[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[Subject]

[Date]

History of Hannah Hoch

Hannah Hoch was a German-based artist, specifically Dada artist. She was born on November 1st, 1889. She is famous for her remarkable work for the Weimar Period. She was the instigator of the photomontage process. In the process of photomontage, the two or more photographs are cut down, overlap and rearrange to produce a new picture and image. Later this technique is developed into a modern technique which is named as photoshopping. Her artwork is projected to disassemble the myth and contradiction that existed in the NEW WOMAN concepts. This concept depicts a woman as an energetic, androgynous and professional woman. A woman who is determined to take place at the same level as a man has. Her favorite work is in the area of contradiction as well as in the field of social rules.

 She was born in Gotha, Germany. In the year 1912, she started her schooling in the field of Arts. She took admission in School of Applied Arts located in Berlin. She worked to follow the directions of her mentor who was a glass designer, Harold Bergen. Instead of choosing the field of fine arts, she opts the field of graphic art and designing glass in order to please her father. At the start of World War I in the year 1914, she left her school and came back to her hometown Gotha so that she can serve in Red Cross. In the late of the year 1915, she went back to Berlin and took admission in graphic art classes of Emil Orlik at the National Institute of the Museum of Arts and Crafts. In the year 1916, she started working in the handicraft department for the publisher, embroidery, lacework and designing dress. In the year 1926, she started living in the Netherlands.

 She had many expressive relations with friends and also professional like Piet Mondrian, Sonia Delaunay, Kurt Schwitters, and Theo van Doesburg. Hoch spent many years, keeping a low profile. She continued living in a small garden house in Heiligensee, which is a remote zone in the outskirt of Berlin. She is famous for her montaging photo skills. She made collages with different images and pictures from different cultures and civilizations. She is famous for her Dada artistic skills. The terminology Dada has no effective and useful meaning. Many researchers and scholars refer this work to childish term, as most of the work done by the artists was meaningless and without any logic. Other artists who were a part of Dada artistic movement not appreciate the work done by her. The reason for this reluctance or hesitation is her work which has content related to sexism. Later, German started observing the work of Hoch, and they took her work as immoral work. They put a stop to her art exhibition in German School at Bauhaus. They took her work not only offensive but also they didn't like the political messages convey through her artwork.

 Many artworks and pieces of Hannah sarcastically commented the mass nation splendor diligence of that era. Most of her Dada artistic work based on political decrees or norms equated the liberation of women with administrative and social rebellion. Hannah's work also depicts the ignition and chaos of the pictorial culture of Berlin from the woman point of view. Her work on photomapping art critically talked about the New Woman's Weimar. Her controversial artistic work includes a couple of same-sex during the time period from the year 1926 to the year 1935. She used to merge the females and males body to make a new image. Her artistic work eradicates the border lines between gender attributes. She kept on creating her art pieces and displays her work in exhibitions worldwide until her demise. She died in the year 1978, in Berlin.