



# The Bauhaus Design Group

Staatliche's Bauhaus was a German art school which existed between 1919 and 1933. The aim of Bauhaus was to bring together **designers** from multiple **disciplines** of design to create a place where all arts and design professionals could work together with a **common aim** and theme.

Some of the most areas of design the group covered over the years were **architecture**, **graphic design**, interior design, **typography** and **ceramics**.

Work produced by some members still provides a massive influence on products and the **built environment** round us today. Bauhaus continue to be a huge influence in fields of design such as furnishing and architecture.

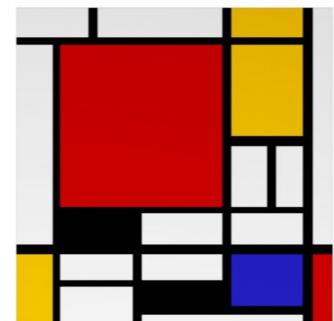


Glass, light airy rooms, well defined **geometric** shapes, all marks of **iconic** Bauhaus design. These design features are echoed in many architectural designs being produced today which still follow the Modernist **design mantra**.

At the time Bauhaus were active, Germany was going through massive change and **upheaval**. Founded in the year following the end of the First World War, Bauhaus grew to include 3 different schools / universities of design in 3 different cities. By 1933 when the Bauhaus was **disbanded** Hitler and the Nazi regime were in power, and he, with the Nazi party, was very suspicious of the Bauhaus and what he saw as Communist influences that the Bauhaus promoted. The Bauhaus was pressured to close, with the Nazis claiming that Bauhaus produced **degenerative** art, which was un-Germanic and had Jewish influences. Many of the prominent designers left Germany and continued to produce **influential** work from other European countries and the US.

The influence of Bauhaus continued in Germany however, with Hitler's new **Autobahns** having many Bauhaus inspired bridges and service stations.

Many of the buildings designed by Bauhaus members such as Ludwig Mies Van der Rohe have been held up as iconic pieces of design, and still look incredibly modern a full century after being designed. Many modern buildings hold true to the Bauhaus **philosophy of design** where Form (shape), Light, Simplicity, Craftsmanship and Function were the most important aspects. Bauhaus design philosophy followed the **Modernist principles** of design. They believed that mass produced items could still be beautiful and have **artistic spirit**.



# Bauhaus Design Group vocabulary.

1. Designers \_\_\_\_\_
2. Discipline \_\_\_\_\_
3. Common Aim \_\_\_\_\_
4. Architecture \_\_\_\_\_
5. Graphic design \_\_\_\_\_
6. Typography \_\_\_\_\_
7. Ceramics \_\_\_\_\_
8. Built environment \_\_\_\_\_
9. Geometric \_\_\_\_\_
10. Iconic \_\_\_\_\_
11. Design mantra \_\_\_\_\_
12. Upheaval \_\_\_\_\_
13. Disbanded \_\_\_\_\_
14. Degenerative \_\_\_\_\_
15. Influential \_\_\_\_\_
16. Autobahns \_\_\_\_\_
17. Philosophy of design \_\_\_\_\_
18. Modernist principles \_\_\_\_\_
19. Artistic spirit. \_\_\_\_\_



What else I would like to know.