**The Northern Renaissance**

Your task: Using the textbook*, Art in Focus*, answer the following questions in the space provided. Refer to pages 407 – 414.

1. True or False: The lure of Italian art became so strong that a trip to Italy to study the great Renaissance masters was considered essential for artists in training.
2. The spread of the Renaissance style across Europe was further aided by powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a thirst for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Matthias Grunewald showed a preference for the dreams and visions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ art.
4. Between 1511 - 1520, Matthias Grunewald created the painting, *The Small Crucifixion*.

a) What does it capture?

b) What details contribute to the emotional impact of this painting?

1. Albrecht Durer’s studies enabled him to pick out the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and impressive features of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Renaissance style and combine them with his own ideas.
2. Identify and describe some of the symbolism in *Durer’s Knight, Death, and the Devil* (1513).
3. Who was Hieronymus Bosh?
4. What did Hieronymus Bosh’s paintings mirror?
5. Bosh’s pictures were meant to be viewed as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ messages.
6. What is Bosh trying to tell people through his painting, *Death and the Miser* (1485-90)?
7. Who was Pieter Brunegal?
8. a) What does Pieter Brunegel’s work, *The Parable of the Blind (1568)*, show?

b) Brunegel’s painting can be seen as a parable. What is a **parable**?

1. Who was Hans Holbein?
2. Who did Hans Holbein become the court painter for?
3. Describe Holbein’s *Edward VI as a Child* (1538).
4. Why did Sir Thomas Cromwell instruct Holbein to create a beautiful portrait of Lady Anne?