Student name: Group:

Art movement.....Bauhaus, XX, c.
Timeframe.....1919 – 1933
Topic Focus.....La unidad de todas las artes en la industria

Teaching material: The instructor will provide video materials for educational purposes. ~15'

Background information: The Bauhaus was arguably the most influential modernist art school of the 20th century. Its approach to teaching and its emphasis on the relationship between art, society, and technology had a profound impact across Europe and the United States. The Bauhaus was influenced by 19th- and early 20th-century art movements, such as the Arts and Crafts movement, Art Nouveau, and its many international iterations, including Jugendstil and the Vienna Secession.

At the same time, the development of Russian Constructivism in the 1910s provided a more immediate and stylistically fitting precedent for the Bauhaus's fusion of artistic and technical design.

All these movements sought to bridge the divide between fine arts and applied arts, bringing creativity and manufacturing together. Their legacy was evident in the romantic medievalism of the Bauhaus's early years when it was envisioned as a kind of guild of artisans. However, by the mid-1920s, this vision had shifted to an emphasis on uniting art with industrial design, underpinning the Bauhaus's most original and significant achievements. The school is also renowned for its extraordinary faculty, who later led the development of modern art—and modern thought—throughout Europe and the United States.

Discussion questions: The Wassily Chair, also known as Model B3 Chair, was designed by Breuer, a student who later became a professor at the Bauhaus school. Why is it considered an iconic design? What do you think it contributes to the field of design?

Main activity: The Bauhaus brought together artists, designers, and craftsmen to collaborate on design projects. This interdisciplinary approach contrasted with the more traditional focus on separate guilds or schools for artists and craftsmen. The design promoted and produced by the Bauhaus stood apart from other design movements of the time due to its emphasis on functionality, industrial production, simplicity, collaboration, and experimentation. These principles had a profound influence on modernist design and architecture, and their legacy can still be seen in contemporary design today.

- Identify the fundamental principles of the Bauhaus (five) and how they differed from other design movements of the time. Match these principles with iconic designs produced at the Bauhaus school.

Group activity: Dividir la clase en grupos de 4 y resolver la pregunta central aportando ejemplos.

Relevant texts: *Manifesto and Programme of the Bauhaus* by Walter Gropius (1919): This manifesto, written at the time of the Bauhaus's founding, outlines the goals and principles of the school, including the integration of art, craft, and technology.
Theory and Organisation of the Bauhaus by Walter Gropius (1923): Gropius, the founder of the Bauhaus, wrote this essay to explain the school's philosophy and organisation, including its emphasis on combining art and craft.

1. Notes on the BAUHAUS school.

3. Keywords and key artworks.

2. Historical facts or legacy of the Bauhaus.

4. Summary of the lesson and conclusions.