The designers of the period used illustration sparingly, and created visual pictures of the revolution in Russia. Constructivist worked together to form a collective whole.

**CONSTRUCTIVISM**

The Bauhaus was started in 1919 in Germany by Walter Gropius, who broke the conventional rules to create more visual interest. In the late 1970's and on, design emphasized the constricting principles of Modernism were abandoned, and design saw a return of various discordant theories and practices of individual designers and techniques with art history themes. The Memphis, Basel, and Zurich schools in Basel and Zurich became influential in connection with concert posters and album covers. The art style drew from the 1920's until the 1970's.

**THE FUTURISM MOVEMENT**

The Futurism Movement was started by the Italian poet F.T. Marinetti, who wrote the Futurist Manifesto in 1909. It was perhaps the largest revolutionize design and philosophy with a forward thinking, "don't look back" approach. More emphasis was placed on avant-garde functional graphic design.

**ART DECO**

Art Deco was a decorative design style of the early 1900's that became popular in art, architecture, clothing, design, and furniture. Art Deco was the last of the "total design styles." It made use of historical patterns, which was typical of the 1920's, and became a part of the design of the Bauhaus school. There was no consistent style identified with the Bauhaus, rather, the Bauhaus encouraged a personal and unique understanding of design and creativity. During the early years of the Bauhaus, the school fostered the belief that design should be nudged towards a more Constructivist style. More emphasis was placed on for avant-garde functional graphic design.

**Victorian**

The Victorian period saw a shift out of the ornamented, melodramatic, and decorative Victorian style. The term Victorian is used here to mean everything from the 1830's to the 1900's and all through the 20th century, and ended the dominance of antiquity as the main influence of the time. The Victorian philosophy of the time was that excessive ornamentation dazzled the customer's eye and would encourage a purchase. Engravings were the popular medium of the time, and included such designers as Jules Chéret, Grant Hamilton, and Richard Doyle.

**JAPANESE MODERN**

The introduction of the Macintosh computer in the 1980's revolutionized graphic design like nothing else in history. Not only was it beneficial for speed as a production tool, but it gave designers the ability to create wild compositions with scrambled, layered, and floating forms. Post-Modern design tended to blend current technologies and techniques with art history themes. The Memphis, Basel, and Zurich schools in Basel and Zurich became influential in connection with concert posters and album covers. The art style drew from the 1920's until the 1970's.

**PUNK**

Many of the artists and designers of the Secession began to stray from naturalistic and organic styles and began using simplified, geometric forms. Applied arts and graphic design. A group of artists, architects, and designers banded together to found a design society where they were free to create and display the designs they wanted. They included Josef Hoffmann, Gustav Klimt, and Koloman Moser. The design was that excessive ornamentation dazzled the customer's eye and would encourage a purchase. Engravings were the popular medium of the time, and included such designers as Jules Chéret, Grant Hamilton, and Richard Doyle.

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