

Weimar Republic Images

WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 1



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 2



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 3



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 5



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 6



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 7



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 8



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGE 9



WEIMAR REPUBLIC IMAGES KEY

1. *Metropolis* by Otto Dix (1928)

In addition to his depictions of World War I (*Wounded Soldier*), Otto Dix was known for his ruthless criticism of German society during the Weimar years.

Credit: akg-images

2. *The Agitator* by George Grosz (1928)

Grosz is one of the most important artists associated with the New Objectivity movement. New Objectivists believed that they were challenging the public to see the world as it really was, rather than as they would like it to be. Grosz's paintings and sketches often offered critical judgments of German society during the Weimar Republic.

Credit: Collection Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam

3. Marlene Dietrich in the film *Blue Angel* (1930)

Blue Angel, directed by Josef von Sternberg, was Germany's first full-length "talkie," a motion picture with sound as opposed to a silent film. The film follows the story of a college professor who is undone by his attraction to Lola-Lola, a cabaret dancer played by German American Marlene Dietrich. The film made Dietrich an international film star, and she continued her acting career in the United States.

Credit: MARKA / Alamy

4. *Kitchen Knife* by Hannah Höch (1919)

Höch's work consisted primarily of collages, often made from photographs. Höch was part of the Dada movement, which formed in part as a reaction to the death and destruction from World War I. Dada artists prized irrationality and considered their work "anti-art."

Credit: bpk, Berlin / Staatliche Museen / Jörg P. Anders / Art Resource, NY

5. *The Triadic Ballet* (1926)

The Triadic Ballet was created by Oskar Schlemmer, a painter, sculptor, designer, and choreographer who taught at the Bauhaus art school in Germany during the Weimar Republic. Schlemmer's ballet represented the Bauhaus style: uncluttered, modern, and geometric.

Credit: The J. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles

6. Film poster for Metropolis, 1927

Metropolis is a silent film by Fritz Lang known for its futuristic style and special effects. One of the first science fiction feature films, it is set in a dystopian German city marked by an enormous gulf between the wealthy and the poor.

Credit: Digital Image © The Museum of Modern Art/Licensed by SCALA/Art Resource, NY

7. Fritz Mackensen, Der Saeugling (The Baby), 1892

Mackensen's work represents a more traditional style of art that many Germans were familiar with before World War I. This painting was featured in the 1937 Great German Art Exhibition in Munich sponsored by the Nazis.

Credit: Erich Lessing / Art Resource, NY

8. Albert Birkle, Nächtliche Strasse (Street at Night), 1921

Birkle's work represents the New Objectivity movement that encompassed much of the art produced in the Weimar Republic. Artists like Birkle challenged their viewers to see the world as it really was, rather than as they would like it to be.

Credit: VG Bild-Kunst / Art Resource, NY

9. Albert Birkle, Nächtliche Strasse (Street at Night), 1921

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Credit: VG Bild-Kunst / Art Resource, NY