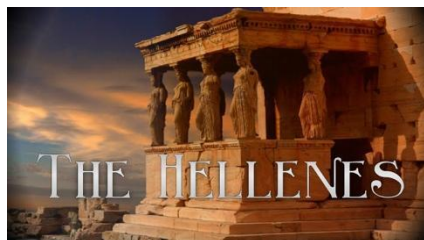


Our Lady and St Edward's Knowledge Organiser	Year 5 - Art	Spring	Ancient Greek Pottery
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Outcome: Look at the Hellenes and the Greek Empire. Explore Greek temples. Create your own clay model of a Greek ruin specifically looking at style, colour, pattern and changes in clay.

Key Information	Key Vocabulary
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About 2,500 years ago, Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world. The Greeks were great thinkers, warriors, writers, actors, athletes, artists, architects and politicians. The Greeks called themselves Hellenes. The Parthenon temple was built for the Greek goddess Athena. It sits on top of a hill called the Acropolis and looks out over the city of Athens.

These six sculptors (Myron, Phidias, Polyclitus, Praxiteles, Scopas, and Lysippus) are among the most famous artists in ancient Greece. Most of their work has been lost except as it survives in Roman and later copies.

1. Myron of Eleutheræe 5th C. BCE. (Early Classical Period)
2. Phidias of Athens c. 493–430 BCE (High Classical Period)
3. Polyclitus of Argos 5th C. BCE (High Classical Period)
4. Praxiteles of Athens c. 400–330 BCE (Late Classical Period)
5. Scopas of Paros 4th C. BCE (Late Classical Period)
6. Lysippus of Sicyon 4th C. BCE (Late Classical Period)

- **Hellenes** – what the Greeks called themselves.
- **Parthenon** – a temple was built for the Greek goddess Athena
- **Acropolis** – a hill in Greece that the Parthenon sits on top of.
- **Sculpture** - the art of making two- or three-dimensional representative or abstract forms, especially by carving stone or wood or by casting metal or plaster.
- **Architect** - a person who designs buildings and supervises their construction.
- **Ceramics:** a term given to any artwork produced using clay.
- **Clay:** Moist sticky earth.
- **Slip:** is a liquid mixture or slurry of clay and/or other materials in water used to join pieces of clay together.
- **Man made:** objects made by humans using natural and or products made by man already,
- **Firing:** Applying heat to harden clay in a large oven called a kiln.
- **Carving** - The act of fashioning or producing by cutting into or shaping a solid material.
- **Surface** - A surface for a model to stand or to base upon.
- **Kneading** - to massage or squeeze with hands
- **Shaping** - Using tools or hands to manipulate media into a particular shape.
- **Kouros (Kouroi)** - An archaic Greek statue of a young man or boy.
- **Kore (Korai)**- An Archaic Greek statue of a young woman.
- **Encaustic** -A painting medium using pigments and hot wax.
- **Pediment**- A triangular gable found over major architectural elements such as Classical Greek porticos, windows, or doors. Formed by an entablature and the ends of a sloping roof or a raking cornice.

Books, internet sites and places to visit
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- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/zxytpv4>
- https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greece/architecture.php

What I should already know:	By the end of this unit, I will know:
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- The Ancient Greeks built temples for their gods.
- The Ancient Greeks painted plates and vases with pictures of battles on them.
- They used repeating patterns.
- What an architect is and link prior learning e.g. Y2 Church Art.

- How to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay].
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.
- To evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.
- The different styles of columns the Greeks created.
- The materials and tools the Greeks used to create the Parthenon.

