### Year 6 Ancient Greek Art Knowledge Organiser

# Focus: creating sculptures





# Star Vocabulary



**Clay:** Clay is a type of fine-grained natural soil material containing clay minerals.

**Sculpture:** Sculpture is the branch of the visual arts that operates in three dimensions.

**To mould:** form (an object) out of malleable material.

**Pinch pot:** a pot made by inserting the thumb into a clay ball and then pinching the sides to create the walls.

**Kiln:** a type of oven that is used to 'fire' (dry and harden) a moist clay sculpture. We do not need this in school because our clay is self-drying.

**Scratch and slurry:** a technique used to join bits of clay. Making grooves in the clay before joining encourages the clay pieces to join rather than breaking apart as the clay dries.

Representing ideas using sketches and basic models

Expressing ideas by using a range of mediums



## **Key Facts**

- The ancient Greek civilisation began in 2000BC.
- The Olympic games began in 776 BC in Olympia and honoured Zeus.
- The ancient Greeks believed that their gods and goddesses controlled everything and should be respected and honoured.
- Battles took place between different city states but when an outside enemy attacked, these city states would sometimes join forces.







Some of the evidence about the **Olympic** games comes from paintings discovered on vases.







**Myths and legends** were told about the gods and goddesses and included heroic quests and scary beasts. These were also depicted on pots.

#### **Key Skills**

- Designing an image which represents an aspect of Ancient Greek life.
- Creating a pot shape by using the 'pinching' technique to hollow the inside.
- Using 'scratch and slurry' technique to join bits of clay together (such as handles of the pot).
- Painting the design using a fine brush or other method.



Sculpting tools