

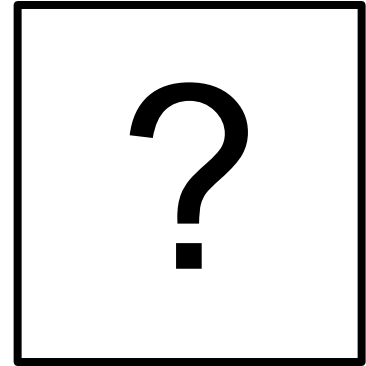
# The Bauhaus and the Modern Movement

# The Modern Movement

1850s-1970s

# Background of the Modern Movement

Classical Era → Industrial Revolution → Modern Movement



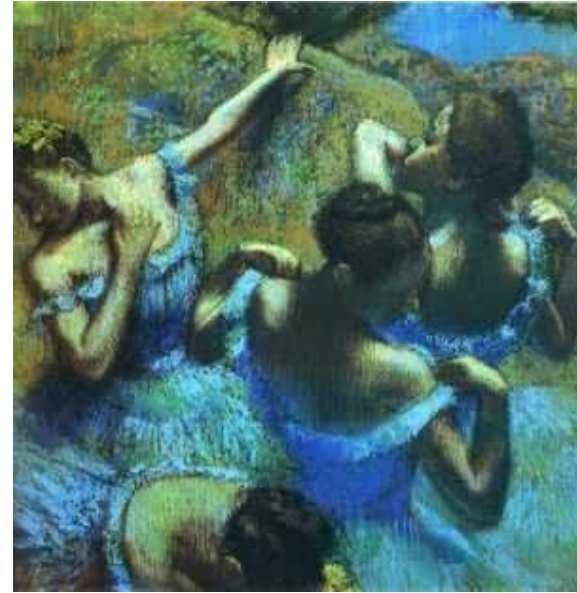
# Timeline

<https://vimeo.com/67015825>

# Breaking away

## Impressionism

- Real places
- Loose brushwork
- Lightened palettes to include pure intense colour.
- To capture what the eyes see instead what the brain perceive.



# Breaking away

## Post- Impressionism

Two kinds of styles

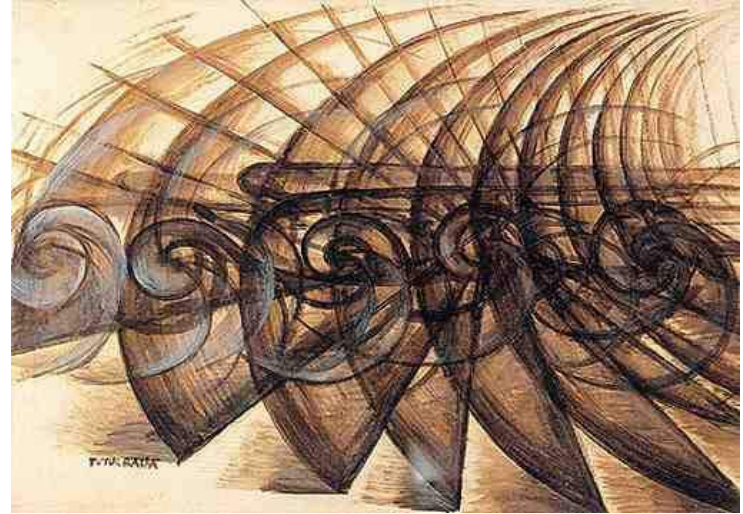
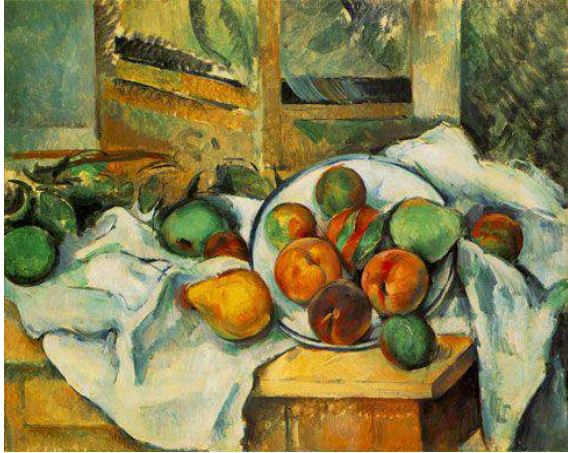
1. Symbolic and highly personal, based on memory and emotion
2. Geometric, orderly, relies on colour as an optical illusion, based on what they see, reality





# Abstraction

## Cubism and futurism

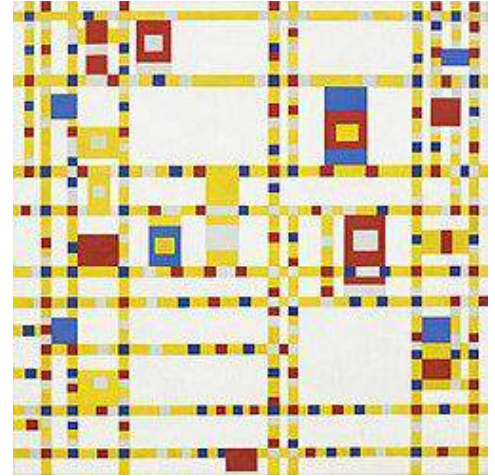


Fragmenting the object, based on various perspectives



# Abstraction

## Constructivism, Suprematism & De Stijl



Use of pure geometric forms to express a spiritual truth or represent an ideal.

# Abstraction

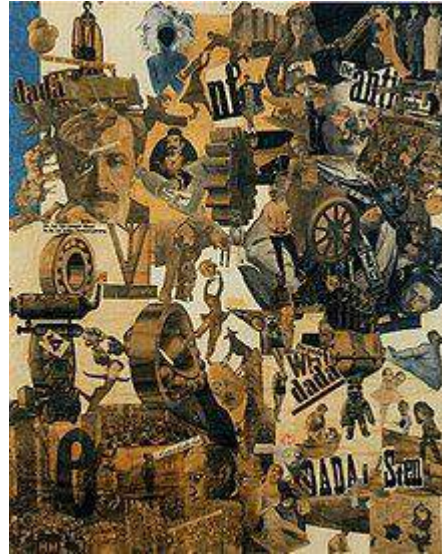
## Abstract Expressionism



Use of various lines and brushstrokes to express emotion

# New Mediums

## Dada and Cubism



# New Mediums

## Pop Art

- Silk screen made popular by Andy Warhol





# New Mediums

## Minimalism

- Simple/Pure form of Aesthetic
- Art that can be commissioned/made by others



# The Bauhaus



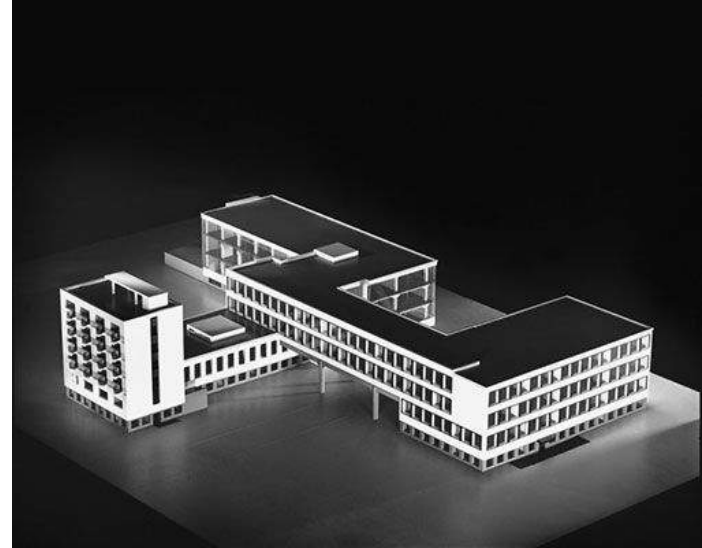
German, equivalent to *Bau-* build, building + *Haus* house



A school of design established in Weimar in 1919 by Walter Gropius, moved to Dessau in 1926, and closed in 1933



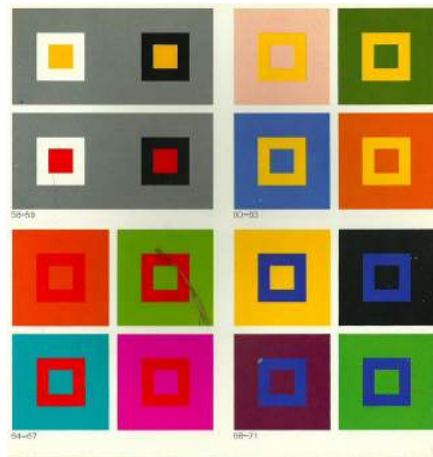
An German Architect, **Walter Gropius** was the director of the school.



Gropius built an impressive faculty drawn from international avant-garde circles.



**Johannes Itten,**  
Swiss expressionist  
painter, designer,  
teacher, writer and  
theorist



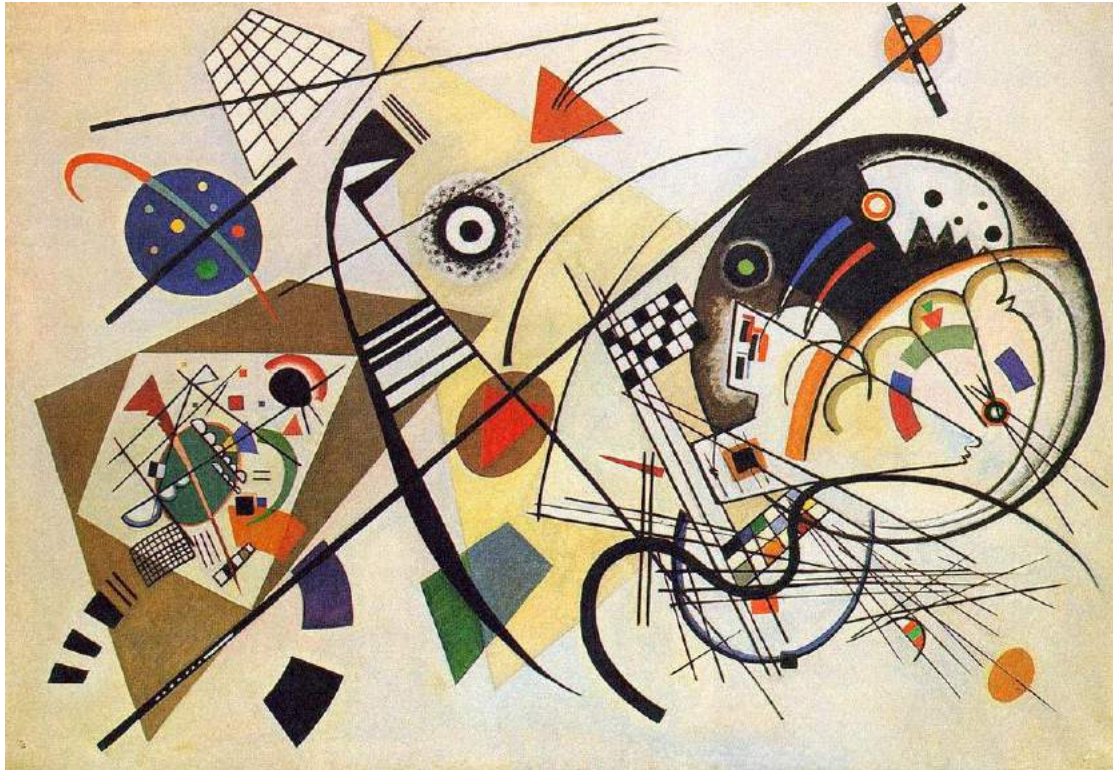




## **Paul Klee**

Swiss German artist. His highly individual style was influenced by movements in art that included Expressionism, Cubism, and Surrealism.

**Wassily Wassilyevich Kandinsky**  
Russian painter and art theorist







**Marcel Lajos Breuer,**  
was a Hungarian-born  
modernist, architect, and  
furniture designer





**Ludwig Mies  
van der Rohe**  
German-American  
architect



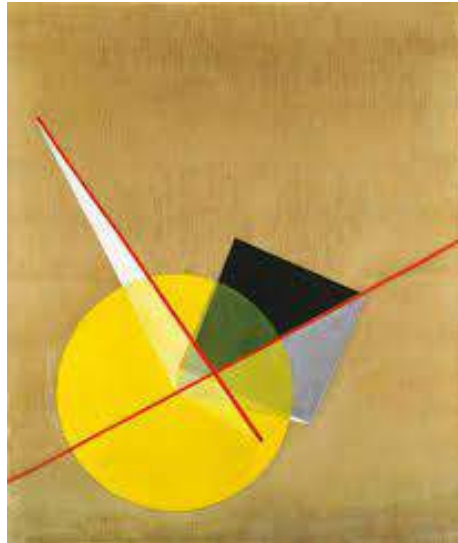


**Oskar Schlemmer**  
German painter,  
sculptor, designer  
& choreographer





**László Moholy-Nagy**  
Hungarian painter and  
photographer



From the range of Bauhaus work presented,

**what are some of the key characteristics of bauhaus art?** Eg. style, mediums, etc.

**How has been different from other art movements?** Eg. Cubism (movements) vs. Bauhaus

The Bauhaus strives to bring together all creative effort into one whole, to **reunify all the disciplines of practical art** - sculpture, painting, handicrafts, and the crafts - **as inseparable components to new architecture...** there is no distinction between monumental and decorative art

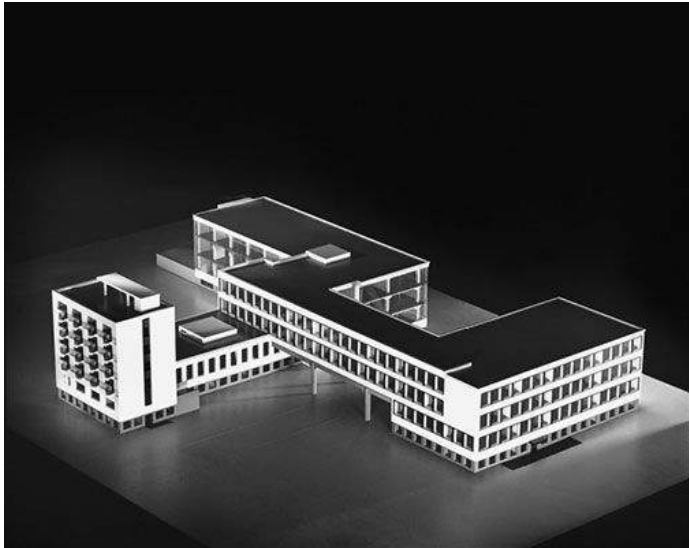
## Gropius



Gropius's influence as an architect is seen in how he merges technical training and artisan practice into one unified whole in the Bauhaus Curriculum.

The Bauhaus wants to educate architects, painter, sculptors of all levels, according to their capabilities to become **competent craftsmen or independent creative artists** to form a working community of leading and future artist-craftsmen. **These men of kindred spirit, will know how to design buildings harmoniously in their** entirety - structure, finishing, ornamentation and furnishing.

## Gropius





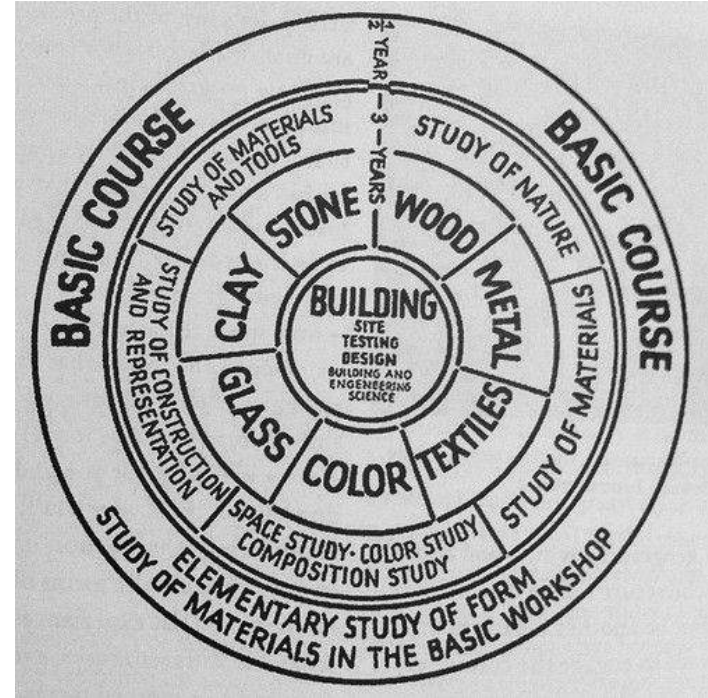
## Bauhaus Curriculum - Workshop Tuition










Emphasising on sensory nature of visual perception

Workshop tuition focused on developing skills in a range of materials, specifically industrial materials. Eg. Metal & Glass

Practical training was complemented by theoretical courses exploring basic material design and design principles

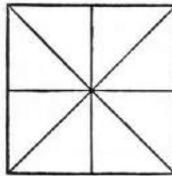
Metal - Weaving - Pottery - Furniture -  
Typography - Wall Painting



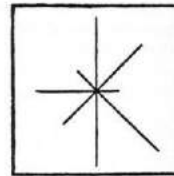
The Principles of Design		
Pattern		A regular arrangement of alternated or repeated <b>elements</b> or motifs.
Contrast		The juxtaposition of different <b>elements</b> of design in order to highlight their differences and/or create visual interest, or a focal point.
Emphasis		Special attention or importance given to one part of the content. Emphasis can be achieved through use of design <b>elements</b> or other principles.
Balance		A feeling of balance results when the <b>elements</b> of design are arranged symmetrically or asymmetrically to create the impression of equality in weight or importance.
Scale		The relationship between objects with respect to size, number, and so on, including the relation between parts of a whole.
Harmony		The arrangement of <b>elements</b> to give the viewer the feeling that all the parts of the piece form a coherent whole.
Rhythm/Movement		The use of recurring <b>elements</b> to direct the eye through the image. The way the elements are organized to lead the eye to the focal area.
Unity		All parts of an image are connected in a way so as to be seen as one.
Variety		Using different <b>elements</b> in an image to create visual interest.

Mainly derived from the teachings of the Bauhaus

## Design Theories

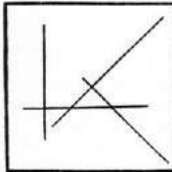


**Fig. 95**  
Silent lyric  
of the four elementary lines—  
expression of rigidity.

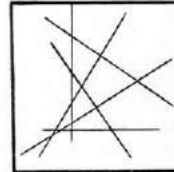


**Fig. 96**  
Dramatization  
of the same elements—  
complex pulsating expression.

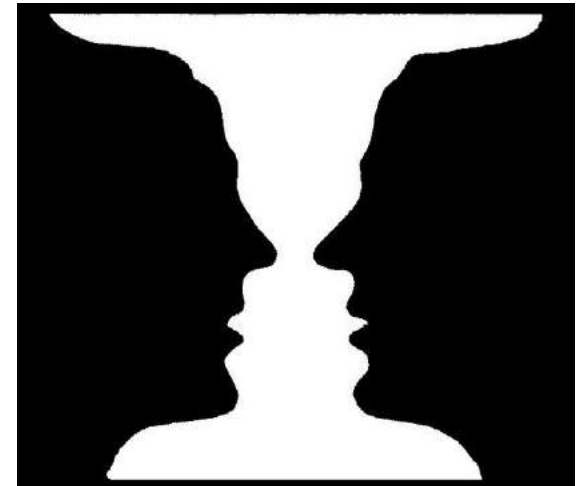
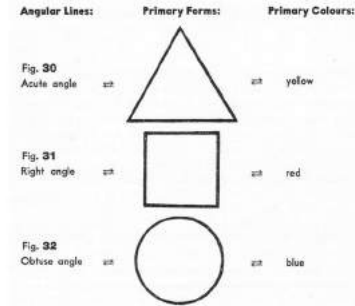
Use of the eccentric:



**Fig. 97**  
Diagonals centered.  
Horizontal-vertical acentric.  
Diagonals in the greatest tension.  
Balanced tensions of the  
horizontal and vertical.



**Fig. 98**  
Everything acentric.  
Diagonals strengthened  
through their repetition.  
Restraint of the dramatic sound  
at the point of contact above.



"Figures" in Gestalt Theory

Wassily Kandinsky's Point and line to plane (theory) and visual language

# Contexts - Political

World War 1 left mankind  
torn

Focus is no longer on the  
materialistic embodiment of the  
art piece

Therefore the reduction and the  
style leaned towards minimal  
aesthetics

Focus on the concepts  
expressed in the piece of work



Bauhaus was  
“A School of invention”

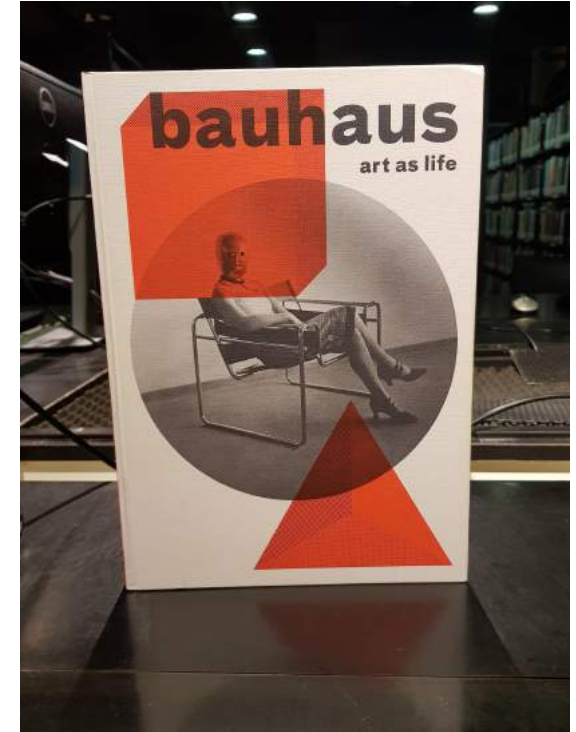
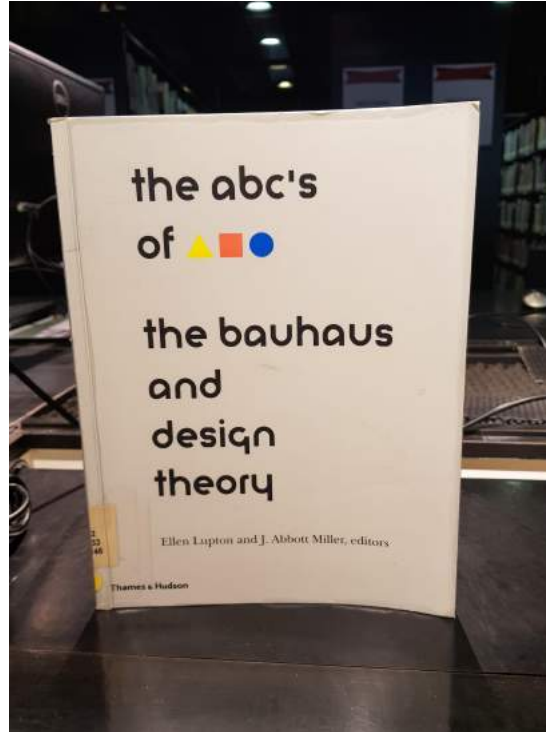
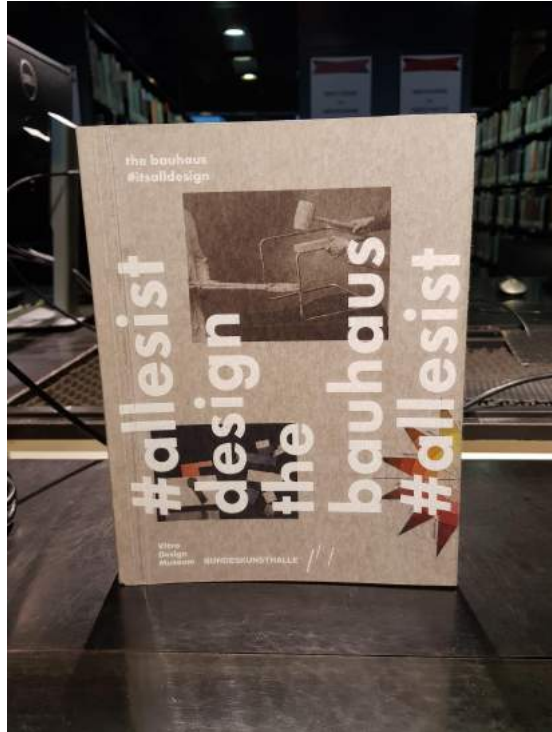
Unfortunately, the Bauhaus movement only lasted so long before the german-nazis closed the school as they felt the school was going against its political agenda.

There remains a controversy of what should and could have been.

Fin.



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