

3.3.2 Vocabulary

Albrecht Dürer	(1471 - 1528) A German Renaissance painter, printer, and art theorist whose vast body of work and unrivaled mastery of woodcuts earned him an impressive reputation at an early age. Major works: <i>The Apocalypse of St. John</i> woodcut series, 1498; <i>Adam and Eve</i>, 1507; <i>Melencolia I</i>, 1514.
Woodcuts	Prints created by rolling ink over a carved wooden surface and transferring the ink to paper.
<i>The Apocalypse of St. John</i>	A series of woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer depicting scenes from the book of Revelation. Published in 1498, these popular and influential works helped to secure his reputation as a Renaissance master.
<i>Melencolia I</i>	A 1514 engraving by Albrecht Dürer. It is one of the most heavily debated artworks from the northern Renaissance. Many think it symbolizes Dürer's genius, at times suffering and at times inspired.
Matthias Grünewald	(1470 - 1528) A German painter of religious material who ignored the trends of the Renaissance and instead continued late medieval artistic traditions. His work is known for its vivid depiction of color and light. Major work: <i>Isenheim Altarpiece</i>, 1512 - 1516.
Hieronymus Bosch	(ca. 1450 - 1516) A Dutch painter about whom little is known. His unconventional style set him apart from the Flemish tradition that influenced him. Major work: <i>The Garden of Earthly Delights</i>, ca. 1503.
<i>The Garden of Earthly Delights</i>	An ambitious 1504 triptych depicting the progression of sin throughout history. It is Hieronymus Bosch's most famous work and is known for its complex symbolism and vivid imagery.
<i>Isenheim Altarpiece</i>	A large and complex altarpiece by German painter Matthias Grünewald that depicts the crucifixion, annunciation, and resurrection of Christ. It is widely considered Grünewald's masterpiece.