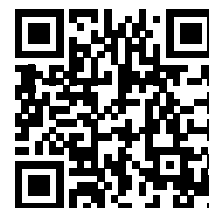


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Realism in Dutch Art



In the 17th century, the _____ experienced a period of great wealth and cultural achievement, known as the Dutch Golden Age. This _____ was characterized by a flourishing of the arts, sciences, and trade. Among the various art forms, _____ stood out for its incredible _____, use of light, and subject matter that captured everyday life. Artists like _____, Vermeer, and Hals were masters of realism, depicting scenes with a level of accuracy and emotional _____ that was unparalleled. They focused on ordinary subjects, from domestic interiors and still lifes to landscapes and _____. This approach marked a significant departure from the religious and mythological themes prevalent in other parts of Europe. The _____ painters were also renowned for their skill in using _____ and shadow to create a sense of depth and realism. The _____, or wealthy merchant class, played a key role in the art scene, commissioning _____ that reflected their status and interests. Unlike the commissioned portraits of _____ and nobility in other countries, Dutch portraits were often of ordinary people. The popularity of _____ paintings, which depicted scenes of daily life, also reflected the democratization of _____ during this period. Additionally, the Dutch excelled in creating _____ that showcased the beauty of their natural surroundings. This era of art was not just about beauty; it also served as a _____ to the society, reflecting its values, wealth, and the everyday life of its _____. Overall, the realism of Dutch art in the 17th century remains a testament to the skill and _____ of its artists, who brought the ordinary into extraordinary focus.

portraits landscapes detail painting genre mirror Rembrandt Dutch
art burghers works Netherlands era depth royalty light vision
people