**Lesson #25**

**Guided Reading**

**Northern Renaissance**

**Matthias Grunewald-** @ 1480-1528

* Artwork shows the use of both Renaissance by using perspective and powerful figures as well as Late Gothic Style
	+ Images were powerful by having a lot of color and an emotional approach

**Emotional approach to depicting the crucifixion:**

* Portrays agony by having the figures to the sides of Jesus being a part of the scene
* Color adds intensity
* Composition, brushstrokes and color add to the feeling of anguish and sorrow

**\*\*This is the opposite of the Renaissance\*\***

* Renaissance showed calm and balanced compositions, Grunewald does not.



**Above image**: “The Small Crucifixion”

By: Matthias Grunewald

@ 1510

**Albrecht Durer**- @ 1471-1528

* Print-work artist that was inspired by the Renaissance
* Considered one of the first artists to show an interest in painting self-portraits
* Studied Grunewald
	+ Didn’t like how Grunewald’s artwork didn’t have as much balance or rational order as the Renaissance had



**“Self-Portrait in a Fur Coat”**

* @ 1500
* Not typical of artists to create self-portraits
* Renaissance inspired design
	+ Use of light
	+ Symmetrical balance
	+ Figure is still, calm and serene
	+ Dark stagnate background
	+ Use of a light source makes image look like a statue

**Albrecht Durer Continued-**



**“Knight, Death and the Devil”**

* Engraving
* @ 1513-1514
* The Knight and the horse are depicted as classical figures having a solid form similar to Renaissance
* Represent faith and courage
* Dog is used to represent loyalty (symbolism)
* Creatures surrounding the knight= death and the devil
* Gothic Style= because of the fanciful creatures

**Hieronymous Bosch-** @ 1450-1516

* Painter of the late 15th and early 16th centuries
* Artwork is similar to the Italian Mannerists
	+ Reflected the tensions people felt during the time period
* Used symbolism to convey a message or idea
* Artwork had a central theme of good versus evil
* Included some elements of humor in his artwork



**“Death and the Miser”**

* @ 1485-1490
* Oil on a Wooden Panel
* “Death” is knocking on the miser’s door
* Uses humor because the miser, on his death-bed is unable to be able to choose between money and placing his faith in the Lord.
* The element of a quick decision is what Bosch is trying to convey

**Pieter Brugel**- @ 1525-1569

* Flemish Painter inspired by the artworks of Bosch
* Used parables to convey a story
	+ **Parable**- story with a symbolic message
* Most of his characters choose not to take the “road to salvation”



**“The Parable of the Blind”**

* Created in 1568
* Reference to the Biblical quote from Jesus “And if the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.”
* Depicts characters who do not take the road to salvation or who do not do good
* Brugel’s point was that anyone can be misled

**Hans Holbein-** @ 1497-1543

* Originally from Germany
* Left to become the Court Painter for King Henry VIII
* Best known for portraits of the royal family

  

King Henry VIII Sir Thomas Eliot Lady Mary