

FAQs

1. Write a brief about Walter Gropius' early life and career.

Walter Adolph Georg Gropius was a German architect and founder of the Bauhaus School, who, along with Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Le Corbusier and Frank Lloyd Wright, is widely regarded as one of the pioneering masters of modern architecture.

Gropius created innovative designs that borrowed materials and methods of construction from modern technology.

This advocacy of industrialized building carried with it a belief in team work and an acceptance of standardization and prefabrication.

Using technology as a basis, he transformed building into a science of precise calculations and it was Gropius who introduced the SCREEN WALL system.

2. Name a few famous works of Gropius.

The famous works of Gropius includes the Bauhaus school and the Fagus factory.

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3. Explain the architecture of Bauhaus school of architecture and the advent of modernist concept with it.

"The Bauhaus building is an important landmark of architectural history."It consists of three connected wings or bridges. School and workshop are connected through a two-storey bridge, spanning the road from Dessau.

The administration was located on the lower level of the bridge, and on the upper level was the private office.

On the upper level was the private office of the two architects, Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer, which could be compared to the ship captain's 'command bridge' due to its location.

The dormitories and the school building are connected through a wing where the assembly hall and the dining room are located, with a stage between.

The technical construction of the building is demonstrated by the latest technological development of the time: a skeleton of reinforced concrete with brickwork.

Mushroom-shaped ceilings on the lower level, and roofs covered with asphalt tile that can be walked upon.

Instead of making the walls the element of support, as in a brick-built house, our new space-saving construction transfers the whole load of the structure to a steel or concrete framework. Thus the role of the walls becomes restricted to that of mere screens stretched between the upright columns of this framework to keep out rain, cold, and noise.

Light, normally shaped top-floor rooms instead of poky attics. The avoidance of timber rafters, so often the cause of fires and termites.

Suppression of hanging gutters, external rain-pipes, etc., that often erode rapidly.

4. Explain Gropius' Fagus factory.

Gropius's first large building, the Fagus Shoe Factory in 1911 was materialized due to his connection with Peter Behrens and in cooperation with Adolf Meyer as had been the case with most of his early structures.

The Fagus Factory is an important example of early modern architecture. The factory was designed by Walter Gropius and Adolf Meyer.

It was constructed between 1911 and 1913, with additions and interiors completed in 1925.

For the first time a complete facade is conceived in glass. The supporting piers are reduced to narrow mullions of brick.

The corners are left without any support, yielding an unprecedented sense of openness and continuity between inside and out.