

REVISION CARDS - THE 'DE STIJL' DESIGN MOVEMENT (NEOPLASTICISM) - FOUNDED 1917

V.Ryan © 2000 - 2016

On behalf of The World Association of Technology Teachers

W.A.T.T.



World Association of Technology Teachers

This exercise can be printed and used by teachers and students. It is recommended that you view the website (www.technologystudent.com) before attempting the design sheet .

THESE MATERIALS CAN BE PRINTED AND USED BY TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.
THEY MUST NOT BE EDITED IN ANY WAY OR PLACED ON ANY OTHER MEDIA INCLUDING WEB SITES AND INTRANETS.
NOT FOR COMMERCIAL USE.
THIS WORK IS PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT LAW.
IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISPLAY THIS WORK ON ANY WEBSITE/MEDIA STORAGE OTHER THAN www.technologystudent.com

REVISION CARDS - THE 'DE STIJL' DESIGN MOVEMENT (NEOPLASTICISM) - FOUNDED 1917

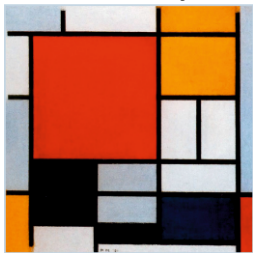
V.Ryan © 2016 World Association of Technology Teachers

WHAT IS THE 'DE STIJL' DESIGN MOVEMENT ?

The De Stijl Design Movement (also called Neoplasticism) originated in Holland in 1917.

It promoted a style of design based on a limited range of colours (primary colours, red, yellow, and blue), used in conjunction with a combination of horizontal and vertical lines.

De Stijl's true origin can be traced back to Cubism. Also, the artwork of Piet Mondrian greatly influenced the De Stijl colour scheme and style.



COMPOSITION WITH RED, YELLOW, BLUE AND BLACK.
By Piet Mondrian

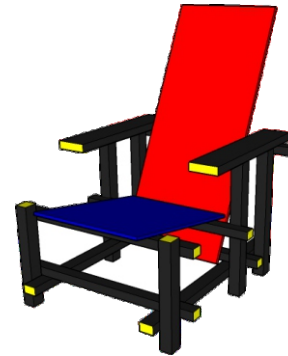
CHARACTERISTICS OF DE STIJL

A limited range of colours (primary colours, red, yellow, and blue) are used.

The colours are used in conjunction with a combination of horizontal and vertical lines.

Each part is regarded as a single aspect of the design / product, one of several parts. Each part should stand out.

The materials used in the manufacture of a product, are likely to be 'modern', rather than traditional.

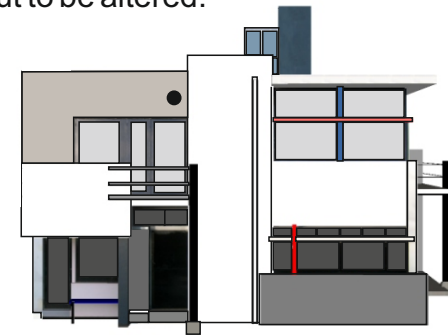


Study Gerrit Rietveld's 'Red Blue' chair (1917-1918).

DE STIJL AND ARCHITECTURE

De Stijl inspired architecture. For example; 'The Rietveld Schröder House' (built in 1924), designed by Gerrit Rietveld, which also included furniture and fittings in the De Stijl style. UNESCO World Heritage Listed.

A radical design for the 1920s, similar to a Bauhaus style, although asymmetrical. The two storey building has separate rooms downstairs. Upstairs it is an open space, with moveable panels to allow the layout to be altered.



1. When was the De Stijl Design Movement founded? *1 mark*

2. Explain how the 'Red Blue Chair' **OR** 'The Rietveld Schröder House' by Gerrit Rietveld, follow De Stijl design characteristics? *4 marks*
