

## Biographies

### Johannes Itten

1888	Born November 11 in Südern-Linden (Bernese Oberland), his father a farmer and teacher and his mother a farmer's daughter.
1908–1909	An elementary school teacher in Schwarzenburg near Bern.
1909–1910/	Studied at the École des Beaux-Arts in Geneva.
1912–1913	
1911	Participated in an exhibition for the first time (Kunstmuseum Bern).
1912	Traveled throughout Europe, visited, among others, the Sonderbund Exhibition in Cologne, was fascinated by Cézanne's art.
1913–1916	Moved to Stuttgart and studied at the art academy there under Adolf Hölzel. Began to make notes on art theory in his diary. Executed his first non-representational compositions. Gave lessons in painting.
1916	Solo exhibition at <i>Der Sturm</i> Gallery in Berlin.
1916–1919	Founded a private art school in Vienna. Studied theosophy and mysticism. Developed a comprehensive form and color theory.
1919	Visited Paul Klee in Munich. Married Hildegard Anbelang.
1919–1923	Taught at the Bauhaus in Weimar and built up the preparatory course on the elements of artistic design. Abstract and figurative paintings, sculptures, and architectural designs.
1923–1926	Joined Mazdaznan Temple Community in Herrliberg on Zurich Lake. Foundation of the Ontos-Werkstätten für Handweberei und Teppichknüpferei (Ontos handweaving and carpet-making studios). Taught art at the affiliated art school.
1926	Foundation of the Modern Art School Berlin (Itten School), trained painters, printmakers, photographers, and architects.
1932	Head of the Staatliche Höhere Fachschule für textile Flächenkunst (College for two-dimensional textile arts) in Krefeld.
1934	Itten School in Berlin closed down.
1937	Works by Itten were shown in the exhibition <i>Entartete Kunst</i> (Degenerate art).
1938	Closure of the textile two-dimensional arts school in Krefeld. Emigrated to Holland.
1938–1953	Director of the Kunstgewerbemuseum (Museum of Design) and Kunstgewerbeschule (College of applied arts) in Zurich.
1939	Married Anneliese Schlösser.
1943–1960	Head of the Textilfachschule der Seidenindustriengesellschaft (The silk industry society college of textile sciences) in Zurich.
1948	Solo exhibition in New York.
1949–1956	Museum Rietberg built. Director until 1956.
1957	Solo exhibition in the Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam.
1961	<i>Kunst der Farbe</i> ( <i>The Art of Color</i> ) published.
1964	Retrospective at the Kunsthaus Zurich.
1966	Represented Switzerland at the 33rd Venice Biennial.
1967	Johannes Itten died on March 25 in Zurich.

KUNSTMUSEUM BERN  
MUSÉE DES BEAUX-ARTS DE BERNE  
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS BERNE

HODLERSTRASSE 8–12 CH-3000 BERN 7  
T +41 31 328 09 44 F +41 31 328 09 55  
INFO@KUNSTMUSEUMBERN.CH WWW.KUNSTMUSEUMBERN.CH

MEDIEN-SERVICE  
SERVICE DE PRESSE / PRESS OFFICE  
T +41 31 328 09 19/44  
PRESS@KUNSTMUSEUMBERN.CH

## Paul Klee

1879	Born December 18 in Münchenbuchsee near Bern, his father a music teacher and his mother a singer.
1898–1899	Moved to Munich. Was refused at the art academy due to lack of experience in drawing figures. Studied at Heinrich Knirr's drawing school. Began to keep a diary.
1900–1901	Studied briefly under Franz von Stuck at the art academy in Munich. Gave up study.
1901	First trip to Italy. Doubted his art after confrontation with antiquity and the Renaissance.
1902–1905	Returned to Bern. Self-taught study, visited museums, a brief sojourn in Paris.
1906	Participated in an exhibition for the first time (annual exhibition of the Munich Secession). Married Lily Stumpf. Moved to Munich.
1907–1908	Life as an artist and house husband. Self-taught study and visited exhibitions.
1909	Viewed works by Cézanne in Munich, recognized in him his "teacher par excellence".
1910	Solo exhibition at the Kunstmuseum Bern.
1911	Met artists of <i>Der Blaue Reiter</i> organization.
1912	Participated at the second exhibition of <i>Der Blaue Reiter</i> organization. Visited Robert Delaunay in Paris. Participated at the Sonderbund Exhibition in Cologne.
1913	Klee translated Delaunay's "La Lumière" for <i>Der Sturm</i> journal.
1914	Trip to Tunisia with Louis Moilliet and August Macke. Artistic breakthrough in his use of color.
1916–1918	Called up for service in the depot for recruits in Landshut in Lower Bavaria.
1920	Large solo exhibition in Munich, three monographs.
1921	Commenced teaching at the Bauhaus Weimar. Further developed his color theory based on work and research from 1911 to 1914.
1924	Exhibition in New York. Foundation of the exhibition team <i>Die Blaue Vier</i> (The blue four).
1925	The Bauhaus moved to Dessau. The <i>Pädagogische Skizzenbuch</i> (Educational sketchbook) was published.
1928	Trip to Egypt left lasting impressions and inspiration for the use of color.
1930–1932	Left the Bauhaus, taught at the Düsseldorf Art Academy.
1933	Was fired from his Düsseldorf teaching position. Returned to Bern.
1935–1936	Retrospective at the Kunsthalle Bern. Contracted scleroderma.
1937	Works by Klee shown in the exhibition <i>Entartete Kunst</i> (Degenerate art). 102 works confiscated from public collections by the Nazis.
1939	The most productive year of his artistic career with 1253 artworks.