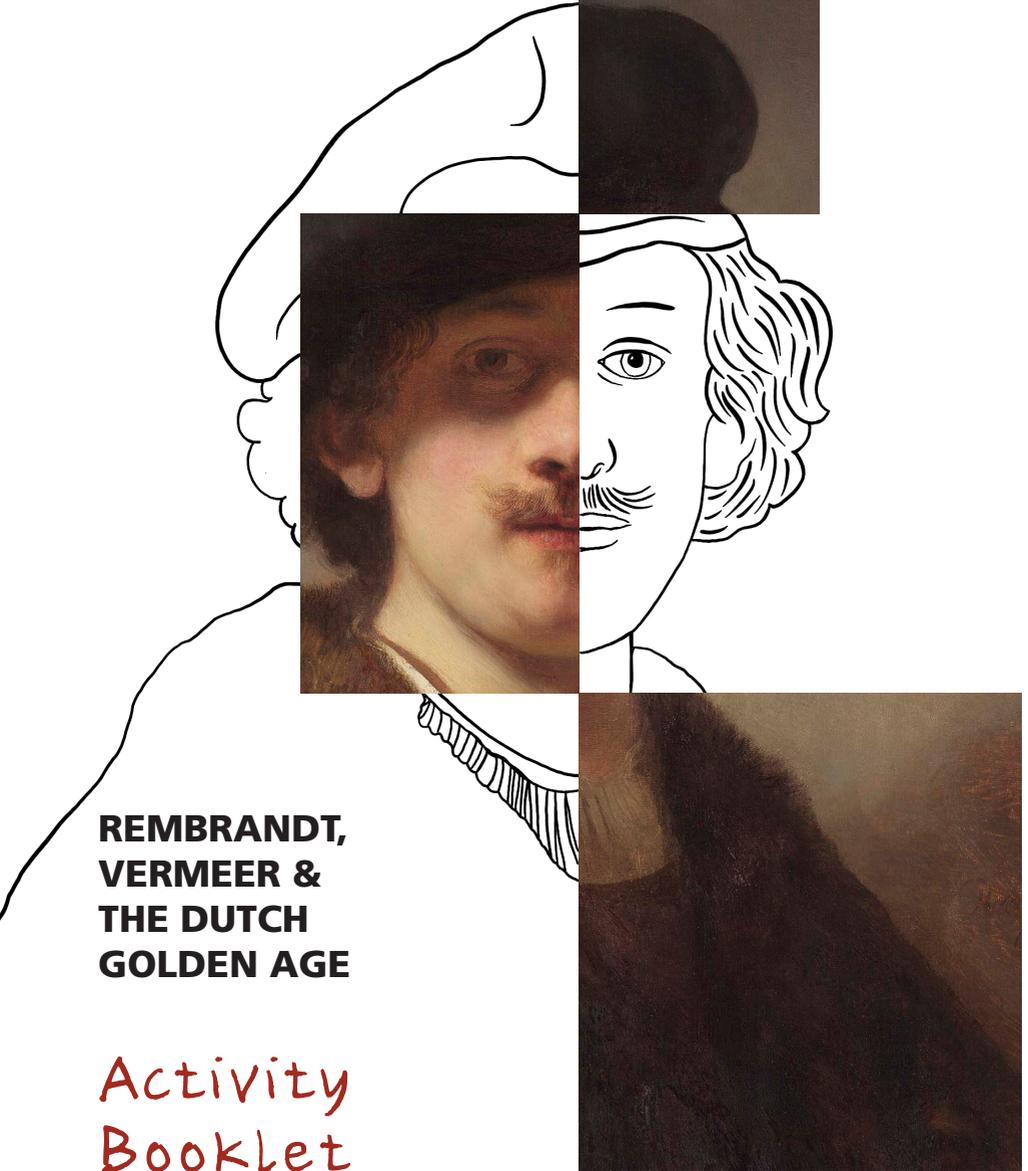




اللوفا أبو ظبي
LOUVRE ABU DHABI



**REMBRANDT,
VERMEER &
THE DUTCH
GOLDEN AGE**

Activity
Booklet

Let's go back in time to the 17th century, where a group of artists from the Dutch Republic created the most impressive selection of paintings and drawings.

These artists had different sources of inspiration, from animals to mythical figures, from self-portraits to portraits of other people, they even played with lights and shadows to create their unique artistic style at a time known as the Dutch Golden Age.

Let's meet these artists and explore the characters that fascinated them.

Note: The activities in this booklet are intended for our younger visitors, and we hope their adult companions enjoy them as well.

Meet Prince Rupert of the Palatinate, the youngest son of Frederick V, King of Bohemia (today the Czech Republic).

Hello, I am Prince Rupert of the Palatinate.

When I lived in the Netherlands, my mother asked the artist Jan Lievens to paint me in an exotic looking costume.

Take a closer look at what I am wearing, what do you notice?

My golden cape, turban and feather may have been inspired by Turkish or Persian fashion.



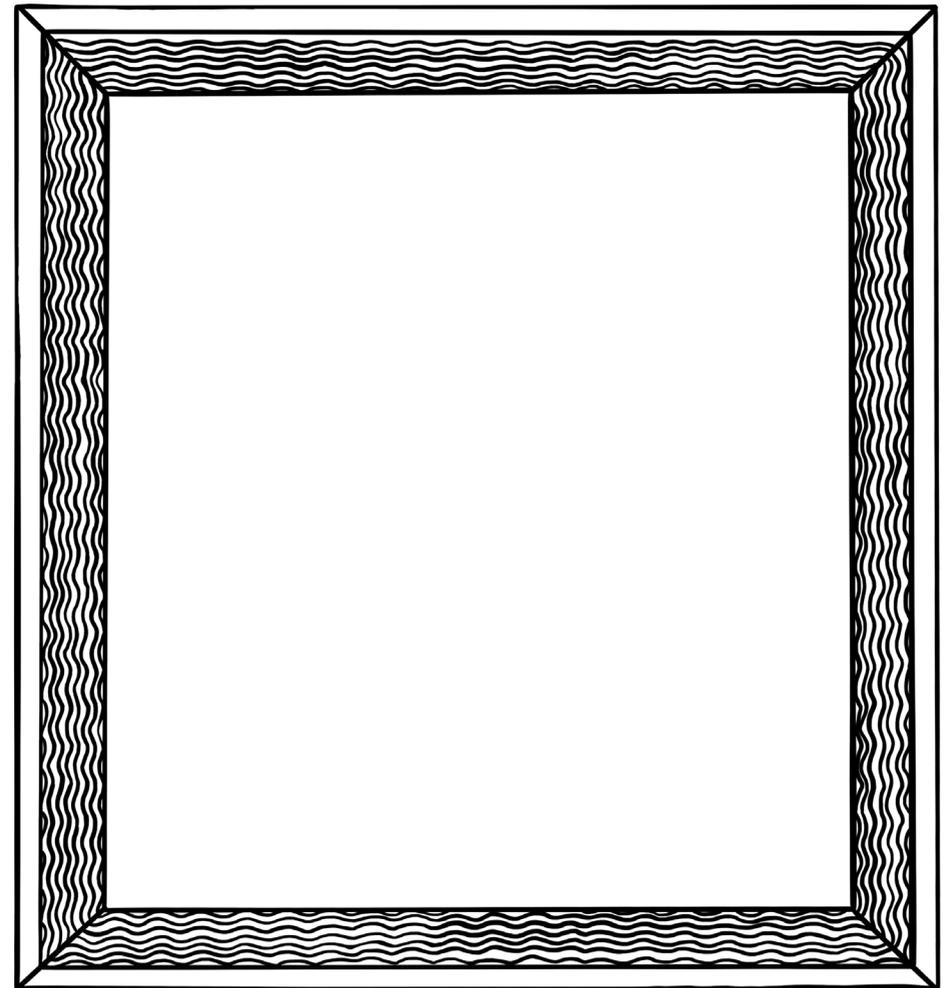
Image courtesy of The Leiden Collection, New York

Jan Lievens (1607-1674)
Boy in a Cape and Turban (Portrait of Prince Rupert of the Palatinate)
Around 1631
Oil on panel
New York, The Leiden Collection

DRESS THE PORTRAIT

Many Dutch painters created portraits of themselves or other people.

Now it's your turn! Draw your own portrait and mix and match the stickers to make your unique costume, just like the prince.



Say hello to Rembrandt van Rijn, who was one of the most important painters during the Dutch Golden Age.



Image courtesy of The Leiden Collection, New York

Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)
Self-Portrait with Shaded Eyes
1634
Oil on panel
New York, The Leiden Collection

Hi, my name is Rembrandt van Rijn. I began painting portraits of myself at an early age, in Leiden at the end of the 1620s.

I loved exploring different styles of painting. I played with lights and shadows to make my artwork look three dimensional (3D). This was known as **chiaroscuro**.

Can you find objects in the exhibition paintings that look three-dimensional (3D)?

Smart Word!



Chiaroscuro: It is the use of lights and shades in artworks to give the illusion of depth and give the subject a three dimensional (3D) shape.

LIGHTS & SHADOWS

In this self-portrait, Rembrandt is looking directly at us. Notice how some parts of his face are in shadow. Why do you think one side of his face is in shadow?



It is your turn now!
Shade parts of the character's face, by using the light source as seen on the page.



Tip: When a subject is exposed to light, one side will become brighter than the other. The brighter side is the one closer to the light source. The lights and shadows make the face look three-dimensional.





Image courtesy of The Leiden Collection, New York

Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)
Young Lion Resting
Around 1638-42
Black chalk, white chalk heightening and grey wash, on brown laid paper
New York, The Leiden Collection

GUESS THE ANIMAL!

In the 17th and 18th centuries, other exotic animals were also seen for the first time in the Netherlands.

Follow the hint to find out which animal was transported to the Netherlands.

Hint

A colourful animal was transported from South America to the Netherlands. Known to be one of the most intelligent among its species, it can be taught to imitate what human beings say.

Draw the animal on the branch!



Fun Fact!

Lions were presented to the public at natural parks in the Netherlands after being transported in ships from North Africa.

Can you find a model of a ship in the exhibition?



Want to see other artworks representing animals? Visit the Children's Museum to see more.

Meet Minerva, she is the Roman goddess of war, peace, wisdom and art.



Image courtesy of The Leiden Collection, New York

Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669)
Minerva in Her Study
1635
Oil on canvas
New York, The Leiden Collection



FIND THE OBJECTS

The golden helmet in this painting shows that Minerva is the goddess of war and peace.



Hint 1

It is long and usually made from wood and/or steel. It can be very heavy.

It is a _____

Hint 2

An object that tells us that Minerva was also the goddess of wisdom. What object in this painting do you think shows us the goddess is wise?

It is a _____

Hint 3

Leaves! Leaves are a symbol of peace! What is Minerva wearing on her head to show us she is a goddess?

It is a _____

Meet the artist Gerrit Dou.

Hello, my name is Gerrit Dou.

In this painting, I introduce what is known as a **niche**.

Look at how my right hand is placed on the edge of the **niche**. What do you notice about it?

It feels like my hand is extending outside of the painting, doesn't it?



© RMN-Grand Palais (Musée du Louvre) / Tony Querrec

Gerrit Dou (1613-1675)
Self-Portrait with Palette in a Niche
Around 1660-65
Oil on curved panel
Paris, Musée du Louvre



Gerrit Dou became my first student in 1628 when he was 14 years old.

Smart Word!

Niche: A niche is a small space that creates a sense of depth within a wall. It is also used to display objects.

SPOT THE DIFFERENCES!

Look closely at the images below. Can you spot the differences between them?

Tip: Remember to pay attention to the space around the artist as well as the small details in the artwork.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Answers: Gerrit Dou is behind the niche, Hat colour, Hair, Column, Paint brushes, Fur on the right side, Objects in the foreground.

Meet Johannes Vermeer, one of the leading Dutch painters in the 17th century. He is famous for painting scenes from daily life in bright colours.



© RMN-Grand Palais (musée du Louvre) / Michel Urada

Johannes Vermeer (1632-1675)
The Lacemaker
Around 1669-70
Oil on canvas mounted on panel
Paris, Musée du Louvre



Image courtesy of The Leiden Collection, New York

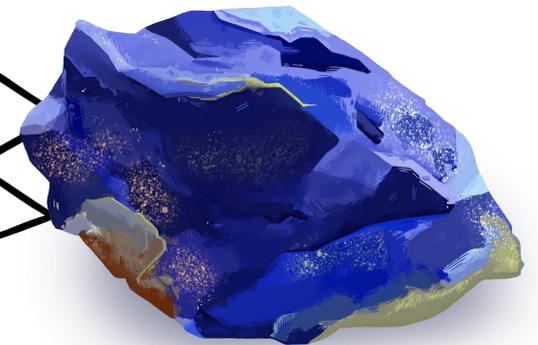
Johannes Vermeer (1632-1675)
Young Woman Seated at a Virginal
Around 1670-72
Oil on canvas
New York, The Leiden Collection

Vermeer was a master in the use of colours. Notice how he uses the colour **ultramarine** in one of his paintings.

Fun Fact!

Ultramarine is a deep blue expensive colour pigment made from a precious stone called **lapis lazuli**.

Vermeer also used other colours like red and yellow pigments. Can you find where he used these two colours in both paintings?



FILL IN THE BUBBLES

Look carefully at the images below. What do you think is going on?

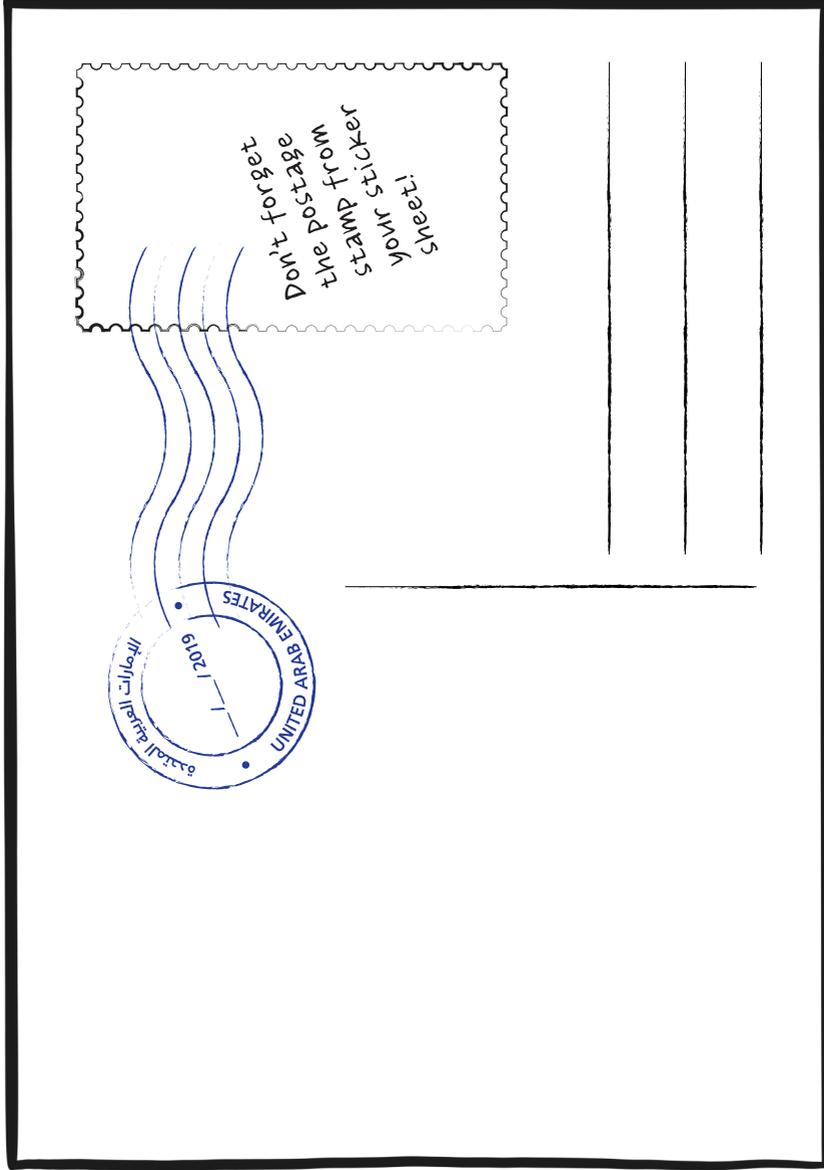
Imagine what the character might be thinking. Fill in the thought bubble in the image.

Next, add vivid colours to the image.



Who is your favourite artist from the exhibition?

Design your own postcard and write to one of the artists from the exhibition. We would love to know what your favourite artwork is and why.



GENERAL INFORMATION

Educational activities are offered in **Arabic, English and French. Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, starting at 9:30am.**

Museum is **closed on Mondays.**

CONTACT US

Call Centre: +971 600 56 55 66

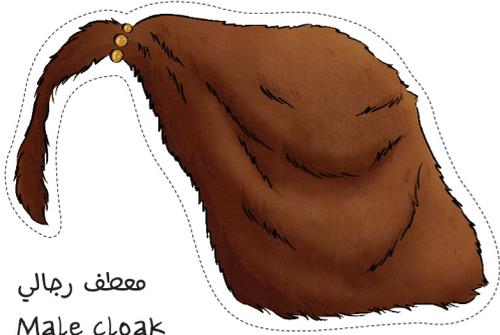
Louvre Abu Dhabi Education Department:

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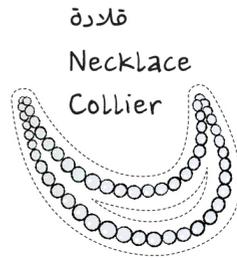
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معطف رجالي
Male cloak
Cape masculine



قلادة
Necklace
Collier



Rembrandt van Rijn
(1606-1669)



Jan Lievens
(1607-1674)

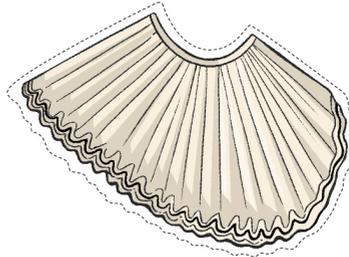


Gerrit Dou
(1613-1675)

طابع بريدية
Postage stamps
Timbres poste



ساعات الرأس
Headphones
Écouteurs



ياقة
Ruff
Fraise



معطف نسائي
Female coat
Manteau féminin



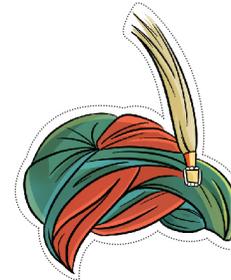
نظارات شمسية
Sunglasses
Lunettes de soleil



شارب
Moustache



إكليل
Crown
Couronne



عمامة
Turban



قبعة من الفرو
Fur hat
Chapeau de fourrure



قبعة رياضية
Sports hat
Une casquette



رأس رجل
Male head
Tête masculine



عمامة إماراتية
Emirati turban
Turban émirien

Rembrandt van Rijn (1606 - 1669), *Self-Portrait with Shaded Eyes*, 1634, Oil on panel, New York, The Leiden Collection, Image Courtesy of The Leiden Collection, New York



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