Zaha Hdid

Essay 2 (Draft 1)

College writing II

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Synthesis Essay

Outline

**Introduction:**

This paper has discussed the topic Zaha Hadid who is architecture. She was born in 1950 and grew up in Baghdad. She was a popular and extraordinary architecture who viewed every obstacle as a challenge. She has inspired many to go beyond their limits to achieve their dreams.

**Thesis statement**

The life of Zaha Hadid as a popular and extraordinary architect and the contributions she made in the architecture field.

**Summaries**

Zaha Hadid is considered to be the mother of modern architecture having incorporated modern design and software in her work.

The London based architect after graduating first taught at her alma mater after which she then set her base in London in 1980 starting her own practice.

She aimed at building extraordinary worlds that which was not understandable to human nature.

Her first completed project was done in Weil am Rhein, Germany in the year 1993.

Hadid mastered the concept of incorporation interior and exterior designs that were full of motion and fluid.

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**Conclusion:**

For many who worked with Zaha, they knew she was a go getter;

She never stopped trying and working.

She had a deep passion for her work and had an eye for detail.

For many women, she is an inspiration for not being the “normal’ woman but one that stands out, a phenomenal woman.

Though gone, her works are irreplaceable and she is the embodiment of the current day phenomenal woman.

Zaha Hadid

When people hear of the name Zaha Hadid, architecture comes to play. In 1950, Zaha Hadid was born to her Iraqi parents in Baghdad. Being bred from a high end family contributed to the vast learning opportunities. She was an extraordinary architect who viewed every obstacle as a challenge. She has inspired many to go beyond their limits to achieve their dreams.

The London based architect after graduating first taught at her alma mater after which she then set her base in London in 1980 starting her own practice, Zaha Hadid Architects. Her cutting edge state of the art designs gave her an irrefutable all around the world. In addition to her success story she received the Royal Institute of British Architects’ Stirling prize in 2010 and 2011, in 2016 The Riba royal Gold medal and a Pritzker Laureate for architecture in 2004. Her visionary works and designs were a work of art and defied gravity. At the age of 65, Zaha died of a heart attack after contracting bronchitis. The achievements of Zaha brought a new approach to architecture.

For a woman reaching such great heights and breaking boundaries, she was an inspiration to many people. Her vast interest in modernized contributed to her modernizing architecture (Abigail C., 2012). Hadid claims that the base of her designs mainly made use of colors and shapes unlike other architects. Though not a painter, she said the vibrancies of the colors helped tap out her ideas more making them more informative. Through her state of the art paintings, one could tell that Zaha Hadid was quite the dreamer herself. The most fascinating bit of it all is that she came to fulfill some of her dreams as her constructions were put to plan and set up.

Zaha said that her plan was not to build tiny offices and homes; she aimed at building extraordinary worlds that which were not understandable to human nature. Her teacher referred to her as “the inventor of the 89 degree.” For her straight items and constructions did not seem to exist in her ideas or projects. She always tried something different from the rest, that which seemed impossible. She set out to bring her imaginations to life and made fully functional. The spaces Hadid designed gave different dynamics to them in that it would seem as if the spaces were opening up and closing up at the same time, more like a twofold identity. Without even trying, Zaha would radiate inspiration and was able to capture the interest and attention of many younger architects at congresses related to architecture.

Her first completed project was done in Weil am Rhein, Germany in the year 1993. It was the Vitra Fire Station. The connection of the station to that of the landscape was unique. Her designs focused her on how the constructions interacted with both the geology and landscape the build might seem simple but it still stood out in its own way. The irony in this construction is that it never got to serve the purpose of what it was intended to, rather, it was converted into an exhibition gallery for art. This first construction basically set the pace for the rest that were yet to come (Abigail C., 2012). The way her constructions interacted with the surrounding was also visible in the design of the Aquatic Center. Her visualization of this project was centered on water thus wavelike form of the roof.

Hadid mastered the concept of incorporation interior and exterior designs that were full of motion and fluid. As time passed, her designs also changed, instead of creating new space, she now made use of everything already available like the flow of rivers or caves. Her designs would then proceed from there to create spaces. Her colors and forms became more of fused and the designs tended to tilt toward the singular gesture rather than infusing several elements like she did in the design if the Vitra Fire Station. Her approach to creating space was clearly from her own world and this is what made her stand out from other architects.

Zaha claimed that she had a liking towards the understanding of certain concepts such as deconstruction, explosion, fragmentation and abstraction discovered by Malevich among others to come up with futuristic projects (Hadid, 2007). Many claimed that her designs gave you an urge to enter and get to feel the experience at first hand. Her inspiration was the works of the Russian avant-garde; the Russian Supremeatists; the works of Kasimir Malevich to be precise. A closer look into her designs brought out the connection they had with Malevich’s compositions. Zaha acknowledges that through research and experimentation, there’s yet to be learnt and discovered. She said experimentation has no end and that there’s much more to experimentation than just that which you were looking for. More things are explored through this than expected.

Zaha Hadid is considered to be the mother of modern architecture having incorporated modern design and software in her work. She claimed that the aspect of modernity in architecture was yet to be tapped into. Her visions for a modernized architecture were seen in her futuristic designs such as the construction of the Peak Leisure Club in Hong Kong. This made greater advances and innovation in the architecture field. She found fresh ways to revolutionize architecture and her works have been dubbed remarkable. The fact that she was the first woman to receive the Pritzker Prize while only having four completed projects under her name shows how valuable her work was. Before her death, Zaha Hadid focused on developing one of her first permanent buildings in London; the Serpentine Sackler Gallery. Here her designs are displayed some of which had never been seen yet. Her reputation clearly precedes her.

Conclusion:

For those who worked with Zaha, they knew she was a go getter; she never stopped trying and working. She had a deep passion for her work and had an eye for detail. For many women, she is an inspiration for not being the “normal’ woman but one that stands out, a phenomenal woman. Zaha Hadid was not only an architect but also a designer which helped in bringing out the exquisiteness of her designs. Through her works, the field of architecture has broadly developed and has her to thank. Though gone, her works are irreplaceable and she is the embodiment of the current day phenomenal woman.

REFERENCES.

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