

name: class: date:

The Golden Age of Dutch Painting



In the 17th century, the _____ was home to a thriving art market, unique in its structure and scope. Artists like _____ and Vermeer became famous for their detailed depictions of everyday life, landscapes, and portraits. Unlike other European countries, where the church and nobility commissioned most artworks, the Dutch art market was driven by the middle class. This _____, comprising merchants and traders, had the financial means and the desire to decorate their homes with art. As a result, a wide variety of _____ flourished, including still lifes, scenes of daily activities, and landscapes. The _____ and dealerships established in cities like Amsterdam played a crucial role in distributing these works to a broad audience. Artists often produced works not on commission, but on _____, hoping to sell them in this open market. This approach allowed for greater _____ freedom, leading to innovations in style and subject matter. The _____ in each city regulated the quality and sale of art, ensuring that the market remained vibrant and fair. Additionally, the invention of the _____ press enabled the reproduction of artworks, making them accessible to a wider public. This period in Dutch history is remembered not only for the exceptional quality of its art but also for the unique economic model that supported its artists. The legacy of the 17th-century Dutch art market continues to influence the way art is created, sold, and collected around the _____.

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world Netherlands middle class