

## REMBRANDT TIMELINE USING THE CC TIMELINE CARDS

I am not affiliated with Classical Conversations in any official capacity. I am a tutor for one chapter within Classical Conversations, and try to use the curriculum in as many ways as possible to tie the various strands of knowledge together. This timeline is constructed using the Acts and Facts Timeline cards, the Artist and Composer Cards, and the Scientist Cards, all of which are published by Classical Conversations. And obviously, there are other events that happened during Rembrandt’s lifetime as well.

To Use: I simply use my cards to construct a timeline in my classroom or the art room prior to the school day beginning. While we briefly cover the artist’s history, I ask my class to look at the timeline (often laid out on the floor or a couple long tables due to length) and see if they recognize anything or anyone. I don’t take a lot of time to specifically point any one thing out, but the kids and their parents get a kick out of seeing who and what was going on around the artist’s lifetime and starting to put together the context of what we going on at that time.

<b>Acts &amp; Facts (Timeline Cards)</b>		<b>Artist and Composer cards</b>	<b>Scientist Carts (5<sup>th</sup> ed)</b>
<i>Ongoing throughout Rembrandt's life</i>	80: Ottoman Empire		
	87: Slave Trade in Africa		
	91: Spanish Inquisition		
	93: Age of Absolute Monarchs		
	98: Baroque Period of the Arts		
		<b>(16) Rembrandt Van Rijn born (1606)</b>	
100: Jamestown founded (1607) Plymouth Colony founded (1620)			
		12 (set 1) El Greco dies (1614)	
94: Protestant Reformation (ending year on card, 1618)			
			11: Blaise Pascal born (1623)
			12: Astronomer Giovanni Domenico Cassini born (1625)
			13: Chemist Robert Boyle born (1627)
99: Japan’s Isolation <sup>1</sup> (growing through the 1630s especially)			

<sup>1</sup> Japan’s Tokugawa Shogunate rose in 1603, but it wasn’t until the 1630s that the Isolationist (Sakoku) edicts were issued. AS a result of those edicts, the Dutch became the only European country permitted to directly trade with Japan, and even then, it would be under severe restrictions.

Baroque Artist: Rembrandt van Rijn (1609 – 1669)

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		10: Astronomer Johannes Kelper dies (1630)
	17: Johannes Vermeer born (1632)	14: Dutch Microbiologist Antoine van Leeuwenhoek born (1632 – 1723)
		15: English scientist-inventor Robert Hooke born (1635)
		16: English scientist Isaac Newton born (1642 – 1727)
84: China's Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644) (ended-fell to the Qing Dynasty)		
101: Age of Enlightenment (1650 – 1800)		
		9: Galileo Galilei (died 1642)
		11: Blaise Pascal dies (1662) see 1623 birth, above
	<b>Rembrandt Dies (1669)</b>	
102: Hudson's Bay Company (founded) 1670		

## Additional Resources in the Acts and Facts Timeline Cards:

*There are also three Rembrandt works featured in the Timeline cards:*

- **Card 21: Israel's United Kingdom;** "David Playing the Harp before Saul" Rembrandt ca 1658; The Hauge, Netherlands
- **Card 30: Babylon falls to Persia** "Das Gastmahl des Belsazar" (Belshazzar's feast) Rembrandt ca 1635; National Gallery, London
- **Card 98: Baroque Period of the Arts** "Militia Company of District II under the Command of Captain Frans Banninck Coc" (A.K.A. "The Nightwatch") Rembrandt ca 1642

*There are several other works in the Timeline cards from the Baroque Period which will have similarities to Rembrandt's style:*

- **Card 9: Patriarchs of Israel:** "Isaac blessing Jacob" by Govert Flinck 1638; Netherlands
  - Flinck lived from 1615-1660.
  - *Not only was Flinck another Dutch Golden Age Baroque artist, he was Rembrandt's star pupil.*
- **Card 27: Assyria falls to Babylon:** "Semiramis receiving the word of the revolt of Babylon" by Guercino, 1624. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, USA

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- *Guernico*, (real name Giovanni Francesco Barbieri) was an Italian artist who lived from February 8, 1591 to December 22, 1666.
- **Card 43: ‘Jesus the Messiah’** “Simeon with the Infant Jesus” by Petr Jan Brandl, c 1725; National Gallery, Prague, Czech Republic.
  - Brandl (1668 – 1735) was a Czech artist of the Baroque period who was the son of craftsmen. Due to the Iron Curtain in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, he’s lesser known than many other Baroque painters, but he was famous during his time period. His work employs the thick paint and loose brushstrokes of Rembrandt’s later years.
- **Card 45: Persecution Spreads the Gospel** “Martyrdom of St Peter” by Guernico 1618 (see Above)
- **Card 52: Jerome Completes the Vulgate** “Saint Jerome” by Caravaggio, ca 1605
  - Caravaggio, (full name: Michelangelo Merisi (or Michael Angelo Merigi or Amerighi)) was born on 29 September 1571 and died on 18 July 1610. Living and working in Italy, Caravaggio’s works, with their strong light and shadows, was one of the earliest works which inspired the eventual “Baroque Period” style.



The Timeline for Grandma Moses (1860 - 1961) using CC Timeline, Artist/composer, and scientist cards. Timeline runs clockwise from the lower left corner (7 o'clock position) clockwise to the lower right-hand corner (5 o'clock position), with the artist's card in the center. Due to the sheet number of events in Grandma Moses's lifetime, this timeline ended up being quite long and complex, which is why I started laying it out on a long surface whenever possible-it simplifies the presentation.