

Knowledge**Ancient Greek pottery**

For the ancient Greeks, vases were mostly functional objects made to be used, not just admired. They used ceramic vessels in every aspect of their daily lives: for storage, carrying, mixing, serving, and drinking, and as cosmetic and perfume containers.

They were elaborately formed and decorated and were considered worthy gifts for dedication to the gods; some Greeks would leave vases filled with wine as an offering to the Gods.

The creation of pottery was laborious, dirty work that generally took place outside the city limits because of the space needed to make the vases and the thick smoke produced by the kilns

Archaic Period

The Greeks from the Archaic Period made sculptures of men called Kouroi and women called Korai. These statues had similar features and stood stiffly with their arms at their sides.

Classical Period

During the Classical Period, Greek artists began to sculpt people in more relaxed postures and even in action scenes. The most famous works from this era include the statue of Zeus at Olympia and the statue of Athena at Parthenos.

Hellenistic Period

After Alexander the Great conquered much of Asia, the sculpture and artwork of the Greeks became influenced by the cultures and people they had conquered. This period is called the Hellenistic Period. This period saw new subjects including women, children, and common people appear in Greek art. Famous works from this era include the Venus de Milo, the Dying Gaul, and the Winged Victory of Samothrace.

Activities

Look at Greek myths to inspire a design for a vase. Research common designs and patterns on vases before creating a design for a vase. Practise different patterns and the use of geometric shapes and symmetry for the vase design.

Sculpt a clay vase using a range of sculpting techniques

Paint design onto the vase paying close attention to the thickness of the brush and the effect of different brush strokes

Recreate the Nike (Goddess of Victory) using paper mache and wire.

Vocabulary

Amphora - a type of Greek vase with a pointed base. These vases were narrow so they could be easily stacked and tightly packed for storage

Hydria - a type of Greek vase which was used for carrying water. It had three handles: two for carrying and one for pouring

Lekythos - a lekythos was a tall flask that held precious oil and was used in funerary rituals. They were left on graves or buried with the deceased.

Paper mache - Paper mache is the layering of moistened paper and other materials onto a blank surface



Nike
(the Goddess of
victory)



Amphora



Hydria



Lekythos

Skills

Learn about the work of great artists in history
Improve mastery of art and design techniques
[shape, line, form, colour, pencil drawing,
combining materials, sculpture, paper mache].

Year 5

Exploring & developing ideas

Review and revisit ideas in their sketchbooks
Offer feedback using technical vocabulary
Think critically about their design and art work
Use digital technology as sources for developing ideas

Sculpture

Plan and design a sculpture
Develop cutting and joining skills using wires & slips
Use materials other than clay to create 3D shapes
Create sculptures using accurate proportions

Work of other artists

Give detailed observations about notable artists and designers
Offer facts about notable artists' and designers' lives
Create original pieces which show a range of influences and styles