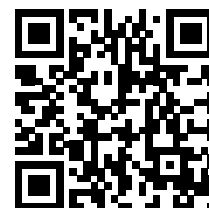


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Amsterdam's Artistic Golden Age



Amsterdam in the 17th century was not just a bustling _____ center but also a cultural hub, especially for art. The _____ thrived economically, allowing the middle class to grow and with it, a keen interest in _____. Unlike other parts of Europe, where art was mainly commissioned by the _____ or royalty, in Amsterdam, merchants and the bourgeoisie were the main _____. This shift led to a boom in certain genres of art, like landscapes, still lifes, and _____. Rembrandt van Rijn, one of the most celebrated artists of the time, made Amsterdam his home. His work, known for its emotional depth and use of _____, exemplified the Dutch Golden Age's artistic achievements. Another notable _____ was Johannes Vermeer, famous for his exquisite handling of _____ and light, though only about 35 of his paintings survive today. Art in Amsterdam during this period was characterized by its attention to detail, realism, and a unique _____ that mirrored the values and experiences of its citizens. The _____ today houses many of these masterpieces, offering a window into the life and times of 17th-century Amsterdam. This era in art was not just about beauty but also a reflection of the city's _____, economic prowess, and the democratic nature of its society, where art was accessible and appreciated by a broad _____. The legacy of this golden age continues to influence artists and art lovers around the _____.

light	perspective	trade	world	portraits	church	patrons	color
audience	painting	identity	Rijksmuseum	city	artist		