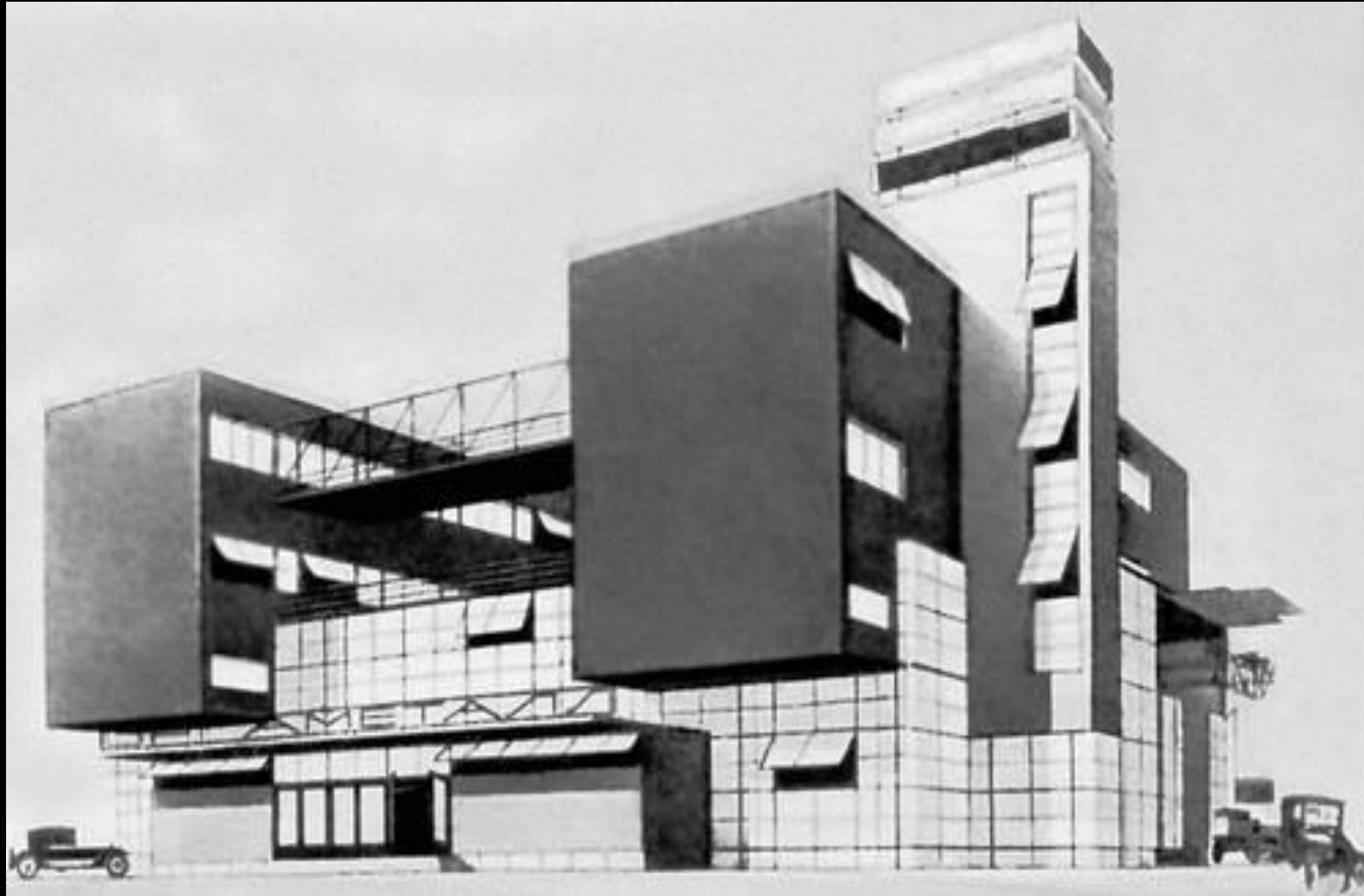




The main features of
Constructivism.

Student: Ann Kapustyan



Constructivism is very much a Russian movement which started in the Soviet Union with the Russian avant-garde.

It was not strictly an art movement, rather a trend in the arts that was closely linked to industry and manufacturing, architecture and the applied arts.





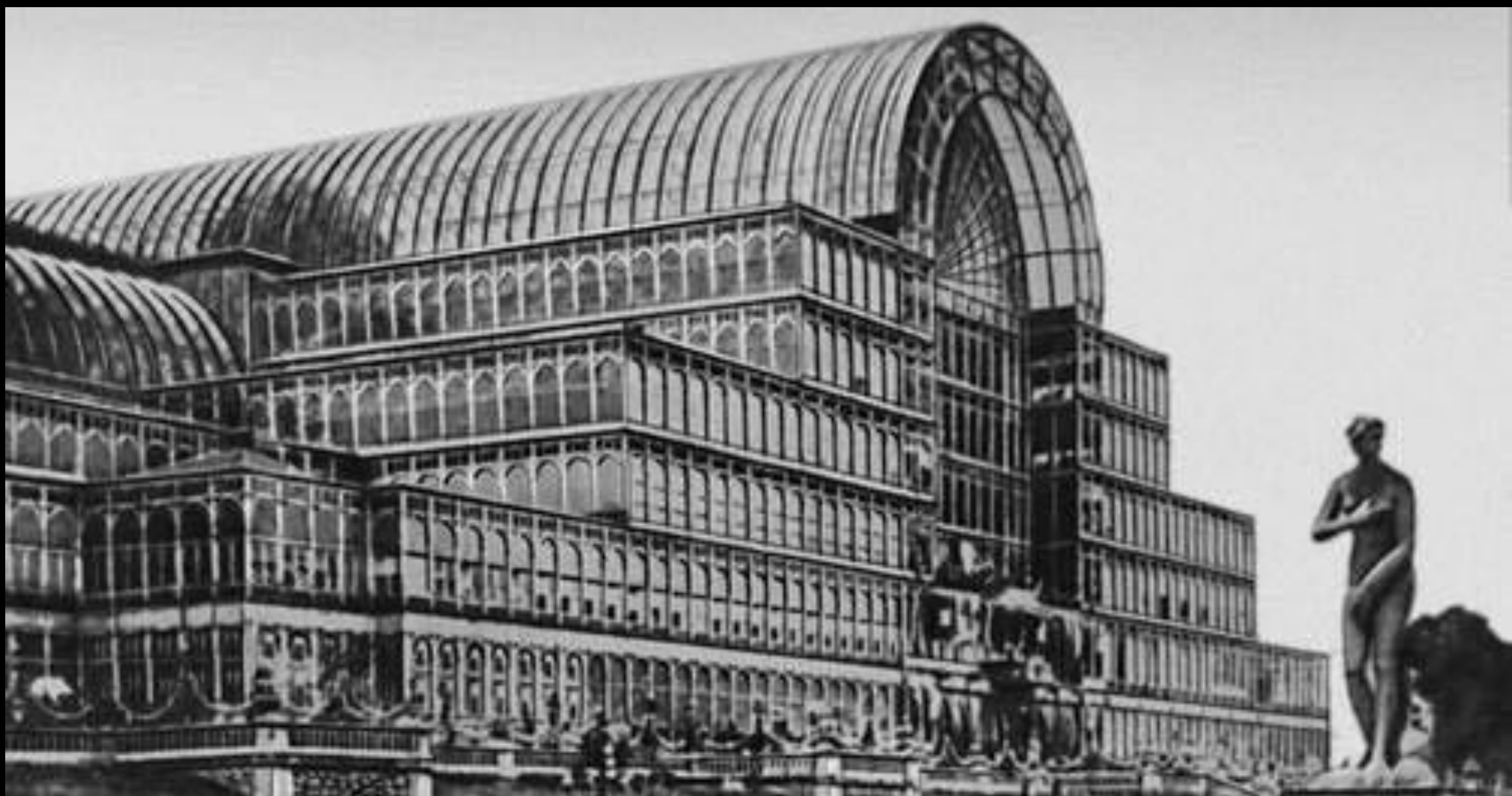
The art was typically totally abstract, with the emphasis on geometric shapes and experimentation.





Constructivist art was optimistic, but would not tend to be emotional in any way and subjectivity and individuality were subsumed in favour of objective, universal forms.





The theory and practice of Constructivism were worked out in a series of debates at the Institute of Artistic Culture in the early 1920s by the First Working Group of Constructivists.

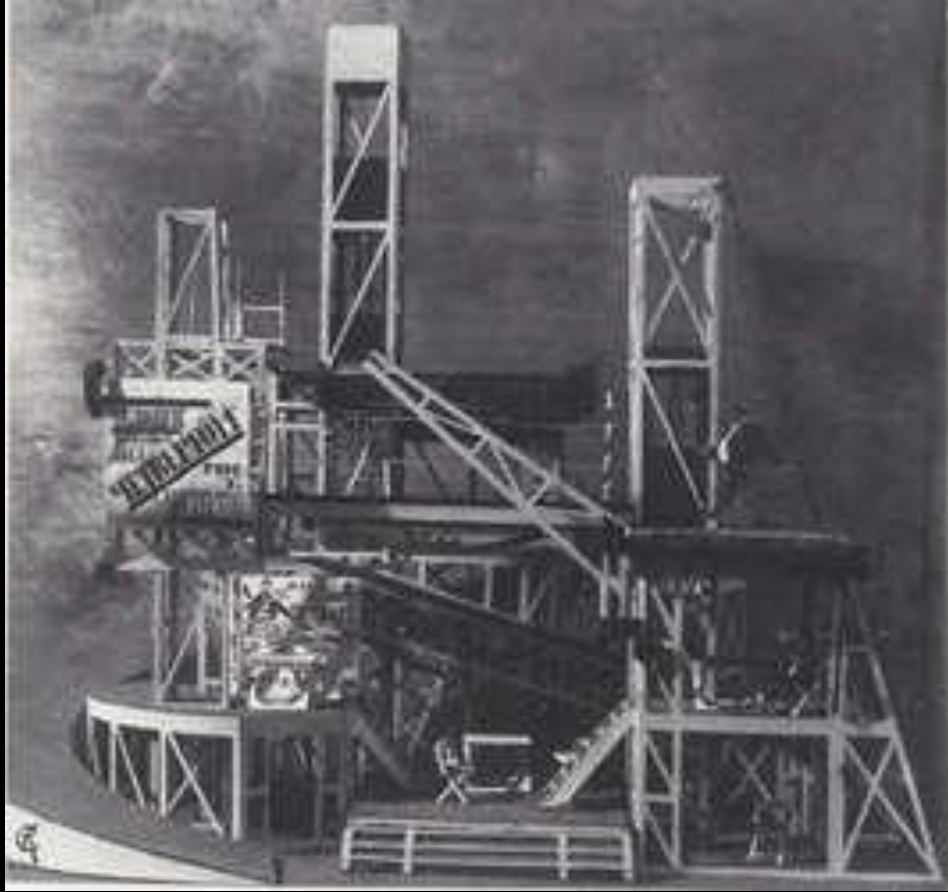


The first Constructivist art consisted of three dimensional constructions, but Constructivism would later extend to two dimensional art such as graphic arts posters and books.





In the first year of Soviet Power, all of the architects who refused to emigrate as well as the new generation denounced any features of classical heritage in their works and started to propagate formalism.



One of the most important priorities in post-revolutionary period was a mass reconstruction of cities.

The massive development of technological processes and materials also influenced on the constuctivist elements in structure design.



