

Käthe Kollwitz

Born: July 8, 1867,
Königsberg, Germany;
Died: April 22, 1945,
Moritzburg, Saxony, Germany

Käthe Kollwitz used her Art to confront social injustice and suffering. Her preferred subject matter was women and children in the grip of war and poverty. She did printmaking exclusively in the early 1900s: etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs usually in black and white. This was the best way to spread the message of her work and to take it directly to the people. She lost a son in WW I and a grandson in WW II. The Nazis forced her out of her job as the first female professor at the Prussian Academy in 1919. Then she was forbidden to exhibit her Art. Her work was so powerfully affecting that it threatened the Nazi Regime and caused them to push it and her into the shadows.

