

THESIS ABSTRACT

Russia's weakened infrastructure after World War I, the ensuing civil war, the powerful reign of Tsar Nicholas II, and the passing of the World of Art granted the avant-garde movement known as Russian Constructivism unprecedented attention for an art theory. The novel concepts rooted in Constructivism became instrumental in outlining a blueprint for the Bolshevik unification and ostensible empowerment of the proletariat in the new Soviet era. This project explores how the Constructivist movement, including both concepts and practice, served as a means to communicate and represent the Soviet utopian vision to the masses, a population accustomed to remaining in the dark with regard to government involvement. This study contributes to the understanding of how art and technology during this time period interacted with one another to encourage rapid industrialization towards an imagined utopia – a landmark event in 20th century world history.