

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Trade and Dutch Art



During the 17th century, the _____ experienced a period of great prosperity known as the Golden Age. This era was marked by significant achievements in trade, science, and the arts. Dutch _____ sailed the globe, establishing trade networks that brought wealth and exotic goods back to Europe. The booming _____ allowed the middle class to grow and flourish, creating a market for luxury items, including art.

Artists like _____ and Vermeer became famous for their ability to capture the beauty and complexity of the world around them. Their paintings often depicted _____ of daily life, landscapes, and still lifes, showcasing the richness of Dutch society. The _____ in their works, manipulated with great skill, added a sense of realism and depth that was unparalleled.

Patronage played a crucial role in the art world. Wealthy _____ and aristocrats commissioned portraits and other artworks, demonstrating their status and wealth. This demand for art led to the establishment of the first art _____, where paintings were bought and sold like commodities.

Interestingly, the art of the period also reflects the Dutch spirit of exploration and _____. Maps and globes often appeared in paintings, symbolizing the country's naval power and its connections across the seas. The influence of trade can also be seen in the exotic _____ and luxurious materials depicted in still lifes, indicating the Netherlands' global reach.

However, this golden period did not last forever. Wars and economic _____ in the late 17th century eventually led to a decrease in artistic production. Yet, the legacy of Dutch art from this _____ continues to captivate and inspire, offering a window into the richness of the Netherlands' Golden _____.

merchants	markets	ships	decline	trade	Rembrandt	Age	era	economy
Netherlands	scenes	light	objects					