

ART MOVEMENTS - SUMMARY

MODERNISM – BAUHAUS (1919-1940)

Minimalist in design.
Simplicity is key to this design.
Simple shape and form.
The **function** of the chair put before decoration.
Minimal material used.
New materials and manufacturing techniques used in this innovative design.
Aesthetically pleasing.

ART DECO (1924-1940)

Bold designs, **clear lines, vibrant colours and patterns.**
Geometric shapes and intense colour schemes are prominent.
Art Deco is usually associated to the **architecture of the 1930s and speed and luxury.**

ARTS AND CRAFTS (1880-1910)

Simple form and shape.
Craft skills required to manufacture.
Manufactured by **one skilled person or a small group.**
Not mass produced on a production line

CUBISM (1907-1921)

Simple, uncomplicated design.
Modernist.
Modern Materials.
Plain colour scheme.
Design based on a **cube.**
Mass produced.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS - <https://www.facebook.com/groups/254963448192823/> - www.technologystudent.com © 2017 - V.Ryan © 2017

ART NOUVEAU (1800s)

Complex in design.
Art and decoration more important than comfort.
Ornate and expensive.
Expensive materials.
Traditional materials used.
Manufactured through traditional craft skills.
Expensive to manufacture.

POP-ART (1950s – 1960s)

Images used that **represent the popular culture of the day.**
Often everyday consumer products, such as **soup cans or coke bottles** were used as images.
Images of often **colourful and distinctive.**
Pop artists often use **images based on comic strips.**
Multiple images of the same subject often used.

THE DE STIJL DESIGN MOVEMENT (NEOPLASTICISM)

1. A limited range of colours (primary colours, red, yellow, and blue) are used.
2. The colours are used in conjunction with a combination of horizontal and vertical lines.
3. Each part is regarded as a single aspect of the design / product, one of several parts. Each part should stand out.
4. The materials used in the manufacture of a product, are likely to be 'modern', rather than traditional.

MEMPHIS (1980s)

Emphasis placed on **aesthetics, colour, shape and form.**
Styles from different ages, mixed to form a design/product.
Often 'Memphis' designs are **controversial.**
Use of common, **everyday materials** such as MDF, glass, steel and stone.
Often materials used that are not normally not associated with the product.
Most of their designs were **One Offs or for very small scale production.**
Memphis designs can be regarded as **works of art, rather than functional objects.**

INSTRUCTIONS

As a group, divide up the Art Movement Summary Cards.

Each person is to research the Art Movement associated with the card they have been given.

Then, one at a time, each member of the group is to place their Art Movement Summary Card in the centre of the Discussion Map.

Each member of the group starts by explaining the characteristics of their Art Movement.

Then present their research and lead a discussion on the Art Movement.

POTENTIAL QUESTIONS TO PROVOKE DISCUSSION:

What do you think of the Art Movement ?

Have you seen any examples of this Art Movement ?
Furniture ? Architecture ?

Would you buy a product based on the style of this Art Movement ?

Do you think it is a popular Art Movement ? Explain your answer.

DISCUSSION MAP

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF TECHNOLOGY TEACHERS <https://www.facebook.com/groups/254963448192823/> www.technologystudent.com © 2017 V.Ryan © 2017

**PLACE YOUR
DISCUSSION
CARD HERE**

ART NOUVEAU
ARTS AND CRAFTS
BAUHAUS
MODERNISM
ART DECO
CUBISM
POP ART
MEMPHIS

**Charles Rennie
Mackintosh**
William Morris
**Ludwig Mies
van der Rohe**
Eileen Gray
Frank Lloyd Wright
Pablo Picasso
Eduardo Paolazzi
Ettore Sottsass