## Key Facts: Pottery

There were four major pottery styles of ancient Greece: geometric, Corinthian, red-figure and black-figure. Amphorae were used for storing wine; a hydria was used for storing and carrying water; a skyphos was less elaborate, and more like a cup.

The bright oranges and deep blacks were achieved by the reactions of the glazes in the kilns. The glazes were the pigments used to decorate the pots with pictures.

Key Work



*The Siren Vase* (480-470BC) Illustrating one of the trials faced by Odysseus in Homer's *The Odyssey*, it captures the tension and Odysseus struggles against his bonds to answer the sirens' seductive yet dangerous song.

## Ancient Greek Design 510-323BC



Porch of the Caryatids on the south side of the Erechtheion at the Acropolis

Key Work



God from the Sea, Zeus or Poseidon (c470BC) This bronze statue shows (probably) Zeus about to hurl a thunderbolt. His human body shows how the gods, and their squabbles, are all too human.

Slab building

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser Key Vocabulary Pinch pot Pot made from one 3D: Clay piece of clay by squeezing/shaping Plan a sculpture through clay between thumb drawing and other and fingers. preparatory work. Coil pot Pot made from coiling Develop skills in using long clay sausages. clay, eg slabs, coils, Slab work Flat, rolled pieces of clay joined in slips etc. construction. Create sculpture and Joint Where two pieces of construction with clay are joined -rough increasing edges are best. independence. Slip Very watery clay used to strengthen joints. Tools for Shaping Clay Forming with Clay Pinch pot Coil pot

**Key Facts: Art and Architecture** Classical Greek art is described as 'heroic realism'. Painters and sculptors tried to show the human body exactly as it appeared in real

life. The main examples of classical Greek architecture which survive today are the ruins of temples. Classical Greek architecture is known for tall columns, intricate detail, symmetry, harmony and balance. The three classical orders of Greek architecture are called Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.

## Key Work



The Parthenon (447-432BC) This was built as a temple to the goddess Athene and is on the Acropolis (fortified part of the city) in Athens. Its decorative sculptures are considered to be a high point in classical Greek art.

## Examples of Existing Art Practical forms



Geometric shapes



Wall art

