

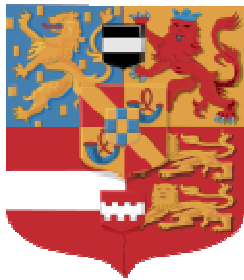
Tutorial

<http://matchthememory.com/MemoryCelebritiesNL1>

William the Silent



William the Silent



Coat of Arms of William the Silent

William I of Orange-Nassau, ([April 24, 1533](#) – [July 10, 1584](#)) was an important leader of the [Dutch](#) rebellion against the [Spanish](#) in the [Eighty Years' War](#). He was the first leader of the Netherlands. He held the title of [Prince of Orange](#).

William of Orange is better known as **William the Silent** (in [Dutch](#): *Willem de Zwijger*). It is not sure how he got this name. One story tells that when the [kings](#) of [France](#) and [Spain](#) proposed to William to kill all [Protestants](#) in his area, William did not reply.

William was born in [Nassau](#) in [Germany](#). The king of Spain made him [stadtholder](#) (a sort of leader) about several Dutch provinces. But William converted to Protestantism, the religion of the Dutch people and joined their struggle for independence. The king of Spain offered a reward for the person who would kill William. In [1584](#) William was shot by [Balthasar Gerards](#) in his house in [Delft](#). William's last words were in French: "Mon Dieu, mon Dieu, ayez pitié de moi et de ton pauvre peuple" ([My Lord](#), My Lord, have pity on me and your poor people). Balthasar Gerards never received his reward, because he was killed by the angry Dutch.

In the Netherlands, people often call him "Father of the fatherland". The Dutch national anthem, the Wilhelmus, is about William.

Anne Frank



Anne Frank	
	Annelies Marie Frank
Born	12 June 1929 Frankfurt am Main , Weimar Germany
Died	Early March 1945 (aged 15) Bergen-Belsen concentration camp , Lower Saxony , Nazi Germany
Nationality	German until 1941 Stateless from 1941
Notable work(s)	The Diary of a Young Girl (1947)
Signature	<i>Anne Frank</i>

Annelies Marie "Anne" Frank (12 June 1929 in [Frankfurt am Main](#) – early March 1945 in [Bergen-Belsen](#)) is one of the most famous [Jewish](#) people who died in [the Holocaust](#).^[2] Her diary is seen as a [classic](#) in war literature, and is one of the most widely read books today. Several [plays](#) and [movies](#) have been made about it.

Anne was born in the city Frankfurt am Main in [Weimar Germany](#). She lived most of her life in or around [Amsterdam](#), in the [Netherlands](#). She was officially seen as a [German](#) until 1941. This was when she lost her nationality because of the [anti-Semitic](#) rules of [Nazi Germany](#). She became famous around the world after her death when [her diary](#) was printed. It showed her experiences hiding during the German occupation of the Netherlands in [World War II](#).

The Frank family moved from Germany to Amsterdam in 1933. This was the same year as the [Nazis](#) grew powerful in [Germany](#). By the beginning of 1940, because of the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands, they were trapped in Amsterdam. [Persecution](#) of Jewish people increased in July 1942, and the family decided to hide. They hid in the secret rooms of her father [Otto Frank's office](#) building. After two years, they were [betrayed](#) and taken to [concentration camps](#). Anne and her sister, [Margot](#), were later taken to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. There, they both died from [typhus](#) in March 1945.

Otto Frank was the only person in his family who survived. He went back to Amsterdam after the war and found that Anne's diary had been saved. He helped print it in 1947. It was [translated](#) from [Dutch](#) and first printed in [English](#) in 1952 as *The Diary of a Young Girl*. It has been translated into many languages. The diary had been given to Anne on her 13th [birthday](#). It tells of her life from 12 June 1942 until 1 August 1944.

Diary

Miep Gies was with Otto Frank when he got the letter telling him that his two daughters were dead. Now she knew that Anne would never return for her diary. She went to the drawer where the diary was kept, and she gave it to Otto Frank. People who were close to Anne read the diary. They told Otto Frank that he should publish it. Anne had wanted to be a famous writer. Now, people would be able to read her book, and they would also learn about the difficult time that the Jews had during the war, and about the wonderful people who helped them.

Otto had Anne's diary printed. It became one of the world's most widely-read books. It has been printed in over 20 languages, and people across the world have read and enjoyed this true story. Today, for an admissions fee, you can visit the house in Amsterdam where Anne Frank and her family hid during the war. You can also see the diary that she wrote.

Vincent van Gogh



Self-portrait (1887), [Art Institute of Chicago](#)

Birth name Vincent Willem van Gogh

Born 30 March 1853
[Zundert](#), Netherlands

Died 29 July 1890 (aged 37)
[Auvers-sur-Oise](#), [France](#)

Nationality Dutch

Field Painter

Movement [Post-Impressionism](#)

Works [The Potato Eaters](#), [Sunflowers](#), [The Starry Night](#), [Irises](#), [Portrait of Dr. Gachet](#)

Influenced by [Anton Mauve](#), [Jean-François Millet](#),
[Adolphe Joseph Thomas Monticelli](#),
[Impressionism](#)

Vincent Willem van Gogh, (30 March 1853–29 July 1890), was a [Dutch Post-Impressionist painter](#). His work had a great influence on [modern art](#) because of its striking colors and [emotional](#) power. He suffered from [anxiety](#) and fits of [mental illness](#). When he was 37, he shot himself and died.

He was not well known when he was alive, and most people did not appreciate his art. After he died, though, he became very famous. Today, many people think he is one of the greatest painters in the world and an important influence on [modern art](#). Van Gogh did not begin painting until he was almost 30. Most of his famous works were done in his last two years. He made more than 2,000 artworks, with 900 paintings and 1,100 drawings and sketches. Today, many of his pieces—[portraits](#), [landscapes](#) and [sunflowers](#)—are some of the most famous and costly works of art in the world.

When he was a young man, Van Gogh worked for a company of art dealers. He traveled between [The Hague](#), [London](#) and [Paris](#). After that, he taught in England. He then wanted to become a pastor and spread the [Gospel](#), and from 1879 he worked as a [missionary](#) in a mining place in [Belgium](#). He began drawing the people there, and in 1885, he painted his first important work, *The Potato Eaters*. He usually painted in dark colors at this time. In March 1886, he moved to Paris and found out about the French [Impressionists](#). Later, he moved to the south of France, and the colors in his art became brighter. His special style of art was developed and later fully grown during the time he stayed in [Arles](#) in 1888.

Biography Vincent van Gogh was born in Groot-Zundert, Holland. He was a son of a pastor, and was brought up in a religious family. Vincent was very [emotional](#) and he did not have enough [self-confidence](#). Between 1860 and 1880, when he finally decided to become an artist, van Gogh had had two sad [romances](#). He also had worked unsuccessfully in a [bookstore](#), as an art salesman, and a [preacher](#). He remained in Belgium, where he had preached, to study art. The works of his early Dutch period are sad, sharp, and one of the most famous pictures from here is "The Potato Eaters", painted in 1885. In that year, van Gogh went to Antwerp where he found the works of Rubens and bought a lot of [Japanese](#) prints.

In 1886 he went to [Paris](#) to join his brother Théo, who was the manager of Goupil's [gallery](#). In Paris, van Gogh studied with Cormon. He also met Pissarro, [Monet](#), and [Gauguin](#). This helped the colors of his paintings lighten and he painted in short strokes from the [paintbrush](#). His nervous [temper](#) made him a difficult companion and night-long discussions combined with painting all day made him very unhealthy. He decided to go south to Arles where he hoped his friends would join him and help found a school of [art](#). Gauguin did join him, but it did not help. Near the end of 1888, Gauguin left Arles. Van Gogh followed him with an open razor, but was stopped by Gauguin. Instead, he cut his own ear lobe off. After that, van Gogh began to get fits of [madness](#) and was sent to the asylum in Saint-Remy for medical treatment.

In May of 1890, he regained his health and went to live in Auvers-sur-Oise. Dr. Gachet watched him carefully. However, two months later on 27 July, he tried to commit [suicide](#) by shooting himself in the chest. He died two days later, with Theo at his side, who reported his last words as "*La tristesse durera toujours*", which meant, "The sadness will last forever" in [French](#). During his brief career he had only sold one painting. Van Gogh's finest works were all sold in less than three years. Van Gogh's mother threw away a lot of his paintings during his life and even after his death. But she lived long enough to see him become a world famous painter.

Rembrandt

Rembrandt van Rijn



Self-Portrait with Beret and Turned-Up Collar (1659) by
Rembrandt

Born 15 July 1606^[1]
[Leiden](#), [Dutch Republic](#) (now [Netherlands](#))

Died 4 October 1669 (aged 63)
[Amsterdam](#), Dutch Republic (now
Netherlands)

Nationality Dutch

Field Painting, [Printmaking](#)

Movement [Dutch Golden Age](#)
[Baroque](#)



Rembrandt's portrait of Hendrickje



The Nightwatch, by Rembrandt

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn ([Leiden](#), 15 July 1606 – [Amsterdam](#), 4 October 1669) was a famous [Dutch painter](#) and [artist](#).

He is generally considered one of the greatest painters and [printmakers](#) in [European art history](#), and the most important in Dutch history. His contributions to art came in a period that historians call the *Dutch Golden Age*.

After his success as a young portrait painter, he had personal tragedy and financial hardships in his later years. Yet his etchings and paintings were popular throughout his lifetime, and his reputation as an artist remained high. For twenty years he taught nearly every important Dutch painter.

Rembrandt's greatest creative work is seen in his [portraits](#) of his contemporaries, [self-portraits](#) and illustrations of scenes from the [Bible](#). His self-portraits are a unique biography, in which the artist surveyed himself without [vanity](#) and with the utmost [sincerity](#).^{[3]p420}

Personal life

He went to the University Leiden but he liked painting better so he became a painter. In 1631 he went to live in [Amsterdam](#), because people there had heard of him and wanted him to paint their portraits. He married a woman called Saskia van Uylenberg in 1634. They had four children, but three of them died very young. Only their fourth child, Titus, who was born in 1641, survived into adulthood. Saskia died in 1642 soon after Titus's birth, probably from [tuberculosis](#).

During Saskia's illness, a nurse was hired, who probably also became Rembrandt's lover. She later charged Rembrandt with [breach of promise](#) and was awarded 200 guilders a year. When Rembrandt learned she had pawned Saskia's jewellery, which Rembrandt had given her, he had her committed for twelve years to a poorhouse (a 'bridewell') at [Gouda](#).

Rembrandt then lived with a young woman called Hendrickje Stoffels from [Bredevoort](#) who had been his maid. They had a [daughter](#) called Cornelia. Rembrandt died in Amsterdam on 4 October 1669.

Works

Rembrandt painted many famous pictures. The portraits use light and shade; sitters are often shown in a calm or thoughtful appearance. He was such a good painter, that many of his pictures make people feel as if they are taking part in what is happening. Paintings by Rembrandt can be seen in art galleries all over the world.

Throughout his work Rembrandt used colour which darkens as it approaches the edge of the painting, and lighter towards the center. There is always a certain person, or event, or group of people that is near the center, and they are shown to be brighter than the rest of the picture. However the dark backgrounds are not to be ignored. They are painted to be as interesting and important as the main focus. In most of his paintings there are deep whites and blacks which shows contrasts between different parts of the work.

Desiderius Erasmus



Desiderius Erasmus in [1523](#)

Desiderius Erasmus Roterodamus (sometimes known as **Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam**) ([October 27](#), probably [1466](#)–[July 12, 1536](#)) was a [Dutch humanist](#), [theologian](#) and [philosopher](#).

Erasmus was a classical scholar who wrote in a "pure" [Latin](#) style. Although he was a [Catholic](#), he was critical of the [Roman Catholic Church](#) and wrote [satires](#) of them. He stood at the beginning of the [reformation](#).

Christiaan Huygens



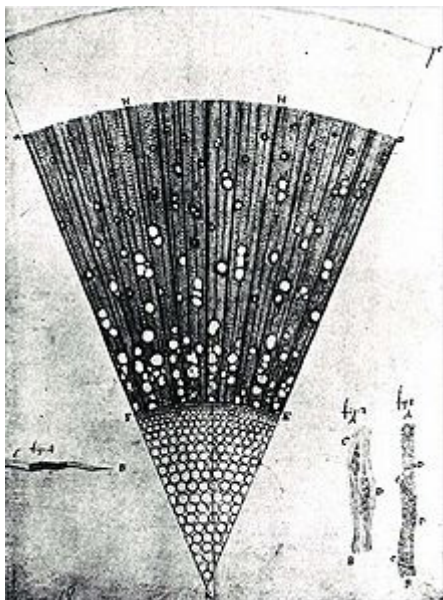
Painted portrait of Christiaan Huygens.


Christiaan Huygens (April 14, 1629–July 8, 1695) was a [Dutch physicist](#), [mathematician](#) and [astronomer](#), born in [The Hague](#). He was noted for his arguments that [light](#) was in the form of [waves](#). He discovered [Saturn's](#) largest [moon Titan](#) in 1655. He also did detailed studies on Saturn's [rings](#), and in 1656, he discovered that they are made up of [rocks](#). He worked on the making of accurate [clocks](#), and invented the [pendulum clock](#) on Christmas 1656

Antonie van Leeuwenhoek



 Anton van Leeuwenhoek



 Microscopic Section through one year old [ash tree](#) (*Fraxinus*) wood, drawing made by Van Leeuwenhoek.

Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek (24 October 1632 – 30 August 1723; name pronounced 'Laywenhook') was a [Dutchtradesman](#) and [scientist](#) from [Delft](#), Netherlands. He is known as "the father of [microbiology](#)". He is best known for his work to improve the [microscope](#). Using his handcrafted microscopes, he was the first to see and describe single [celledorganisms](#), which he originally referred to as *animalcules*, and which we now refer to as [microorganisms](#). He was also the first to record microscopic observations of [musclefibers](#), [bacteria](#), [spermatozoa](#) and [blood](#) flow in small [blood vessels](#).

Van Leeuwenhoek never wrote books, just letters. In his youth he was apprenticed to a draper; a later civil position allowed him to devote time to his hobby: grinding lenses and using them to study tiny objects. With his simple microscopes — skillfully ground, powerful single

lenses capable of high image quality — he observed protozoa in rainwater and pond and well water and bacteria in the human mouth and intestine. He also discovered blood corpuscles, capillaries, and the structure of muscles and nerves. In 1677, he first described the spermatozoa of insects, dogs, and humans. His research on lower animals argued against the doctrine of [spontaneous generation](#), and his observations helped lay the foundations for the sciences of [bacteriology](#) and [protozoology](#).

Michiel de Ruyter



Michiel de Ruyter

Michiel Adriaenszoon de Ruyter (1607 – 1676) was a famous [Dutch admiral](#). De Ruyter fought the [English](#) in the three [Anglo-Dutch Wars](#) and scored several huge victories. He won amongst others the [Four Days Battle](#) and the [Raid on Medway](#), close to [London](#), the English [capital](#). He also fought battles against [Sweden](#) and [France](#). He died because of injuries he got on a battle against [France](#), he is buried in [Amsterdam](#).

Johan Cruijff

Johan Cruijff



Personal information

Full name	Hendrik Johannes Cruijff
Date of birth	25 April 1947 (age 66)
Place of birth	Amsterdam , Netherlands
Height	1.80 m (5 ft 11 in)
Playing position	Midfielder (retired)

Youth career

1959-1964	Ajax
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Senior career*

Years	Team	Apps [†]	(Gls) [†]
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1964-1973	Ajax
1973-1978	Barcelona
1979	Los Angeles Aztecs
1980	Washington Diplomats
1981	Levante
1981	Washington Diplomats
1981-1983	Ajax
1983-1984	Feyenoord Rotterdam
National team	
1966-1977	Netherlands
Teams managed	
1986-1988	Ajax
1988-1996	Barcelona

Johan Crujff (born [25 April 1947](#)) is a former [Dutch football](#) player. He has played for [Netherlands national team](#). He also played for Barcelona.

Piet Mondrian

Piet Mondrian



Piet Mondrian in 1899

Birth name	Pieter Cornelis Mondriaan
Born	7 March 1872 Amersfoort, Netherlands
Died	1 February 1944 (aged 71) Manhattan, New York , United States
Nationality	Dutch
Field	Painting
Training	Rijksakademie
Movement	De Stijl

Pieter Cornelis "Piet" Mondriaan, after 1906 **Mondrian** (Dutch pronunciation: [ˈpit ˈmɔndrijaːn], later [ˈmɔndrijən]; March 7, 1872 – February 1, 1944) was a Dutch [painter](#).


He was an important contributor to the [De Stijl](#) art movement and group, which was founded by [Theo van Doesburg](#). He evolved a [non-representational](#) form which he termed [neoplasticism](#). This consisted of white ground, upon which was painted a grid of vertical and horizontal black lines and the three primary colors.^[1]

Between his 1905 painting, *The River Amstel*, and his 1907 *Amaryllis*, Mondrian changed the spelling of his signature from Mondriaan to Mondrian.^[2]

The Netherlands (1872–1912)

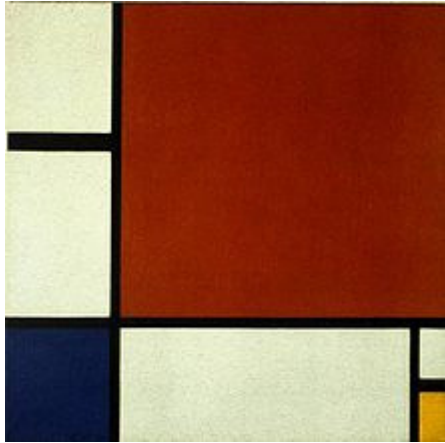



 Mondrian's birthplace in [Amersfoort](#), Netherlands, now [The Mondriaan House](#), a museum

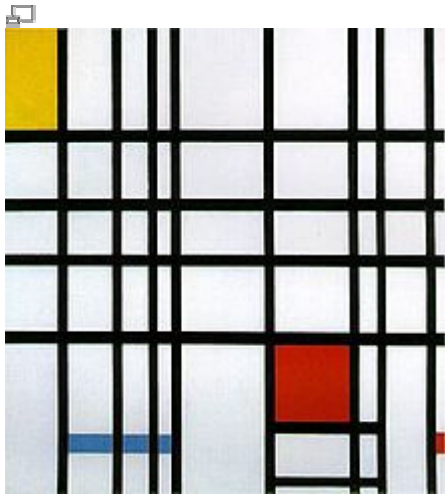
 Mondrian was born in [Amersfoort](#) in the [Netherlands](#), the second of his parents' children. He was descended from Christian Dirkzoon Monderyan who lived in [The Hague](#) as early as 1670.^[2] The family moved to [Winterswijk](#) in the east of the country, when his father, Pieter Cornelius Mondriaan, was appointed Head Teacher at a local primary school.^[4] Mondrian was introduced to art from a very early age: his father was a qualified drawing teacher; and, with his uncle, Fritz Mondriaan (a pupil of [Willem Maris](#) of the [Hague School](#) of artists), the younger Piet often painted and drew along the river Gein.

After a strictly [Protestant](#) upbringing, in 1892, Mondrian entered the Academy for Fine Art in [Amsterdam](#).^[6] He already was qualified as a teacher. He began his career as a teacher in [Primary Education](#), but he also practiced [painting](#).



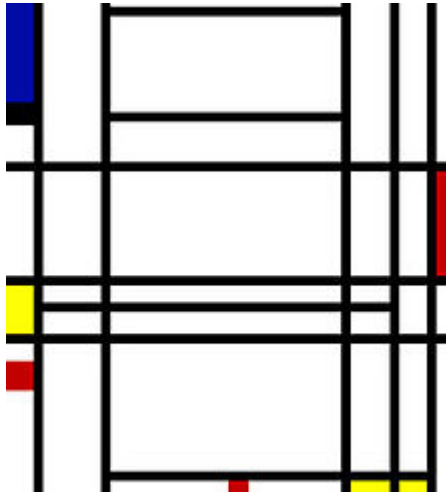


 Piet Mondrian, *Composition II in Red, Blue, and Yellow*, 1930



Piet Mondrian, *Composition with Yellow, Blue, and Red*, 1937–42, oil on canvas, 72.5 × 69 cm, [Tate Gallery](#). London

London and New York (1938–1944)



Piet Mondrian, *Composition 10*, 1939–1942, private collection

Death

Piet Mondrian died of pneumonia on February 1, 1944 and was interred in the [Cypress Hills Cemetery](#) in [Brooklyn, New York](#).