The end of World War I marked the beginning of an era where new ideas began to emerge in the wake of a changing world. With the world changing, there was room for a reinvention of design and architecture and many sought a universal, and affordable approach to how people look at it all. The Bauhaus art movement was in the forefront, bringing a new design language that would revolutionize how design and architecture would be approached. Bauhaus was a school of intellectual progression that brought a wide variety of professions with a wide variety of minds, together to make design more affordable, culturally neutral, and easily producible (source here). Bauhaus was short lived with the prelude to World War II bringing about its end after only 10 years. However, elements of this movement would be carried on by students who would spread their knowledge to the rest of the world and its concepts and influences to this day, are still practiced and revered (source here).

In the 19th century, a movement know as the Arts & Crafts Movement was established to provide practical design to an era (the Industrial Revolution) where design was not being incorporated into normal society (source here). During this movement, reformers led by William Morris wanted to bridge the gap between high quality handicrafts in combination with design appropriate to its purpose (source here). Following WWI, much of Europe was in need of reconstruction and how it was to be done was with the Arts & Crafts Movement in mind However, implementation of its concepts was ill-affordable. Bauhaus opened in 1919 within Germany by German architecture Walter Gropius (source here) with the intended purpose to extend the Arts & Crafts movement relatively by rejecting the movements direction towards high quality for executed luxury objects to affordable quality design for normal society (source here). In order to tackle this purpose, Bauhaus brought some of the world's most renowned artists, crafters, and architects together in one institute to unite all branches of art and find solutions to a new design language for the world. artists include Paul Klee(stained glass and painting), Wassily Kandinsky(wall painting), Lyonel Feininger(graphic arts), Oskar Schlemmer(stagecraft and sculpting), Marcel Breuer(interiors), Herbert Bayer (typography and advertising), Gerhard Marcks(pottery), Georg Muche(weaving), and László Moholy-Nagy (photography) (source here).  
  
 Bauhaus's contributions to design were beginning to emerge. Architecturally, the movement began taking a direction of focusing its design towards harmoniously balancing geometric shapes with an emphasis on function featuring open floor plans and a lot of glass (source here). This categorized the whole of the Bauhaus movement into a relative modern architectural movement, also inspiring the design of mid century homes which share the same architectural design aspired by the school (source here). The movement also had a huge influence on typography with the concept to make typefaces that were simple, bold, and san-serif in design (source here). As a result, Bauhaus created a new concept known as Typofoto which was developed by László Moholy-Nagy, who combined text and photography together into an interrelated compositions of pure communication (source here). His intent of Typofoto was "clarity of the message in its most emphatic form", something he felt was vital to typography as a primary medium of communication (source here). Additionally, Bauhaus was responsible for the creation of the font family Universal Bayer made by Herbert Bayer, who intended to reflect on Bauhaus' direction for typography by making a simple san-serif based font while incorporating a large amount of negative space in the design. (source here).  
  
 Bauhaus's focus of design was also in art and craftsmanship which heavily influenced arts and crafts that we see to this day. One notable piece is Yellow-Red-Blue a Wassily Kandinsky Painting depicting a complex series of shapes and lines creating divisive images all while being built up around three key visual areas, dominated by yellow, red, and blue shapes respectively (source here). On the craftsmanship side of design there is the piece Club Chair (Model B3) otherwise known as the Wassily Chair created by Marcel Breuer which was a take on the classic upholstered 'club chair' of the nineteenth century drawing room, a sleek amalgamation of curving, overlapping stainless steel tubes, with taut rectangular fabric panels floating like geometric forms in space (source here). Photography Pieces also made their claim including Photogram another one of László Moholy-Nagy creations, which was a camera-less photograph with hand movements that materialized out of the darkness and floated in space, behind a grid of burning white lines which intersected with finger-tips (source here). Despite its abstract depiction and not even being a photograph, this work became indelibly linked with the Bauhaus's revolutionary ethos as Bauhaus, along with all of the art aforementioned being built around new ideas.  
  
 Bauhaus was a short lived movement and a short lived school with the prelude of WWII beginning around its time-span. in 1933, the school was closed down under the Nazi Regime as its ideas and concepts did not follow in line with Hitler's view for the future of design (source here). This ended the school but the legacy of the Bauhaus movement would live on as several of the students and teachers fled Nazi controlled Germany to the United States and spread the schools concepts and teachings to future generations (source here). To this day, the concepts inspired under the Bauhaus movement play an important role to the fundamentals of design and inspire a great deal of modern architectural design. In a way, the Bauhaus movement can be related to a modern art movement as its concept was built around reshaping how the world could be viewed through a simple, yet elegant approach.