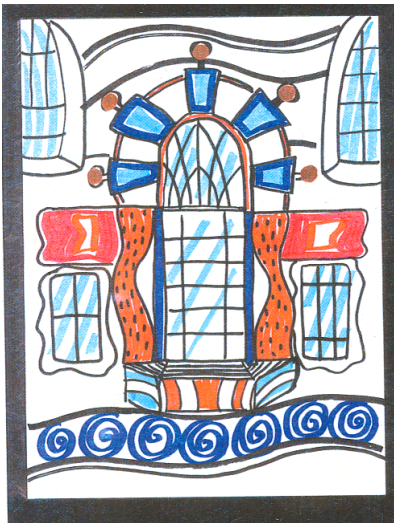




Hundertwasser: Architect

GRADE: 6 and up TIME: two sessions

Developed by Linda Pfisterer, Art Specialist



<p>KIT INCLUDES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lesson plan • <u>Hundertwasser -The Painter-king with the Five Skins</u> • overhead transparencies (21) • examples of doors, windows and pillars (class set) • boards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Hundertwasser info --Hundertwasser painting and buildings (5) --pattern & texture --contour line & spiral --teaching boards (2) --color wheel --dome, window, pillar --vocabulary list 	<p>MATERIALS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • colored markers with chisel tip • construction paper: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> black 12" x 18" white 9" x 12" pastel colors 6" x 9" • glue sticks • scissors • metallic paper, 1" pieces (metallic wrapping paper could be substituted)
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LESSON DESCRIPTION:
Students learn about Austrian artist and architect Friedrich Hundertwasser and look at the buildings he designed. Students design a part of a building—door, window or dome—in his style and add bright colors. The whimsical shapes and patterns should tell a bit about themselves.

<p>VOCABULARY:</p> <p>painter architect ecologist texture and pattern whimsical horizontal lines</p>	<p>ART ELEMENTS:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Line <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shape/Form <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Color <input type="checkbox"/> Value <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Texture <input type="checkbox"/> Space/Perspective</p>	<p>ART PRINCIPLES:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pattern <input type="checkbox"/> Rhythm/movement <input type="checkbox"/> Proportion/Scale <input type="checkbox"/> Balance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unity <input type="checkbox"/> Emphasis</p>	<p>CONTENT CONNECTIONS:</p> <p>Ecology: Caring for the planet</p> <p>THEMES:</p> <p>Architecture</p>
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OBJECTIVES AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA: Students will:

1. Observe and discuss the art of Friedrich Hundertwasser, an Austrian painter, architect and ecologist.
2. Learn the importance of expressing themselves through dress, window and building design and the care of the world.
3. Draw their own expression of a window, door, dome or pillar for their home.
4. Choose a complementary color scheme and add texture and pattern to their design.

PREPARE:

- Read/review lesson plan and make a sample before teaching to maximize student success.
1. Chisel tip markers work best. Each student should have a variety of colors plus black.
 2. White construction paper, 12"x18."
 3. Gather glue sticks, scissors and small pieces of metallic paper.

ENGAGE AND EXPLORE:

Using the lesson transparencies, look at Hundertwasser's paintings, how he designed and remodeled buildings, and learn about his beliefs as they are shown in the art he makes. The numbers of these paragraphs correspond to the overhead visuals.

1. Friedrich Hundertwasser (pronounced, HOON – DERT – VASSA) is an Austrian artist who is known as a painter, architect, and ecologist. He felt that if people live in bright and cheerful homes, they have happier and more interesting lives. His apartment buildings were designed for people of all incomes, and he used colorful domes, pillars and windows, believing that all people were entitled to live in beautiful places, not just the kings, queens and rich people. Most of his work is located in Germany because that was the country willing to support his art.

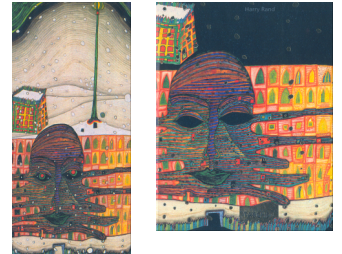


Hundertwasser believed that everyone has five skins. The first skin is your body. It must be kept fed, clothed, sheltered and accepted.

2. Your second skin is your clothing. It protects your first skin and serves as a communicator to others telling them who you are. How many of you choose your own clothes to buy and wear? You dress how you want other people to see you. Hundertwasser believed that people should make their own clothes. This photo shows the shoes he made – one style for summer, the other shows warm skins sewn for winter shoes.



3. The third skin is your house or dwelling. It shelters you but also communicates each person's uniqueness. Hundertwasser believed in "window rights." He felt all people should be allowed to reach out of their own window and decorate it so that someone passing by would recognize that they live there. These are Hundertwasser's paintings. They seem to show the skin of the person who lives there stretching out to decorate the building both in summer and winter.



The fourth skin is that of your family and friends. You need this network to feel accepted and loved.

4. The fifth skin is the world. We must care for this skin and not hurt it or it hurts all of the other skins. Recycling, no polluting, and no waste are important. These photos show Hundertwasser planting trees. He believed we should be surrounded by trees, so he had them growing on the tops of buildings and coming out of the windows he designed. The window photos are examples of the uniquely decorated windows where no two are alike.



5. Hundertwasser believed the straight line made people sick because a straight line does not appear in nature. Straight lines were unnatural to him. We often think of architects drawing with a straight ruler. This photo shows him bending the line.



6. Hundertwasser decided to do a demonstration against the straight line. Instead of speaking about it, he spent a day and night continually drawing a line around the room trying to reach a point in the center of the ceiling so it would be a spiral. The spiral was his most important motif that he always liked to use in his designs.



7. The roof of this building was designed by a Spanish architect named Gaudi (GAW-DEE). He thought buildings should reflect nature. He also didn't like to use the straight line. Artists get their ideas from somewhere, and Hundertwasser let the work of Gaudi influence his ideas by avoiding straight lines and using nature for inspiration.



8. Since Hundertwasser did not like to waste, remodeling buildings was a good way to reuse the major structure and still change the look of a building. The students and school board in Wittenburg, Germany asked him to remodel their school. He included them in the planning process. The “before” photos are above, and the model he built is pictured below. Hundertwasser loved to use bright colors as he added domes and pillars to decorate a building. He believed everyone ought to be able to live in a castle-like building, not just the kings and queens.



9. This is a photo of the “almost finished” school. (Bottom photo) Can you find the section to the left that is still the original part of the school? Can you find the trees growing out of the windows? The trees for the top of the building haven’t been planted yet.
 --Hundertwasser traveled around the world and got his ideas. Where did the dome shape come from? (maybe, Russia?)
 --Notice that no two windows are the same in this side section of the school. What is the color scheme? (primary colors – red, yellow and blue).



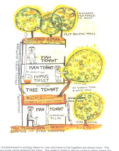
10. This is a remodeled train station in Usizen, Germany. The building was originally brick, so Hundertwasser left that and just added colorful pillars, domes and interesting patterns of stone on the walk-way around the station.



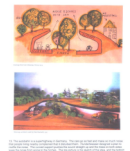
11. The restrooms at the train station have an entrance fee because they are trying to earn the money for the remodel. Hundertwasser used his “no straight lines” idea here. Can you see the curved walls, the floors that curve up by the wall, and the irregular pieces of tile everywhere? Notice the brown floor has a tiny touch of red and blue tile.



12. Hundertwasser’s ecology ideas for man and trees to live together are shown here. The humus toilet waste fertilizes the trees. The smell is piped to the top of the building where the trees clean the air. Rainwater from the top of the building is piped down to water the trees.



13. The autobahn is a superhighway in Germany. The cars go so fast and make so much noise that people living nearby complained that it disturbed them. Hundertwasser designed a plan to muffle the noise. The curved support pushes the sound straight up and the trees on both sides keep the noise from going to the homes. The top picture is his sketch of the idea, and the bottom was the model he made.



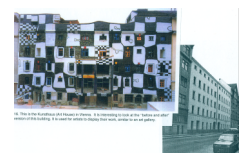
14. In his model of the Highrise Meadow House, Hundertwasser demonstrates that it is possible to have fields and trees even in the city center. Such houses are cheaper than one might expect, and the main point is that people are happy. Any soil/fertilizer produced from the humus toilets can be deposited on roofs and used to a limited degree to grow food. Cows can be transported by a lift to the upper stories where they eat grass. Notice the windows. Do you see any alike?



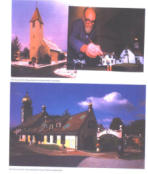
15. This is a heating plant for a nearby hospital remodeled to look like a place for royalty. How do you feel when you see it? How do you think the factory workers feel when they go to work? The tall tower can be seen for miles sticking up above the city trees.



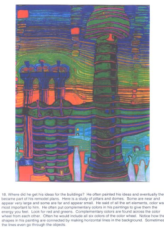
16. This is the Kunsthau (Art House) in Vienna. It is interesting to look at the “before and after” version of this building. It is used for artists to display their work, similar to an art gallery.



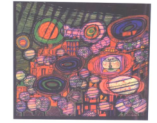
17. This is a Catholic Church that Hundertwasser was asked to remodel. He said, "I am very happy. The best present ever given to me in my whole life was to be allowed to design this church." He designed it at no charge so that he could put arches in the back of the church with symbols at the top depicting all the religions of the world. He felt all religions should live in peace with each other.



18. Where did he get his ideas for the buildings? He often painted his ideas and eventually they became part of his remodel plans. Here is a study of pillars and domes. Some are near and appear very large and some are far and appear small. He said of all the art elements, color was most important to him. He often put complementary colors in his paintings to give them the energy you feel. Look for red and greens. Complementary colors are found across the color wheel from each other. Often he would include all six colors of the color wheel. Notice how the shapes in his painting are connected with horizontal lines in the background. Sometimes the lines even go through the objects.



19. This painting shows many of the things he loved to paint. Look for the art elements. What is the main shape you see? (Circles) Some circles are spirals, his favorite motif, and some are trees. The complementary colors he uses in this painting are red and lots of green. Line seems to be everywhere as it goes horizontally through the painting. Texture is found in the spotted trees.



20, 21. This shows the steps to creating your own designs for a door, window, or domes on top of a house. Study the handout sheet and the many styles of windows and doors and choose a beginning shape. Remember not to lose this beginning shape when adding decoration and color.



CREATE:

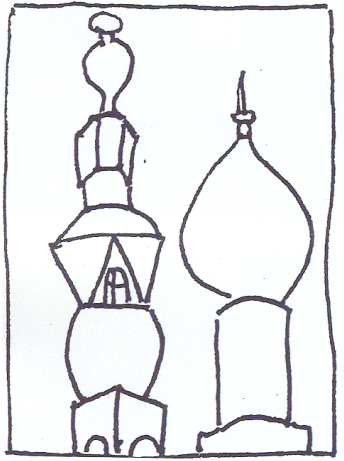
Give students 9" x 12" white and 12" x 18" black paper. Glue the white paper onto the black with a glue stick. Give students wide chisel type markers and the "reference sheet" of windows, doors, domes and pillars.

Lesson Step Boards:

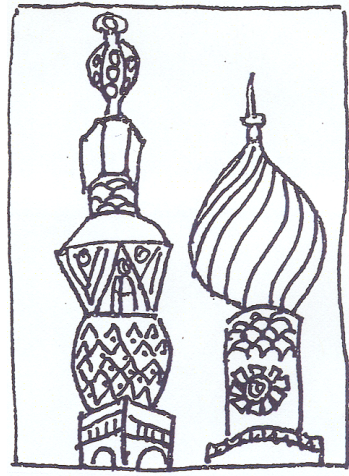
(These are just suggestions. As you go over them, use the lesson examples to explain what the five steps below mean. Then put them away so students will think of their own ways to design buildings, or parts of buildings.)

Students should take time to study the handout and choose one of the suggested building parts from which to base their drawing. Choose one idea and work large. You might draw more than one (two windows or domes, for instance). Use the transparencies or hold up the teaching boards to discuss each step.

Begin with a black line drawing (avoid using pencils) working large on the important building part. (a window, for example) Then elaborate with detail on the area surrounding “the building part.” (A door, dome, or more windows might appear.)



1. Draw the basic outline of the objects.



2. Add detail, pattern and texture.

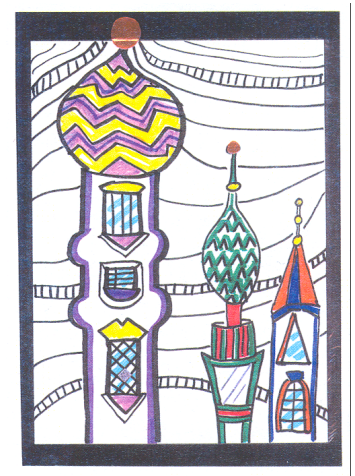
Continue using the black marker to add lines and detail to break up large shapes. Pattern and texture make spaces look interesting as well.



3. Use a complementary color scheme.



4. Add horizontal lines with texture when needed.



5. Mount on black paper and add small pieces of metallic paper for embellishment.

Avoid filling large areas with color because it is over-powering. Add a few pieces of metallic paper (one color only) to give a little sparkle.

Friedrich Hundertwasser

Austrian artist

Painter, architect, ecologist

Hundertwasser felt that if people live in bright and cheerful homes, they have happier and more interesting lives.

Today we studied Hundertwasser and then designed colorful windows, doors, domes and pillars.

Now the challenge to design part of your own space is there. Do it!

Keep creating!



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