

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

17th Century Still Lives



In the 17th century, the _____ experienced a period of great wealth and cultural growth. This era, known as the Dutch Golden Age, saw a flourishing in _____, science, and trade. Among the various genres of art that gained popularity, _____ paintings held a special place. These artworks featured an array of inanimate objects, such as _____, fruits, and household items, arranged in a manner that was both _____ pleasing and rich in symbolism. Artists like Willem Claeszoon Heda and Jan Davidsz. de _____ became famous for their intricate and realistic depictions. The paintings often included a _____ theme, reminding viewers of the transience of life and the inevitability of _____. This was symbolized through elements like a wilting flower or an extinguished _____. The Dutch also admired the beauty in everyday objects, which was a _____ of their Calvinist beliefs in the value of hard work and the rejection of _____. The light technique used in these paintings was innovative, highlighting _____ and materials with unprecedented realism. Collectors and the growing middle class eagerly acquired these _____, which decorated their homes and showcased their prosperity and _____. This period in art history remains significant, as it marked a shift towards secular themes and the appreciation of _____ life. The legacy of Dutch still life paintings continues to influence artists around the world, reminding us of the beauty in the _____.

vanitas	textures	reflection	domestic	death	still life	ordinary	art
candle	Netherlands	flowers	luxury	aesthetically	taste	paintings	Heem