Joseph Beuys

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Joseph Beuys

Joseph Beuys was a German artist who used a wide range of media, including sculpture, painting, installation art, and performance. He was born in Krefeld, Germany, on May 12, 1921, and died in Kassel, Germany, on January 23, 1986. Beuys is best known for his work in the Fluxus movement, in which he explored the relationship between art and society.

Beuys was born into a middle-class family, and was educated in Rindern, Germany. He served in the German air force during World War II, and was severely injured in a crash that left him with a permanent limp. This experience had a profound impact on his work, and he used his disability as a metaphor for the human condition.

Beuys's art often focused on the idea of the "social object," and he used art as a tool for social change. He was particularly interested in the concept of the "social object," which he defined as an object that is created for a social purpose, rather than for aesthetic or decorative purposes.

Beuys's most famous work is likely "How to Explain Pictures to a Dead Hare," which he performed in 1965. In this performance, Beuys connected art with the idea of the "extended definition of art," which he believed included all human activities.

Beuys was a member of the Fluxus movement, which was a group of artists who explored the relationship between art and society. Fluxus was founded in the 1960s, and its members included artists such as Yoko Ono, George Maciunas, and Robert Rauschenberg.

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Beuys's work is widely recognized for its social and political implications, and he is considered one of the most important artists of the 20th century.