

Lesson XX: The Invisible Economy of Women

1. What do we mean by “invisible economy”?
2. Why is it important to study women’s roles in the art economy?
3. Why was the convent central to Caterina’s career?
4. What kinds of arts did she practice?
5. What does Antonia Uccello’s case highlight?
6. Why is Plautilla Nelli important?
7. What was special about Sant’Orsola?
8. How did Lucrina’s career develop there?
9. How did the Tassi trial affect Artemisia’s career?
10. What themes emerge in her early works?
11. What institutional recognition did she gain in Florence?
12. How did she manage her career there?
13. In which cities did Artemisia work outside Florence?
14. How did she maintain her reputation across Europe?
15. Who was her most important patron?
16. What role did her marriage play?
17. How did she respond to the Revolution?
18. How did exile benefit her?
19. What did she do in her later career?
20. Why are her *Souvenirs* important?
21. When was Labille-Guiard admitted to the Academy?
22. What does her *Self-Portrait with Two Pupils* signify?
23. Who was Haudebourg-Lescot’s teacher and mentor?
24. What subjects did she prefer to paint?
25. What institution did Kauffmann co-found?
26. What skills helped her succeed?
27. Where was Kauffmann’s atelier located?

28. Why was it important?
29. How did Kauffmann survive personal scandals?
30. What does her career tell us?
31. What medium made Carriera famous?
32. Why were her portraits popular with travelers?
33. Which academies admitted Rosalba Carriera?
34. How did she support other women?
35. How did Bonheur challenge social conventions?
36. What genre did she specialize in?
37. Which work gave Bonheur international fame?
38. What recognition did she receive in 1865?
39. What strategies helped women succeed in art markets?
40. Why do we call it an “invisible economy”?