

Northern Renaissance

In the late 15th - early 16th centuries, the Renaissance left Italy and began to develop in France and the countries of Northern Europe. For the art of each country of this period, characteristic features are distinguished. The Renaissance era was the starting point for the development of society and spiritual awakening. There are two ways of transformations: humanistic ideology and religious renewal. The second path was taken by the artists of the northern countries of Europe. The most striking and recognizable form of development of the art of the Renaissance was the painting of the northern countries. The Northern Renaissance originated in Germany and Holland. The main centers of development were Amsterdam, Augsburg, Halle, Nuremberg.

The main features and reasons for the difference between the Northern Renaissance and other varieties are explained by the specific conditions of the historical and cultural development of countries. In Germany and the Netherlands, the Renaissance was born with a delay of 100 years and had its own characteristics. Aims and main features of ideology: The purpose of the development of painting was the resurrection of the foundations of the religion of early Christians. This is the fundamental difference with the Italian Renaissance: the plot of the canvases is based on a strong, heroic personality. Central idea: Christian love for one's neighbor has the role of primacy. **The painting of the northern countries is characterized by archaism, religiosity, symbolism – art has less connections with antiquity. The ideology is based on pantheism: God exists, but he is embodied in nature, everything spiritualized and unspiritualized**. Nature symbolizes connection with God, harmony, infinity. From this



Jan van Eyck

Founder of the Renaissance in Holland. His main creation is the polyptych of the Ghent Altarpiece. The work fully reflects the ideas of the cultural era: humanistic orientation, detailing of nature, emotional transmission of images. It is believed that it was van Eyck who first used oil painting to create altar scenes.

The Arnolfini Portrait, oil on oak, 1434. National Gallery, London





Hieronymus Bosch is a Dutch painter with a special style and transmission of reality. The main feature of creativity is allegoricality. Bosch criticized the vices of society, demonstrating negative episodes of life, was an artist-moralizer. He portrays



Hieronymus Bosch - A Violent Forcing Of The Frog

Pieter Bruegel
Painter from the Netherlands, graphic artist. The main themes of his works were: the confrontation between good and evil, displaying the hidden meaning of phenomena, madness and meaninglessn ess of human existence. Religious



"The Blind" is a beautiful allegory. People love to follow those who are stronger, but they do not notice where they are being led. They do not know that, at times, the leader himself is blind. How often the road to the "Kingdom of Heaven" on earth ended in failure and bloody massacre

There is a legend about a woman who went crazy. There was too much grief in her life. Relatives died, the house burned down. She endured everything, but until then, until her frying pan disappeared. Then Greta put on armor, took a sword and went to Hell to fight the Devil. She heard that he has the best pans. We see Greta, who, not paying attention to everything that is happening around, goes to her goal. But her figure is comical. In her right hand, she clutches a sword, she is wearing armor and a helmet, and with her left she tries to keep all the good left over from her past life. In addition, she doesn't



Albrecht Durer

German artist, founder of the Renaissance in Germany. He managed to subtly and skillfully convey the spirit of the era through the prism of humanization and religiosity. The influence of Italian art was reflected in Dürer's work. Features of the work: detailing, realistic rendering of images, integrity of the composition, harmony. The topic is mainly religious. Also, Dürer created many engravings, the most





Lucas Cranach the Elder

(German Lucas Cranach der Ältere; October 4, 1472, Kronach, Upper Franconia - October 16, 1553, Weimar) is a German painter and graphic artist of the Renaissance, a master of pictorial and graphic portraits, genre and biblical compositions, synthesizing Gothic in his work traditions with artistic principles of the Renaissance. One of the founders of the "Danube School of Painting"; developed a sophisticated style with






1509