


**Art and Design Knowledge Organiser- Year 3**

<p><b>Term: Autumn 2</b> <b>ILP: Gods and Mortals</b></p>	<p><b>Project: Sculpture</b> <b>Final outcome: Greek clay vases</b></p>	<p><b>Artist/ area: Greek Pottery</b></p>
<p><b>Key knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The work of significant artists, architects, cultures and designers has distinctive features, including the subject matter that inspires them, the movement to which they belong and the techniques and materials they have used.</li> <li>• Explorations of the similarities and differences between pieces of art, structures and products from the same genre could focus on the subject matter, the techniques and materials used or the ideas and concepts that have been explored or developed.</li> <li>• Artists draw, paint or sculpt human forms in active poses.</li> <li>• Preliminary sketches are quick drawings that can be used to inspire a final piece of artwork. They are often line drawings that are done in pencil.</li> <li>• Malleable materials, such as clay, papier-mâché and Modroc, are easy to change into a new shape. Rigid materials, such as cardboard, wood or plastic, are more difficult to change into a new shape and may need to be cut and joined together using a variety of techniques.</li> <li>• Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.</li> <li>• Suggestions for improving or adapting artwork could include aspects of the subject matter, structure and composition; the execution of specific techniques or the uses of colour, line, texture, tone, shadow and shading.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Keys skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work in the style of a significant artist, architect, culture or designer.</li> <li>• Compare artists, architects and designers and identify significant characteristics of the same style of artwork, structures and products through time.</li> <li>• Draw, paint or sculpt a human figure in a variety of poses, using a range of materials, such as pencil, charcoal, paint and clay.</li> <li>• Use preliminary sketches in a sketchbook to communicate an idea or experiment with a technique.</li> <li>• Create a 3-D form using malleable or rigid materials, or a combination of materials.</li> <li>• Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.</li> <li>• Make suggestions for ways to adapt and improve a piece of artwork.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Key vocabulary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greek pottery</li> <li>• Ancient Greeks</li> <li>• Movement</li> <li>• Culture</li> <li>• Representation</li> <li>• Depiction</li> <li>• Pottery</li> <li>• Fired</li> <li>• Preliminary sketches</li> <li>• Human figure</li> <li>• Active poses</li> <li>• Malleable/ rigid materials</li> <li>• 3-D form/ three dimensional</li> </ul>	<p><b>Artist/ Area</b> <b><u>Greek Pottery</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Art Movement: Traditional art from the Geometric Period (c.900 - c.700 BC), Archaic Period (700-480 BC), Classical Period (480 - 323 BC).</li> <li>• Greek pottery, the pottery of the ancient Greeks, was important for both its intrinsic beauty of its forms and decoration and for the light it sheds on the development of Greek pictorial art.</li> <li>• The pottery of ancient Greece from c. 1000 to c. 400 BCE provides some of the most distinctive vase shapes from ancient times but</li> </ul>

- Combine
- Manipulate/ shape
- Pinching
- Hand building
- Slab
- Coil
- Slit
- Score
- Rolling
- Modelling
- Construct
- Join
- Visual elements
- Adapt
- Improve
- Record.
- Observe
- Review
- Revisit
- Improve
- Mastery

also some of the oldest and most diverse representations of the cultural beliefs and practices of the ancient Greeks.

- The clay (keramos) to produce pottery (kerameikos) was readily available throughout Greece, although the finest was Attic clay, with its high iron content giving an orange-red colour with a slight sheen when fired.
- Next, the pot was decorated. This process depended on the decorative style in vogue at the time, but popular methods included painting the whole or parts of the vase with a thin black adhesive paint which was added with a brush, the marks of which remain visible in many cases.
- Because fired clay pottery is highly durable, the painted decoration of this pottery has become the main source of information about the process whereby Greek artists gradually solved the many problems of representing three-dimensional objects and figures on a flat or curved surface.

### Useful websites

<https://www.britannica.com/art/Greek-pottery>

[https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek\\_Pottery/](https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Pottery/)

<https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/galleries/greek-vases>

<https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/art-design/key-stage-1/year-2/year-2-3d-and-sculpture-clay/lesson-2-pinch-pots/>

<https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/art-design/key-stage-1/year-2/year-2-3d-and-sculpture-clay/lesson-3-applying-skills-in-clay/>

