

FAQs

1. Brief on Constructivism.

Constructivism was an artistic and architectural philosophy that originated in Russia beginning in 1919, a rejection of the idea of autonomous art.

The movement was in favor of art as a practice for social purposes.

Constructivism had a great effect on modern art movements of the 20th century, influencing major trends such as the Bauhaus and De Stijl movements.

Objects were to be created not in order to express beauty, or the artist's outlook, or to represent the world, but to carry out a fundamental analysis of the materials and forms of art, one which might lead to the design of functional objects.

Constructivists proposed to replace art's traditional concern with composition with a focus on construction.

Constructivist art often aimed to demonstrate how materials behaved - to ask, for instance, what different properties had materials such as wood, glass, and metal.

The form an artwork would take would be dictated by its materials (not the other way around, , as is the case in traditional art forms.

2. Brief on the two distinct threads emerged within constructivist architecture.

The first was encapsulated in Antoine Pevsner's and Naum Gabo's Realist manifesto which was concerned with space and rhythm.

The second represented a struggle within the Commissariat for Enlightenment between those who argued for pure art and the Productivists such as Alexander Rodchenko, Varvara Stepanova and Vladimir Tatlin.

3. Brief on cubism.

Cubism was one of the most influential visual art styles of the early twentieth century. It was created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in Paris between 1907 and 1914.

The French art critic Louis Vauxcelles coined the term Cubism after seeing the landscapes Braque had painted in 1908 at L'Estaque in emulation of Cézanne

A primary influence that led to Cubism was the representation of three-dimensional form in the late works of Paul Cézanne.

In Cubist artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up and reassembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.

The Cubist painters rejected the inherited concept that art should copy nature, or that they should adopt the traditional techniques of perspective, modeling, and foreshortening.

4. Write a brief on cubist sculpture.

Just as in painting, Cubist sculpture is rooted in Paul Cézanne's reduction of painted objects into component planes and geometric solids (cubes, spheres, cylinders, and cones). Also, it became a pervasive influence and contributed fundamentally to Constructivism and Futurism.

5. List down the key proponents of cubist Architecture.

The leading Cubist architects were

- Pavel Janák,

- Josef Gočár,
- Vlastislav Hofman,
- Emil Králíček and
- Josef Chochol.