



BAUHAUS

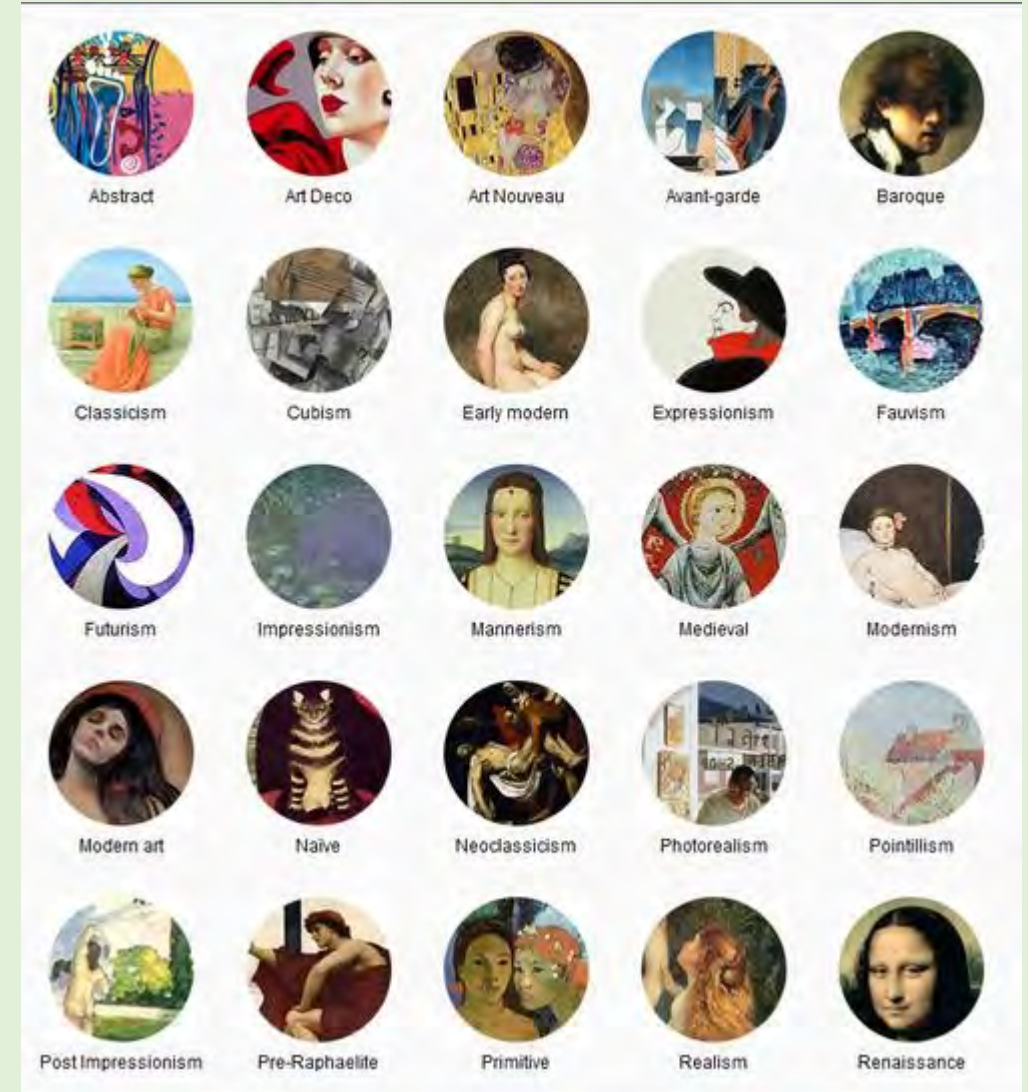
# Objectives

- Understand what an art movement is
- To understand the emergence of Bauhaus
- To identify key artists and designers of the movement
- Demonstrate learning in Bauhaus creative activities



# What is an Art Movement?

- An art movement is a specific style of art that was used by a group of artists for a period of time. Movements often involved multiple studies such as art, philosophy, music, and literature.
- Lots of art movements influence each other and overlap in time.



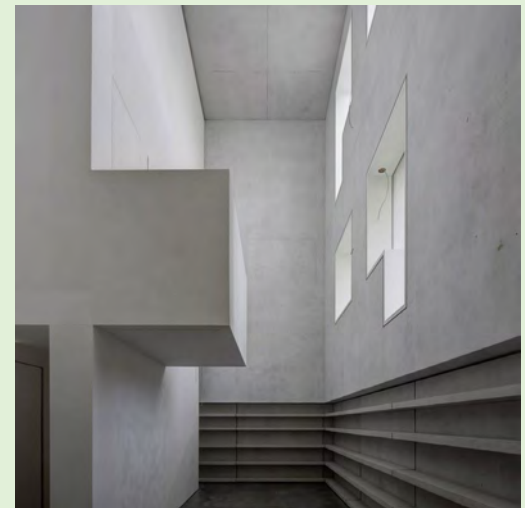
# Bauhaus- Origins

- Bauhaus movement ran from 1919 until 1933
- Initially an Art School before it became a 'movement'
- It originated in Weimar, Germany and was founded by Walter Gropius
- Gropius was inspired by (non Bauhaus)artists such as Frank Lloyd Wright and William Morris. He wanted to bring artists together no matter their skillset.
- This included...Painting, typography, architecture, textile design, furniture-making, theatre design, stained glass, woodworking, metalworking



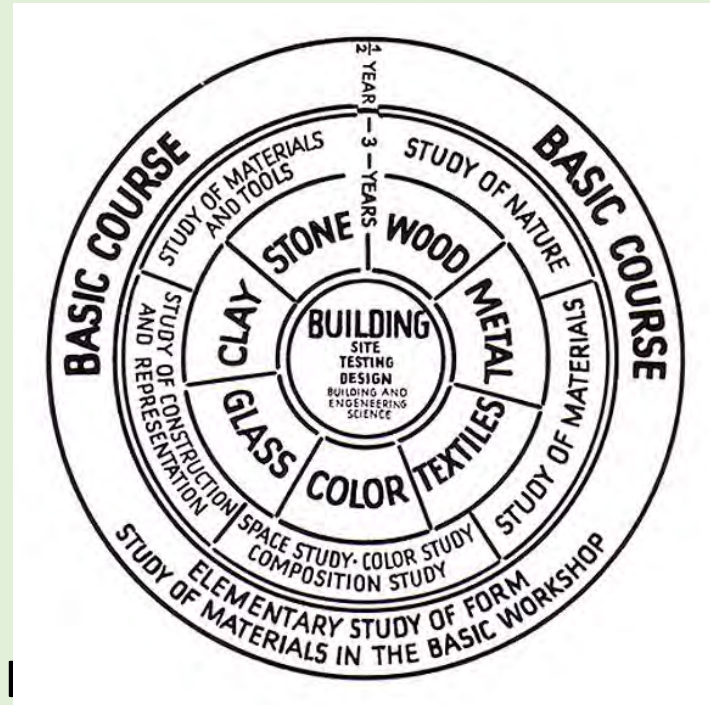
Gropius is famously quoted as saying of the founding of Bauhaus:  
***“(wanted to) create a new guild of craftsmen, without the class distinctions which raise an arrogant barrier between craftsmen and artist.”***

What he’s saying here really is craftsmen (designers) should be equal to artists. This was such radical thinking for the time!



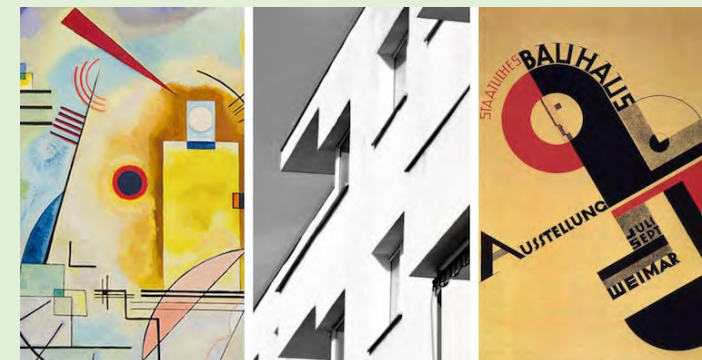
# Bauhaus Principles

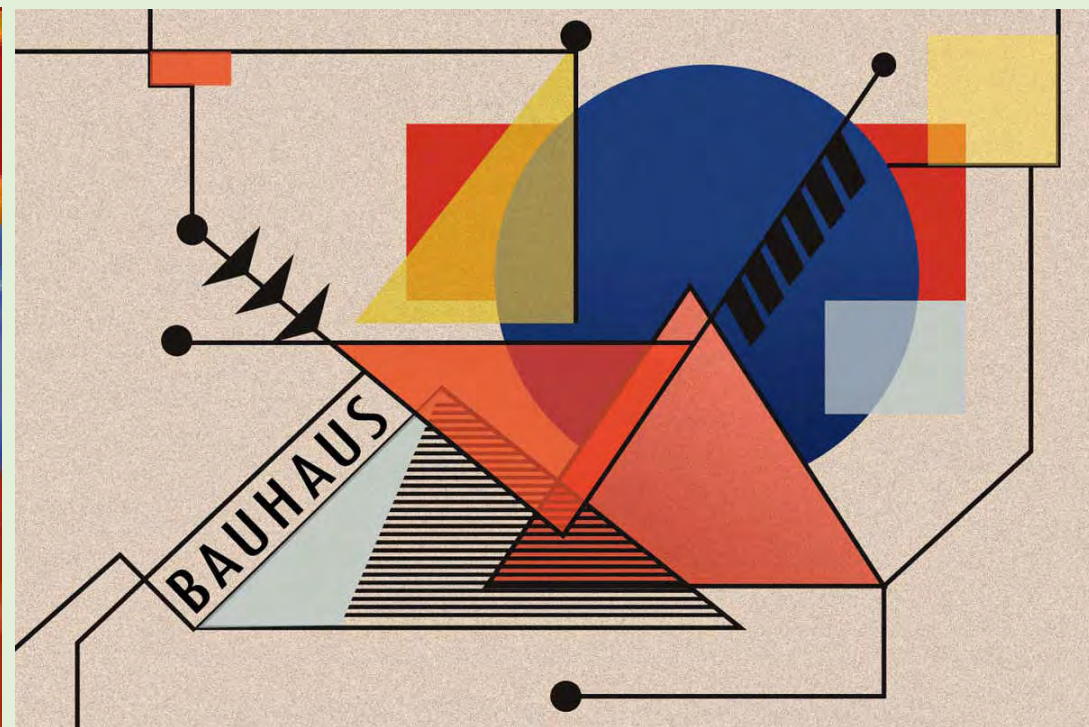
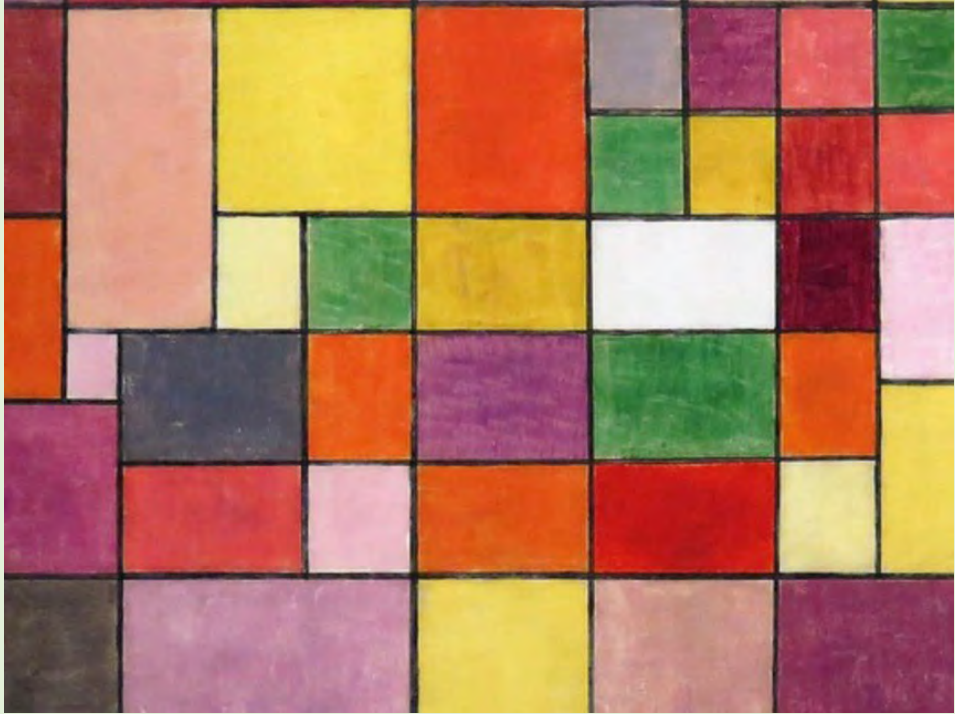
- All mediums were brought together - unification
- Students should learn from each-other
- Boundaries and “snobberies” removed
- Experimentation with materials and techniques
- Desire to find new ways to design the everyday item
- Emphasis on functionality and simplicity - minimalist
- The ornate and overly complicated was discouraged
- Emphasis on mass manufacturing techniques
- Bold, modern, radical architecture
- Clean and bright
- Belief in variety



# Famous Artists from the Bauhaus Movement

- Wassily Kandinsky
- Paul Klee
- Josef & Anni Albers
- Mies Van Der Rohe
- László Moholy-Nagy
- Marcel Breuer
- Marianne Brandt
- Johannes Itten
- Joost Schmidt
- Oskar Schlemmer









# Quiz...

In small groups you will be given some questions to answer about the Bauhaus.

You can look back through this PowerPoint or search the answers on the computers or your phones.

You have 15 minutes.

Be prepared to shout out your groups answers.



# Bauhaus Activity 1

Bauhaus instructors would use exercises such as the following to 'warm up' their students at the beginning of sessions.

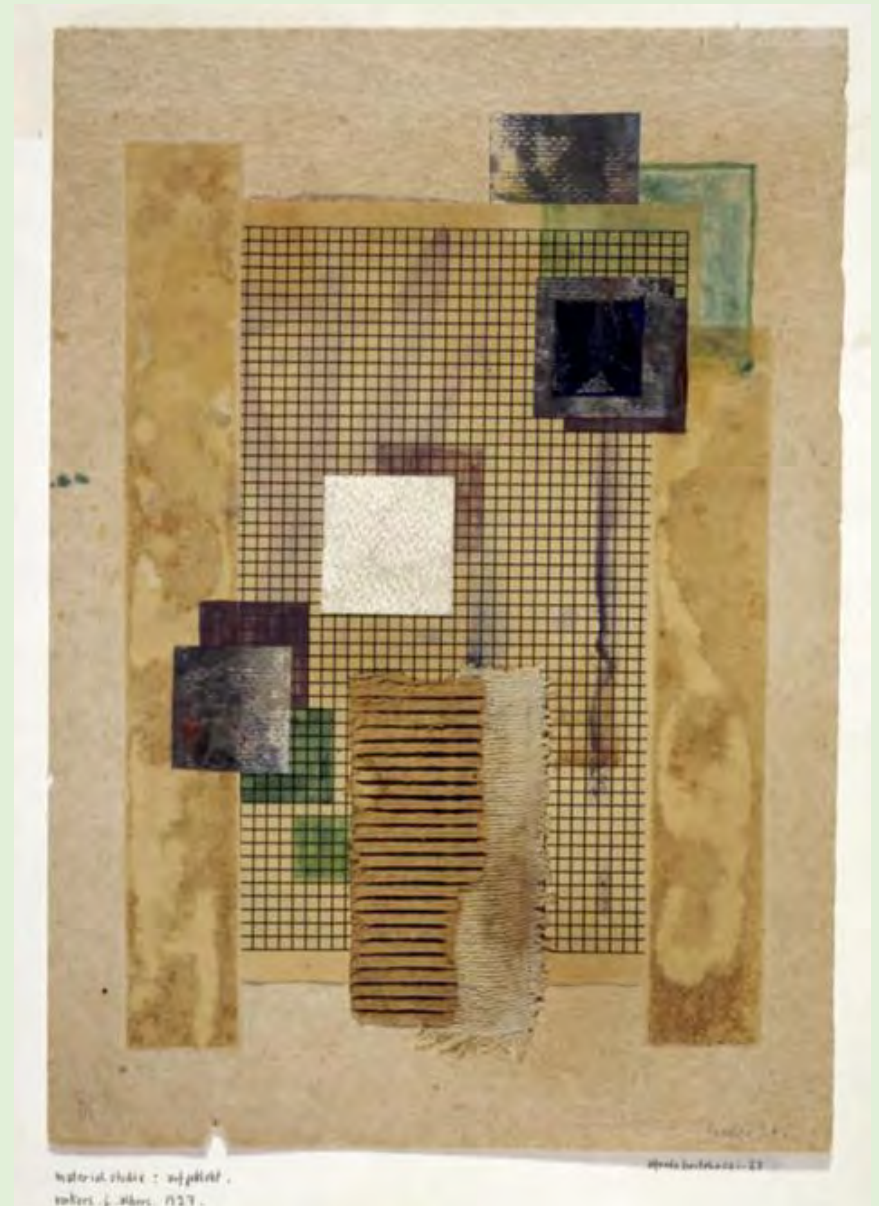
Abstract, found-material collages or collections was a common Bauhaus opening assignment given by teachers such as Johannes Itten and Joseph Albers.

- In the studio and outside, take no more than 10 minutes to scavenge for contrasting materials such as fabric remnants, plastic bags, nails, pieces of paper, wool, sticks, feathers, etc...
- Looking at the objects you have collected, look at and consider how the textures of each object may relate to each other
- Tear and cut the soft material into simple abstract shapes
- See if once arranged alone the piece of soft material is substantial/important enough or if it needs to be put next to another object to maximise contrast
- Once you are settled on an arrangement, glue it onto paper
- Draw the composition using 2 different mediums and colours. You could either draw it on 2 pieces of paper or use one medium & colour then spin your piece of paper and re draw on the same page.

Examples from  
Bauhaus Artists



[Monica Bella Ullmann (later Broner), *Contrast Study with Various Materials*, 1929–1930]



[Alfredo Bortoluzzi, *Material Study*, 1927]

“A line is a dot that went for a walk.” Paul Klee

## **Bauhaus Activity 2**

### **Abstract portraits**

- Find a partner
- Using any drawing medium you will draw the following
  - 1 Portrait of your partner looking only at your partner (‘blind drawing’) and not taking your hand off the paper (Single line drawing)
  - 1 Portrait of your partner looking only at your partner (‘blind drawing’) using your non dominant hand (not taking your hand off the paper (Single line drawing))

# Part 2- Double handed drawing

- Choose 2 coloured pens/pencils
- A sheet of paper in half and unfold it again.
- Trace a very light line along the fold with a pencil. This will divide the face into two halves.
- Sit across from each other at opposite sides of a table.
- Fix the paper onto the table top in front of you (in landscape orientation) with masking tape.
- Hold the one pencil in your right hand and the other in your left. Now draw a portrait of the person across from you using both your hands simultaneously. It's best to begin with an oval for the head and then progress from top to bottom, first the hair, then the eyebrows, eyes, nostrils and so on.
- Concentrate more on your model than the sheet of paper and try not to put your pencils down.

