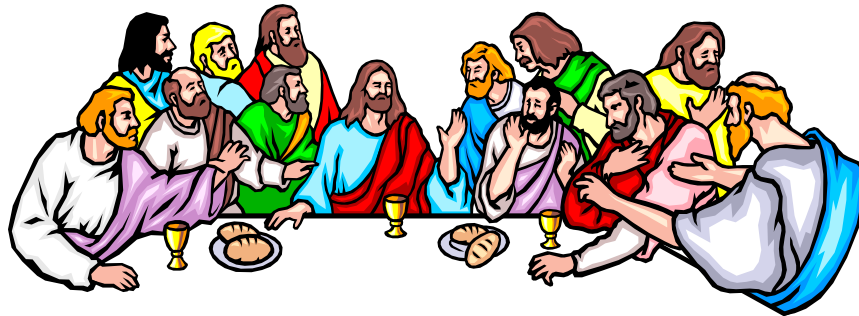
Leonardo



Map

The Last Supper

Matthew 26 :17-30



Do NOT print on cardstock. Cut book out. Fold both sides to the middle so that they interlock .

The names of the 12 disciples can be found in: Matthew 10 : 2-4

Leonardo's picture of the last supper is on the mini-book for the Renaissance Art characteristics. The picture can also be found at Wikipedia.com.

The other pictures on this page are extras for lapbook.

The 12 Disciples	
1 _____	7 _____
2 _____	8 _____
3 _____	9 _____
4 _____	10 _____
5 _____	11 _____
6 _____	12 _____

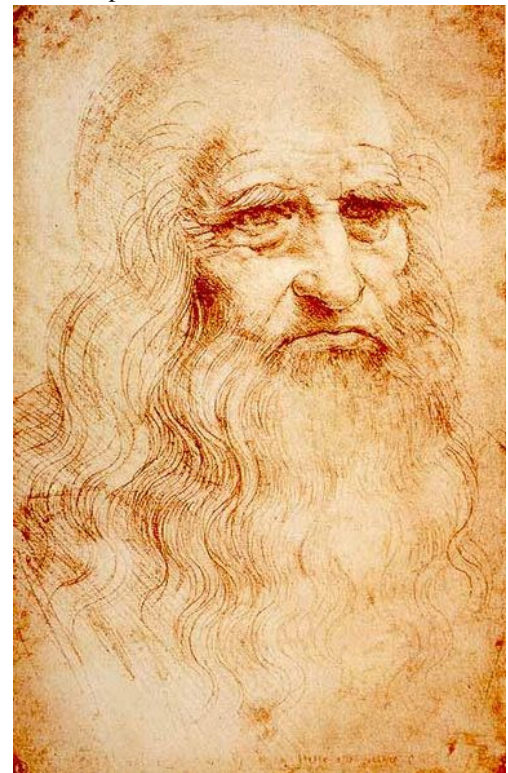
Matthew 10:2-4



Self-portrait in red chalk, 1512-1515



Statue of Leonardo da Vinci in Florence



What did
Leonardo do
if he saw
caged birds?

Why did
Leonardo
study birds?

How do birds fly?

Cut book out as one piece.
Fold top under. Fold bottom
under. Open book. Cut on
solid black lines to form three
flaps. Refold so that the
cover is on the front.

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Leonardo Loved Birds

LEONARDO THE GENIUS



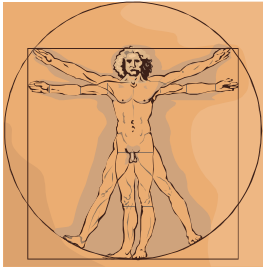
Cut out each piece. Stack together (you will have two tabs at the top and two at the bottom) with cover on top and staple on the left side. Write and draw about each category.

Artist

Dreamer

Musician

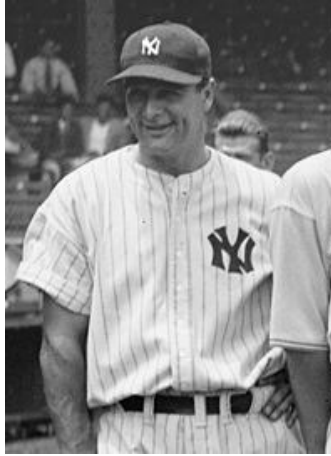
Scientist

<i>envious</i>	<div>VOCABULARY</div> 	<i>landscape</i>
<i>flare</i>		<i>flurry</i>
<i>gesture</i>		<i>midst</i>
<i>hoisted</i>		<i>elaborate</i>
<i>envisioned</i>		<i>rival</i>
<i>pedestal</i>		<i>taunt</i>
<i>guild</i>		<i>mourned</i>

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Cut book out as one piece. Fold left and right sides under. Fold in half. Open book and unfold. Cut on solid black lines to form flaps. Refold book. Write definitions under the flaps.

**Lou
Gehrig
1903-1941**



Cut book out as one piece. Fold in half. Use the inside to write.

Lou Gehrig's Disease (ALS)



Cut book out as one piece. Fold in half. Use the inside to write.

Cut book out. Fold on lines (matchbook style)

Morgan Horse Breed



American National Anthem

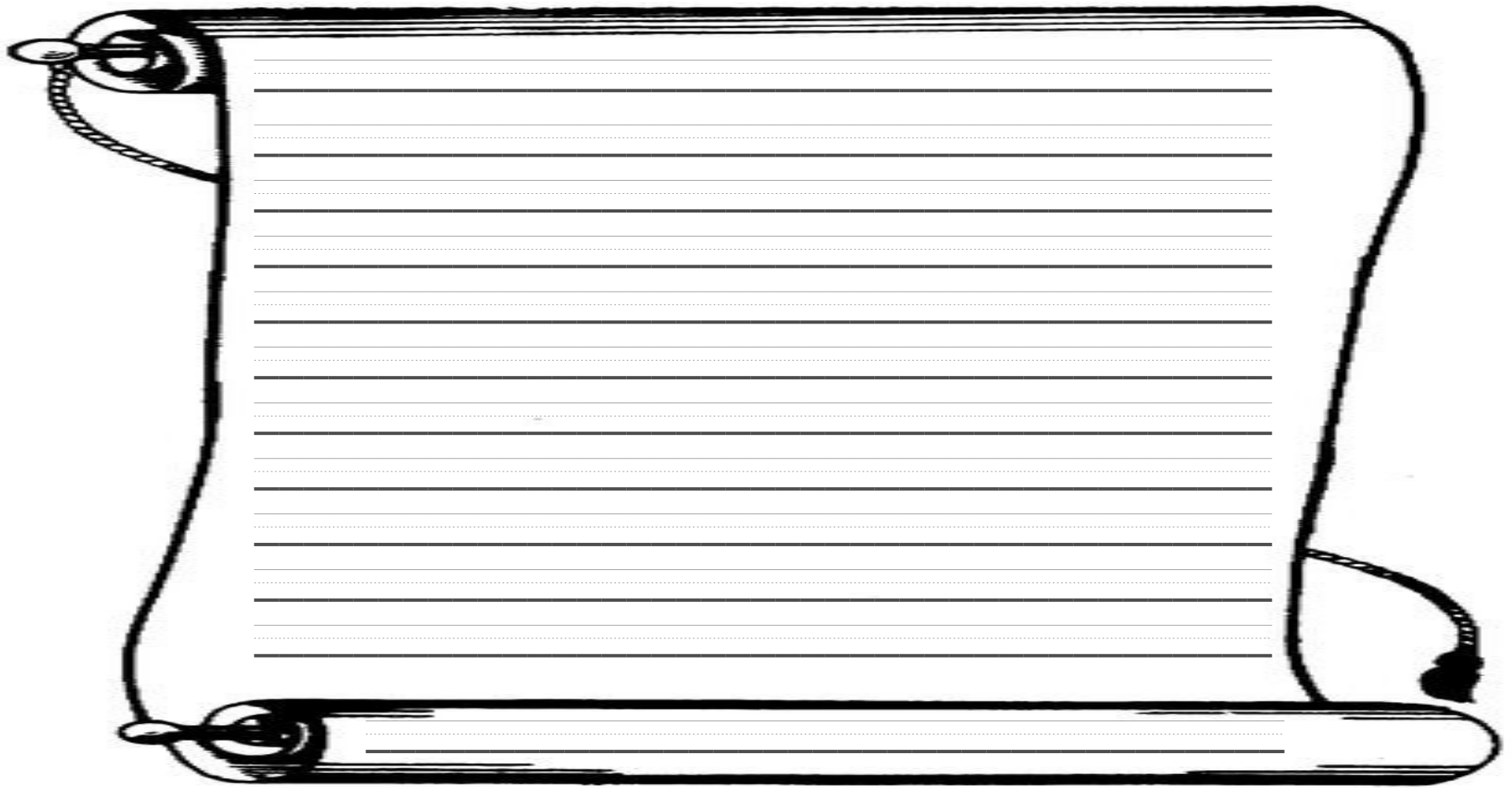
O! say can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming.
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.
O! say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

By Frances Scott Key during the War of 1812

This page is only for help in copywork in cursive on the next blank page.

See unit for typed version, for print copywork.

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AMERICAN
NATIONAL
ANTHEM

Copy the national anthem on this page.
Then you can cut out and fold in half vertically.
Cut out title block and paste on front.

Or use the page any way you wish.

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Italian National Anthem

Italian Brothers,
Italy has awakened,
She has wreathed her head
With the helmet of Scipio.
Where is Victory?
She bows her head to you,
You, whom God created
As the slave of Rome.

Let us band together,
We are ready to die,

(repeat)

Italy has called us.

(repeat previous four lines)

(repeat entire song)

By Goffredo Mameli

Occupations



Artist

REMOVE THIS AREA (Cut away so you have just a tab left)

Architect

REMOVE THIS AREA

Assembly Directions:

Cut the six strips along the solid outer lines. If there is a rectangle piece in the right corner of the strip, cut it off as indicated (remove this area). Stack your strips in order with cover on top and staple where indicated.

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Engineer	REMOVE THIS AREA
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
Astronomer	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

Cut out book as one piece. Cut on dotted lines. Fold left side under. Fold right side so that it is the cover of your book.

First

Second

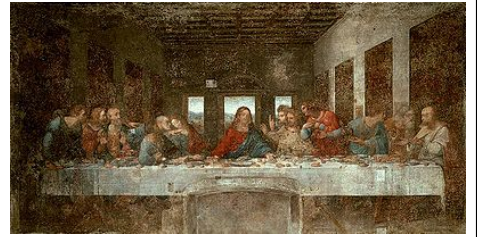
Third

Fourth

Fifth

Sixth

Seventh



Renaissance Art Characteristics



Cut out book as one piece. Cut on dotted lines. Fold left side under. Fold right side so that it is the cover of your book. Cut out strips on next page and glue under correct characteristics.

Realism and
Expression

Perspective

Classicism

Emphasis on
Individualism

Geometrical
Arrangement

Light &
Shadowing

Artists as
Personalities



Renaissance
Art
Characteristics



People looked more rounded,
plump, happy, and sad.

Objects were shown as close or far away.

High quality, balance and symmetry in art.

People now had expressions and
personalities.

Objects were placed to focus the eye to
what's important in the picture.

Light source and shadows
made things look more rounded.

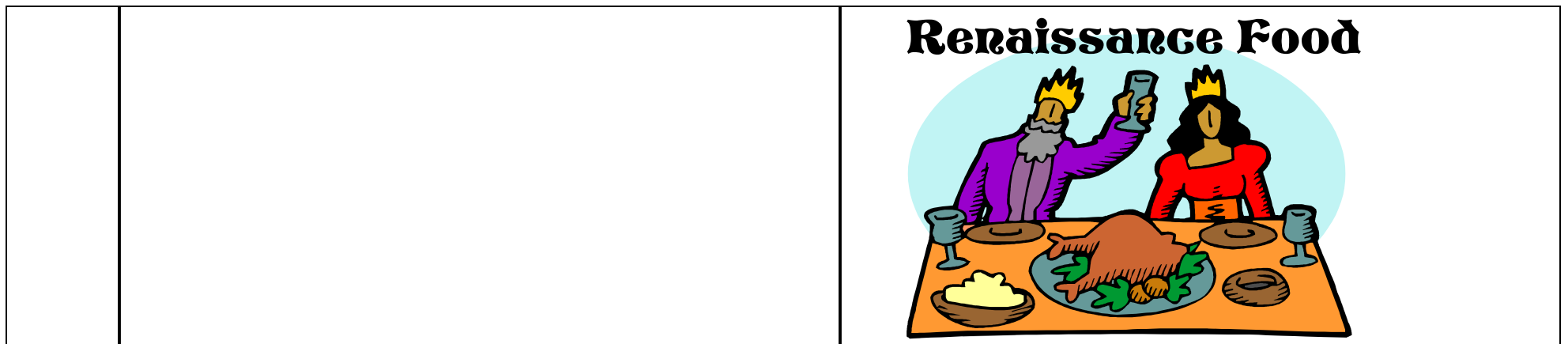
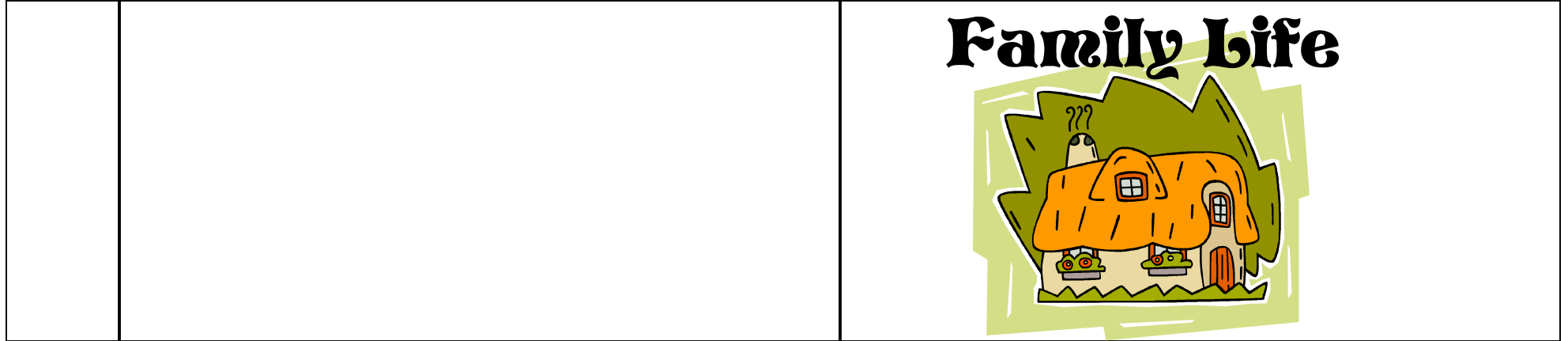
Artists painted themselves
in a work of art.

Cut book out. Fold on lines (matchbook style)

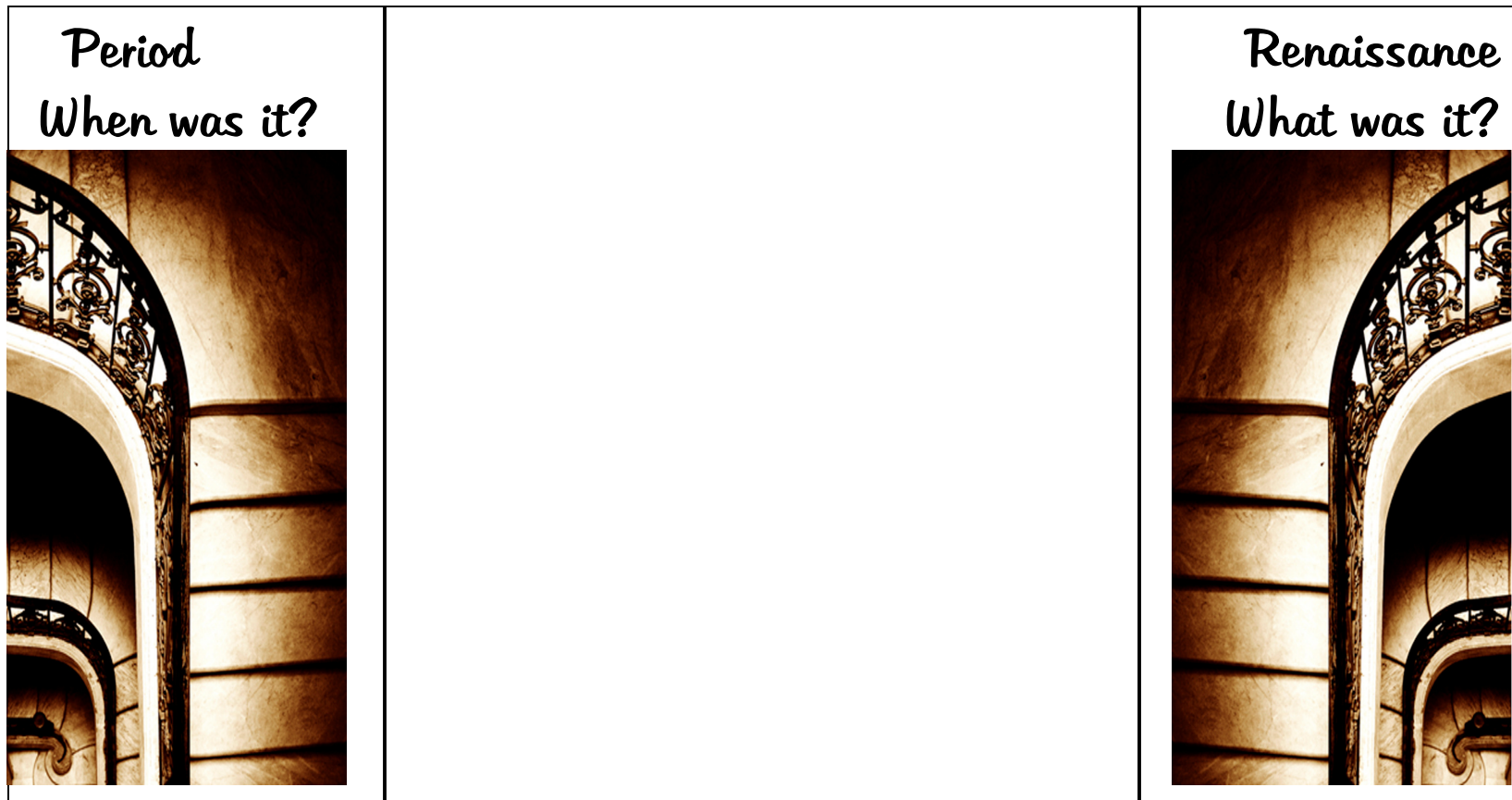
Renaissance Clothing



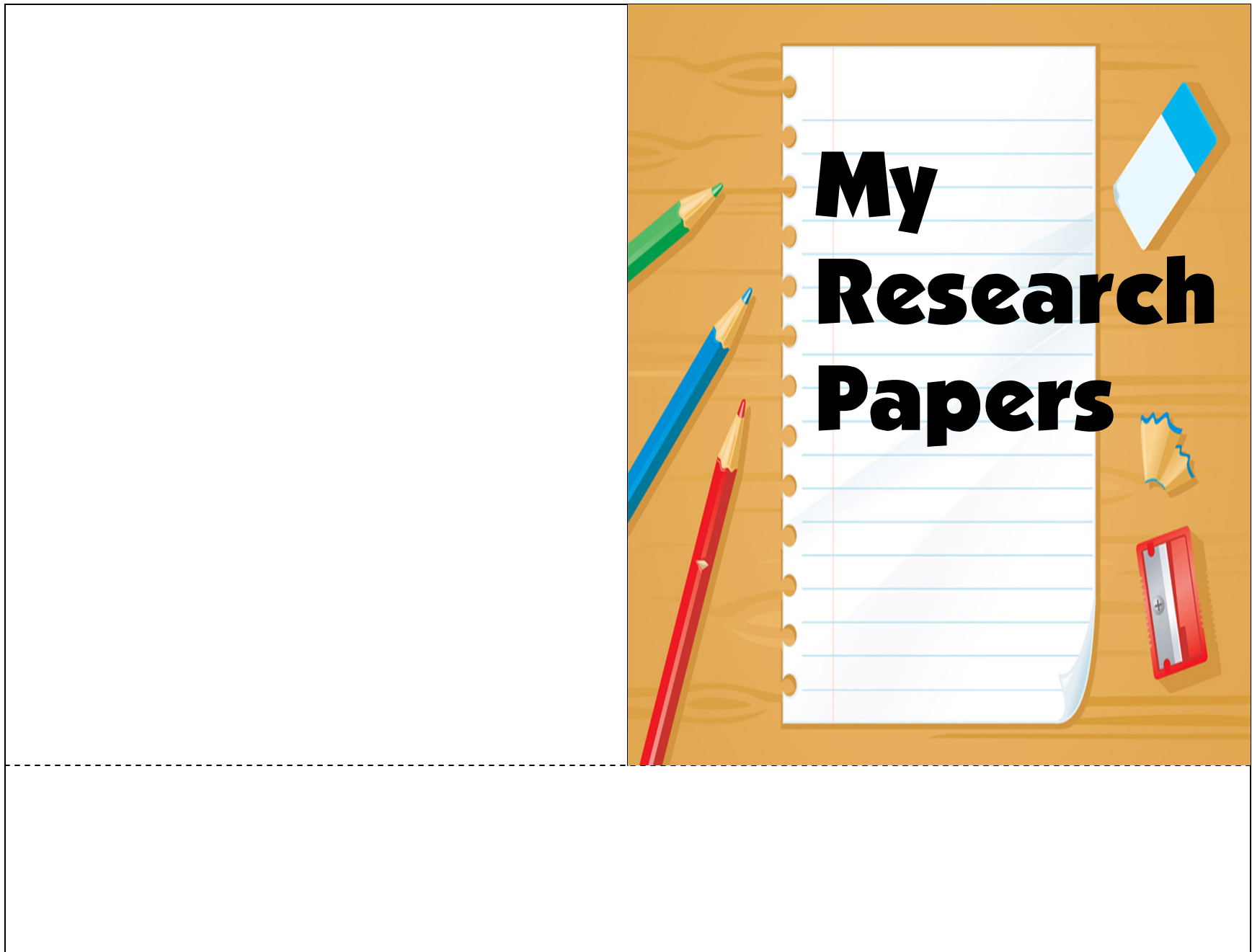
Directions: Cut book(s) out. Fold matchbook style.



Cut out rectangle as one piece. Fold on solid lines. You should have a book that opens like the "shutters" on a window.



Cut book out as one piece. Fold in half. Open. Fold bottom strip up (fold on the dotted lines) to form a pocket on the inside of the book. Use small dots of glue on the edges (if you use too much, the pockets will be too small).



Cut book out as one piece. Fold left and right sides under so that they meet. Open book. Cut on solid black lines to form four flaps. ON THE BACK SIDE OF EACH FLAP, WRITE THE TYPE OF INSTRUMENT SHOWN. Cut out title box and glue on front of book at top. Cut out data box and glue inside book, FILL IN ANSWERS.

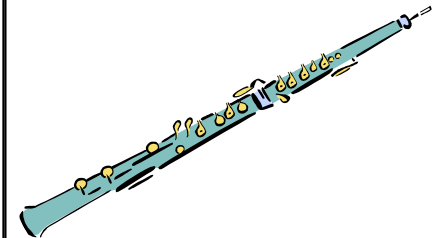
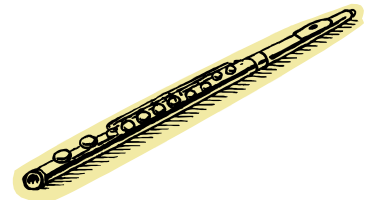
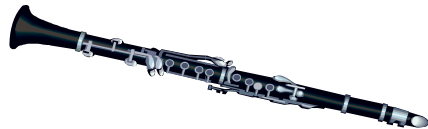


This woodwind musical instrument is reedless:

The flute is played differently by:

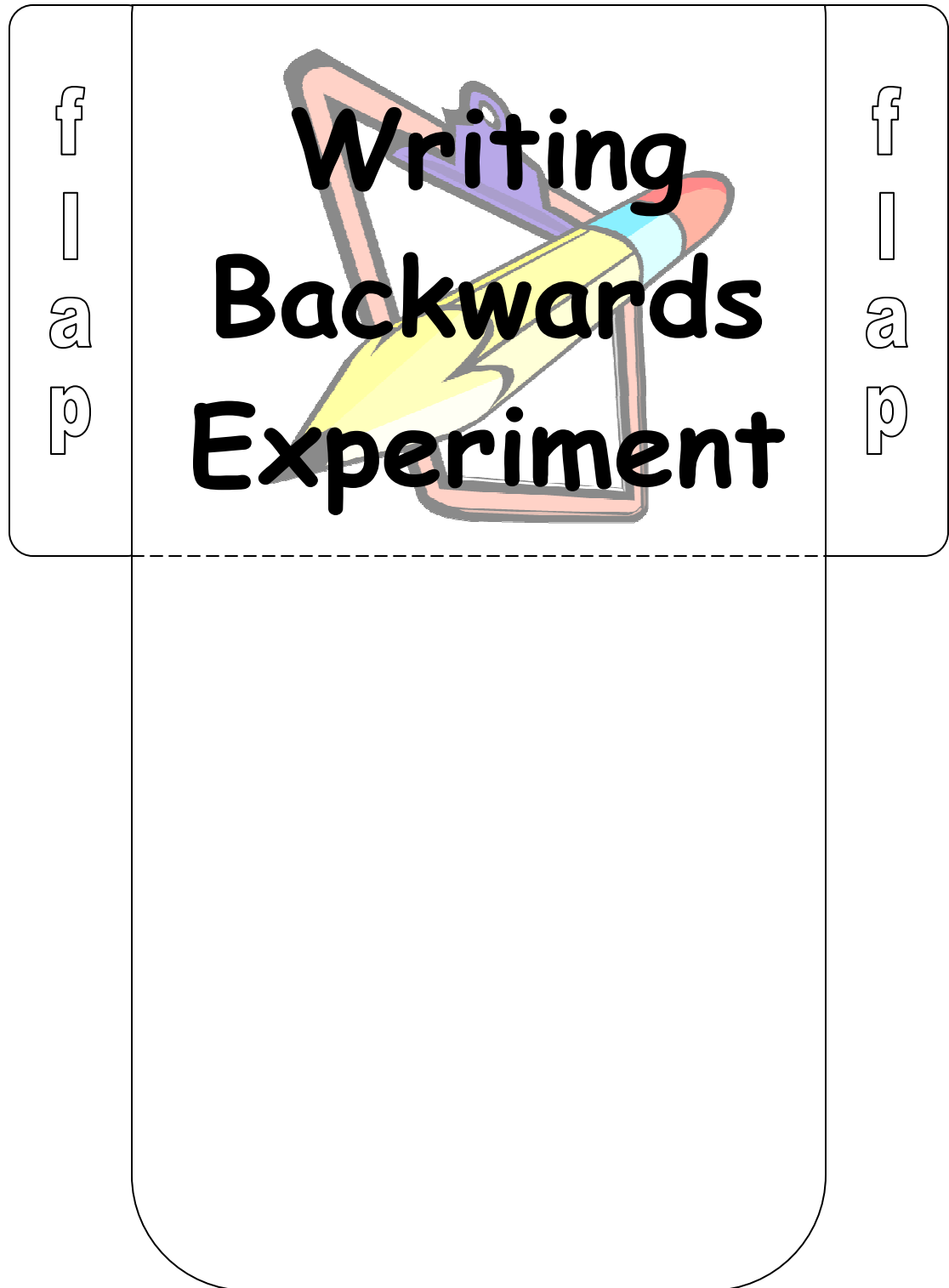
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Woodwinds



Cut pocket out as one piece. Fold back up. Wrap flaps around the back and glue down.

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[illegible]

Use in invention mini-books.

[illegible][illegible]

Use in Renaissance mini-book.

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Use in Lou Gehrig mini-books.

Use in Renaissance Clothing mini-book.

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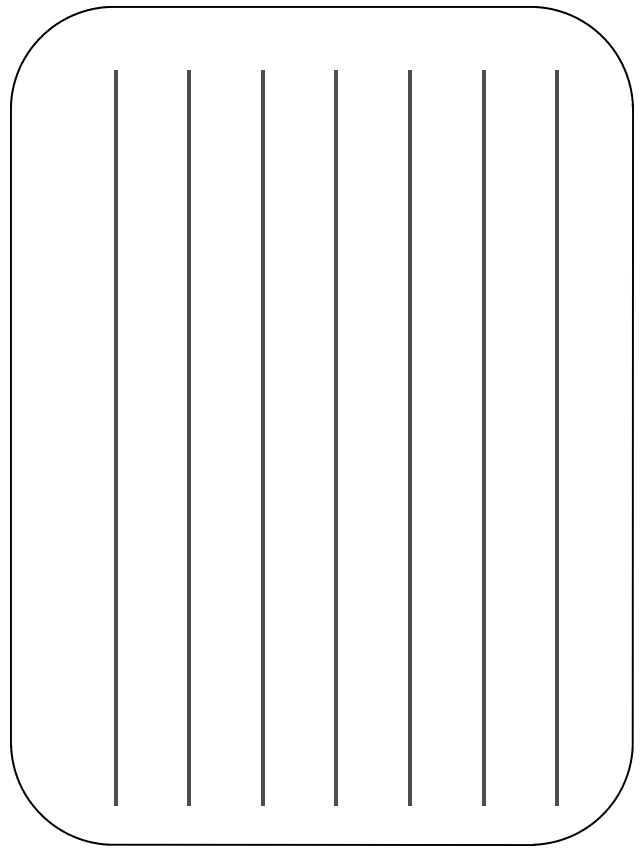
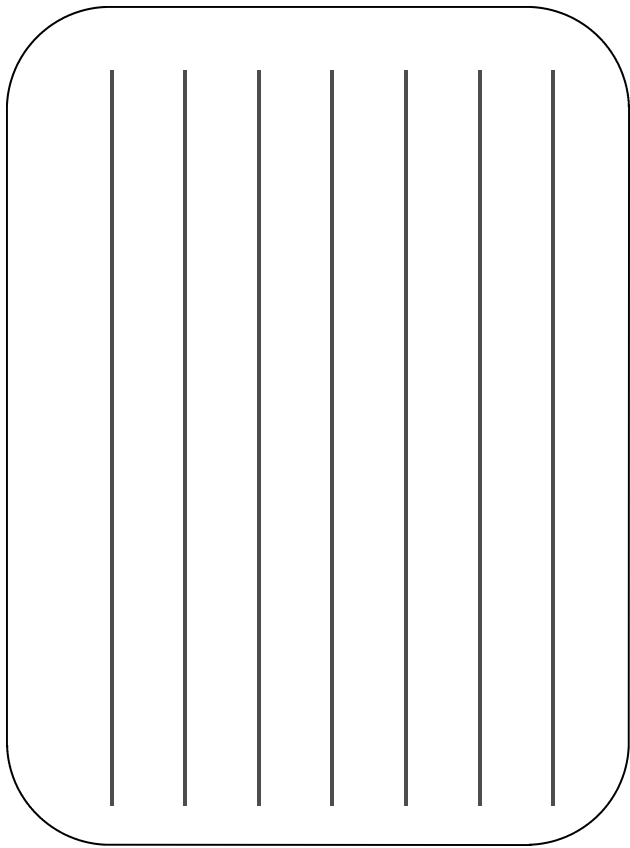
Use in vocabulary mini-book.

Use in Leonardo Birds mini-book.

A rounded rectangular box with a black outline and rounded corners. Inside the box, there are seven vertical black lines, evenly spaced, extending from near the top to near the bottom. This is a template for a page in a mini-book.A rounded rectangular box with a black outline and rounded corners. Inside the box, there are seven vertical black lines, evenly spaced, extending from near the top to near the bottom. This is a template for a page in a mini-book.

Use in Famous Artists mini-books.

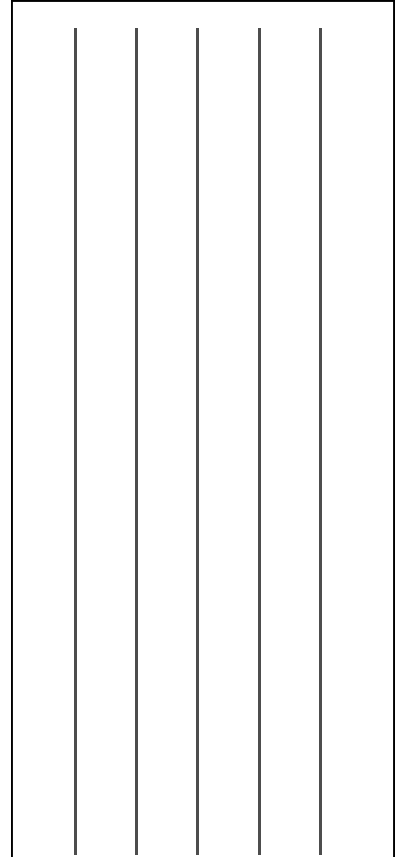
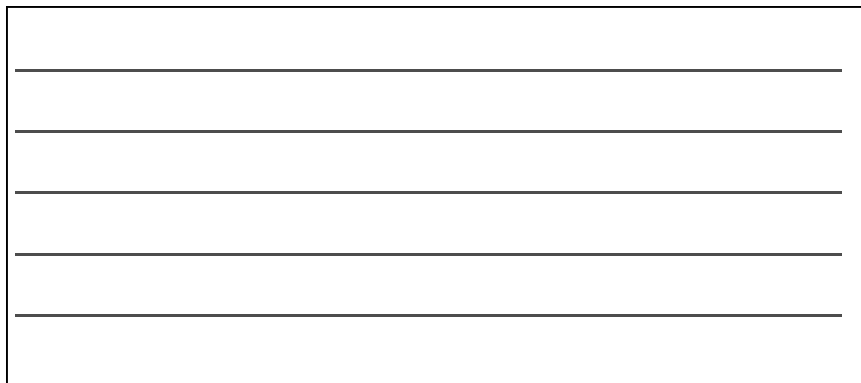
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Use in Famous Artists mini-books.



Use in Family Life and Food mini-books.

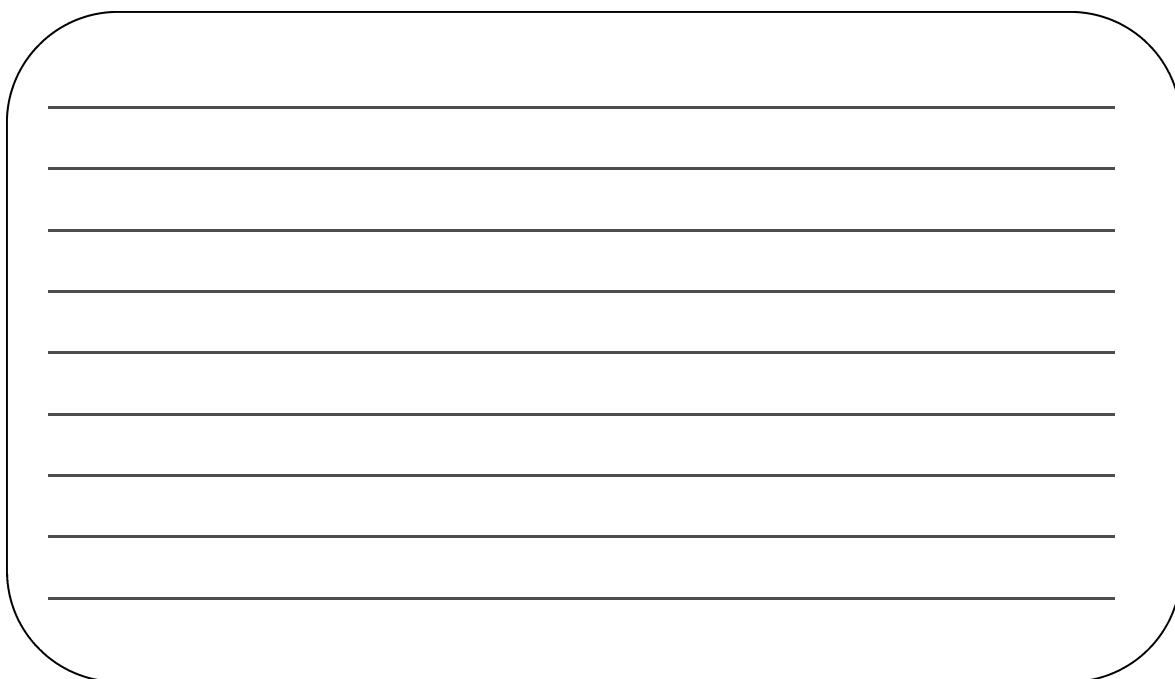


Use in Morgan Horse breed mini-book.

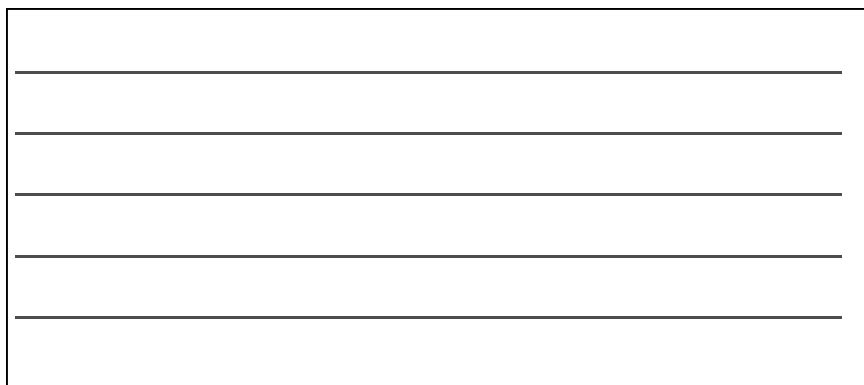


A rectangular box with ten horizontal lines for writing.

Use in Foundry mini-book.



A large rounded rectangular box with ten horizontal lines for writing.



A rectangular box with five horizontal lines for writing.

Use in Family Life and
Food mini-books.