

FLANDERS

Which religious belief was important for 17th century Flemish painters? _____

Which religious belief was important for 17th century Dutch painters? _____

Describe Rubens' artistic style.

What member of the famous Florentine House of Medici commissioned Rubens to paint a cycle memorializing and glorifying her career and that of her late husband?

Name the painting that embodies Rubens' attitude toward war:

What allegorical figures are included?

DUTCH REPUBLIC

Frans Hals was the leading painter of the Haarlem school, and specialized in group portraits.

What are the main elements of his style that distinguish his works from those of his contemporaries?

Write down two adjectives that describe his style:

a.

b.

Who commissioned Rembrandt to paint *The Anatomy of Dr. Tulp* (FIG. 25-12)? _____

What does this tell us about patronage in Holland during the 17th century?

What feature of *The Company of Captain Frans Fanning Coq* (FIG. 25-13) led to its being misnamed *The Night Watch*?

List three adjectives or phrases that would contrast Rembrandt's religious works to Counter-Reformation art works:

- a.
- b.
- c.

What was Rembrandt trying to express in his portraits and self-portraits?

Briefly describe the technique of etching.

What are its advantages over engraving?

What was Vermeer's favorite type of subject matter?

In what way does Vermeer's use of light differ from Rembrandt's?

On what principle does a *camera obscura* work?

What is a "Vanitas" still life?

FRANCE

What characteristics of *Et in Arcadia Ego* (FIG. 25-24) are typical of Poussin's fully developed Classical style?

What was Claude Lorrain's primary interest in landscape painting?

List three features of Rigaud's Portrait of Louis XIV (FIG. 25-30) that contributed to Louis' personification of an absolute monarch:

