



Year Group	5	Term	Spring 1	Subject	Art	Topic	Sculpture - Greek pots
						Key Question	KQ: How can we recreate Greek pottery
Prior Learning and other Curriculum Links	Year 1 : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Begin to develop a technical and descriptive vocabulary to talk about properties of sculpture• Experiment with, and join natural materials.• Explore shape and form.• Work safely with materials and tools• Use clay Year 4 Sculpture: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan, design and make models from observation or imagination.• Develop skills in joining, extending and modelling clay, experimenting with tools.• Create a clay relief• Use and work safely with materials and tools Year 5 - Sculpture: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To develop skills in using clay including slabs, coils and slips					Target Tracker statements (Skills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can use clay to create a functional form e.g. a pot, smoothing and joining with care.• Create surface patterns and textures in a malleable material• Use and work safely with materials and tools
	Fundamentals	Sculpture: To develop skills in using clay including slabs, coils and slips	Key Facts/Sticky Knowledge	<p>Sculpture - A sculpture is an art form made in three dimensions. Sculptors use four basic processes - carving, modelling, casting, and constructing - to create their works.</p> <p>Pottery - is the art of making containers, sculptures and other objects of clay. The clay is shaped and then fired, or baked at a high temperature, to harden it.#</p> <p>Coils - Coiling is one of the oldest ways of forming pottery. Clay shapes such as bowls are built up by using coils of pliable clay, putting one on top of another and pressing them together. The shapes of the coils on the inside and outside of the bowl can be</p>			

			<p>left as a decoration or flattened by beating to become thinner, stronger and forming a shape.</p> <p>Slab - Clay slabs are most often made by using a rolling pin or a slab roller. Usually, the slab will have an even thickness throughout, and it can be used for hand-building pottery, known as slab pottery.</p> <p>Slips - Clay slip or “liquid clay” is a liquid mixture of clay in water.</p> <p>Scoring - To score a pot or piece of clay means to scratch hatch marks on it as part of joining clay pieces together.</p>
Our Curriculum Journey	<p>Journey: The children will begin their journey by exploring the art work of both ancient and modern sculptors like Barbara Hepworth and Exekias. They will comment on what they can notice, observe and interpret about their work and styles including the differences. We will then focus on Ancient Greek sculptures. Focusing on how they formed, sculpted and painted their vases to tell a story. The children will practice playing with clay and forming their own interpretation of pots. Their final piece will be a sculpted and painted version of a greek pot telling a story.</p>		
Key Vocabulary (revisited)	<p>Year 1 - Experimenting, form, sculpture, pottery, modelling, pliable, slip, evaluate, tone, three dimensions, clay, mood</p> <p>Year 4: - modelling, experimenting, designing</p>	Key Vocabulary (new)	<p>Coils - Coiling is one of the oldest ways of forming pottery. Clay shapes such as bowls are built up by using coils of pliable clay, putting one on top of another and pressing them together. The shapes of the coils on the inside and outside of the bowl can be left as a decoration or flattened by beating to become thinner, stronger and forming a shape.</p> <p>Slab - Clay slabs are most often made by using a rolling pin or a slab roller. Usually, the slab will have an even thickness throughout, and it can be used for hand-building pottery, known as slab pottery.</p> <p>Slips - Clay slip or “liquid clay” is a liquid mixture of clay in water.</p>

Expected Example			
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