
The Age of Reason, or the Enlightenment, occurred in the 18th century in Europe and North America and birthed a new reverence for reason and scientific knowledge -- rather than religion -- as a means of understanding the world and our place in it. Because the Age of Reason held logic and rationality in such preeminence, the era produced mostly nonfiction, including poetry that dealt with reason. People saw little value in creating worlds that were not true to life; however, literary critics argue that this period gave rise to the novel, which went on to become extremely popular in the subsequent century, and remains so today. Rational Poetry. Plants and fungi in particular have industrial applications and many model organisms enable comprehension of fundamental biology such as development and genetics. Entrepreneurs apply plants such as fungi to provide biodegradable and sustainable products that are structural such as vehicle bumpers, packing materials and building materials. Enzymes produced by plants and fungi are valuable in the industry of paper pulp, for fashion and even bioremediation. Denim jeans are softened by enzymes from plants. Often, people cut dried flowers to frame, and display house plants in greenhouses or indoors. In gardens, bedding plants, herbaceous perennials, vines, shrubs, ornamental trees, shade trees, lawn grasses and outdoor gardens are planted.
Antwerp was where goods such as silk and spices from the Middle East, grain from the Baltic, and wool from England were traded, and where the influx of silver from Spanish America led to the growth of banks. Capital, trade and industry went hand in hand with luxury, and Antwerp became a magnet for painters. In the last two years of his life, Bruegel would witness Alba’s repression and the beginning of the Protestant uprising. Although there is no documentary evidence of the painter’s religious leanings, the paintings he made in this period most notably The Massacre of the Innocents which I wrote about earlier this year offer hints, suggesting a man who maintained a critical, if guarded, distance from the policies and actions of the men who ruled his land. Pieter Brueghel the Elder was an innovative Flemish Renaissance painter and printmaker, known for his sweeping landscapes and peasant scenes. He was apprenticed early in his life to painter Pieter Croecke van Aelst, and in 1551 around the age of 26 he was accepted into a painter’s guild in Antwerp as a master painter. His nickname was as he would often don peasant’s clothing and attend social gatherings and weddings, in order to mingle and interact with the locals, and gain insight and inspiration for his paintings. He also fathered two other prominent Flemish painters, Piet
I will argue that Bruegel’s paintings were originally set-up as discussion pieces, designed to stimulate tolerant discussion in the domestic environment with a view to promoting Christian morality.

CONTENTS

4-20 Introduction: Still “looking” for Pieter Bruegel the Elder
21-38 Chapter 1: Reconstructing the intended audience for Bruegel’s paintings and the contexts of their display
39-59 Chapter 2: The Carrying of the Cross
60-74 Chapter 3: The Blind Leading the Blind
75-76 Conclusion
77-101 Illustrations
102-122 Bibliography.

The Brueghel family moved to Antwerp sometime after 1578 and Pieter possibly entered the studio of the landscape painter Gillis van Coninxloo (1544â€“1607). His teacher left Antwerp in 1585 and in the 1584/1585 registers of the Guild of Saint Luke, “Peeter Brugel” is listed as an independent master. On 5 November 1588 Pieter married Elisabeth Goddelet. The couple had seven children, many of whom died young. One son called Pieter Brueghel III was also a painter. He died in Antwerp, aged 72.

Work[edit].

General[edit].