

name: _____

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17th Century Dutch Art



Dutch art in the 17th century, often referred to as the Golden Age, was a period of great _____ and cultural achievement. This era saw the rise of several famous artists, including _____ and Vermeer. These artists were known for their detailed and realistic portrayals of _____ life, landscapes, and historical scenes. One of the most notable aspects of Dutch art during this time was the use of _____ and shadow, which added depth and emotion to the paintings. The popularity of art in the Netherlands was partly due to the prosperous _____ class, who had the means to commission and purchase art. Unlike other European countries, where religious and _____ commissions dominated, in the Netherlands, the focus was more on secular themes. This shift led to a variety of subjects in art, such as still lifes, _____, and genre scenes. The art market in the 17th century Netherlands was also unique. Art was often sold in _____ markets and auctions, making it more accessible to a broader audience. This period also saw the development of distinct _____ of painting, like the Baroque, which emphasized drama and grandeur. Despite the political and economic challenges of the time, such as the Eighty Years' _____, the art scene in the Netherlands thrived. The legacy of 17th century Dutch art continues to influence _____ artists and remains celebrated in galleries around the world.

wealth

Rembrandt

War

modern

light

public

styles

landscapes

daily

royal

merchant