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English

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Throughout history, art movements have played a critical role in shaping the art world and defining its evolution. Notably, they have reflected and responded to their respective periods changing political, social, political, and cultural circumstances. Also, they have been instrumental in pushing the boundaries of artistic expression. Postmodernism is one type of movement. Postmodernism started in the late 20th century and was a reaction to the dominant modernist movement of the early 20th century (Gartman, 1998). Modernism, which emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which celebrated simplicity, rationality, and functionality. It embraced new technologies, and urbanization. It emphasized the centrality of the individual artist's vision and the purity of the artwork. However, by the mid-20th century, modernism had become a very criticized topic. For instance, it received much criticism from Marxist theorists, who saw it as an expression of capitalist values. Also, it was looked down by post-structuralist critics, who challenged the idea of objective truth and the privileging of the artist's individual vision.

The postmodernist movement emerged in the late 20th century to address these criticisms. It rejected the values of modernism and sought to subvert its dominant position. Postmodernism embraced pluralism, irony, and self-reference, and celebrated the fragmentation and diversity of contemporary society (Gartman, 1998). Its influence was felt across various fields, including art,

literature, architecture, and design. We will be looking at the work of Rania Ghosn and El Hadi Jazairy. These individuals have adopted postmodernist strategies in their practice and provide a thesis statement that guides the discussion. By examining the work of Ghosn and Jazairy through a postmodernist lens and the influence of Postmodernism in contemporary art and design. Postmodernism represents a significant departure from modernism. It challenged the idea of objective truth and the notion of a unified self. Rather than Postmodernism, they embraced the fragmentation and diversity of contemporary society. It also celebrated the voices, identities, and experiences. It questioned the traditional distinction between high and low culture, challenging the elitism and exclusivity of the modernist avant-garde. According to Wellmer, (1984), the emergence of Postmodernism was closely related to the cultural and socio-political changes that occurred during the late 20th century. Particularly, these changes included the rise of consumer culture. This emphasized the importance of individual choice and preference and the spread of global capitalism. As such, it led to the homogenization of culture and the erosion of local traditions. Also, the advent of digital technology, facilitated the dissemination of information and ideas, and hence post-modern art spread. Opines that a playful, ironic, and self-referential style in the field of art and design characterized Postmodernism. It also incorporated elements of past styles and motifs, contextualizing them in new and ingenious ways. Postmodernist artists and designers also challenged the idea of the singular author in favor of the collaborative and collective nature of the creative process. Rania Ghosn and El Hadi Jazairy represent two contemporary architects whose work exemplifies the postmodernist ideas. Their project, Design Earth, explores the relationship between architecture and the environment. Through this, it seeks to create sustainable, responsive, and adaptive structures that address the challenges of climate change and resource depletion. Their work challenges the conventional interplay between nature

and culture, emphasizing the interdependence and co-constitution of these two realms. The postmodernist movement emerged in the late 20th century as a response to the dominant modernist movement. Notably, the movement reflected the cultural and socio-political changes of the time. It vehemently rejected the values of simplicity, rationality, and functionality, and celebrated pluralism, irony, and self-reference. The work of Rania Ghosn and El Hadi Jazairy exemplifies the postmodernist ethos. It emphasized collaboration, responsiveness, and sustainability. The continued relevance of Postmodernism in contemporary art and design attests to its enduring impact on the field.

Rania Ghosn and El Hadi Jazairy are highly accomplished architects, post-modern artists and scholars with impressive backgrounds in the field. Rania Ghosn received her Bachelor of Architecture degree from the American University of Beirut and her Master of Architecture from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design.. She pursued her doctoral studies at Harvard, emphasizing the intersections of ecology, architecture, and urbanism. On the other hand, El Hadi Jazairy earned his Bachelor of Architecture from the Université de Blida in Algeria and his Master of Architecture from the University of Michigan's Taubman College of Architecture and Urban Planning. Additionally, his studies culminated with his doctoral studies at Harvard, focusing on the interplay between infrastructure and the urbanization of arid regions. Before they started working on DESIGN EARTH, they had worked at several prominent architecture firms. These firms include OMA, Office dA, and Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates. In addition, they held teaching positions at several universities, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Michigan. Besides their storied professional accomplishments, they are also committed to social and environmental causes. They have been involved in several

initiatives to address issues such as climate change, social inequality, and urbanization. Generally, Ghosn and Jazairy's personal and professional experiences have informed their perspectives on architecture and design. Their work represents a deep commitment to social and environmental justice. Their contributions to the field of architecture and design cannot be overlooked. Their national and international recognition cements their position as leading voices in the postmodernist movement.

DESIGN EARTH explores the relationships between the Earth, its occupants, and the cosmos. Specifically, it aims to expand the scope of architecture beyond the human scale. Their work blends scientific research and analysis to tailor designs that are responsive to environmental and social issues. A strong theoretical foundation earmarks the work, drawing from diverse disciplines, such as ecology, geography, and anthropology. They have published extensively on the topics of architecture, infrastructure, and the environment. The two artists have presented their work at numerous international conferences and exhibitions. Through their practice, Ghosn and Jazairy seek to challenge the traditional boundaries of architecture. They desire to find new ways of thinking about design and the environment. Their projects include the design of a water infrastructure system for the city of Lima, Peru, and the development of a new model for sustainable housing in the United States. Their work continues to inspire and inform contemporary design practice. The art work is cut into 9 different frames and is printed on inkjet print canvas. The photographs are black and white and all resemble how climate change is affecting this world and everyone who lives on it which is why I gravitated toward this piece because I am very passionate about helping the earth and anything that can start to help combat climate change .Through their project Design Earth, Rania Ghosn and El Hadi Jazairy use postmodernist strategies to challenge the traditional boundaries of architecture and offer a new

perspective on our relationship with the environment. "In Ways Of Seeing Life" by John Berger he stated "When we 'see' a landscape, we situate ourselves in it. If we 'saw' the art of the past, we would situate ourselves in history. When we are prevented from seeing it, we are being deprived of the history which belongs to us." I believe that this is what the artists wanted to do with their artwork to make other people situate themselves in it not only history but also the future of this earth. Design Earth's project "Geostories" is a prime example of the two artists' commitment to exploring the interplay between architecture, ecology, and technology. The art form features a series of innovative maps and multimedia images. This combination or blending aims to challenge conventional ways of understanding human-environment interactions. The maps featured in "Geostories" are not mere representations of physical geography. Rather, they incorporate social, cultural, and political aspects as well. For instance, one map explores global migration patterns, illustrating how economic, political, and social factors shape human movement. Nevertheless, still, another map charts the location of coal-fired power plants across the globe illustrating the disproportionate impact of fossil fuel consumption. Additionally, the multimedia installations accompanying the maps are innovative in that they utilize various technologies to create a great experience for viewers. In one installation, visitors are invited to step inside a "carbon cloud. Here, they experience firsthand the effects of air pollution on the environment and human health. Another installation uses soundscapes and interactive lighting to create a dynamic and engaging exploration of the water cycle. Generally, the project represents a powerful and thought-provoking intervention in the fields of architecture and design. Ghosn and Jazairy seek to raise awareness about pressing environmental and social issues by incorporating scientific research and analysis. Additionally, they seek to explore new ways of thinking about

our relationship with the planet. Through their work, they demonstrate the potential of architecture to be a force for positive change in the world.

Design Earth represents an ingenious architectural design practice that can be seen as a postmodernist response to the modernist architectural movement. Modernism placed a premium on simplicity, in architecture, often at the expense of contextual considerations. On the other hand, Design Earth embraces complexity and diversity. Specifically, the practice recognizes the importance of aesthetics, context, and environment in architectural design. Moreover, it utilizes multimedia installations to challenge traditional forms of representation. Integrating scientific research into the design process is one of the key features of Design Earth's work. It is an approach that expands the field of architecture beyond the human scale. It also considers the larger ecological systems in which buildings are situated. By incorporating scientific data and research, Design Earth's designs are better equipped to respond to the dynamic relationships between the built environment and the natural world. This approach results in buildings that are not only visually striking but also environmentally sustainable. Through their work, Design Earth challenges traditional notions of architecture and offers a new perspective on our relationship with the environment. The practice recognizes that buildings are not isolated objects. Rather, buildings and architectural designs are situated within larger ecological systems. As such, Design Earth's designs seek to minimize the negative impact of buildings on the environment and maximize their positive impact. They achieve this by incorporating green technologies and promoting resource efficiency. It can also be achieved by designing buildings that respond to their specific environmental contexts. In summation, Design Earth's work can be viewed as a postmodernist response to the modernist architectural movement. It challenges traditional forms

of representation, and expands the field of architecture beyond the human scale by integrating scientific research. Design Earth offers a new perspective on our relationship with the environment through its designs. It challenges us to think more critically about the role of architecture in shaping the world around us.

The postmodernist movement emerged in the late 20th century as a response to the modernist movement. Importantly, it emphasized rationality, objectivity, and using industrial materials and architectural techniques. On the other hand, Postmodernism rejected these values and sought to explore the relationship between architecture and the social and cultural context in which it is created. Rania Ghosn and El Hadi Jazairy's project Design Earth can be viewed as a postmodernist response to architecture that challenges traditional boundaries. It offers a new perspective on our relationship with the environment. Notably, the work embraces complexity, diversity, and pluralism and recognizes the importance of context, aesthetics, and environment in architectural design. By integrating scientific research into the design process, Design Earth considers the larger ecological systems in which buildings are situated. One of the key features of Design Earth's work is the use of multimedia installations to challenge traditional forms of representation in architecture. Furthermore, Design Earth's work promotes a critical examination of our relationship with the environment. Their designs seek to minimize the negative impact of buildings on the environment and maximize their positive impact. They achieve this by incorporating green technologies, promoting resource efficiency, and designing buildings that respond to their specific environmental contexts. Through their work, Design Earth invites viewers to question their relationship with the environment and consider how architecture can promote sustainable and responsible practices. In conclusion, Rania Ghosn and El Hadi Jazairy's

project Design Earth is a postmodernist response to architecture that challenges traditional boundaries and offers a new perspective on our relationship with the environment.

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