

Write a summary of the following text in one paragraph:

Leonardo Da Vinci was one of the great creative minds of the Italian Renaissance, hugely influential as an artist and sculptor but also immensely talented as an engineer, scientist and inventor. Leonardo da Vinci was born on 15 April 1452 near the Tuscan town of Vinci, the illegitimate son of a local lawyer. He was apprenticed to the sculptor and painter Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence and in 1478 became an independent master. In about 1483, he moved to Milan to work for the ruling Sforza family as an engineer, sculptor, painter and architect. Then, he produced the famous *Madonna on the Rocks* and *The Last Supper* which has been described as one of the greatest spiritual paintings. Unfortunately, over the time the quality of the original painting has deteriorated despite frequent restoration attempts. During his time in Florence, he painted several portraits, but the only one that survives is the famous 'Mona Lisa' (1503-1506). The Mona Lisa is one of the world's most famous and intriguing pictures. It is a portrait of a wife of a Florentine noble. For to smile, Leonardo even tried hiring musicians to no avail. One day just for a fleeting second, she gave a faint smile and Leonardo was able to capture it. Her smile encapsulates a tremendous mysteriousness which is both fascinating and intriguing. In 1517, at the invitation of the French king Francis I, Leonardo moved to the Château of Cloux, near Amboise in France, where he died on 2 May 1519. The fame of Da Vinci's surviving paintings has meant that he has been regarded primarily as an artist, but the thousands of surviving pages of his notebooks reveal the most eclectic and brilliant of minds. He wrote in left-handed mirror script and drew on subjects including several days she came to Leonardo and sat for her portrait to be painted. However, she refused geology, anatomy (which he studied in order to paint the human form more accurately), flight, gravity and optics. He 'invented' the bicycle, airplane, helicopter, and parachute some 500 years ahead of their time. Da Vinci's place as a pioneering scientist is beyond dispute. Yet his true genius was not as a scientist or an artist, but as a combination of the two: an 'artist-engineer'. His painting was scientific, based on a deep understanding of the workings of the human body and the physics light and shade. His science was expressed through art, and his drawings and diagrams show what he meant, and how he understood the world to work.

ANSWER:

Leonardo da Vinci, a quintessential Renaissance genius, was renowned for his artistic and scientific achievements. Born on April 15, 1452, near Vinci, he excelled as a painter, sculptor, inventor, and engineer. Apprenticed to Andrea del Verrocchio in Florence, he became an independent master in 1478 and later served the Sforza family in Milan, producing masterpieces like *Madonna on the Rocks* and *The Last Supper*, though the latter has deteriorated despite restorations. His *Mona Lisa* (1503-1506), famous for its enigmatic smile, exemplifies his artistic brilliance. Da Vinci's notebooks reveal his groundbreaking studies in anatomy, flight, and optics, and his visionary concepts for inventions like the helicopter and parachute. Living his final years in France under King Francis I's patronage, he died in 1519. Celebrated as both an artist and a scientist, his genius lay in uniting these disciplines, blending art with deep scientific understanding to depict the world with unparalleled insight.