## **BAUHAUS**

## definition

Bauhaus is actually a school that combines art and craft. They should merge into one simple functionality that is accessible to everyone. Ordinary people should be surrounded by honest art and harmony. Honest art means banning unnecessary decoration.

The influence of the Bauhaus is still up to date, especially in terms of architecture and product design.

## style

Primary colors (blue, red, yellow) and basic shapes (square, triangle, circle) are the elements to create a clear, undecorated design language. Due to the demand for functionality, graphic design moves more into focus. For Paul Klee, the line became the basic element

#### artists

Josef Albers Johannes Itten Wassily Kandinsky Paul Klee László Moholy-Nagy Oskar Schlemmer

#### female artists:

Anni Albers Marianne Brandt Gunta Stölzl

# historu

The Weimar Republic (1918-1933) replaced the monarchy in Germany after the First World War was lost. The upheaval also brought a lot of freedom for rethinking and change. The Bauhaus was founded in 1919 and director Walter Gropius manifested this new design movement. Similar, parallel movements were De Stijl (NL) and Constructivism (RU). In 1925 the school moved from Weimar to Dessau into a self-designed building. In 1933 the school was closed by the Nazi regime. So most of the teachers left Germany and spread the Bauhaus style all over the world. Today the Bauhaus building is the seat of the Bauhaus Dessau Foundation and UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## typography

Probably the best-known typeface of this time, which is based on typography without serifs and on basic geometric rules, is Futura (1927). Many fonts, such as Universalschrift (1926), only existed in draft form. Fonts based on Bauhaus are Kabe (1976), Bauhaus (1975) and Avenir (1988). Some original font designs were also implemented for the 100th anniversary: video

Hidden Treasures - Adobe fonts: Josehmi , Xants, CarlMark, Reross, ALFARN

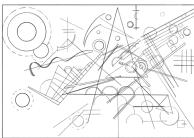
# helpful links

watch Kandinsky paint **Bauhaus' Women** 

images

Kandinsky - Composition VIII Schlemmer - Bauhaus stairway

## abstract



Kandinsky - 'Composition VIII'

- 1. only elements are circles, rectangles, triangels and lines
- 2. contrast between lines and shapes
- 3. as synaesthete, the music makes his colors and the geometric rhythm

#### colors

original defined colors:



aged colors:

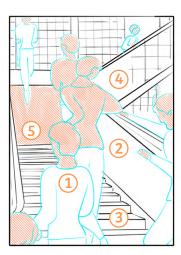


### color wheel

of Johannes Itten



# figurative



#### Schlemmer - 'Bauhaus stairway'

- people are like cones, same clothes and hairstyle, no individual features
- 2. setting: real, functional architecture
- perspective: geometrical rhythm, grid
- plane surfaces with flat shadows
- basic colors, contrast between warm and cold color zones