Munch and Expressionists exhibit at the Armory Show, New York.

Dissolution of Brücke group. Beckmann has a mental breakdown and Kirchner is declared unfit for military service. Munch provides financial support to young German artists.

Munch moves to Ekely, outside Kristiania, and settles there for the remainder of his life.

Curt Glaser's monograph Edvard Munch published.

Death of Franz Marc near Verdun. Expressionist artists are drafted or volunteer for military service in World War I. August Macke is killed in Champagne.

Kirchner is treated for a nervous condition and substance abuse in Switzerland.

Death of Egon Schiele from Spanish flu. Munch is seriously ill, possibly with Spanish flu.

Pechstein confirms Munch's influence: "We recognized our similar yearning, our similar enthusiasm for the Van Goghs and Munchs which we had seen."

Munch supports German artists by purchasing prints and donating his own to raise money.

Exhibition "Munch and the Artists of the Brücke" in Bremen.

Munch exhibitions in Germany break the international artistic boycott imposed since World War I.

Major Munch retrospective in Switzerland. Paints murals for dining room at Freia Chocolate Factory, Kristiania.

Kirchner vehemently denies Munch's influence on his work, especially his woodcuts.

Munch appointed member of Bavarian Royal Academy of Fine Arts.

Munch named a member of the Prussian Academy of Arts.

Kirchner insists that he influenced Munch: "I've known for a long time that Munch has seen what I've produced, and he has willingly imitated a great deal. But the public have turned the tables and have said that I stole from him."

Munch appointed honorary member of Bavarian Academy of Fine Arts.

In largest retrospective during Munch's life 244 works are shown in Berlin. Donates Snow Shovelers (1913–14) to Berlin's National Gallery. Sells The Sick Child (1907) to Dresden's Gemäldegalerie.

Second volume of Gustav Schiefler's catalogue of Munch graphics published.

Munch fears loss of sight due to intraocular hemorrhage.

Exhibition "German Painting and Sculpture" is shown at the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Munch impressed by exhibition Recent German Art featuring Brücke artists: "The exhibition truly was an experience… The paintings had a beautifully powerful and colorful effect."

Munch receives international tributes on 70th birthday. His Sick Child is removed from Dresden's Gemäldegalerie and his works are exhibited in precursors of the 1937 "Degenerate Art" exhibition in Munich.

Heckel and Schmidt-Rottluff congratulate Munch on his 70th birthday: "To the renewer of Nordic art, the great master whose work will always remain bound to German art, we send heartfelt best wishes in a spirit of camaraderie and respect."

"Degenerate Art" exhibition in Munich attacks Expressionism. 82 works by Munch and some 5,000 Expressionist paintings and 12,000 works on paper are confiscated from German museums.

Munch celebrates 75th birthday.

Paintings and graphics by Munch are confiscated from German museums and sold at auction in Oslo.

Munch's property at Hvitsten confiscated on German invasion of Norway. Draws up a last will and testament leaving his art and writings to the city of Oslo.

Munch dies of pneumonia at the age of 80 on January 23 at Ekely.

Death of Vasily Kandinsky.

Frightened that the Germans may invade Switzerland, Kirchner commits suicide.

Death of Hans Majakowski.