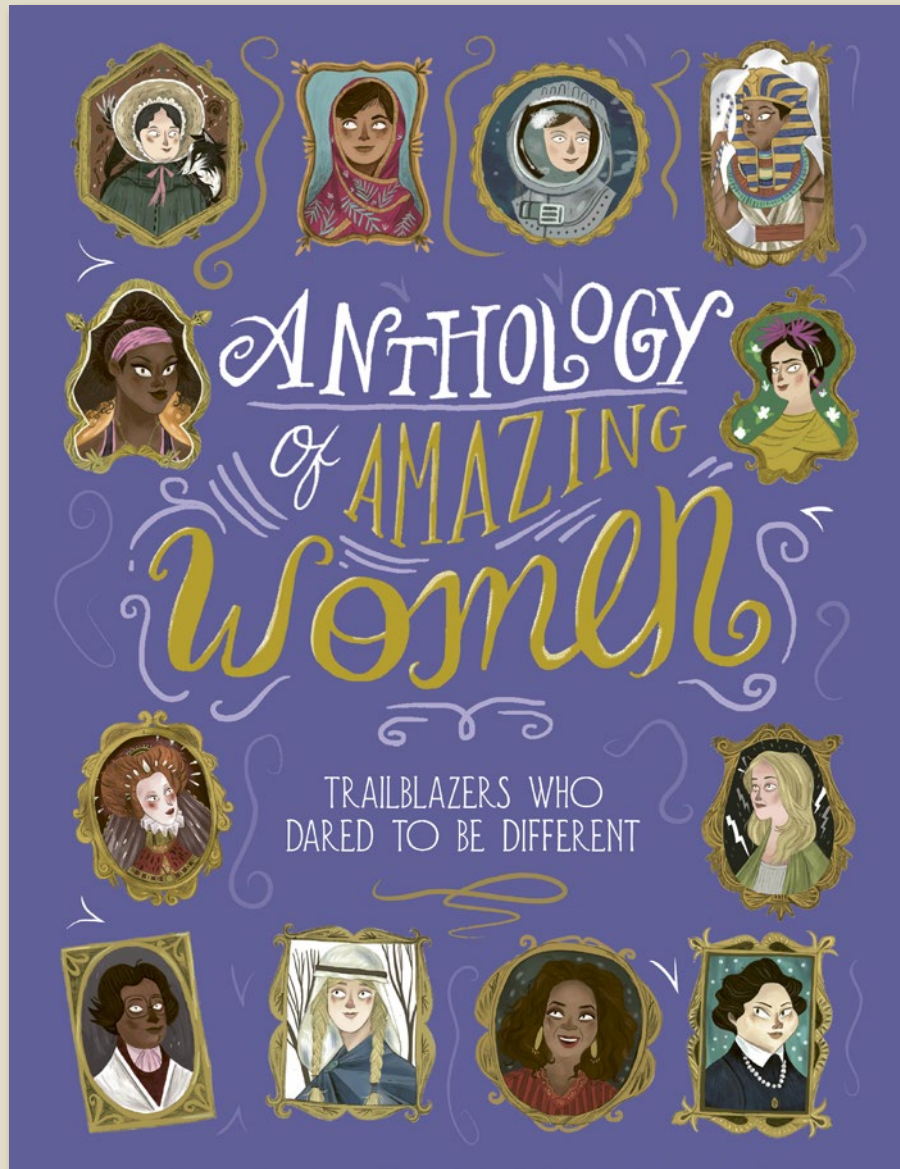


Anthology of Amazing Women



The awe-inspiring stories of 50 women from all around the world.

- Over 31,000 copies sold worldwide (as of September 2022)
- An inspiring introduction to women's history.
- The stories of 50 diverse women from all over the world.
- Quirky illustrations of all the amazing women and key objects from their amazing lives and careers.

Anthology of Amazing Women

WOMEN IN ART & DESIGN

Who knows who made the first painting? People always assume that was 'him' but just don't know, and most of these probably happened on earth, not in space.

All through the ages women have made art, even when they weren't supposed to, and sometimes when they were told not to. They often got away with it, though, and their work has been passed on. They made their names in the art world, and some of them are still making art today. They are the women who made art and design.



ARTEMISIA GENTILESCHI
Italy

One of the most accomplished painters of her time, Artemisia was a student of her father's. She was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.



OBI KATSUSHIKA
Japan

Oki Katsushika was the daughter of a famous Edo-period painter and a woodblock printer. She was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.



MARY COLTER
USA

She was one of the few female architects in the early twentieth century. She designed the Gorge Hotel in the Grand Canyon, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the American Institute of Architects.



GUNNBORGA THE GOOD
Iceland

Gunnborga was a famous Icelandic female poet and writer. She was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.



YOKO ONO
Japan

She had been a model and a singer before she became a visual artist. She was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.



MARY QUANT
UK

She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome. She was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.

LEE MILLER

Lee Miller was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.



She was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.

GEORGIA O'KEEFE

Georgia O'Keeffe was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.



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FRIDA KAHLO

Frida Kahlo celebrated her South American heritage by wearing traditional Tehuana dresses. She was a pioneer in her field, and her work was highly regarded. She was the first woman to be elected to the Accademia di San Luca in Rome.



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FRIDA KAHLO

Frida Kahlo is one of the most recognizable artists of the twentieth century, not least because of her 143 paintings, 55 are self-portraits. "I am so often alone", she once said, "and I am the subject I know best."

Frida was born in 1907 in Coyocacán, a suburb of Mexico City. In 1925 she was nearly killed in a horrific bus crash. She suffered multiple fractures to her spine, collarbone, ribs, pelvis, and shoulder. From that day on, Frida was in constant pain and would endure over thirty operations in her short life. While in the hospital, Frida's father gave her some paints. Her mother made her a special easel so she could work lying down and rigged up a mirror so she had a subject - herself. In art, Frida found her voice, a way of expressing her psychological and physical wounds. She used symbolism to describe her distress: perhaps scissors, surrounded by her own fallen hair, or a broken heart lying at her feet. In other work she depicts herself more than once, showing different aspects of her personality. Some were shocked at the frankness with which she bared her soul; most found it exhilarating.

Oddly, during her lifetime, Frida was often talked of as the wife of the famous mural artist Diego Rivera. Today, he is remembered as Frida's husband! Their relationship was stormy and passionate. They once even divorced but remarried a year later. Everything she felt and experienced was poured into her work. The torment of her broken body after the bus crash became a painting called *The Broken Column*, referring to her own spine. Frida partly wore her colourful, embroidered Tehuana dresses to disguise her limp, but traditional attire was also a way of exploring her place in the history of South America.

Her first solo exhibition, in New York, 1935, was a huge success, and the Louvre in Paris bought one of her paintings the year after. Frida was internationally famous. She became a professor at La Esmeralda school of art but by now she was so sick she had to hold classes at home. She attended the opening of her first and only solo exhibition in Mexico in her bed.

Against the advice of her doctors, Frida, who had always been politically active, attended a demonstration, weakening her beyond repair. She died in 1954, in the house in which she had been born.

"They thought I was a surrealist but I wasn't. I never painted dreams, I painted my own reality."

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