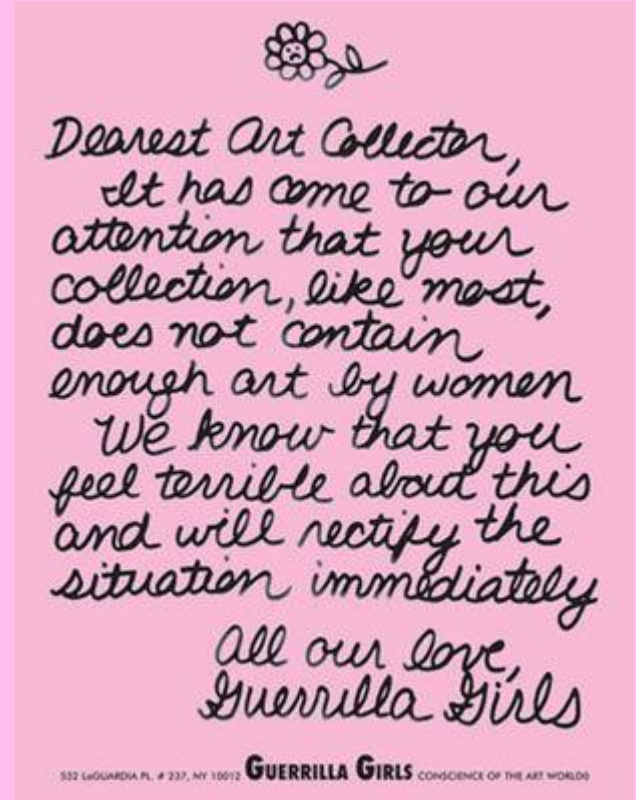


Women representing Women

How artists show how women are perceived and treated through their artwork.

The Guerrilla Girls

The guerrilla girls were a group of women who shamed the world for the under-representation of women. Two main events that led the girls to start their group were the essay “Why have there been no great women artists?” written by Linda Nochlin, and an art display at a museum where only 13 out of 169 of the people were female. They did this in a form of retaliation. They wanted to find a more media savvy way to connect to the real world so they used billboards, flyers, posters, and performances in their acts of feminism. They saw art as a way to change how the world looked and perceived women. One of their more well known pieces of work called “Dearest Art Collector” was created in 1986. This piece was a letter written in curly cursive on blush pink paper to symbolize feminism. The letter included topics of not enough art created by women, and the art collector feeling terrible because of it. This letter was made to shame art collectors into include more female artists.



Judy Chicago

Judy Chicago started her adventure in feminism art in the fall of 1970. She taught an all women's art class. The purpose of the art class was to experiment female education in arts. This class was taught off campus in a studio apartment to get away from the presence of men. One of her more famous pieces called "The Dinner Party" was created to end the ongoing cycle of women being left out of historical record. This piece was created from 1974 to 1979. The piece was retired for a while until in 1996. Ever since 2007 this piece of art has been on display at the Brooklyn Museum in Brooklyn, New York.



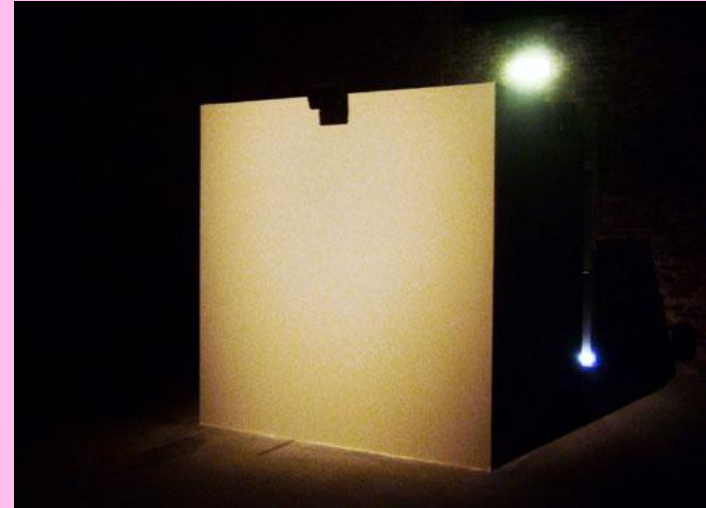
Mary Beth Edelson

Mary is considered one of the first-generation feminists artists. She didn't specialize in any one form of art, she was a painter, photographer, printmaker, author, book artist, and more. She started her interest in art age 14 from being encouraged by her parents. Mary was active in both the feminist and civil rights movement. One thing that is common in all of her feminist era work is goddesses. She used them as references to popular culture. One popular work of hers is "Some Living American Women Artists/Last Supper" this piece of work was made to challenge the religious and historical exclusion of women. Edelson found a way to use the painting of the last supper and important women artists to bring up the voice of women and their spot at the table. This piece was created in 1972.



Regina José Galindo

Regina is an artist who specializes in body art. Regina got into performance art by poetry. This was her escape into reality where she could be herself and not worry about politics or the war. One of her most known works of art is called “(279) Blows”. In this performance Regina is in a box and hits herself 279 times representing the 279 guatemalan women who died because of sexist violence in the first half of 2005. This was a sound performance piece. While she was in the box no one could see her but they could hear the amplified strikes of Regina hitting herself. The purpose of her doing that was to get the feeling to the viewer who can hear the strikes but not know the source. This piece was created in 2005.



Mary Cassatt

Mary Cassatt was born locally in Allegheny PA, but spent most of her life in Italy. She was a painter and printmaker. The wave of feminism in the 1840's is something she enjoyed. Mary fought for equal travel scholarships, and the right to vote. One big thing she wanted to do was to have women be knowledgeable, and socially active. One famous work of hers is "Reading Le Figaro". In this work of art she used oil paint to create a picture of her mother reading the news paper. This painting is showing her mother reading a more masculine piece instead of a women's magazine. In this she wanted to challenge the women's stereotypes.



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