Antwerp in the Age of Plantin and Brueghel

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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.
Pieter Brueghel (also Bruegel or Breughel) the Younger (/ˈbrɔɪɡəl/, also US: /ˈbruÉœəl/; Dutch: [ˈpitər ˈbrœɦəl] (listen); between 23 May and 10 October 1564 â€“ between March and May 1638) was a Flemish painter, known for numerous copies after his father Pieter Bruegel the Elder's work as well as his original compositions. The large output of his studio, which produced for the local and export market, contributed to the international spread of his father's imagery.