



Lowerhouse Junior School

Art Overview Sheet






Year 3 – 3D: Greek Pottery






Rationale: In this art unit the children will explore a range of Greek pottery and identify the key features of them before making a coil pot out of clay and adding detail and a smooth finish to it.

Key Learning:

Substantive Knowledge:

-  Select and record from first hand observation, experience and imagination, and explore ideas for different purposes.
-  Question and make thoughtful observations about starting points and select ideas to use in their work.
-  Explore the roles and purposes of artists, craftspeople and designers working in different times and cultures.

Disciplinary Knowledge:

-  Compare ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work and say what they think and feel about them.
-  Adapt their work according to their views and describe how they might develop it further.
-  Annotate work in journal.

Overview:

Lesson 1: Immerse in art or artist. To explore an artefact
Lesson 2: To be able to mix colours, shades, tones and tints with confidence
Lesson 3: To be able to coil clay
Lesson 4: To be able to use joining techniques to add detail
Lesson 5: To paint a design on a clay pot
Lesson 6: Evaluate the project

Key Vocabulary

Pottery: refers to pots, dishes, and other items made from clay, which are then baked to make them hard.
Ceramics: objects made by shaping and then baking clay to create hard materials, often used for things like dishes and tiles.
Clay: a natural, sticky material that you can shape when it is wet, and it hardens when baked.
Glaze: a shiny coating that is put on pottery or ceramics to make them look nice and to seal them.
Coiling: a technique used in pottery where you roll out long strips of clay and then stack them to create shapes, like pots or sculptures.
Scoring: making small scratches on the surface of clay so that pieces of clay can stick together better.
Joining: the process of connecting two pieces of clay together to make one shape.
Terracotta: a type of clay that, when baked, turns a reddish-brown colour. It is used for pottery and sculptures.
Slip: a mixture of clay and water that is used to decorate pottery or to help pieces of clay stick together.

Assessment/Key Skills

Most Children will: • Begin to show confidence in modelling forms and structures. • Begin to investigate carving. • Use the correct terminology. • Add layers onto their work to create texture and shape. • Work collaboratively to create a large sculptural form. • Add detail to a piece of work. • Add texture to a piece of work.

More Able Children will: • Choose from and use a range of decoration techniques. • Begin to combine techniques to create finished pieces. • Produce more sophisticated models. • Use correct terminology to express opinions. • Experiment with and combine materials and processes to design and make 3D form. • Take a 2D drawing into a 3D form. • Shape using a variety of mouldable materials. • Combine different materials in different ways.