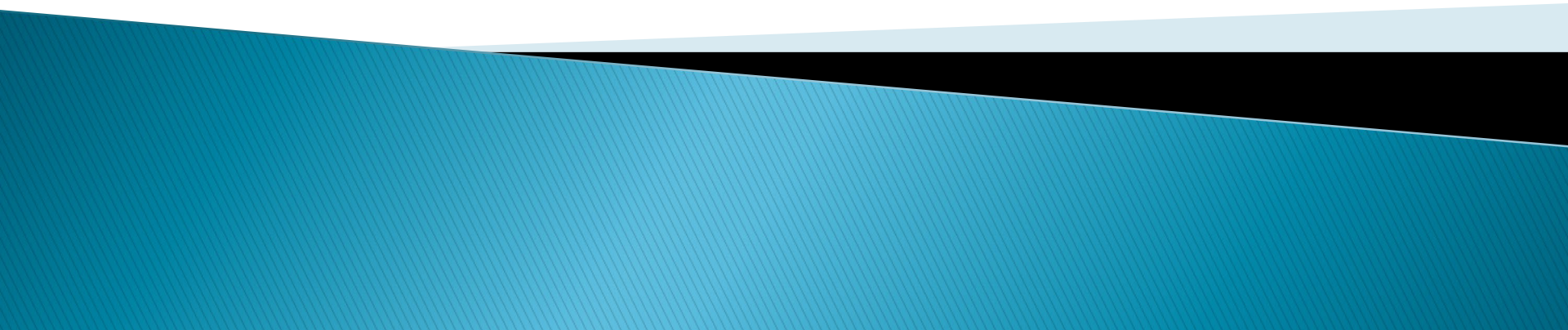
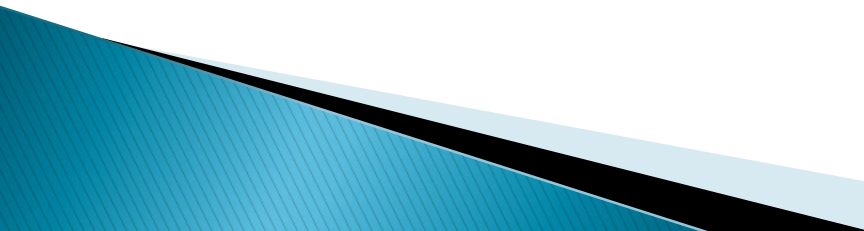


constructivism


art movements



introduction

- ▶ 1915–1940
 - ▶ “Construction Art” term used by Kazimir Malevich to negatively describe the work of Alexander Rodchecnko during 1917
 - ▶ Invention of the Russian avant-garde
 - ▶ Expanded outside of the Soviet Union in Germany due to Walter Gropius's Bauhaus, a progressive art and design school
 - ▶ Also in other art centers, like Paris, London, and eventually the United States
- 

characteristics

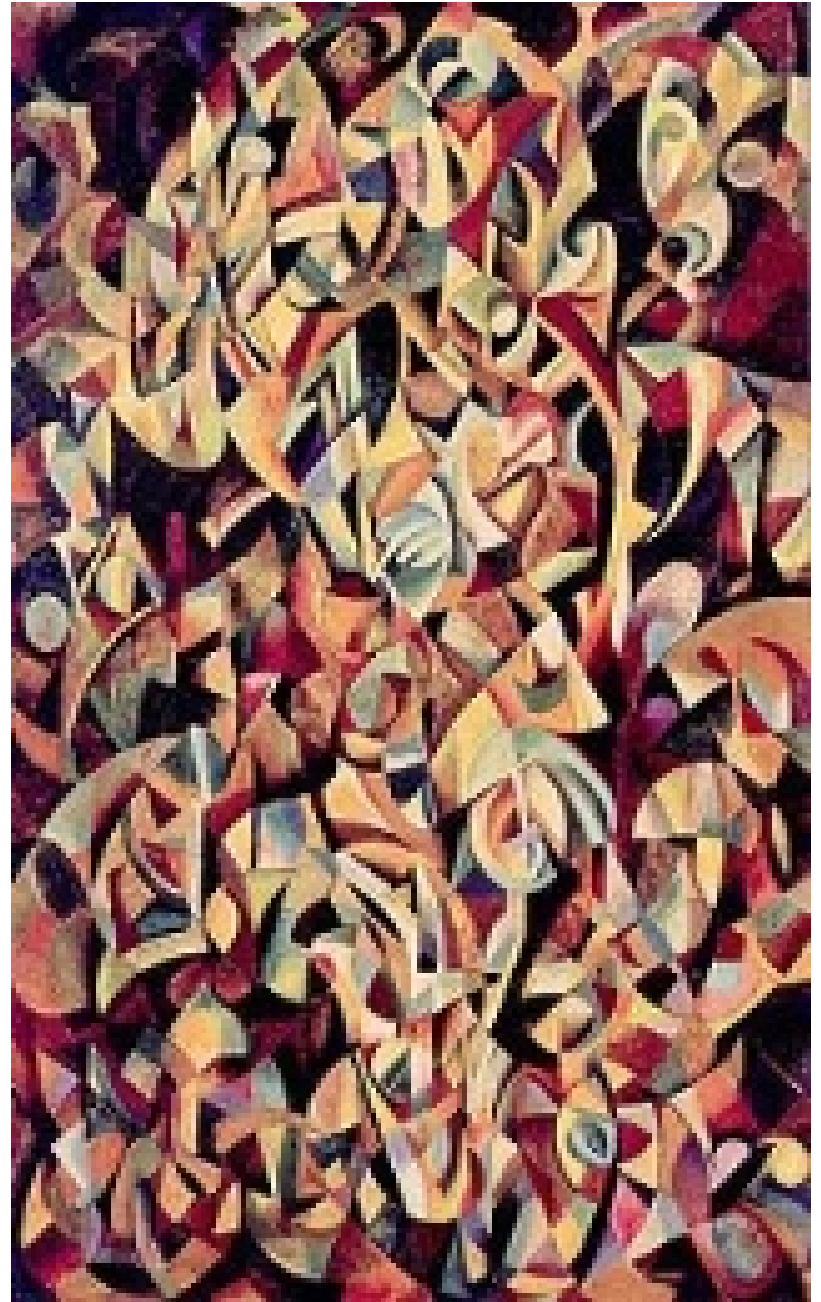
- ▶ Commitment to total abstraction and a wholehearted acceptance of modernity
 - ▶ Emphasizes geometric shape and experimentation
 - ▶ Rarely emotional
 - ▶ Reduces subject down to its basic elements
 - ▶ Contains a utopian undercurrent (because of the political times out of which it grew in the USSR; they wanted a world of more understanding, unity, and peace)
- 

artists

- ▶ Naum Gabo, Alexander Vesnin, Liubov Popova, Olga Rozanova, and Kasimir Malevich

artists

- ▶ Alexander Rodchenko



artists

- ▶ Alexandra Exter



artists

- ▶ Vladimir Tatlin



artists

- ▶ El Lissitzky



artists

- ▶ Antoine Pevsner

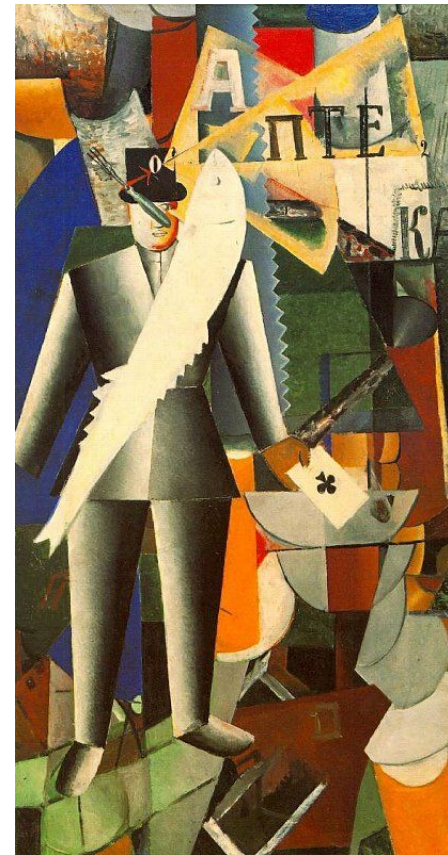


artists

- ▶ Wassily Kandinsky



other paintings



other paintings



other paintings



assignment

- ▶ Choose a photograph from which you will create a work of constructivist art.
 - ▶ Remember, you won't be simply drawing shapes in place of the elements. Distort things, rearrange things. Study the sailboat example; notice how the boats float all around the house. The moon is in the middle...
 - ▶ See the example provided that goes from photo to artwork.
- 