The Place of the Woman in the Society

Student's Name

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Picasso is considered one of the greatest artists who expressed his emotions and perceptions through paints and colors. The artist could visualize ideas so that the audience would not understand right away, but with close analysis and interaction, the images communicate meaning. Pablo Picasso devoted his life to art to believe that even after he was gone, this factor led to the artist revolutionalizing art in the 20th century through dedicated contribution (McCully, 2021). The artwork that the artists produced led to the enhancement of art as we know it today due to the continued support and contributions by communicating and focusing on different art relating to society's needs and standards. The most famous piece in his work Les Demoiselles d'Avignon has a strong message on feminism and the woman's place in society. The mannerism and selection of context communicate how the artist viewed the women and how he wanted society to interpret their place in society.

The Les Demoiselles d'Avignon painting holds a deeper meaning in the context of art beyond the general perceptions and ideas of the audience. The placing of the scene holds a set of five women who are semi-naked and positioned in different postures. This illustration means that the woman holds power and freedom when the man seeks asylum and satisfaction of desires. Many scholars argue that the woman in the set is a bunch of prostitutes in a brothel where the woman has power and has sexual freedom (PBS, n.d.). The idea of Picasso to place a set of seminude women in a brothel communicates the role and place of the woman in society. The scene holds more freedom for the woman and the power she portrays regarding desire and influence; it can be argued that the woman in the society would depict power and freedom in a brothel.

Society tends to perceive the woman's place to the degree that makes their role seem insignificant and minor compared to that of the men. In return, the women have championed equal rights and empowerment groups that influence and criticize society for maintaining balance. In return to this, Pablo Picasso paints a scene interpreting the power that women hold over men by simply depicting a brothel and the women who seem to be facing the viewer of the paints who appear to be the customer. Because prostitution is one of the oldest professions, women have continued to have power over men in the brothels, a place that they can practice sexual freedom. Pablo Picasso's response from his audience if the showed the Les Demoiselles d'Avignon was full of dictate rage and shock from his colleagues who describe the piece of art as horror and ugly faces (PBS, n.d.). The lack of interpretation and understanding of the painting makes it challenging for society to see the woman's essential role.

The depiction of women with ugly faces and facing the audience shows how society has painted women as hideous creatures who practice immoral behavior. However, in contrast, society fails to acknowledge the role of men in maintaining the brothels as they attend to it as customers. The feminist theory views men as controlling women and maintains them in a continuous state of fear through rape (Jenkins & Petherick, 2014). The ugly faces would mean that the men see women as objects of their pleasure and without regard to how they look, and what they focus on is the pleasure they provide. This factor of the piece of art communicates how society blames women for the things men contribute equally. The painting has ugly and beautiful women in the same set and in the same brothel where they are revealed to the world; this means the same level that the women hold among themselves with both the ugly and the beautiful finding empowerment and freedom brothel.

Picasso majorly depicts feminism with the different forms of women and the placing of the stage. Feminism refers to the commitment and political movements that seek justice for women and end sexism (McAfee, 2018). Picasso has depicted feminism in the painting so that the ordinary eye cannot distinguish without critical analysis. The idea of the piece of art and its arguments creates a need to understand feminism and identify Picasso's factors in society. The feminism theory holds the key to women's empowerment and how society should treat women equally with men. The usage of ugly faces that resembles spirits in the Les Demoiselles d'Avignon communicates the power and authority that the women hold in their string areas like sexual freedom. The existence of the faces among the women among the brothel members shows how the sector can empower women in a manner that society does not understand. The way that society perceives the roles of the woman is better depicted by the painting.

The artist's idea on Demoiselles D'Avignon is designed in a manner that many artists and critics cannot agree with due to the nudity and posture of the women. The selection of the differences in faces shows the way women of different social classes and statuses strive together towards equality. Society and generally men tend to discriminate and segregate against women irrespective of social status or their denomination. The brothel attendants do not select the women who will serve there, and so every woman has the power over the client. The Les Demoiselles D'Avignon is designed so that the women in the painting face the viewer of the painting depicting the entire society. In its unique way, the painting communicates the level at which society has defined what the woman stands for, disregarding their potential and drawing them as the objects of pleasure and satisfaction and nothing more.

The art and ideologies that Picasso depicts in his paintings leave many a scholar in astonishment due to his vast knowledge in borrowing other artist's ideas. The artist's ability to borrow from other artists made it hard for them to invite him in their galleries to prevent him from incorporating their art in his vast ideas (Harris & Zucker, 2015.). The artist could include the artwork of other artists and modernize it unlike any other, which led to the enhancement of his art in the 20th century. The adoption of modernisms and feminism by Picasso in the Les Demoiselles D'Avignon makes his artwork unique compared to other scholars and artists in the field. Largely the painting relates to the issue of feminism and modernity in today's society. The placing of the scene and women's postures, especially the women on the far-right, depicts feminism and the factors contributing to sexual freedom.

The change in how Picasso painted his art has changed considering the changes he made on Demoiselles D'Avignon. The artist had used like a hundred paintbrushes on the artwork, creating an essential aspect. However, he later changed the painting by using more vibrancy and color for the Les Demoiselles D'Avignoe, making it more modern and appealing. The usage of the women's bodies as images of shattered objects communicates to the audience how society has crushed the role of women in society. Colors and paint designs convey the artists' emotions over time and the aspect of modernization impacting art and its implications in today's society.



Figure. Pablo Picasso, Les Demoiselles d’Avignon, 1907, oil on canvas, 8′ x 7′ 8″ (243.9 x 233.7 cm) (Museum of Modern Art, New York)

The other painting Pablo Picasso uses to communicate a message to society includes the girl before a mirror. The girl before a mirror image depicts a well draw feminine figure reading from the face, and she's usually dressed attractively in a manner that shows her beauty and perfect reflection in the mirror. The painting by Picasso holds a dazzling visual that has a thematic complexity that interprets modern times (Moma, n.d). The main idea of the image revolves around the modern age and how the woman shall change in terms of how society perceives then. The painting communicates in a funny manner giving the reader a funny impression of a figure that portrays feminism and masculinity at the same time. The element of the art corresponds to Picasso's ideas for modern times and how they will impact the way women perform in society compared to the old days. The whole concept of the piece of art has entirely changed compared to the dull paintings that the artists used a symbolic message that stands from the implications of the modern times and the involved implications.

The woman before a mirror painting, just like the Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, communicates the essential role and place of the woman in society. Unlike another piece of art, the image communicates both empowerment and a change in roles and beautifies oneself to fit in society. The woman in the mirror is checking herself to ensure that she is precisely made in the way that society would require of her. Society during the old days had well-defined roles for women, but the parts kept challenging as time progressed. Pablo Picasso was so keen on this, and the idea of a girl before a mirror is a clear illustration of the new image that women had taken in society. The artist has used the change in women's roles in society through a display of both masculinity and femininity in the art.

Despite the strong message that the image communicates on beauty and the woman's new role in society, the image also holds some differences in what the woman believes and how society views her. For instance, the image and the reflection vary in terms of brightness and color usage. The idea of the image in the mirror and being different communicates the woman's feelings and how she views herself; the woman seems darker in the image emphasizing the agony and pressure that she undergoes in the struggle to satisfy the needs of society. The reflection explains how the woman perceives herself versus what society dictates the way she should behave. Society, in most instances, sees a woman as an object rather than an equal participant in the success of society at large. The woman's place should be established on the morals and norms that they operate by focusing on the responsibilities and duties they can play in self-development and social sustainability.



The Girl Before a Mirror

Another piece of art that Pablo Picasso uses to communicate the need for gender equality and universal safety includes the Weeping Woman. The weeping woman comprises a combination of artwork and color enhancement to the degree that depicts the changing times of modernization and women's role. The image of the woman in the painting communicates universal suffering focusing on the Spanish civil war. In one of his proclamations, the artist reveals that he views the women as suffering machines by stating that through the years, he had painted women in tortured forms to depict what they undergo (Pablo Picasso, n.d.). From The artist's viewpoint, society has reduced women to the extent that they are suffering machines, and in the event of war, they undergo the most misery and disturbance. The proclamations of Picasso focused on the Spanish civil war and the implications that it would have on Women. Like his previous pieces of art, the painting communicates the feminist viewpoint and the way society continues to expose them to suffering.

Apart from focusing on feminism, the artists also used the painting to communicate the need for peace and modernism. A single act of war had the impact of leading to widespread mischief at the time, referring to the Spanish war. In the event war breaks loose, the woman undergoes the most suffering. The artists commend that every person in society place themselves in the woman's shoes and try to imagine the pain and suffering that the woman undergoes. Pablo Picasso designed the gallery to portray a woman who seems to be holding newspapers and weeping in return. The demonstration may be interpreted to communicate a need for equality and women empowerment to prevent the unfavorable conditions that the woman may undergo in the event political and economic factors go astray.



Pablo Picasso. The Weeping Woman

Pablo Picasa is an artist who practices art in a manner that communicates his ideas in a satirical and undesired manner. How Picasso raised his ideas and the woman's place in society did not please most of his colleagues and friends. However, despite the perception that Picasso's artwork would fail to their astonishment, it instead excelled at a rate that did his work the most fantastic painting of the 20th century. The art and ideas of Picasso closely related to the world events happening at the time, including the Spanish war and the world war. Painting a society that views the women as objects of pleasure in the Les Demoiselles d'Avignon communicated the need for the community to empower the women and at the same time acknowledge the struggles and miseries they underwent while coexisting with the men in society. Picasso's work in all significant aspects championed equality and the women and the need to refrain from old ways as the modern times would carry a different narrative for the world as we know it.

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