

3.3.1 Vocabulary

Hugo van der Goes	(ca. 1440 - 1483) A Belgian painter ranked among the best of the Early Netherlandish group. His work was a significant influence on many of the Italian Renaissance painters who followed him. Major works: <i>Portinari Altarpiece</i>, ca. 1475; <i>Deposition</i>, ca. 1480; <i>Death of the Virgin</i>, ca. 1481.
<i>Portinari Altarpiece</i>	A large triptych by Hugo van der Goes depicting the adoration of the infant Jesus. Painted circa 1475, it is considered a masterpiece of Renaissance symbolism. It is the only work securely documented as being by Van der Goes.
Reformation	A 16th-century movement in Europe that aimed to reform Roman Catholicism and resulted in the formation of the Protestant Church.
Lucas van Leyden	(1494 - 1533) An imaginative Dutch artist whose reputation was built mainly on his mastery of engraving. Major work: <i>The Baptism of Christ</i>, 1510.
<i>The Baptism of Christ</i>	An intricate engraving composed of many figures and completed circa 1510 by Lucas van Leyden.
Quentin Massys	(1466 - 1530) A Belgian painter and founder of the Antwerp School whose work displayed strong religious sentiment and often grotesque realism. Also spelled "Metsys." Major works: <i>The Holy Kinship</i>, ca. 1508; <i>The Banker and his Wife</i>, 1514; <i>The Grotesque Old Woman</i>, 1515.
Pieter Bruegel the Elder	(ca. 1525 - 1569) A Dutch painter and printer known for his genre paintings that combined vivid landscapes with depictions of peasant life. Major works: <i>The Battle Between Carnival and Lent</i>, 1559; <i>The Harvesters</i>, 1565; <i>The Parable of the Blind</i>, 1568.
<i>Battle Between Carnival and Lent</i>	A 1559 oil painting by Pieter Bruegel the Elder that depicts a scene meant to represent the contrast between revelry and religion.