



art21.org/dianaalhadid

# **Diana Al-Hadid**

1981 (Aleppo, Syria)

### Education

Kent State University, BA Virginia Commonwealth University, MFA

#### **Lives and Works**

New York, New York

#### **About the Artist**

Diana Al-Hadid's large-scale sculptures and wall hangings are the outcomes of process-based investigations into materials such as fiberglass, polymer, steel, and plaster. Exploiting the innate tension between mass and gravity, Al-Hadid is particularly interested in the point at which her works are fixed to the ground, often seeking to create what she describes as "something that seems improbable." Making drawings since her adolescent years with her grandmother, Al-Hadid creates meticulous renderings driven by a fascination with the depiction of space and perspective. While critics often cite Al-Hadid's Syrian background as influential to her ornate works, the artist is just as likely to make artistic references to ancient Rome, the Renaissance, or Mannerist painting.

## **Media and Materials**

drawing installation painting sculpture

### **Key Words and Ideas**

architecture inspiration comradery layer daring perspective gravity physics illusion process

#### **Related Artists**

El Anastui Phyllida Barlow Kevin Beasley Mark Bradford Cai Guo-Qiang Rackstraw Downes Leonardo Drew Theaster Gates Katharina Grosse Guan Xiao

Thomas Hirschhorn Brian Jungen Barbara Kasten Anish Kapoor Julie Mehretu Martin Puryear Sarah Sze Ursula von Rydingsvard Jack Whitten

-Diana Al-Hadid "For me to get a sculpture the first way to rebe to lift off the floor,

#### How to Use This Guide

Art21 encourages active engagement when teaching with our films. The questions and activities below are recommendations for incorporating Art21 films featuring Diana Al-Hadid into your classroom. Each class will likely require different adaptations for best results.

# **Before Viewing**

Establish key ideas, in anticipation of viewing the film(s):

- 1) Why does an artist have a studio? What can a studio represent?
- (2) What might an artist be responsible for, beyond making art?
- (3) How do the sciences, like physics and math, connect to art?
- 4 Have you seen an artwork that balances illusion and reality? Describe the artwork to the class. How did the work achieve that equilibrium?

# While Viewing

Support active viewing, and pause the film to clarify particular ideas:

- (1) What are the benefits of having people in the studio to help with the making of art? What are the drawbacks?
- How does Al-Hadid encourage the viewer to pay attention to weight, volume, and space?
- (3) How does seeing Al-Hadid's process influence your perception of it? Which part of the process intrigues you? Why?

# **After Viewing**

Follow-up on key ideas and synthesize information learned from the film(s):

- (1) How is comradery, or mutual trust, a factor in Al-Hadid's work?
- (2) In what ways does Al-Hadid's use of physics and math strengthen the impact of her work?
- (3) Compare Al-Hadid to Phyllida Barlow, featured in the "London" episode. What motivates both artists to explore materials or objects that Barlow describes as "badly behaved"? How does the work of each artist convey the themes of construction and building?

# Related Activities

Engaging in creative activities after watching Art21 films can reinforce learning and stimulate ideas. Art21 encourages educators to adapt these activities to their classrooms.

- ✓ Consider Al-Hadid's use of scale: tiny, delicate details within an imposingly large final piece. Prompt students to create a work that uses scale in multiple ways.
- Allow students to listen to an audio book or podcast as they work, either individually or as a group, just like Al-Hadid listens to Anna Karenina in the episode "Diana Al-Hadid Plays the Classics." At the conclusion, ask students if listening to a creative product by another person influenced their process.
- ✓ Use the episode "Diana Al-Hadid at the 55th Venice Biennale" as inspiration for conversations between student artists. At the conclusion of a unit, ask students to interview each other about their work. During the interview, students should consider similarities and differences to their own work, like materials used, original intention, and problems solved. Lastly, ask how the work of their peers might lead to future inspiration.

