Louise Bourgeois was a French-American artist known for her unique and powerful sculptures and paintings. She was born on December 14, 1911, in Paris, France, and passed away on December 31, 2010, in New York City, USA. Bourgeois was a central figure in the feminist art movement and her work often explored themes of gender, sexuality, and the female body.

Bourgeois was known for her large-scale sculptures, which were made from materials such as wood, bronze, and plaster. Some of her most famous works include "Maman," a massive sculpture of a woman's body, and "La Belle Anatomie," a series of sculptures that depicted the human body in a female form.

Bourgeois was also known for her diaries, which she kept throughout her life. In these diaries, she wrote about her personal experiences and reflections on her art. She was a prolific writer and her diaries have been published in several volumes.

Bourgeois was influenced by a variety of artists and movements, including Surrealism and the feminist art movement. She was a member of the Surrealist movement in the 1930s and 1940s and her work was characterized by its use of dreamlike imagery and themes of sexuality.

Bourgeois was recognized with numerous awards and honors throughout her career. She was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1980 and was awarded the National Medal of Arts in 1998. She was also a recipient of the National Medal of Arts in 2007.

Louise Bourgeois left behind a legacy of powerful and thought-provoking art that continues to influence artists today. Her work serves as a reminder of the importance of exploring the complexities of the human experience through art.