

Vocabulary 2.3.2- The Van Eycks and Rogier van der Weyden

Van Eyck brothers	(Hubert: ca. 1366 - 1426; Jan: ca. 1395 - 1441) Considered the best northern European painters of their time. They are noted for their use of aerial perspective and their attention to detail. Major works: <i>Ghent Altarpiece</i> , 1432; Jan's <i>Arnolfini Portrait</i> , 1432.
<i>Ghent Altarpiece</i>	A 12-piece panel painting started by Hubert van Eyck and finished by Jan van Eyck in 1432. It is notable for its use of oil paint to create incredible detail. Also known as <i>The Adoration of the Mystic Lamb</i> .
<i>Arnolfini Portrait</i>	A double portrait painted by Jan van Eyck in 1434. It is noted for its high level of detail, texture, and lighting, as well as a non-mathematical system of linear perspective. It uses several symbols to convey religious and moral messages. Also known as <i>The Arnolfini Marriage</i> .
Rogier van der Weyden	(ca. 1399 - 1464) A Flemish painter most noted for his focus on conveying the emotion of his subjects. Major works: <i>The Descent from the Cross</i> , ca. 1435; <i>Pietà</i> <i>The Lamentation of Christ</i> , ca. 1441.
<i>The Descent from the Cross</i>	A circa 1435 panel painting in oils by Rogier van der Weyden noted for its focus on the emotions of the subjects. Also called the <i>Escorial Deposition</i> .