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The Old Masters refers to the highly skilled European painters active between the Renaissance and the 18th century, whose works laid the foundation for Western art. Artists such as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, and Titian are celebrated for their mastery of techniques like chiaroscuro, perspective, and realism, as well as their ability to convey profound human emotion. These painters shaped the art world through religious, mythological, and portrait subjects, creating timeless masterpieces that continue to influence and inspire contemporary art. The term “Old Masters” encompasses not just individual talent but an enduring legacy of artistic excellence.Key TakeawaysOld Masters remain influential in art history.Their works span periods like Renaissance and Baroque.Museums worldwide showcase these masterpieces.Influential Old Master Artists and Their WorksThe allure of Old Masters and their paintings continues to captivate audiences centuries after their creation. These renowned artists, hailing primarily from Europe between 1300 to 1800, produced masterpieces in a variety of styles such as the Renaissance, Baroque, and Gothic periods.The term “Old Master” identifies artists whose paintings, often in the form of oil works, represent historical, religious, and mythical subjects with remarkable skill and artistry.Top Old Masters and Their PaintingsExploring the world of Old Masters reveals iconic names like Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, and Michelangelo, whose works explore human emotion and divine imagery. Their influence extends to modern art, inspiring countless artists and defining the standard for excellence in portraiture, still life, and history painting. Museums around the world, from the Louvre to the Met, showcase these masterpieces, allowing viewers to engage with the rich historical context that shaped these artistic movements.Jan van Eyck (1390 – 1441)Birth1390DeathJuly 9, 1441Place of BirthMaaseik, Prince-Bishopric of Liège, Holy Roman EmpireJan van Eyck was a pioneering figure in the early Northern Renaissance, known for his meticulous attention to detail and innovative use of oil paint. His most famous work, The Arnolfini Portrait, is celebrated for its extraordinary realism and complex symbolism. The Arnolfini Portrait (1434) by Jan van Eyck; Jan van Eyck, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsVan Eyck’s mastery of texture, light, and fine detail, as seen in his religious works like the Ghent Altarpiece, set new standards for precision in painting and greatly influenced the development of European art.Sandro Botticelli (1445 – 1510)BirthMarch 1, 1445DeathMay 17, 1510 Place of BirthFlorence, Republic of FlorenceSandro Botticelli was a key figure of the Early Renaissance, best known for his mythological paintings that embody the beauty and grace of classical antiquity. His masterpiece The Birth of Venus is an iconic representation of idealized beauty, with its flowing lines and ethereal quality.Botticelli’s delicate approach to color and form, along with his ability to convey lyrical beauty, made his work highly influential during the Renaissance and remains beloved to this day. The Birth of Venus (c. 1485) by Sandro Botticelli; Sandro Botticelli, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsLeonardo da Vinci (1452 – 1519)BirthApril 15, 1452DeathMay 2, 1519Place of BirthVinci, Republic of FlorenceLeonardo da Vinci is one of the most celebrated Old Masters, renowned for his contributions to both art and science. His masterpiece, Mona Lisa, is famous for its enigmatic expression and innovative use of sfumato, a technique that creates soft transitions between colors and tones. Mona Lisa (c. 1503 – 1506) by Leonardo da Vinci; Leonardo da Vinci, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsThe Last Supper, a fresco depicting the moment Jesus announces a betrayal, showcases Leonardo’s mastery of perspective and composition. His artistic innovations, combined with his curiosity about anatomy, mechanics, and nature, elevated his paintings to a new level of realism and intellectual depth.Michelangelo (1475 – 1564)BirthMarch 6, 1475DeathFebruary 18, 1564Place of BirthCaprese Michelangelo, ItalyMichelangelo Buonarroti was a master sculptor, painter, and architect whose work redefined the possibilities of human expression in art. His sculpture David remains a symbol of Renaissance humanism, embodying physical perfection and emotional intensity. In painting, Michelangelo’s Sistine Chapel ceiling, with its intricate depiction of biblical scenes like The Creation of Adam, stands as one of the greatest achievements in Western art.His unparalleled ability to capture the human form in dynamic poses set a new standard for artistic excellence in both sculpture and painting. The Last Judgment (between 1536 and 1541) by Michelangelo; Michelangelo, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsRaphael (1483 – 1520)Birth1483DeathApril 6, 1520Place of BirthUrbino, Duchy of UrbinoRaphael Sanzio was a Renaissance painter who perfected harmony and balance in his compositions. His most famous work, The School of Athens, is a monumental fresco that features an idealized gathering of great philosophers, artists, and scientists, symbolizing the union of art and knowledge. The School of Athens (1509 – 1511) by Raphael; Raphael, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsRaphael’s portraits, such as La Fornarina, are marked by their graceful figures and serene expressions. His influence on classical composition and his ability to capture human beauty made him one of the most important artists of the High Renaissance.Titian (c. 1488/1490 – 1576)Birthc. 1488/1490DeathAugust 27, 1576Place of BirthPieve di Cadore, Republic of VeniceTitian was a master of color and portraiture, recognized as one of the leading figures of the Venetian Renaissance. His painting Assumption of the Virgin exemplifies his ability to convey spiritual drama through bold use of color and composition. Titian’s portraits, such as Portrait of Emperor Charles V, are marked by their psychological depth and painterly technique.His innovative approach to color and brushwork had a profound impact on the development of Western art, influencing future generations of artists. Assumption of the Virgin (1516 – 1518) by Titian; Titian, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsPeter Paul Rubens (1577 – 1640)BirthJune 28, 1577DeathMay 30, 1640Place of BirthSiegen, Nassau-Dillenburg, Holy Roman EmpirePeter Paul Rubens was a Baroque master known for his exuberant style, characterized by vibrant color, dramatic compositions, and sensuous forms. His large-scale works, such as The Descent from the Cross, demonstrate his ability to convey movement and emotion with an energetic brushstroke. The Honeysuckle Bower (1609 – 1610) by Peter Paul Rubens; Peter Paul Rubens, CC BY 4.0, via Wikimedia CommonsRubens also excelled in mythological and allegorical themes, often depicting dynamic scenes filled with powerful figures and vibrant landscapes, embodying the grandeur and theatricality of the Baroque era.Artemisia Gentileschi (1593 – 1656)BirthJuly 8, 1593Deathc. 1656Place of BirthRome, Papal StatesArtemisia Gentileschi was a Baroque painter whose powerful depictions of women stood out in a male-dominated art world. Her painting Judith Slaying Holofernes is a vivid, dramatic portrayal of the biblical heroine Judith, capturing both the strength and determination of her female subjects.Gentileschi’s work often centered on themes of female agency and resilience, and her dynamic compositions and use of chiaroscuro aligned her with the Caravaggisti, followers of Caravaggio’s dramatic style. Judith Slaying Holofernes (1614 – 1620) by Artemisia Gentileschi; Artemisia Gentileschi, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsRembrandt (1606 – 1669)BirthJuly 15, 1606DeathOctober 4, 1669Place of BirthLeiden, NetherlandsRembrandt van Rijn is celebrated for his profound use of light and shadow, which brought a deep emotional resonance to his portraits and historical scenes. His most famous painting, The Night Watch, is a dynamic group portrait that demonstrates his skill in creating depth and atmosphere. The Night Watch (1642) by Rembrandt; Rembrandt, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsRembrandt’s self-portraits, painted throughout his life, reveal not only his technical prowess but also a deep introspection, capturing the complexities of human experience with unmatched sensitivity.Johannes Vermeer (1632 – 1675)BirthOctober 31, 1632DeathDecember 15, 1675Place of BirthDelft, County of Holland, Dutch RepublicJohannes Vermeer was a Dutch Golden Age painter known for his masterful treatment of light and domestic scenes. His Girl with a Pearl Earring, often referred to as the “Mona Lisa of the North,” captures a moment of quiet introspection, with a stunning interplay of light and shadow. Vermeer’s meticulous attention to detail and his ability to convey the texture of everyday life are also evident in works like The Milkmaid, where the simplicity of the scene is elevated to a work of art through his technique.His subtle, intimate style has made him one of the most beloved painters in art history. Girl with a Pearl Earring (c. 1665) by Johannes Vermeer; Johannes Vermeer, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsNotable Museums and CollectionsMany museums house exceptional collections of Old Master paintings, each offering unique insights into different artistic periods and styles. Key establishments include The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Louvre, and The National Gallery. Each holds a wealth of treasures from the Renaissance and beyond, providing unparalleled opportunities to view works from this significant epoch.The Metropolitan Museum of Art’s Old MastersThe Metropolitan Museum of Art, commonly known as The Met, is home to an extraordinary collection of Old Master paintings. The European Paintings galleries feature works by artists such as Rembrandt, Raphael, and Vermeer. These galleries not only showcase individual masterpieces but also create engaging dialogues between different works. La Primavera (c. 1480) by Sandro Botticelli; Sandro Botticelli, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsRecent reinstallation efforts aim to reintroduce these paintings with fresh perspectives, allowing visitors to make new connections and discoveries. Special exhibitions often highlight thematic elements, providing deeper insights into artistic techniques and historical contexts.The Louvre’s Renaissance TreasuresThe Louvre, located in Paris, is famous for its extensive collection of Renaissance art. Housing iconic pieces like Leonardo da Vinci’s Mona Lisa and The Virgin and Child with Saint Anne, the museum offers insights into Renaissance humanism and artistry.Its varied collection includes works by other masters such as Michelangelo and Raphael. The museum’s layout is designed to guide visitors through the Renaissance era’s evolution, from early Italian influences to the northern European advancements. The grand setting of the Louvre enhances the experience, allowing for a reflective engagement with these historic works.The National Gallery and Northern Renaissance WorksThe National Gallery in London is renowned for its significant collection of Northern Renaissance paintings. These works emphasize precision, symbolism, and intricate detail, reflecting the cultural and social changes of the period. The Gallery’s collection includes pieces by celebrated artists such as Jan van Eyck, Albrecht Dürer, and Pieter Bruegel the Elder. The Milkmaid (c. 1658–1661) by Johannes Vermeer; Johannes Vermeer, Public domain, via Wikimedia CommonsVisitors can explore themes ranging from religious narratives to portraits, providing a comprehensive view of Northern Renaissance artistry. The gallery offers resources and guided tours to enhance the educational experience, making it a prime destination for art enthusiasts globally.The Old Masters and their paintings remain cornerstones of art history, embodying a period of unparalleled creativity and technical innovation. Their works not only defined the artistic standards of their time but also continue to resonate with audiences today, influencing generations of artists and scholars. Whether through their exploration of human emotion, mastery of light and form, or their timeless depictions of myth, religion, and portraiture, the Old Masters have left an indelible mark on the cultural landscape, reminding us of the enduring power of great art.Frequently Asked QuestionsWho Are Some of the Most Celebrated Artists Among the Old Masters?The Old Masters include figures like Leonardo da Vinci, known for his contributions to art and science, and Rembrandt van Rijn, celebrated for his portraits and mastery of light and shadow. Jan van Eyck and Titian are also notable for their innovative use of color and texture.What Are Some Iconic Old Masters Paintings Recognized Around the World?The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps the most famous painting globally, admired for its enigmatic expression. Rembrandt’s The Night Watch showcases his skill in dramatic lighting and composition. Other iconic works include The Birth of Venus by Sandro Botticelli and The Arnolfini Portrait by Jan van Eyck.How Do Old Masters’ Oil Painting Techniques Differ from Modern Methods?Old Masters often painted on wooden panels or canvas using layers of translucent glazes to achieve depth and luminosity, a method less common in modern art. They also utilized a limited palette, relying on the juxtaposition of colors to create vibrancy. Modern techniques, by contrast, often favor more direct applications of paint.Which Old Masters Landscape Paintings Are Considered Milestones in Art History?View of Delft by Johannes Vermeer stands out for its exquisite detail and atmospheric quality. The Hay Wain by John Constable is another significant landscape, depicting rural life with realism and emotion. These works reflect a shift toward capturing the natural world with greater accuracy and emotional resonance. Isabella studied at the University of Cape Town in South Africa and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts majoring in English Literature & Language and Psychology. Throughout her undergraduate years, she took Art History as an additional subject and absolutely loved it. Building on from her art history knowledge that began in high school, art has always been a particular area of fascination for her. From learning about artworks previously unknown to her, or sharpening her existing understanding of specific works, the ability to continue learning within this interesting sphere excites her greatly.Her focal points of interest in art history encompass profiling specific artists and art movements, as it is these areas where she is able to really dig deep into the rich narrative of the art world. Additionally, she particularly enjoys exploring the different artistic styles of the 20th century, as well as the important impact that female artists have had on the development of art history.Learn more about Isabella Meyer and the Art in Context Team. The ‘Old Masters’ are the canonical European artists, primarily painters, who worked from the Renaissance to 1800.The phrase "Old Masters" is believed to have gained popularity in the mid-19th century, especially in Holland. In Dutch, the term "oude meester" (old master) referred to the most renowned artists of the Dutch Golden Age, like Rembrandt van Rijn and Jan van Eyck.It's not a specific art style or movement but rather a broad category that includes artists from various periods like Gothic Art, the Renaissance, Baroque, and more.These magnificently smutty pin-ups are the work of a legend of contemporary painting, Lisa Yuskavage. Born in 1962 in Philadelphia to an Irish working class family, Lisa turns ‘wrongness’ into salacious works of art that give Classical painting a run for its money.Kehinde Wiley, born in 1977 in Los Angeles, is a prominent American artist acclaimed for his vibrant and reimagined portraits that fuse contemporary subjects with classical European painting styles.Taku Obata (he/him) was born in 1980 in Saitama, Japan, where he continues to live and work. Gabriel Moses (he/him) was born in London in 1998, where he continues to live and work. Two years in the making, The Action of Three Primary Colours (Hand-finished) sees Jia Aili explore emotional expression through visual juxtaposition.The edition echoes the textural surfaces of the artist’s epic oil paintings with a series of silkscreen overprints and a layer of satin varnish. Drama is created through masterful use of colour, pulling inspiration from the chiaroscuro techniques of Old Masters. Dark greys, blues and blacks contrast bright white brushstrokes, which divide the composition into a series of dynamic geometric forms.15 prints have been intricately hand-finished by the artist in marker pen and acrylic paint. Paying particular attention to line and movement, no two are the same.“Painting is not a reproduction of the objective world, but meticulous care of the spirit.“Two years in the making, The Action of Three Primary Colours sees Jia Aili explore emotional expression through visual juxtaposition.The edition echoes the textural surfaces of the artist’s epic oil paintings with a series of silkscreen overprints and a layer of satin varnish. Drama is created through masterful use of colour, pulling inspiration from the chiaroscuro techniques of Old Masters. Dark greys, blues and blacks contrast bright white brushstrokes, which divide the composition into a series of dynamic geometric forms.“Painting is not a reproduction of the objective world, but meticulous care of the spirit.”What kind of work do you specialise in?What's a limited edition?How will my print be framed?Are the artists involved in production?How do I know my limited edition is authentic?When I buy a limited edition, do I own the copyright?Where can I find out more about shipping?We use cookies and may process personal data. To find out more, check our cookie policy. "Old Masters" redirects here. For other uses, see Old Masters (disambiguation). Any skilled painter who worked in Europe before 1800 Self-Portrait as the Allegory of Painting, Artemisia Gentileschi In art history, "Old Master" (or "old master")[1][2] refers to any painter of skill who worked in Europe before about 1800, or a painting by such an artist. An "old master print" is an original print (for example an engraving, woodcut, or etching) made by an artist in the same period. The term "old master drawing" is used in the same way. In theory, "Old Master" applies only to artists who were fully trained, were Masters of their local artists' guild, and worked independently, but in practice, paintings produced by pupils or workshops are often included in the scope of the term. Therefore, beyond a certain level of competence, date rather than quality is the criterion for using the term. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the term was often understood as having a starting date of perhaps 1450 or 1470; paintings made before that were "primitives", but this distinction is no longer made. The Oxford English Dictionary defines the term as "A pre-eminent artist of the period before the modern; esp. a pre-eminent western European painter of the 13th to 18th centuries." The first quotation given is from 1696, in the diary of John Evelyn: "My L: Pembroke..shewed me divers rare Pictures of very many of the old & best Masters, especially that of M: Angelo..,& a large booke of the best drawings of the old Masters."[3] The term is also used to refer to a painting or sculpture made by an Old Master, a usage datable to 1824.[3] There are comparable terms in Dutch, French, and German; the Dutch may have been the first to make use of such a term, in the 18th century, when oude meester mostly meant painters of the Dutch Golden Age of the previous century. Les Maitres d'autrefois of 1876 by Eugene Fromentin may have helped to popularize the concept, although "vieux maitres" is also used in French. The famous collection in Dresden at the Gemäldegalerie Alte Meister is one of the few museums to include the term in its actual name, although many more use it in the title of departments or sections. The collection in the Dresden museum essentially stops at the Baroque period. The end date is necessarily vague – for example, Goya (1746–1828) is certainly an Old Master,[2] though he was still painting and printmaking at his death in 1828. The term might also be used for John Constable[2] (1776–1837) or Eugène Delacroix (1798–1868), but usually is not. Edward Lucie-Smith gives an end date of 1800, noting "formerly used of paintings earlier than 1700".[4] The term tends to be avoided by art historians as too vague, especially when discussing paintings, although the terms "Old Master Prints" and "Old Master drawings" are still used. It remains current in the art trade. Auction houses still usually divide their sales between, for example, "Old Master Paintings", "Nineteenth-century paintings", and "Modern paintings". Christie's defined the term as ranging "from the 14th to the early 19th century".[5] The relevant part of the large and important collection of the Royal Museums of Fine Arts of Belgium in their main building in Brussels was renamed in recent years as the Oldmasters Museum in Dutch and English, and Musée Oldmasters in French. It was previously called the "Royal Museum of Ancient Art" in English (French: Musée royal d'Art ancien; Dutch: Koninklijk Museum voor Oude Kunst).[6] Artists, most often from early periods, whose hand has been identified by art historians, but to whom no identity can be confidently attached, are often given names (a Notname) by art historians such as Master E.S. (from his monogram), Master of Flémalle (from a previous location of a work), Master of Mary of Burgundy (from a patron), Master of Latin 757 (from the shelf mark of a manuscript he illuminated), Master of the Embroidered Foliage (from his characteristic technique), Master of the Brunswick Diptych, or Master of Schloss Lichtenstein. Rucellai Madonna by Duccio, c. 1285. Main article: Gothic art Cimabue (Italian, 1240–1302), frescoes in the Basilica of San Francesco d'Assisi Giotto di Bondone (Italian, 1267–1337), first Renaissance fresco painter Duccio (Italian, 1255–1318), Sienese painter Simone Martini (Italian, 1285–1344), Gothic painter of the Sienese School Ambrogio Lorenzetti (Italian, c. 1290–1348), Gothic painter Pietro Lorenzetti (Italian, c. 1280–1348), Sienese school Gentile da Fabriano (Italian, 1370–1427), International gothic painter Lorenzo Monaco (Italian, 1370–1425), International gothic style Masolino (Italian, c. 1383–c. 1447), Goldsmith trained painter Pisanello (Italian, c. 1395–c. 1455), International gothic painter and medallist Sassetta (Italian, c. 1392–1450), Sienese International Gothic painter Main article: Early Renaissance Paolo Uccello (Italian, 1397–1475), schematic use of foreshortening Fra Angelico (Italian, 1400–1455), noted for San Marco convent frescoes Masaccio (Italian, 1401–1428), first to use linear perspective thereby giving sense of three-dimensionality plus developed new realism Fra Filippo Lippi (Italian, 1406–1469), father of Filippino Andrea del Castagno (Italian, 1410–1457) Piero della Francesca (Italian, 1415–1492), painter who pioneered linear perspective Benozzo Gozzoli (Italian, 1420–1497) Alesso Baldovinetti (Italian, 1425–1499) Vincenzo Foppa (Italian, 1425–1515) Portrait of a young woman by Sandro Botticelli, 1480 Antonello da Messina (Italian, 1430–1479), painter who pioneered oil painting Cosimo Tura (Italian, 1430–1495) Andrea Mantegna (Italian, 1431–1506), master of perspective and detail Antonio del Pollaiuolo (Italian, 1431–1498) Francesco Cossa (Italian, 1435–1477) Melozzo da Forli (Italian, 1438–1494) Luca Signorelli (Italian, 1441–1523) Perugino (Italian, c. 1446–1523), Raphael was his pupil Verrocchio (Italian, c. 1435–1488) Sandro Botticelli (Italian, c. 1445–1510), great Florentine master Domenico Ghirlandaio (Italian, 1449–1494), prolific Florentine fresco painter Pinturicchio (Italian, 1454–1513) Filippino Lippi (Italian, 1457–1504), son of Filippo Cima da Conegliano (Italian, 1459–1517) Piero di Cosimo (Italian, 1462–1521) Main article: High Renaissance Francesco Francia (Italian, 1450–1517) Leonardo da Vinci (Italian, 1452–1519), acclaimed oil painter and draughtsman Lorenzo Costa (Italian, 1460–1535) Sistine Chapel ceiling, Ignudi, Michelangelo, 1509 Fra Bartolommeo (Italian, 1472–1517) Michelangelo (Italian, 1475–1564), acclaimed sculptor, painter and architect Bernardino Luini (Italian, c. 1480–1532) Raphael (Italian, 1483–1520), acclaimed painter Il Garofalo (Italian, 1481–1559) Ridolfo Ghirlandaio (Italian, 1483–1561) Andrea del Sarto (Italian, 1486–1530) Correggio (Italian, 1490–1534), painter from Parma noted for illusionistic frescoes and altarpiece oils Giulio Romano (Italian, c. 1499–1546) Main article: Venetian painting Domenico Veneziano (Italian, 1400–1461), Early Renaissance Jacopo Bellini (Italian, 1400–1470), Early Renaissance Gentile Bellini (Italian, 1429–1507), Early Renaissance, noted for historical scenes of Venice and portraits of its doges Giovanni Bellini (Italian, 1430–1516), Early and High Renaissance, pioneer of luminous oil painting Bartolommeo Vivarini (Italian, 1432–1499), Early Renaissance Carlo Crivelli (Italian, 1435–1495), Early Renaissance Alvise Vivarini (Italian, 1445–1503), Early Renaissance Vittore Carpaccio (Italian, 1455–1526), Early Renaissance Giorgione (Italian, 1477–1510), High Renaissance, pioneer of Venetian School of painting Titian (Italian, c. 1488–1576), important High Renaissance-style exponent of colour painting in oils and frescoes Palma Vecchio (Italian, 1480–1528), High Renaissance Lorenzo Lotto (Italian, 1480–1556), High Renaissance Sebastiano del Piombo (Italian, 1485–1547), High Renaissance Jacopo Bassano (Italian, 1515–1592), Mannerist painter noted for portraiture and religious genre painting Tintoretto (Italian, 1518–1594), major Venetian Mannerist painter of monumental religious works The Annunciation by Beccafumi, 1545Paolo Veronese (Italian, c. 1528–1588), High Renaissance-style, one of Venice's leading colourists Main article: Sienese School Giovanni di Paolo (Italian, 1403–1482), Early Renaissance Matteo di Giovanni (Italian, 1430–1495), Early Renaissance Francesco di Giorgio (Italian, 1439–1502), Early Renaissance Il Sodoma (Italian, 1477–1549), High Renaissance Beccafumi (Italian, 1486–1551), High Renaissance-Mannerist Main article: Northern Renaissance "Kreuzigung Christi" (English: "Crucifixion of Christ") by Lucas Cranach the Elder, 1503 Robert Campin (Flemish, 1375–1444), Northern Renaissance artist who painted the "Mérode Altarpiece" Jan van Eyck (Flemish, c. 1390–1441), pioneer oil painter Konrad Witz (German, c. 1400–c. 1446) Rogier van der Weyden (Flemish, 1400–1464), Dutch artist and leading religious panel painter Stefan Lochner (German, c. 1410–1451), German painter of the Cologne School Petrus Christus (Flemish, c. 1410–c. 1476) Dirk Bouts (Flemish, 1420–1475) Simon Marmion (French, 1420–1489) Meister Francke (German, fl. 1424–1435) Hans Memling (German born-Flemish, 1430–1494), Flemish artist of the Bruges School Martin Schongauer (German, 1430–1491) Michael Pacher (Austrian 1435–1498) Hugo van der Goes (Flemish, 1440–1483), oil painter from the Netherlands Hieronymus Bosch (Dutch, Early Netherlandish, 1450–1516) Gerard David (Flemish, 1450–1523) Geertgen tot Sint Jans (Dutch, 1460–1490) Hans Holbein the Elder (German, 1460–1524) Quentin Matsys (Flemish, 1466–1530) Jan Mabuse (Flemish, 1470–1533)Card Players by Lucas van Leyden, c. 1508 Matthias Grünewald (German, 1470–1528), noted for his intense expressionist religious paintings Albrecht Dürer (German, 1471–1528), greatest painter and printmaker of the Northern Renaissance Lucas Cranach the Elder (German, 1472–1553), leading German Renaissance painter Hans Burgkmair (German, 1473–1531) Jean Clouet (French, 1475–1547) Albrecht Altdorfer (German, 1480–1538), Danube School of painting Maitre de Moulins (French, fl. 1480) Hans Baldung Grien (German, 1484–1545), German Renaissance artist Joachim Patenier (Flemish, 1485–1524), pioneer landscape painter of the Netherlandish Renaissance Joos van Cleve (Flemish, 1485–1540) Bernard van Orley (Flemish, 1488–1541) Hans Springinklee (German, 1490–1540) Wolf Huber (Austrian, 1490–1553) Lucas van Leyden (Dutch, 1494–1533) Jan van Scorel (Dutch, 1495–1562) Hans Holbein the Younger (German, 1497–1543), one of the greatest portrait painters Georg Pencz (German, 1500–1550) Sebald Beham (German, 1500–1550) Barthel Beham (German, 1502–1540) Lucas Cranach the Younger (German, 1515–1586)Saint Sebastian between Saint Bernard and Saint Francis by Alonso Sánchez Coello, 1582 Pieter Bruegel the Elder (Flemish, c.1525–1569), leading artist of his day Aegidius Sadeler (Flemish, 1570–1629) Main article: Spanish Renaissance Bartolomé Bermejo (Spanish, c. 1440–c. 1501) Alonso Berruguete (Spanish, c. 1488–1561) Luis de Morales (Spanish, 1512–1586) Alonso Sánchez Coello (Spanish-Portuguese, 1531–1588) El Greco (Greek-born Spanish, 1541–1614), noted for his dazzling spiritual works and portraits Main article: Mannerism Holy Family with St. Anne and the Infant St. John by Agnolo Bronzino, c. 1545 Dosso Dossi (Italian, 1479–1542) Alfonso Lombardi (Italian, 1487–1537) Bartolommeo Bandinelli (Italian, 1493–1560) Pontormo (Italian, 1494–1556), Florentine fresco/oil painter Rosso Fiorentino (Italian, 1494–1540) Maarten van Heemskerck (Dutch, 1498–1574) Alessandro Moretto (Italian, 1498–1555) Giulio Clovio (Croatian-born Italian, 1498–1578) Niccolo Tribolo (Italian, 1500–1550) Parmigianino (Italian, 1503–1540), Mannerist painter/etcher from Parma Bronzino (Italian, 1503–1572) Jacob Seisenegger (Austrian, 1505–1567) Pieter Aertsen (Dutch, 1508–1575) François Clouet (French 1510–1572) Giorgio Vasari (Italian, 1511–1575), known for his Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects Antonio Moro (Flemish, 1519–1576)The Vegetable Seller by Pieter Aertsen, 1567 Giovanni Battista Moroni (Italian, 1525–1578) Federico Barocci (Italian, 1526–1612) Giuseppe Arcimboldo (Italian, 1527–1593), best known for his bizarre Mannerist fruit and vegetable portraits Giambologna (Italian, 1529–1608), hugely influential Mannerist sculptor Denis Calvaert (Flemish, 1540–1619) Scipione Pulzone (Italian, 1542–1598) Bartholomeus Spranger (Flemish, 1546–1611) Karel van Mander (Flemish, 1548–1606) Abraham Bloemaert (Dutch, 1566–1638) Adam Elsheimer (German, 1578–1610), influential German landscape and history painter who influenced Rubens Main article: Baroque painting Supper at Emmaus by Caravaggio, 1601 Antonio Tempesta (Italian, 1555–1630) Ludovico Carracci (Italian, 1555–1619) Bartolomeo Cesi (Italian, 1556–1629) Agostino Carracci (Italian, 1557–1602) Lodovico Cigoli (Italian, 1559–1613) Bartolomeo Carducci (Italian, 1560–1610) Annibale Carracci (Italian, 1560–1609), leader of the academism Orazio Gentileschi (Italian, 1563–1639) Hans Rottenhammer (German, 1564–1625) Pieter Brueghel the Younger (Flemish, 1564–1636) Francisco Pacheco (Spanish, 1564–1654) Portrait of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham by Peter Paul Rubens, c. 1625 Francisco Ribalta (Spanish, 1565–1628) Jan Brueghel the Elder (Flemish, 1568–1625) Juan Martínez Montañés (Spanish, 1568–1649) Caravaggio (Italian, 1573–1610), noted for his figurative realism and Tenebrism Guido Reni (Italian, 1575–1642) Peter Paul Rubens (Flemish, 1577–1640), foremost Baroque history painter and portraitist Adam Elsheimer (German, 1578–1610) Bernardo Strozzi (Italian, 1581–1644) Juan Bautista Maíno (Spanish, 1581–1649) Johann Liss (German, 1590–1631) Jusepe de Ribera (Spanish, 1591– 1652), Naples-based religious realist painter and printmaker Guercino (Italian, 1591–1666) Artemisia Gentileschi (Italian, 1592–1656) Georges de La Tour (French, 1593–1652) Jacob Jordaens (Flemish, 1593–1678) Las Meninas by Diego Velázquez, 1656 Louis Le Nain (French, 1593–1648) Nicolas Poussin (French, 1594–1665), main classical artist of his time Pietro da Cortona (Italian, 1596–1669), painter and architect Francisco de Zurbarán (Spanish, 1598–1664), master of chiaroscuro known for his religious paintings and still lifes Gian Lorenzo Bernini (Italian, 1598–1680), the dominant sculptor and architect of the era Antoine Le Nain (French, 1599–1648) Anthony van Dyck (Flemish, 1599–1641), portraitist living in London Diego Velázquez (Spanish, 1599–1660), regarded as the greatest artist of the Spanish Golden Age Claude Lorrain (French, 1600–1682), landscape artist Alonso Cano (Spanish, 1601–1667) Jan Brueghel the Younger (Flemish, 1601–1678) Mathieu Le Nain (French, 1607–1677) Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione (Italian, 1609–1664) Juan Bautista Martínez del Mazo (Spanish, c. 1612–1667) Mattia Preti (Italian, 1613–1699) Salvator Rosa (Italian, 1613–1673) Juan Carreño de Miranda (Spanish, 1614–1685) Carlo Dolci (Italian, 1616–1686) Bartolomé Esteban Murillo (Spanish, 1617–1682), one of the most influential religious painters Charles Le Brun (French, 1619–1690), leading painter in the court of Louis XIV Juan de Valdés Leal (Spanish, 1622–1690) Pedro de Mena (Spanish, 1628–1688) Luca Giordano (Italian, 1634–1705) Main articles: Dutch Golden Age Painting and Flemish Baroque painting The Concert by Gerard van Honthorst, 1623 Roelant Savery (Flemish, 1576–1639) Frans Snyders (Flemish, 1578–1657), master of Baroque still life from the Antwerp School Frans Hals (Flemish-born Dutch, 1580–1666), one of the greatest post-Renaissance portraitists Pieter Lastman (Dutch, 1583–1633) Hendrick Terbrugghen (Dutch, 1588–1629), Dutch Realist genre painter and a leading member of the Utrecht Caravaggisti Gerrit van Honthorst (Dutch, 1590–1636) Dirck van Baburen (Dutch, 1595–1624) Matthias Stom (Dutch, 1600–1652) Adriaen Brouwer (Flemish, c. 1605–1638), noted for his tavern-based genre paintings Rembrandt van Rijn (Dutch, 1606–1669), history painting, portraits, etchings Jan Lievens (Dutch, 1607–1674) Jacob Adriaensz Backer (Dutch, 1608–1651) Ferdinand Bol (Dutch, 1616–1680)Yonker Ramp and his sweetheart by Frans Hals, 1623 Jan Havickszoon Steen (Dutch, 1625–1679), Leiden School, tavern genre scenes Jan Davidsz de Heem (Dutch, 1609–1683), still-life artist of the Utrecht/Antwerp School David Teniers the Younger (Flemish, 1610–1690), Dutch Realist known for his peasant/guardroom scenes Adriaen van Ostade (Dutch, 1610–1685), peasant scene artist of the Haarlem School Govert Flinck (Dutch, 1615–1660) Gerrit Dou (Dutch, 1613–1675) Frans van Mieris the Elder (Dutch, 1635–1681) Gerard Terborch (Dutch, 1617–1681), Haarlem School genre painter Willem Kalf (Dutch, 1619–1693), noted for still-life pictures Aelbert Cuyp (Dutch, 1620–1691), Dordrecht School landscape painter Samuel van Hoogstraten (Dutch, 1627–1678), genre painter Jan de Bray (Dutch, 1627–1697) Jacob van Ruisdael (Dutch, 1628–1682), Haarlem School landscape artist Gabriel Metsu (Dutch, 1629–1667), intimate small-scale genre scenes Pieter de Hooch (Dutch, 1629–1683), Delft School of Dutch genre painting Johannes Vermeer (Dutch, 1632–1675), Delft School Dutch genre painter, little-known in his own lifetime Meindert Hobbema (Dutch, 1638–1709) Aert de Gelder (Dutch, 1645–1727) Adriaen van der Werff (Dutch, 1659–1722) Rachel Ruysch (Dutch, 1664–1750), important female flower painter from Amsterdam Jan Roos (Flemish, 1591–1638), painter influencing the genoese school, known for his still life paintings of flowers and vegetables, mythological and religious scenes and portraits Main articles: Rococo and Italian Rococo art Capitulations of Wedding and Rural Dance by Antoine Watteau, 1711 Giovanni Battista Piazzetta (Italian, 1682–1754), master of the fresco Jean-Antoine Watteau (French, 1684–1721), author of the first fête galante Giovan Battista Pittoni (Italian, 1687–1767), known for sacred families and children Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (Italian, 1691–1770), known for his frescoes, as in Würzburg Residence Jean-Baptiste-Siméon Chardin (French, 1699–1779), important 18th-century still-life artist François Boucher (French, 1703–1770), noted for female nudes Charles-André van Loo (French, 1705– 1765) painter of portraiture, religion, mythology, allegory, and genre scenes. Pompeo Batoni (Italian, 1708–1787) Martin Johann Schmidt (Austrian, 1718–1801), important 18th-century Austrian Late Baroque painter Jean-Baptiste Greuze (French, 1725–1805), important 18th-century painter François-Hubert Drouais (French, 1727– 1775) French portraitist to the royal family, King Louis XV and Queen Marie Leczinska, and members of the nobility Jean-Honoré Fragonard (French, 1732–1806) Louise Élisabeth Vigée Le Brun (French, 1755–1842), later Neoclassical An Experiment on a Bird in an Air Pump by Joseph Wright of Derby, 1768 Nicholas Hilliard (English, c. 1547–1619), goldsmith, limner, and painter best known for his portrait miniatures of Elizabethan nobility William Dobson (English, 1611–1646) John Michael Wright (English-Scottish, c. 1617–1694) Peter Lely (Dutch-born English, 1618–1680) Godfrey Kneller (English, 1646–1723) James Thornhill (English, c. 1675–1734) William Hogarth (English, 1697–1764) Allan Ramsay (Scottish, 1713–1784) Joshua Reynolds (English, 1723–1792) Thomas Gainsborough (English, 1727–1788) Joseph Wright of Derby (English, 1734–1797) George Romney (English, 1734–1802) Architectural Caprice with a Palace by Bernardo Bellotto, 1765The Vow of Louis XIII by Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, 1824John Opie (English, 1761–1807) Thomas Lawrence (English, 1769–1830) Main articles: Veduta and Grand Tour Canaletto (Italian, 1697–1768), famous for vedutas of Venice Giovanni Paolo Panini (Italian, 1691–1765) Francesco Zuccarelli (Italian, 1702–1789), known for Arcadian landscapes Francesco Guardi (Italian, 1712–1793), view painter of Venice School Giambattista Piranesi (Italian, 1720–1778) Bernardo Bellotto (Italian, 1720–1780), Canaletto's nephew depicting Warsaw Main article: Neoclassicism Anton Raphael Mengs (German, 1728–1779), friend of Johann Joachim Winckelmann Johann Zoffany (German, 1733–1810) Benjamin West (American-born British, 1738–1820) Angelica Kauffman (Swiss-born, 1741–1807) Jacques-Louis David (French, 1748–1825), chief artist of the French Revolution and Napoleon Antoine-Jean Gros (French, 1771–1835), pupil of Jacques-Louis David Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres (French, 1780–1867) Main article: Romanticism The Great Red Dragon and the Woman Clothed with the Sun by William Blake, circa 1805 Hubert Robert (French, 1733–1808), painter noted for picturesque depictions of ruins Francisco de Goya (Spanish, 1746–1828) Henry Raeburn (Scottish, 1756–1823) William Blake (British, 1757–1827), symbolist religious painter, printmaker and book illustrator Caspar David Friedrich (German, 1774–1840) J. M. W. Turner (English, 1775–1851) John Constable (English, 1776–1837) Théodore Géricault (French, 1791–1824) Eugène Delacroix (French, 1798–1863) Mathieu Le Nain (French, 1607–1677) Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione (Italian, 1609–1664) Juan Bautista Martínez del Mazo (Spanish, c. 1612–1667) Mattia Preti (Italian, 1613–1699) Salvator Rosa (Italian, 1613–1673) Juan Carreño