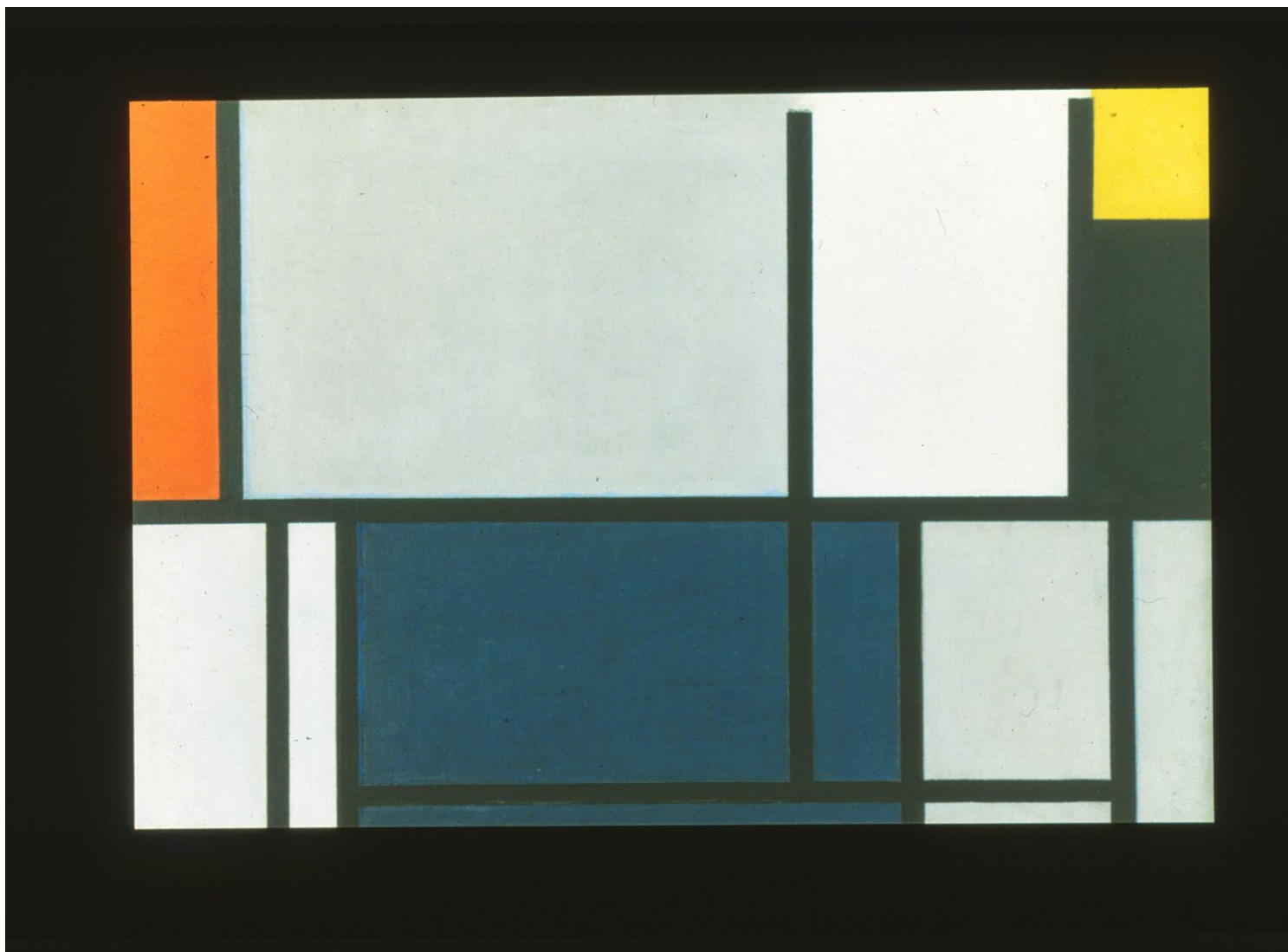






Picasso – 'The Aficionado'
1912



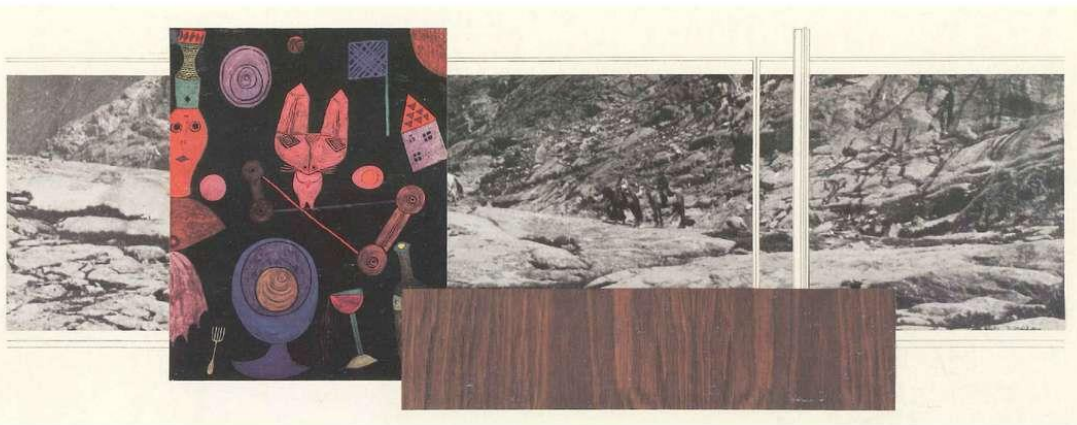




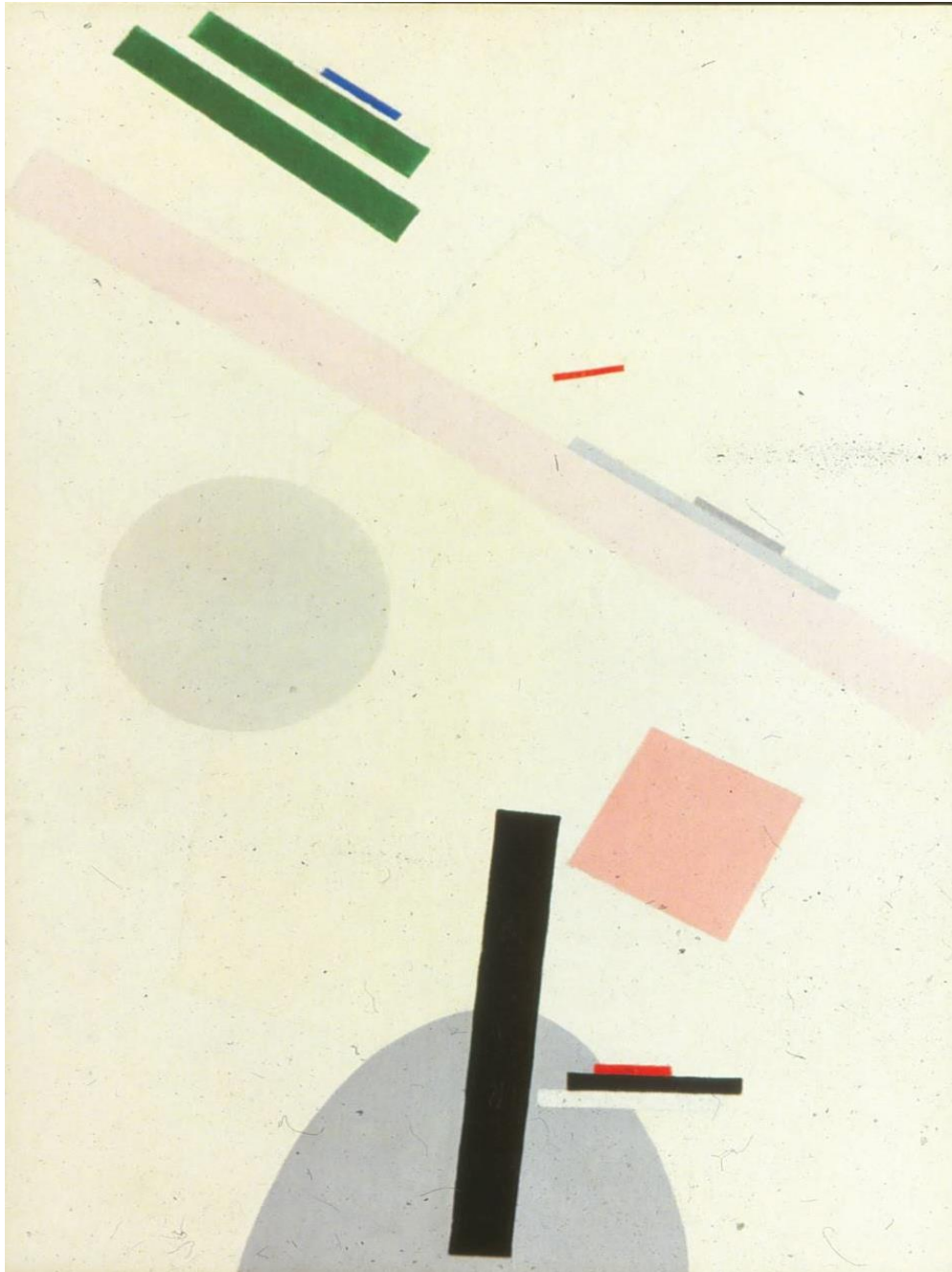
Kurt Schwitters – 1923 – Collage – paint and paper



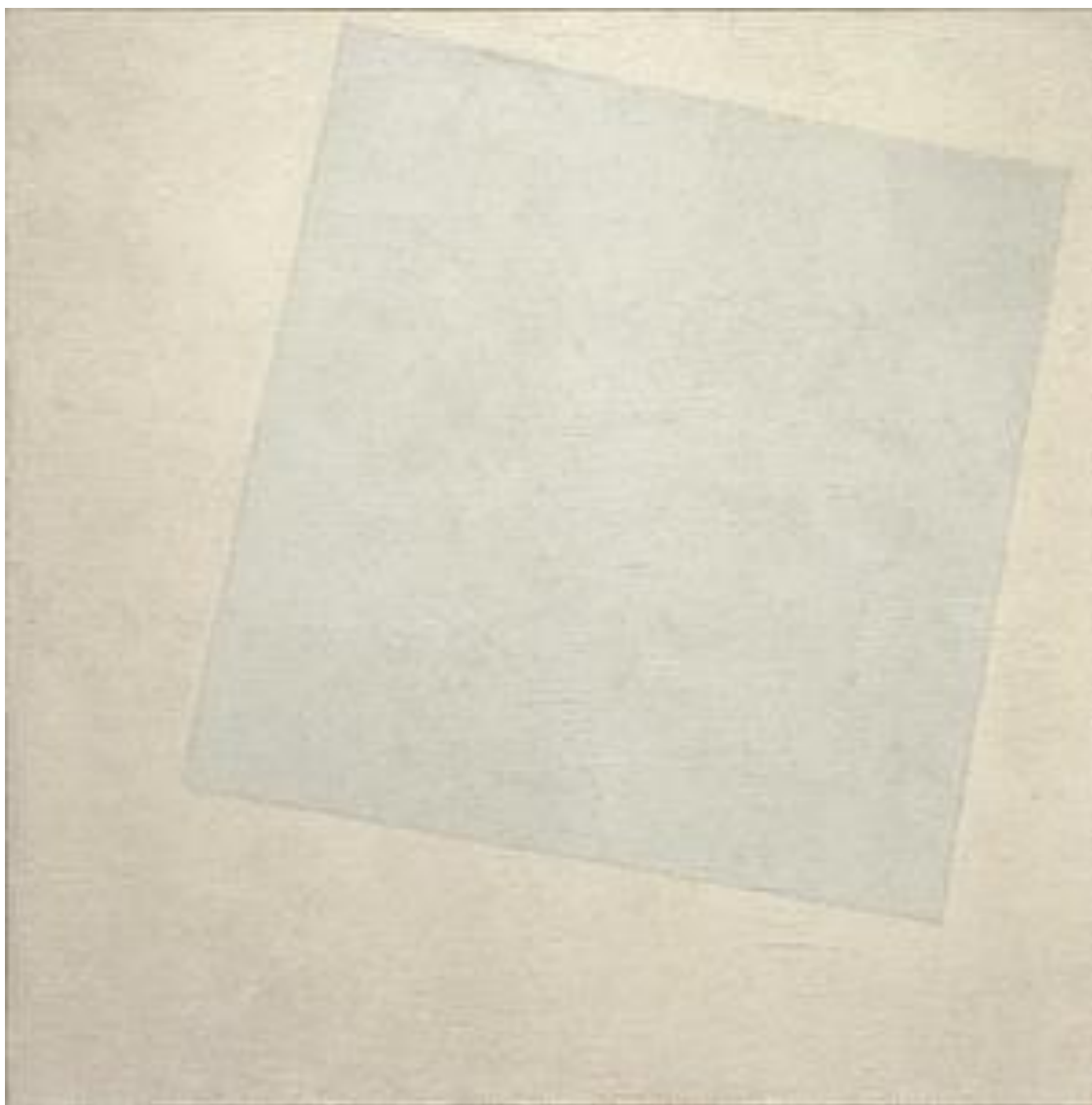
Mies van der Rohe – drawing
for Barcelona Pavilion 1928



Mies van der Rohe – Collage
for Resor House Project USA
1939



Kasimir Malevich –
Suprematist Composition –
1916-1917



Kasimir Malevich – 'White on White' 1918

The Russian Revolution - 1917



October 1917 – The Russian Revolution led by the Bolsheviks – overthrew the liberal government of Kerensky which had taken power in February 1917. Led by Lenin the Bolsheviks took Russia out of the war, and began a process of social reconstruction: ended all private property not required for living in, nationalised banks and large industries, placed small factories and farms under worker control, forbid the employment of one person by another.

USSR History Timeline

1861	End of Feudalism, end of serfdom
1905	Constitutional monarchy, Duma
1914-18	World War I
1917	February and October Revolutions
1918-21	Civil war, War Communism, famine
1921-28	Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP)
1922	Soviet Union formed
1924	Lenin's death
1928	Stalin's First Five Year Plan
1930-33	Collectivization of Agriculture
1930's	Purge Trials
1939-45	World War II, beginning of cold war
1953	Stalin's death
1955-64	Khrushchev's regime
1964-82	Brezhnev's regime
1985-91	Gorbachev's regime
1980's	Perestroika
1991	Collapse of the Soviet Union





El Lissitzky – 'Beat the Whites with the Red Wedge' - 1919

The Constructivists – a short lived artistic movement formed after the Revolution.

The Art Critic John Berger on Constructivism:

“for its creativity, confidence, engagement in life and synthesising power, has so far remained unique in the history of modern art’

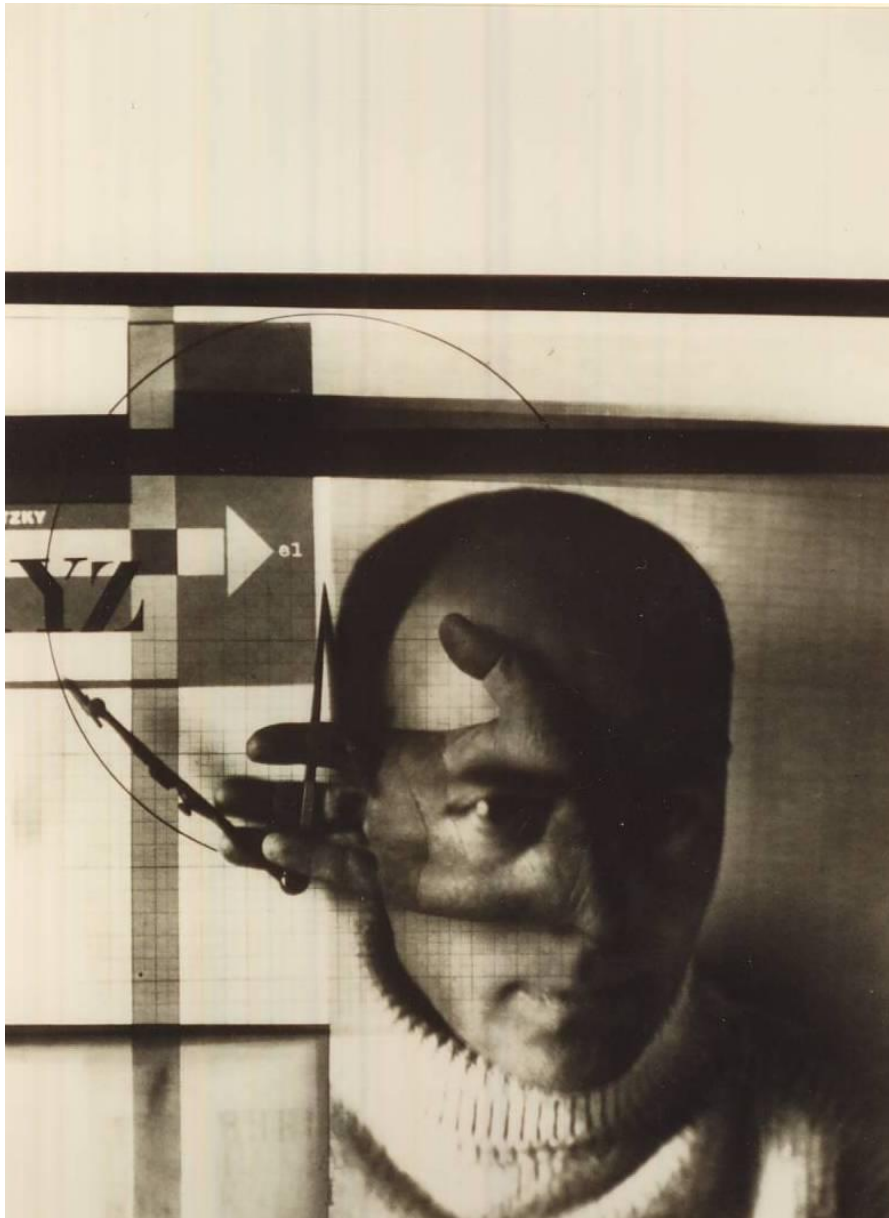
The aim of artists and designers was to create a utopian vision of the society that the revolution would make possible in the future



Vladimir Tatlin
1885 - 1953



Tatlin's Tower – Monument to the third International - 1920



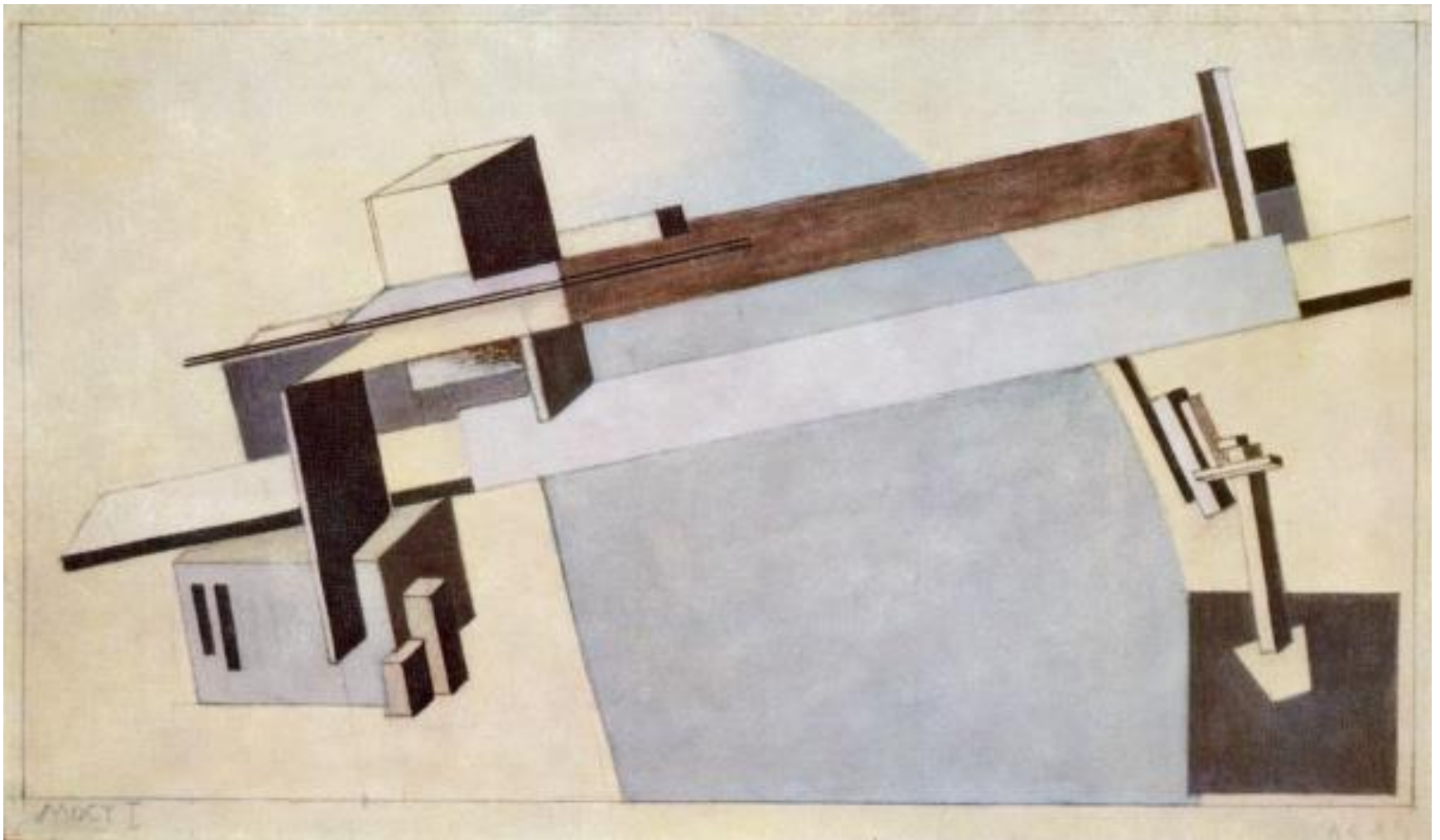
El Lissitzky
1890 – 1941

His work was published in
Holland and Germany

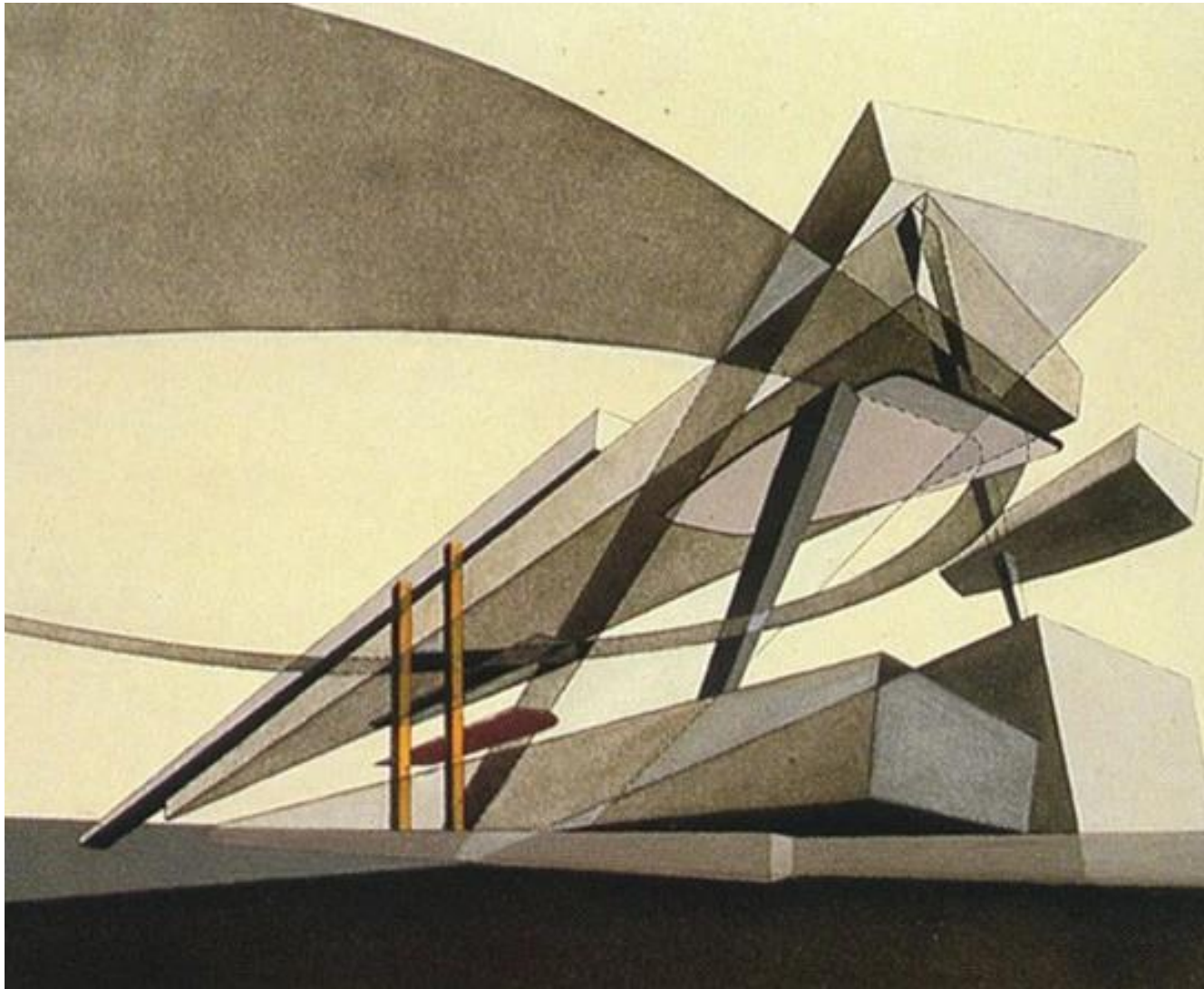
Influenced De Stijl and The
Bauhaus.



El Lissitzky –
Proun 5A –
1919



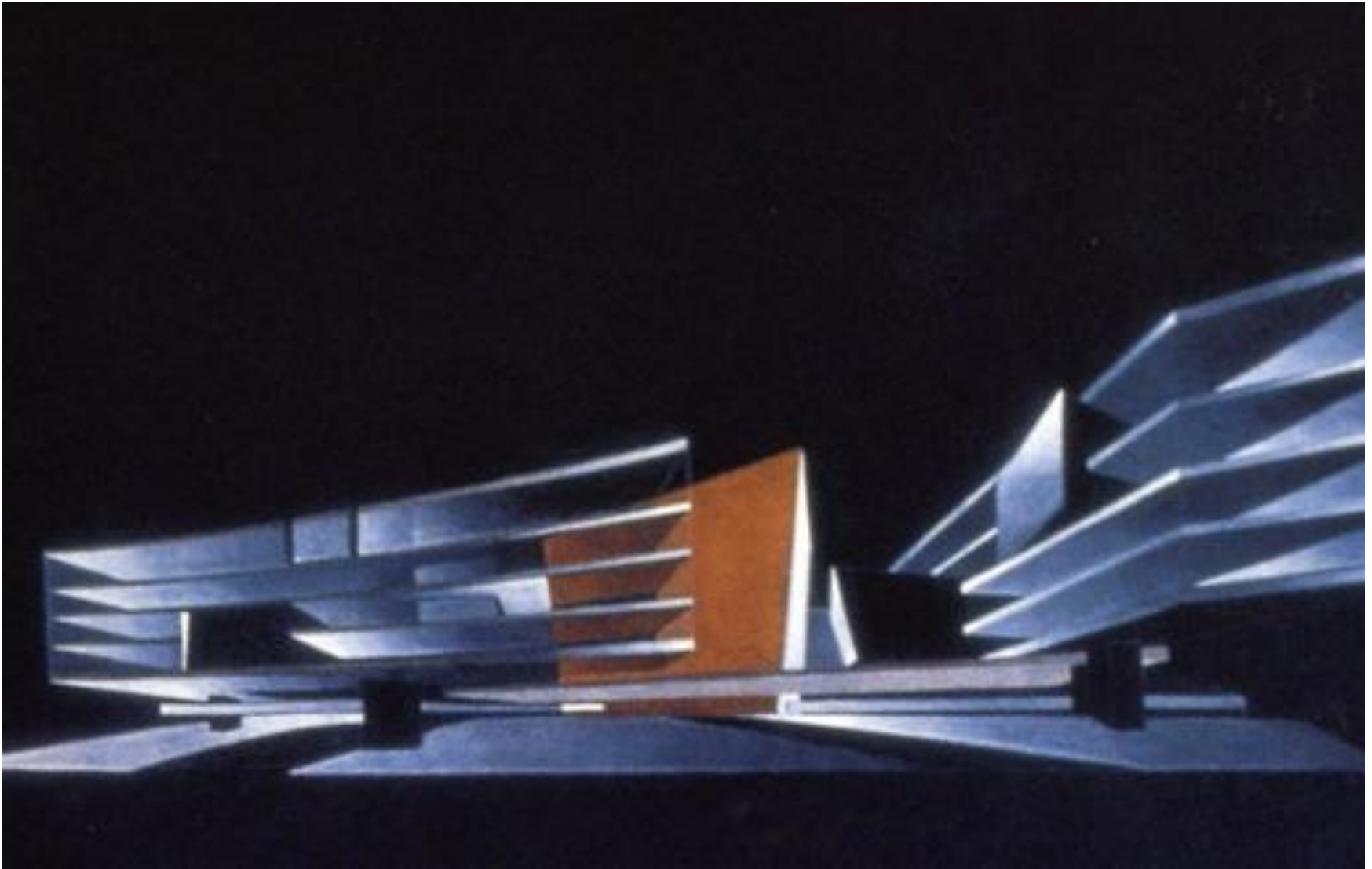
El Lissitzky – Proun 99 - 1924



Zaha Hadid – Design for the Peak Leisure Club, Hong Kong , 1983



Yakov Chernikov – imaginary projects 1927 - 1933



Zaha Hadid – Cardiff Bay Opera House - 1994

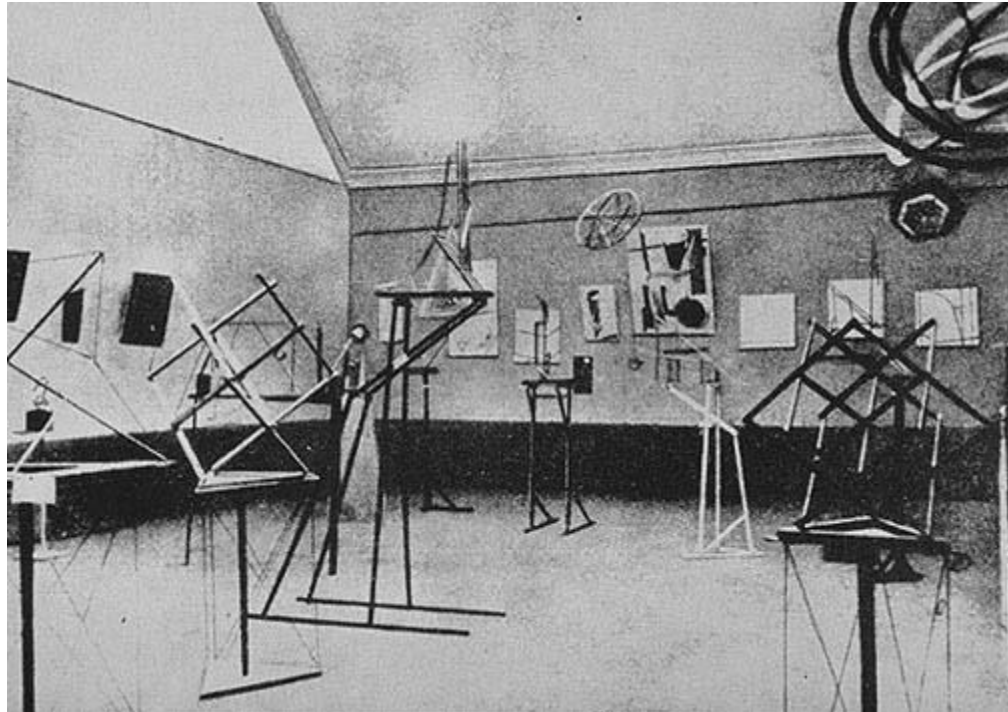
1920 – Vkhutemas School:

Alexander Vesnin
Moisei Ginsburg
Konstantin Melnikov
Nikolai Ladovsky

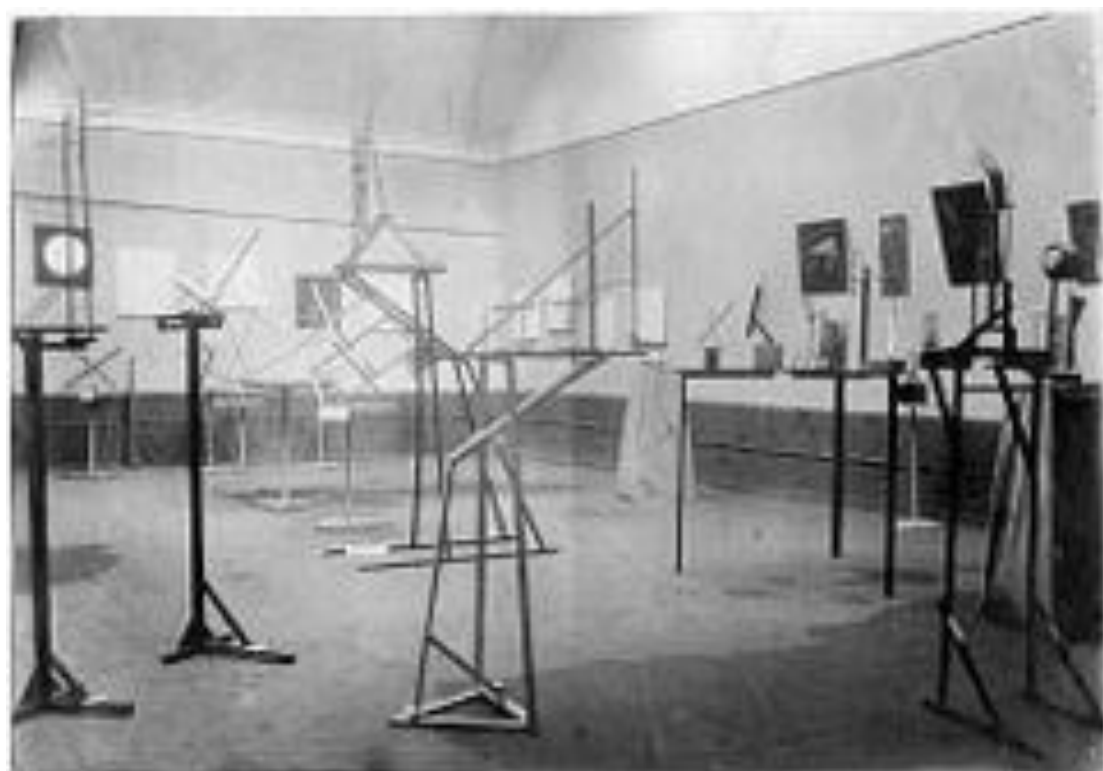
1920 – The Inkhuk – an association of artists:

Kandinsky
Rodchenko
Popova

Out of these two groups emerged
the **Constructivists**



Exhibition of student work at the
Vkhutmas, Moscow 1920 – open spatial
compositions





Alexander Rodchenko

Key Ideas of the Constructivists

To replace the concerns of traditional art with a fundamental analysis of the materials and forms which would lead to the design of functional objects.

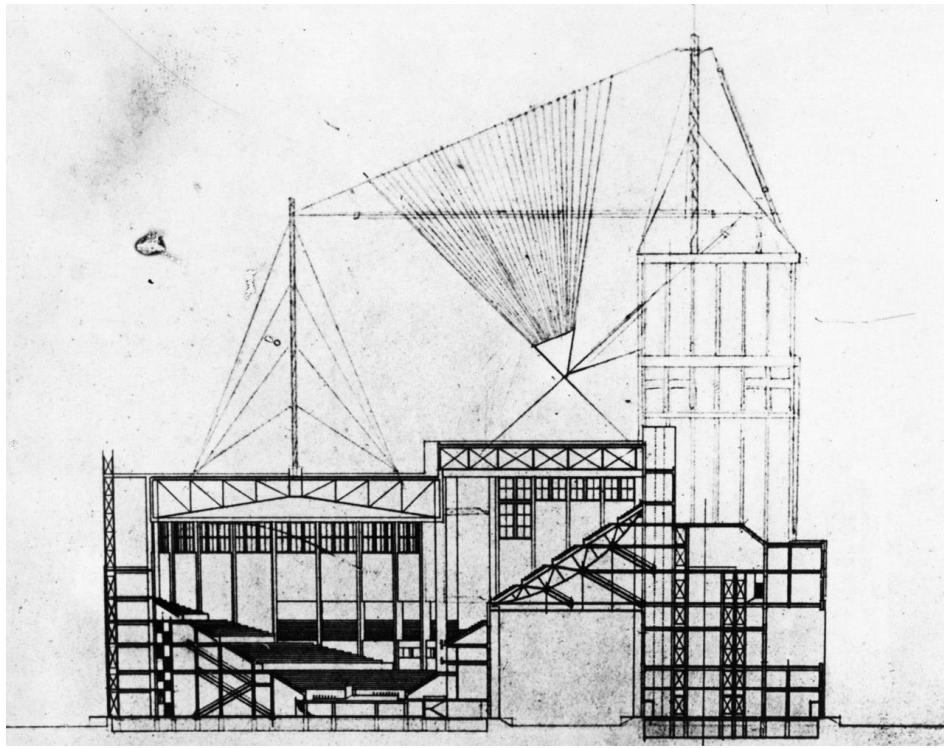
An ethic of "truth to materials," - the form an artwork would take would be dictated by its materials.

The translation of ideas and designs into mass production.

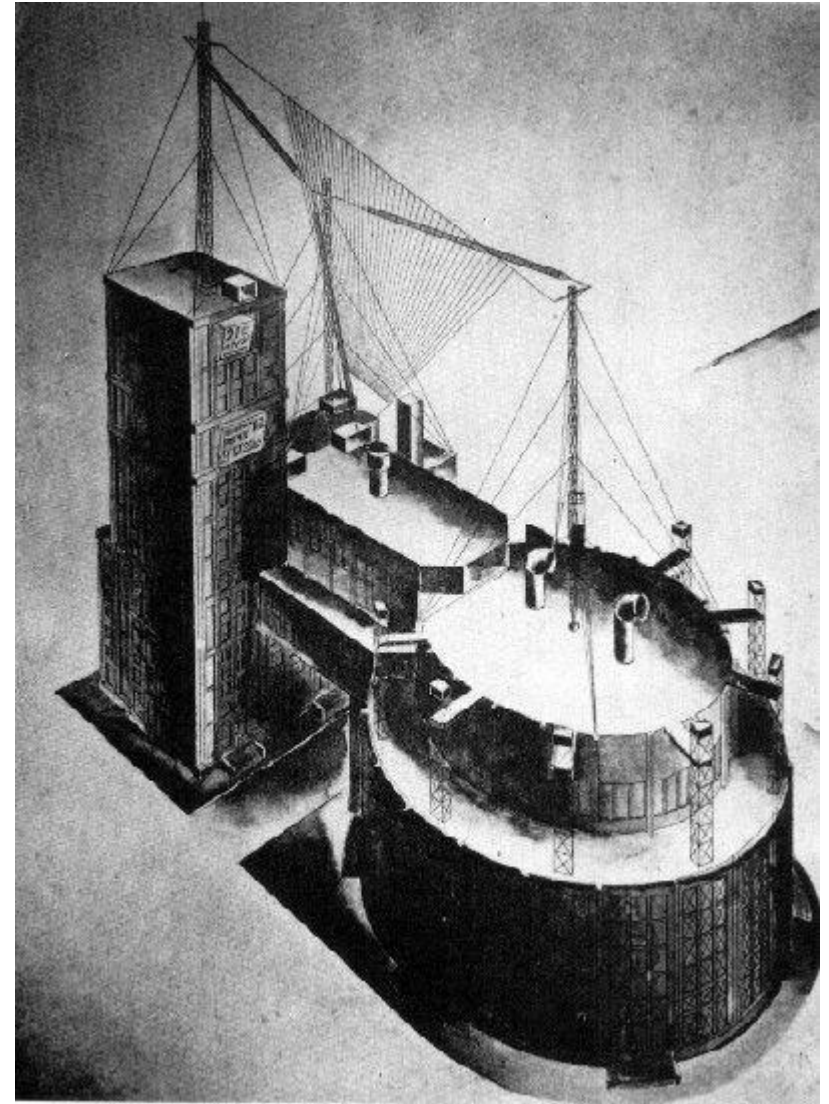
To develop a new and archetypal modern style expressing the dynamism of modern life.

To develop a new form of art more appropriate to the democratic and modernizing goals of the Russian Revolution.

To be constructors of a new society - cultural workers on par with scientists in their search for solutions to modern problems.



The Palace of the People –
Alexander and Leonid Vesnin –
1922-23





Vesnin Brothers

1922 conference in Dusseldorf to establish the 'Constructivist International' – Bringing together the ideas of El Lissitzky and Theo Van Doesburg

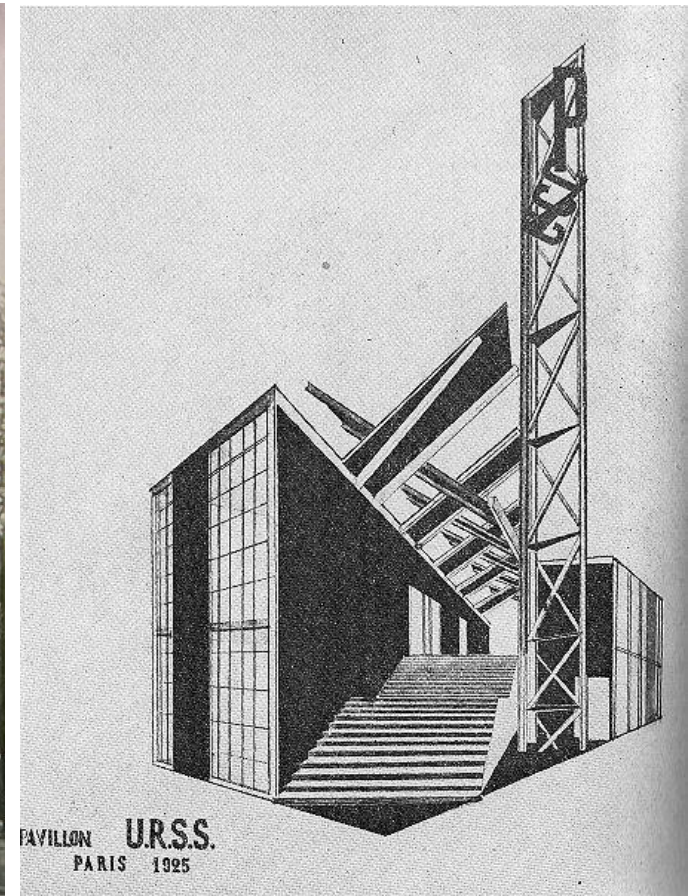




Office design in Moscow By El Lissitsky and Mart Stam- 1924
Offices astride Moscow Streets



Ontario School
of Art and
Design. Will
Alsop 2006

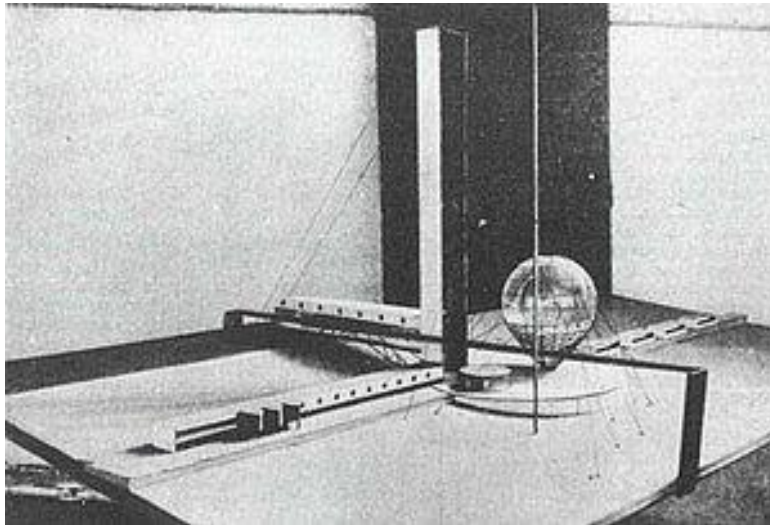
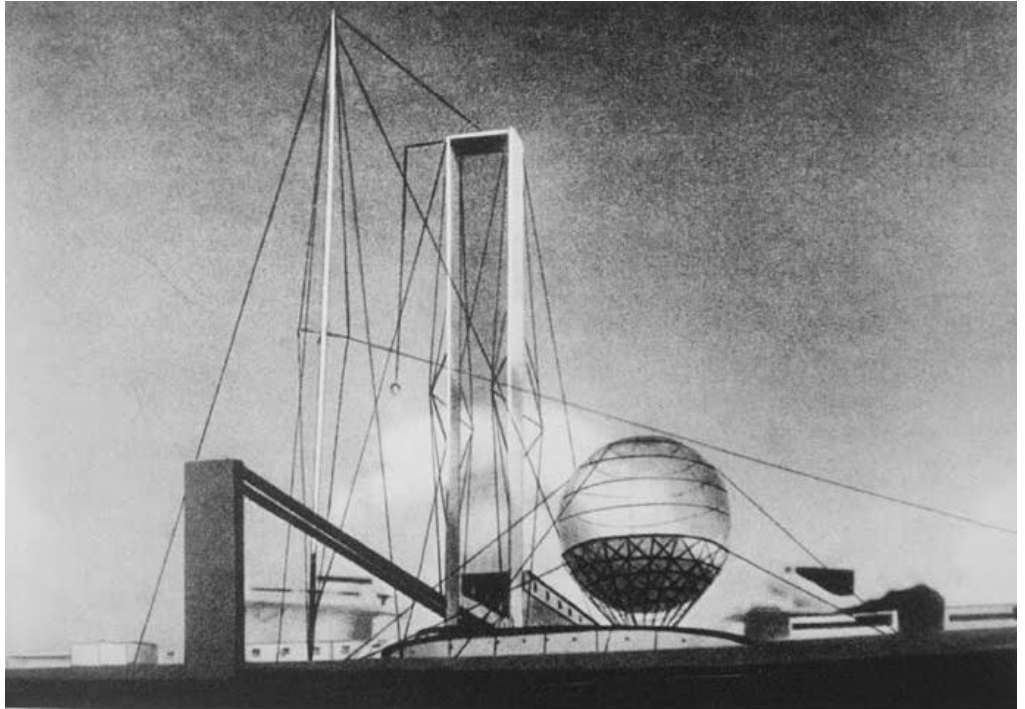


Melnikov – Soviet Pavilion at Paris Exposition 1925



Ivan Leonidov 1902 -1959

Design for the Lenin
Institute 1927 – done for his
final year at Vkhutemas



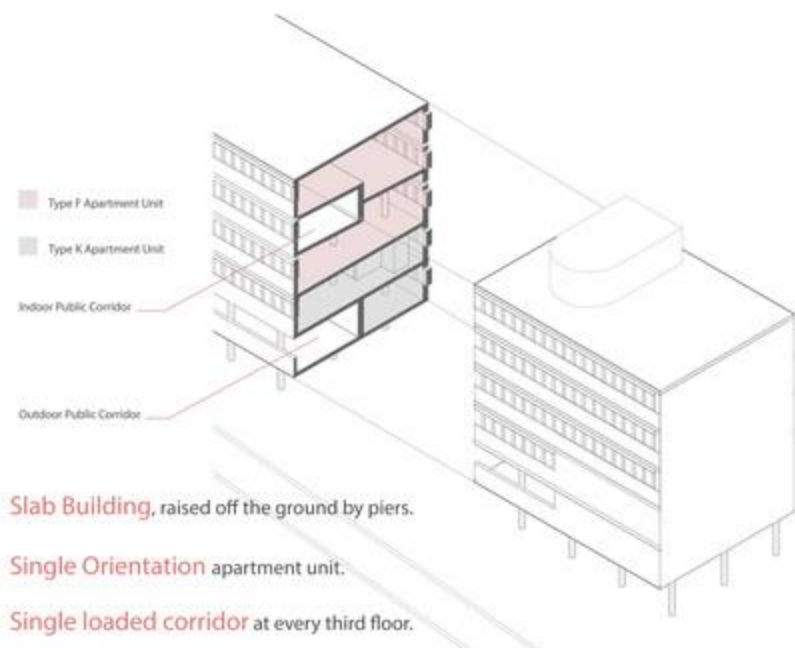
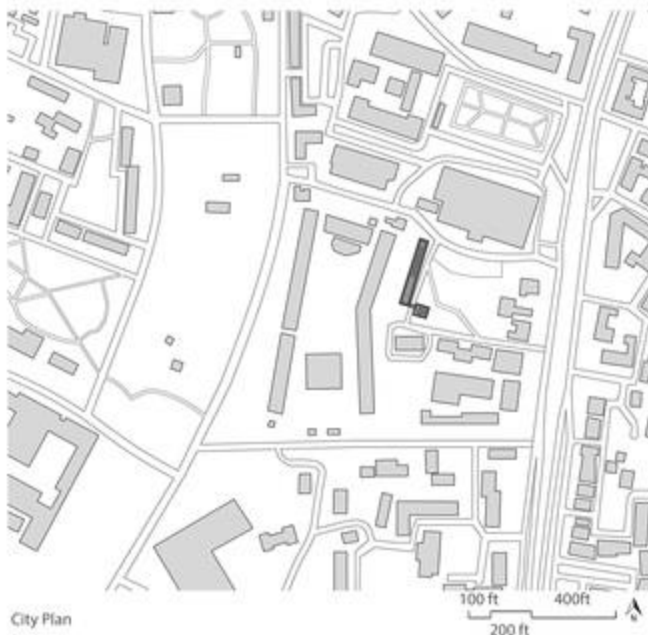
Apartments

Elisavinda Milinits

Constructivist movement in Russia under the control of the state, moving from family housing to collective communal housing to promote a socialist way of living, by emphasizing people to live in individual households. The intent of the design was to promote a communal style of living.

Rooms were located in the upper portion and the living and dining space within each apartment was minimal to insure the use of two different types of living spaces, "type K" and "type F". The first, type "K" were for families, allowing more room for second type, type "F" were better suited for single or smaller communal living style. This apartment unit contained smaller

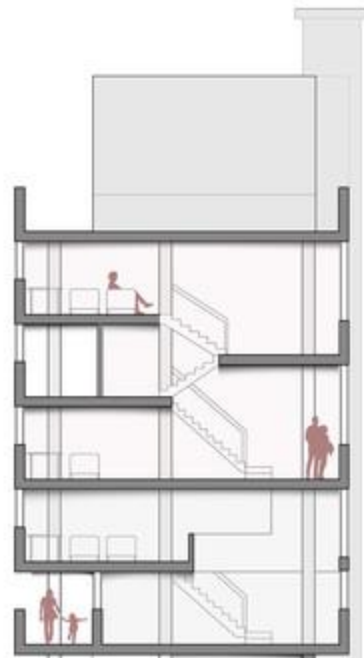
loaded corridor at every third floor, in order for natural light. Units were designed for the workers at the Russian Ministry of Finance, both the top and ground floors of the apartment were contained long corridors and two level apartments. The long apartment, which was also used for the public, containing a progressive step toward a new architecture, but it tried to promote a collective and communal behavior, in an attempt to



Penthouse / Rooftop Garden: Few of higher class occupied the penthouse at the top of the building. There was also access to a rooftop garden.

Type F Apartment Unit: for single or smaller groups of people. Better suited for communal living among others. Only contains bedrooms, living space and bathroom.

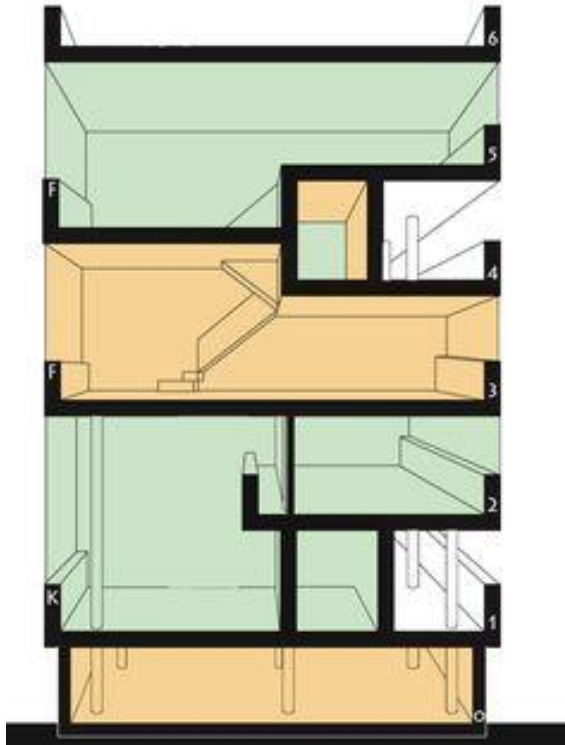
Type K Apartment Unit: for family based group. Equipped with bedroom, living space, bathroom, and a small kitchen.





Social Condensers

The Narkomfin apartment block - Moisei Ginsburg
1928 1929



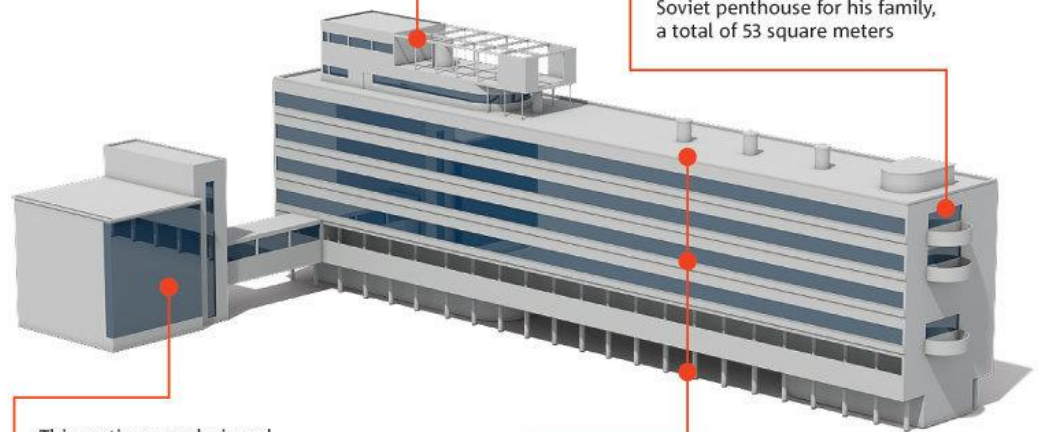
The Narkomfin House

Architects: MOISEI GINZBURG and IGNATY MILINIS

Was constructed in 1930 for employees of the People's Commissariat of Finance.
The house is a monument of Soviet constructivism.

The interior features two-level apartments, spacious entry halls and corridors, and a community terrace on the roof

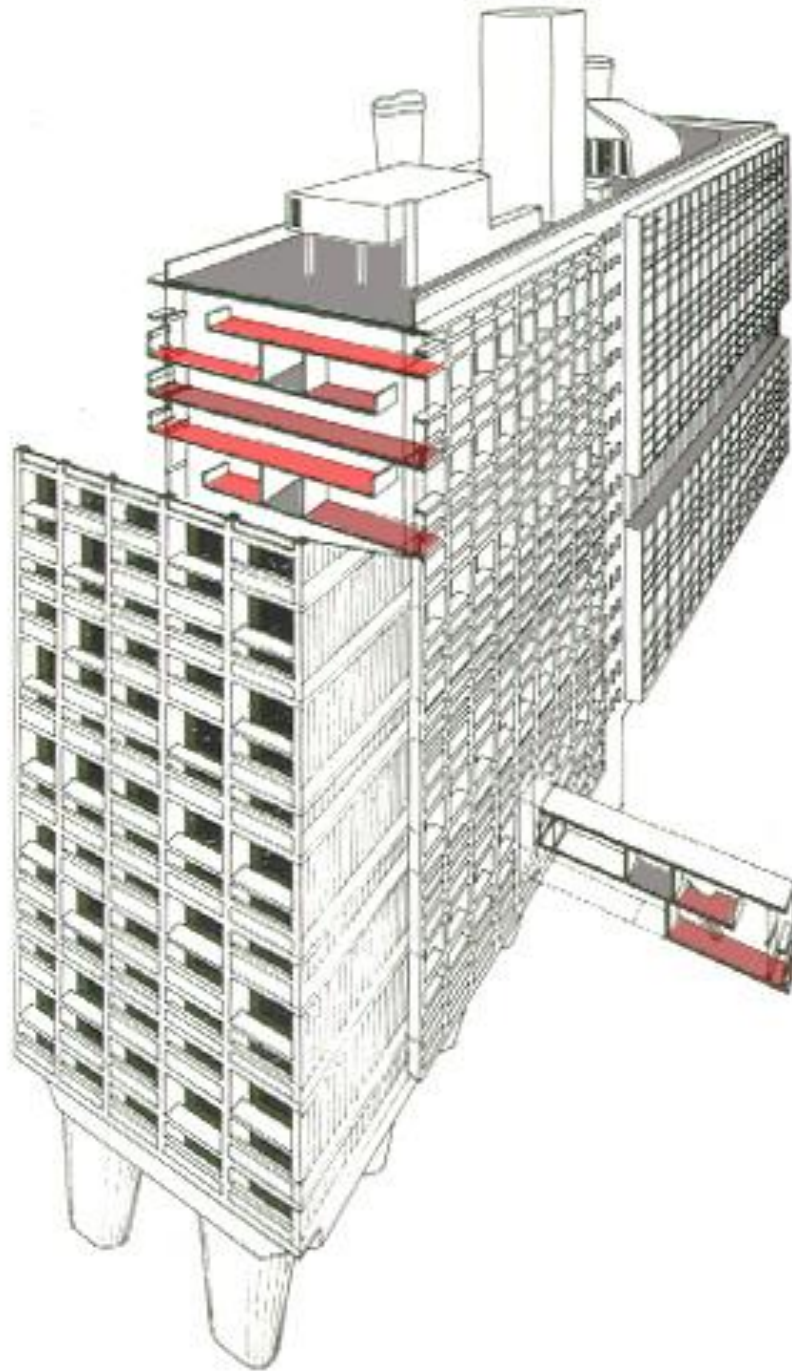
On the top story, the architect Nikolai Milyutin built the first Soviet penthouse for his family, a total of 53 square meters



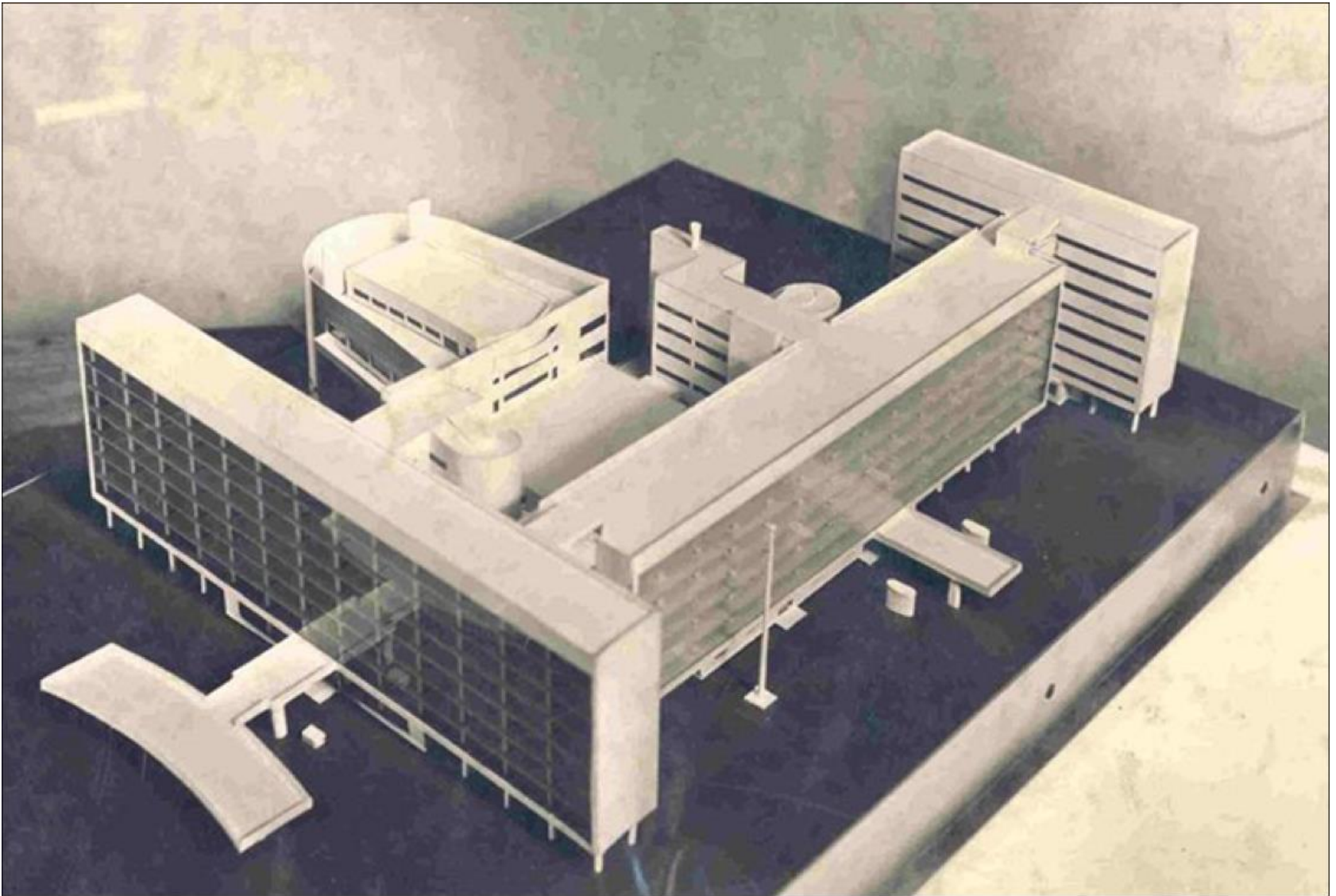
This section was designed as a public area, containing a communal kitchen, a dining hall, sport facilities and a library. Most of it was given over to the household kindergarten

The building stands on 'legs' and features ribbon windows, a plain facade, and a roof that can be used for additional facilities

In communal apartment buildings, people would be freed from individual household work and spend most of their leisure time in public spaces



Le Corbusier – Unité
d'Habitation, Marseilles,
1947-53



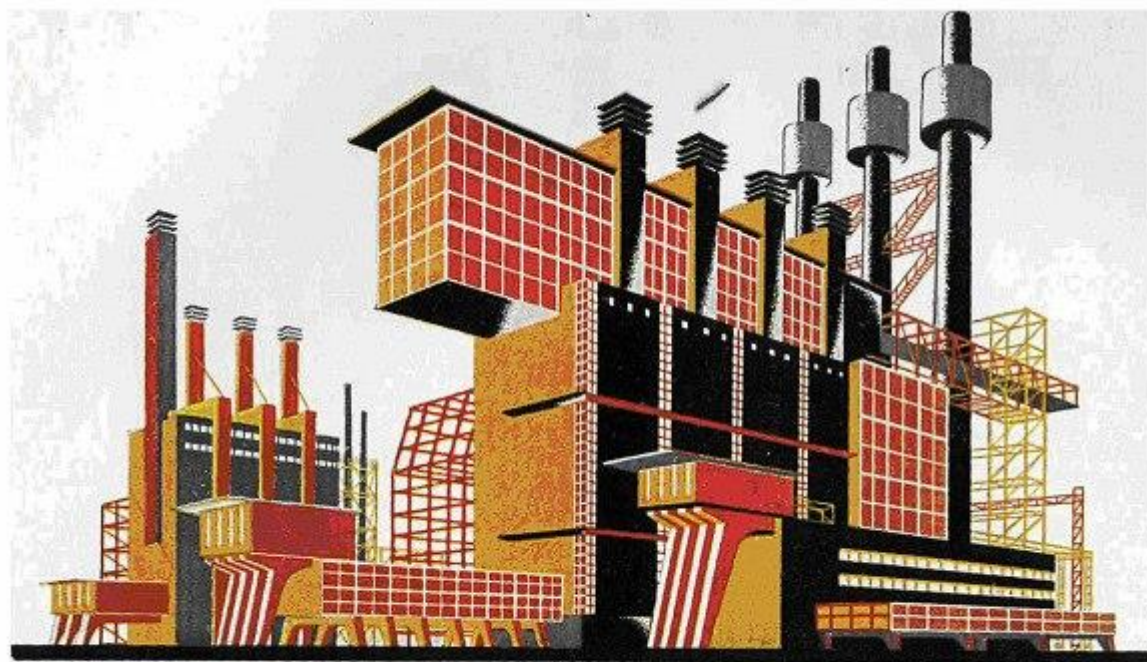
Le Corbusier – Centrosoyus in Moscow – won in competition in 1929 – completed 1934



Ilya Golossov, Club of the
the Znev Commune
members, Moscow 1926



Yakov Chernikov – imaginary projects 1927 - 1933







Pompidou Centre
Piano and Rogers



When Lenin died in 1924 Stalin took power, by 1930 modern architecture and art was out of favour, to be replaced by classicism and social realism.



Boris Iofan – Palace of the Soviets
1933