Art

Year 4 - Autumn 2

Greek Pottery

Links to prior learning

Previously, you have learnt:

- To create 3D sculptures of habitats and insects.
- To paint blocks of colour.
- To paint patterns.
- About Artwork and techniques used in past periods of time.

Slip and score

This technique is used to join bits of clay together.





1) Score the surface of the clay.
2) Make slip using clay and water.
3) Cover the scored areas with slip
4) Press the two parts together.
5) Pinch the surface to blend and join.

Ancient Greek Pottery

- Ancient Greeks: 10000–400BCE
- Greek artistic traditions involved vase painting.
- The images on the vases usually told a story.
- Vases were adorned with images of gods, goddesses, warriors and battles.
- We can learn about Ancient Greek life by exploring the images on the vases.
- Once baked in a kiln, the painted areas turn black and the unpainted areas turned reddish-brown.





Making a pot or vase

You will learn two techniques to make a pot.



Push Pot



Coil pot

Key Vocabulary

Ceramic: a term given to any artwork produced using clay.
Clay: Moist sticky earth.
Pottery: Objects shaped from moist clay and hardened by heat.
Modelling: Working clay into a shape or form.
Scoring: Cutting or scratching the surface.
Slip: A mixture of clay and water to join clay parts together.
Glaze: A coating of coloured liquid glass applied to ceramics between firing.
Hollowing: Removing the inside of a solid.
Pinching: Squeezing between the thumb and a finger.
Etch: To cut a pattern into a smooth surface.

Lines and Patterns

Explore and consider lines (the path of a point moving) and patterns (repetition of a design element).



You can etch patterns on the wet clay.

You can paint patterns on dry clay.