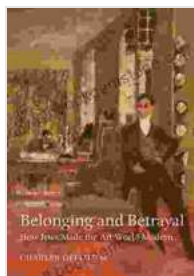


How Jews Made the Art World Modern

The art world is a rich and diverse tapestry woven together by the contributions of countless individuals from all walks of life. However, it is undeniable that Jewish artists, dealers, and collectors have played a particularly pivotal role in shaping the modern art landscape.



Belonging and Betrayal: How Jews Made the Art World

Modern by Charles Dellheim

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

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Screen Reader : Supported
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From the early days of Modernism in the late 19th century to the rise of abstract expressionism and beyond, Jewish artists have been at the forefront of groundbreaking artistic movements. They have challenged traditional norms, pushed creative boundaries, and expanded the very definition of what constitutes art.

In addition to their artistic achievements, Jewish dealers and collectors have also played a crucial role in the development of the modern art market. They have established influential galleries, brokered

groundbreaking deals, and helped to create a thriving ecosystem for the buying and selling of art.

A Timeline of Jewish Influence in the Art World

- **1874:** Impressionist artist Camille Pissarro, born in the Danish West Indies to Sephardic Jewish parents, exhibits his work in Paris.
- **1890s:** Jewish dealers such as Ambroise Vollard and Paul Durand-Ruel begin to champion the work of avant-garde artists like Cézanne, Van Gogh, and Gauguin.
- **1905:** Alfred Stieglitz, an American photographer and gallery owner, opens the 291 Gallery in New York City, which becomes a hub for Modernist art.
- **1907:** The Armory Show in New York City introduces American audiences to the latest European art trends, including works by Jewish artists like Wassily Kandinsky and Marc Chagall.
- **1918:** The Bauhaus, a groundbreaking art school founded by Jewish architect Walter Gropius, opens in Weimar, Germany.
- **1937:** The Jewish Museum opens in New York City, becoming the first institution dedicated to Jewish art and culture.
- **1939:** Peggy Guggenheim, an American art collector and patron, opens her gallery in London, which becomes a showcase for Surrealist and abstract expressionist art.
- **1940s-1950s:** Jewish artists like Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, and Barnett Newman emerge as leading figures in the abstract expressionist movement.

- **1959:** The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum opens in New York City, designed by Jewish architect Frank Lloyd Wright.
- **1960s-present:** Jewish artists continue to make significant contributions to contemporary art, exploring a wide range of styles and media.

The Role of Jewish Artists in Modern Art

Jewish artists have been at the forefront of every major artistic movement of the 20th and 21st centuries. They have played a pivotal role in the development of such groundbreaking styles as Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism, and abstract art.

Some of the most influential Jewish artists of the modern era include:

- Amedeo Modigliani (1884-1920): Italian painter and sculptor known for his vivid portraits and elongated figures
- Marc Chagall (1887-1985): Russian-French painter known for his dreamlike, whimsical scenes
- Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944): Russian painter and art theorist considered one of the pioneers of abstract art
- Paul Klee (1879-1940): Swiss-German painter known for his unique, playful style
- Franz Marc (1880-1916): German painter and printmaker associated with the Expressionist movement
- Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880-1938): German painter and printmaker, one of the founders of the Die Brücke Expressionist group

- Jackson Pollock (1912-1956): American painter and a leading figure in the abstract expressionist movement
- Mark Rothko (1903-1970): American painter known for his large-scale, color-field paintings
- Barnett Newman (1905-1970): American painter known for his minimalist, abstract paintings
- Louise Nevelson (1899-1988): American sculptor known for her large-scale, monochromatic assemblages made from found objects

The Role of Jewish Dealers and Collectors in the Modern Art Market

Jewish dealers and collectors have played a crucial role in the development of the modern art market. They have established influential galleries, brokered groundbreaking deals, and helped to create a thriving ecosystem for the buying and selling of art.

Some of the most influential Jewish art dealers of the 20th century include:

- Ambroise Vollard (1866-1939): French art dealer who championed the work of Cézanne, Van Gogh, and Picasso
- Paul Durand-Ruel (1831-1922): French art dealer who played a major role in the promotion of Impressionism
- Alfred Stieglitz (1864-1946): American photographer, art dealer, and gallery owner who promoted the work of Modernist artists like Georgia O'Keeffe and Edward Steichen
- Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler (1884-1979): French art dealer who represented many of the leading artists of the early 20th century,

including Picasso, Braque, and Léger

- Paul Rosenberg (1881-1959): French art dealer who represented many of the leading artists of the School of Paris, including Picasso, Matisse, and Chagall

Some of the most influential Jewish art collectors of the 20th century include:

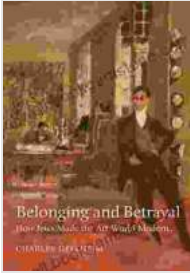
- Albert C. Barnes (1872-1951): American art collector and pharmaceutical magnate who amassed a collection of over 2,500 works of art, including works by Cézanne, Renoir, and Matisse
- Peggy Guggenheim (1898-1979): American art collector and patron who amassed a collection of over 2,000 works of art, including works by Picasso, Kandinsky, and Pollock
- Solomon R. Guggenheim (1861-1949): American art collector and philanthropist who founded the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City
- Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney (1875-1942): American art collector and philanthropist who founded the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City
- Armand Hammer (1898-1990): American businessman and art collector who amassed a collection of over 5,000 works of art, including works by Rembrandt, Van Gogh, and Renoir

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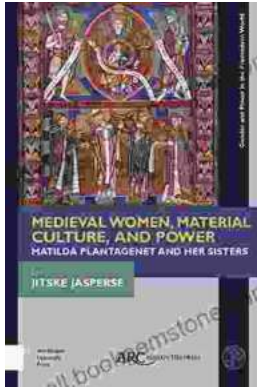
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