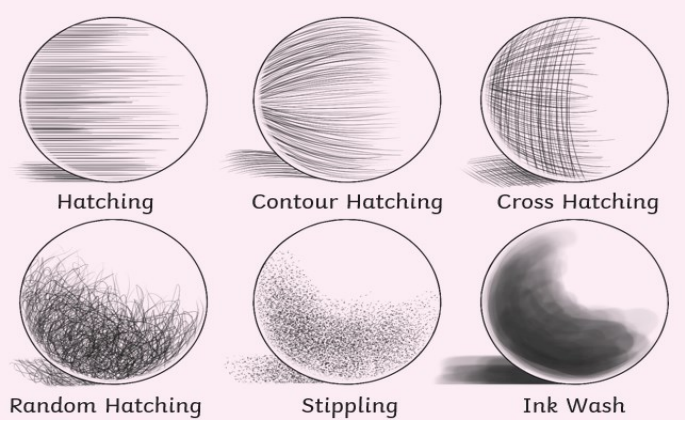



Enquiry Question: How does Art inform us about the past?

# Art Knowledge Mat







| Key vocabulary | |
|---|---|
| Shadow | A dark shape made when an object blocks light. It makes the piece of art appear more 3-dimensional. |
| Shading | Adding darker and lighter sections to a piece of art to give it texture and depth. |
| Architect | Someone who designs buildings. |
| Sculptor | Someone who creates 3-dimensional art work through materials like clay, stone and metal. |
| Mould | To move and manipulate something to change its shape |
| Pinching | Pushing your fingers together to mould the shape of something like clay |
| Slip | A clay and water mixture that can be used to stick pieces of clay together |
| Scoring | Making scratches on the surface of the clay to add decoration. |

## Key skills

As an artist I will...

- Recognise and recreate ancient art work
- Use sketching techniques to create realistic art
- Sculpt a pinch pot using clay

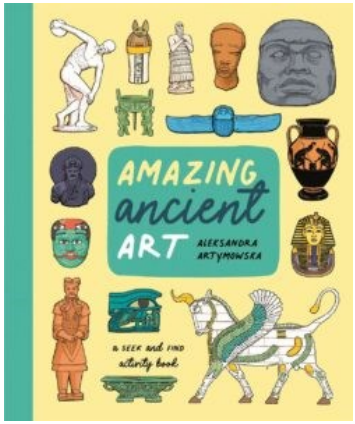
## Sticky Knowledge

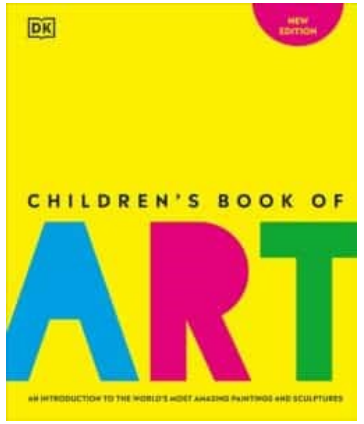
- Hatching, cross-hatching, contour hatching, random hatching and stippling are shading techniques which can change the tone and texture.
- Pencil shading can be made lighter by pressing on less or darker by pressing on more heavily.
- Graded pencils can be used to create lighter and darker shades.
- Zeuxis was an Ancient Greek painter who created self-portraits.
- Ancient Greek architecture often included columns which are either Doric, Ionic or Corinthian.
- The Parthenon has Doric columns.
- Ictinus was an Ancient Greek architect who designed the Parthenon.
- Pinching, scoring, blending and cutting are techniques used when sculpting with clay.
- Ancient Greek pottery is defined by its orange/terracotta colour and black detailing.
- Clay has to dry or be fired before painted decorations can be added.

## Important facts

- Lots of the temples in Ancient Greece were designed to allow people to worship the gods. When you look carefully at the ruins you can see examples of the gods' symbols.
- The warm climate in Greece made it perfect to set and dry clay. This meant lots of people were able to make vases and plates so lots of them have survived and are in museums today.
- The Ancient Greeks made lots of statues of significant figures such as philosophers and what they thought the gods would look like.

## Exciting books



| Key vocabulary - History | |
|---|---|
| Culture | Culture is the pattern of behaviour shared by a society, or group of people which can include: food, language, clothing, tools, music, arts, customs, beliefs, and religion |
| Historical | Something linked to History. |
| Athenians | People who live in the city of Athens. |
| Spartans | People who lived in the city of Sparta. |
| Government | The system by which a state or community is ruled. |
| Ruled | When a person or people ran a country. |
| Democracy | A form of government when everyone has a say in how it is run. |
| Parliament | An group of people with an authority to makes laws for a country. |
| Olympics | A set of international sports competitions that happen once every four years. |
| Greek Gods | Mythical people that the Ancient Greeks worshipped. |

# How does Art inform us about the past?

## Enhancer– History

| Sticky knowledge |
|---|
| The Ancient Greek civilization flourished from around 1200 BC to 323 BC. |
| Aristotle was a famous Greek philosopher and is considered the father of science. Plato was another famous Greek philosopher and he described many aspects of how governments should be run that we still use today. |
| Only boys went to school in Ancient Greece. Boys learned to read and write and girls did not. |
| Ancient Greeks worshipped multiple gods and goddesses and they built temples to worship and celebrate their gods and goddesses. |
| The first Olympic Games were held in Elis in 776 BC. The Ancient Greeks held an Olympic Games every four years, just like today (although most of the events are different). |