Rediscovery of a Rembrandt Painting
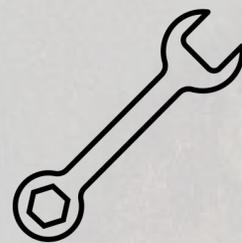## (March 10, 2026)

TEACHING GUIDE

ℹ️ **What?** The rediscovery of a Rembrandt painting that had long been unrecognized as his work.

👤 **Who?** Art experts and researchers who study the works of the famous 17th-century Dutch painter Rembrandt.

🌍 **Where?** In a museum, the Rijksmuseum, and in the art world, where specialists analyze ancient paintings.

⏰ **When?** The discovery was announced last week, after extensive research and analysis.

❓ **Why is it important?** Because this discovery sheds new light on Rembrandt's work and the history of painting.

🎯 **For this activity, your goal will be to learn more about the painter Rembrandt and his rediscovered painting!** 🖼️
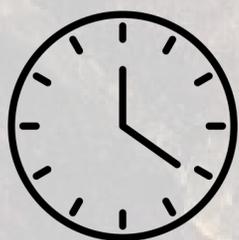
OBJECTIVES

- Discover the painter Rembrandt and some of his works.
- Understand how specialists analyze a painting.
- Observe the light, colors, and figures in a painting.
- Discover other great Dutch painters such as Vermeer and Van Gogh.

COMPETENCIES

- Research and interpret information.
- Observe and analyze an image or work of art.
- Compare works to identify similarities.
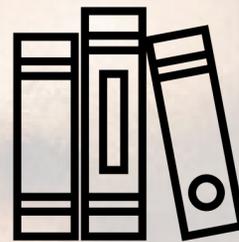- Formulate an opinion and justify an answer.

DURATION

About 60 minutes

SUBJECTS

- **Social Studies / Culture**
  - Art History
  - Great European Painters
  - Museums and the Conservation of Works of Art

- **English**
  - Reading Instructions
  - Comprehension of an Explanatory Text
  - Observation and Description of a Work of Art

- **Visual Arts**
  - Light and Shadow
  - Composition of a Painting
  - Artistic Style

- **General Knowledge**
  - Famous Museums
  - Painters of the Netherlands

GETTING STARTED

- Ask the student:
  - "Have you ever visited a museum?"
  - "How do you think we can tell if a painting was really painted by a famous artist?"
- Explain in one sentence:
  - "Today, we are going to learn about the painter Rembrandt and observe how experts analyze his paintings to check if they are authentic."

Rediscovery of a Rembrandt Painting
(March 10, 2026)

TEACHING GUIDE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

STEP 1 — A Painter to Know. Discovery of Rembrandt through a video and his Vikidia entry. Completion of an information sheet.

Q1 — Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn
Q2 — July 15, 1606 or 1607
Q3 — Leiden, Netherlands
Q4 — Portraits and self-portraits.

STEP 2 — Finding the Real Rembrandt. Observation and comparison of two paintings.

Q5 — The light illuminates certain figures to make them stand out, while the rest of the painting remains dark.
Q6 — We mainly see dark colors like brown, black, and a little gold.
Q7 — In both paintings, the figures are very expressive, and it looks as if they are in the middle of an important scene.
Q8 — Yes, because the light, the dark colors, and the figures closely resemble Rembrandt's style.

STEP 3 — A visit to the Rijksmuseum. Discovery of other famous Dutch painters through a virtual tour. Information to find about two of their works.

Q9 — Johannes Vermeer
Q10 — Circa 1660
Q11 — Vincent van Gogh
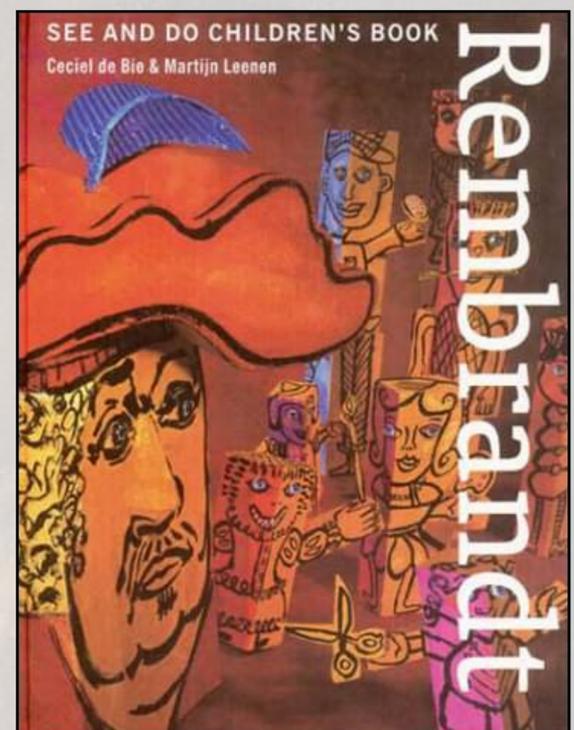**Q12 — 1887**

WRAPPING UP

- Review:
  - Rembrandt's artistic style;
  - the importance of light and shadow in his paintings;
  - the work of experts in authenticating a work of art;
  - the role of museums in the preservation of artworks.
- Final question:
  - "In your opinion, what makes a painting special: the painter's technique, the subject matter, or its story? Why?"

FURTHER EXPLORATION

📖 Ceciel De Bie & Martjin Leenen. *Rembrandt: See and Do Children's Book*. Oxford University Press

SEE AND DO CHILDREN'S BOOK
Ceciel de Bie & Martijn Leenen
Rembrandt

EXPLORERS PLUS™

The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp (1632)
Perimeter: 2 × (169.5 + 216.5) = 2 × 386 = 772 cm²
Area: 169.5 × 216.5 = 36,696.75 cm²

The Night Watch (1642)
Perimeter: 2 × (363 + 437) = 2 × 800 = 1600 cm²
Area: 363 × 437 = 158,631 cm²

A Bust of an Old Man (1633)
Perimeter: 2 × (10.6 + 7.2) = 2 × 17.8 = 35.6 cm²
Area: 10.6 × 7.2 = 76.32 cm²

Rediscovery of a Rembrandt Painting
(March 10, 2026)

EXPLORERS +PLUS

Rembrandt in Numbers

In this Explorers Plus activity, you'll discover some famous works by Rembrandt and find the perimeter and area of these paintings! 🎨

The Anatomy Lesson of Dr. Tulp (1632)

A very famous painting by Rembrandt!

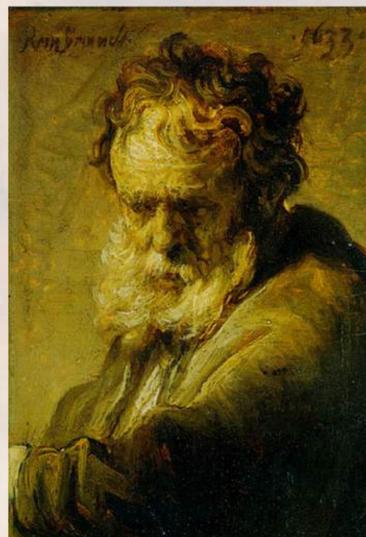169.5 cm x 216.5 cm

Perimeter:
Area:

The Night Watch (1642)

This painting by Rembrandt is also very famous!
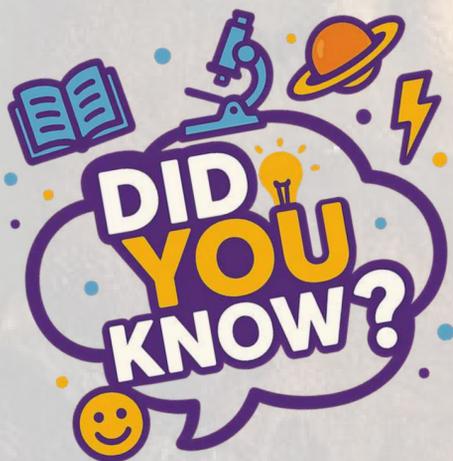
363 cm x 437 cm

Perimeter:
Area:

A Bust of an Old Man (1633)

This is the smallest painting by Rembrandt!

10.6 cm x 7.2 cm

Perimeter:
Area:

DID YOU KNOW?

The most expensive painting ever sold? Here it is! →

It's the Salvator Mundi ("Savior of the World," in Latin), attributed to Leonardo da Vinci, who also painted the famous Mona Lisa.

The Salvator Mundi was purchased in 2017 for $450.3 million.