

The Story of the Bauhaus: A Revolution in Art, Architecture, and Design

The Bauhaus was a German art school that operated from 1919 to 1933. It was founded by Walter Gropius and was based on the idea that art, architecture, and design should be integrated into a single, unified whole. The Bauhaus had a profound influence on the development of modern art and design, and its legacy continues to this day.



The Story of the Bauhaus (The Story of ...) by Andrew Osmond

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 226 pages



The Founding of the Bauhaus

The Bauhaus was founded in Weimar, Germany, in 1919. The school was a product of the post-World War I era, which saw a great deal of social and political upheaval. Gropius believed that the Bauhaus could help to create a new, more egalitarian society by training artists and designers who could produce functional, beautiful objects that were accessible to everyone.

The Bauhaus curriculum was based on the idea of the "Gesamtkunstwerk," or total work of art. This concept held that all of the arts should be

combined to create a single, unified work of art. The Bauhaus curriculum included courses in painting, sculpture, architecture, design, and typography. Students were also required to take courses in the history of art and design.

The Bauhaus in Weimar

The Bauhaus spent its first few years in Weimar. During this time, the school developed its unique style of art and design. The Bauhaus style was characterized by its simplicity, functionality, and use of geometric forms. Bauhaus artists and designers believed that form should follow function, and they produced objects that were both beautiful and useful.

The Bauhaus also developed a number of new design techniques during its time in Weimar. These techniques included the use of modular construction, the integration of art and technology, and the use of new materials such as glass and steel.

The Bauhaus in Dessau

In 1925, the Bauhaus moved to Dessau, Germany. The school's new building was designed by Walter Gropius and is considered to be one of the most important examples of modern architecture. The Bauhaus in Dessau continued to develop its unique style of art and design, and it also became a center for the development of new design techniques.

The Bauhaus also faced a number of challenges during its time in Dessau. The school was often criticized for its avant-garde style, and it was also targeted by the Nazis. In 1933, the Nazis closed the Bauhaus.

The Legacy of the Bauhaus

The Bauhaus had a profound influence on the development of modern art and design. The Bauhaus style became the dominant style of modern architecture, and Bauhaus design techniques are still used by designers today. The Bauhaus also helped to create a new generation of artists and designers who were committed to creating functional, beautiful objects that were accessible to everyone.

The legacy of the Bauhaus continues to this day. The school's ideas and designs have been adopted by artists and designers all over the world. The Bauhaus is a testament to the power of art and design to change the world.

Images





A Bauhaus chair



Further Reading

- Bauhaus website
- Bauhaus exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art
- Bauhaus article on the Tate website

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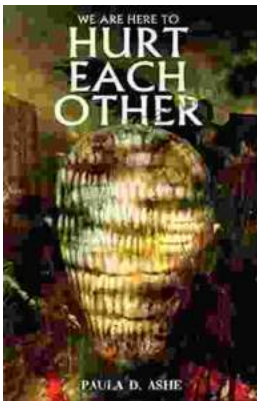


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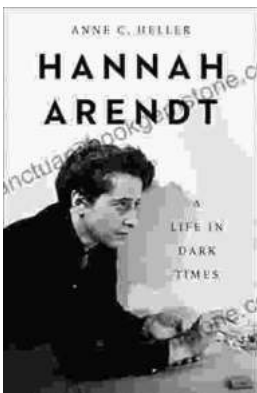
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