

## Art and Design Technology-Year 4 – Ancient Greece

Linked to the term's topic on Ancient Greece children will learn about the different types of ancient Greek art with a focus on ceramics. Pupils will create their own vase out of clay and create their own patterns on their vases.

### In this unit children will:

- Learn about the different sorts of Greek art.
- They will know what geometric art, black figure potter and red figure pottery is.
- Pupils will understand that some pottery was decorative whilst others were practical.
- They will know the name of some different types of Greek pottery.
- Pupils will collect images of Greek pottery and geometric patterns in their sketch books and annotate them.
- They will sketch out their own designs and patterns analysing and evaluating them in their sketchbooks.
- Pupils will explore clay as a medium.
- Pupils will create a clay vase.
- Pupils will evaluate their vase in their sketchbook.

### Prior Learning

**EYFS** Colour mixing, exploration with textures and combination of different media to create a new effect, exploring tools and techniques. **Year 1** Royal portraits. **Year 2** seaside work **Year 3** working in ink

### Cross Curricular Links

**Topic/History/ Geography** Ancient Greece  
**Literacy**  
**DT**

### Key Vocabulary

Decorative – some vases were for practical reasons and others were to look good for wealthy Greek homes. These were purely decorative.

Geometric art – Geometric art is a phase of Greek art characterized largely by geometric motif in vase paintings. You will see patterns rather than people on these vases.

Black figure pottery – black figures will be found on these vases.

Red figure pottery – red figure will be found on these vases.

Clay – a 3D material used to make the vases.

Clay slip – watered down clay used to stick down the clay.

Hermonax – a famous Greek vase painter.

Evaluate – something artists and designers do at the end of a project. Pupils will need to explain what they did, if they like it and what they might change or what they might have done if they had more time.

Analyse – consider how it makes you feel, what it is, how it has been created and what the theme is.

Annotate – to write notes. This does not have to be full sentences. It is a quick form of gathering ideas.

Rolling – you might roll to create a certain shape with your clay.

Pinching – nipping the clay to create a different effect.

### Key Questions

- Who were the key artist in Ancient Greece?
- What materials did they use to make their art?
- What were the main features of Greek design?
- How can you improve your work next time?

### Key Knowledge

- To know some different types of Greek art and famous Greek artists.
- To know how to evaluate their work.
- To understand how to mark make on clay.
- To understand how to form different shapes with clay.