

River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser		Year 5		Summer	Ancient Greek pottery
Clay				Key Vocabulary / information	
 <p><b>Earthenware:</b> low firing clay is fired between 900*c - 1100*c. White earthenware is used for hand building and slip ware. Red earthenware (terracotta) is used for throwing and hand building. Normally the cheapest commercial clay available.</p>	 <p><b>Stoneware:</b> mid firing clay fires between 1000*c- 1200*c White/ red stone ware used for hand building and throwing. Gorged clay – has inclusions of silica to increase the strength of the clay – used for building larger vessels. Hand building and thrown- these can hurt your hands when throwing.</p>	 <p><b>Porcelain:</b> High firing clay fires between 1100*c -1300*c (brilliant white when fired). Throwing vessels, hand building and slip versions are available, this is the most expensive of the types of clays, and is prone to cracking.</p>	 <p><b>Natural</b> this is dug from clay beds in the ground often found near to coal deposits, this can be any of the categories of clay. The clay needs a lot of processing to remove stones and unwanted elements before it is suitable to work with.</p>	<p><b>Ceramics:</b> a term given to any art work produced using clay.  <b>Clay:</b> Moist sticky earth. Liquid clay is called <b>slip</b>.  <b>Pottery:</b> Objects shaped from moist clay and hardened by heat.  <b>Modelling:</b> Working clay into a shape or form.  <b>Scoring:</b> Cutting or scratching the surface, used to join parts of a pot e.g. a handle.  <b>Firing:</b> Applying heat to harden clay in a large oven called a <b>kiln</b>.  <b>Glaze:</b> A coating of coloured liquid glass applied to ceramics between firing.  <b>Hollowing:</b> Removing the inside of a solid.  <b>Pinching:</b> Squeezing between the thumb and a finger  <b>Coiling:</b> Fixing rings of clay on top of each other.  <b>Thrown vessels:</b> Any ceramics where a kick or electric wheel is used to produce the arts work.  <b>Slab:</b> A flat evenly cut/rolled layer.  <b>Wedging &amp; Kneading::</b> Squeezing or pressing together using the hands &amp; fingers.</p>	
<b>Key Facts</b>		<b>Ancient Greeks</b>		<b>Kate Malone</b>	
<b>Life</b>		1000BCE - 400 BCE		1959 – present	
<b>Country of birth</b>		Ancient Greece		London, UK	
<b>Style</b>		Painted whole or part of the vase with a thin black adhesive paint.		Huge, organic shaped pots inspired by the sea, land and magma.	
<b>Media</b>		Attic clay (keramos) from Corinth to produce pottery (kerameikos)		Large sculptural clay vessels and rich, bright glazes.	
<p><b>Kate Malone:</b> 'Pots were fired several times in the same kiln in order to achieve the required finish and colouring.'</p> <p><b>Ancient Greeks:</b> 'A good Greek vase probably cost only a day's wage.'</p>		 <p>A hydria: ancient Greek vessel in clay or bronze used to carry water. c. 500 BCE (British Museum, London).</p>	 <p>Fish – drinking fountain 2009</p>	<p><b>Books, internet sites and places to visit</b></p> <p><b>BBC Start the Art archived clips &amp; Bitesize</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual project - making a clay tower <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p011417y">https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p011417y</a></li> <li>Studio artist – making a pot with Kate Malone <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0114f55">https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0114f55</a> <a href="https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zgpdjxs">https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zgpdjxs</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Culturestreet.org.uk</b> Making a pinch and coil pot. <a href="https://www.culturestreet.org.uk/workshop.php?id=2">https://www.culturestreet.org.uk/workshop.php?id=2</a></p> <p><b>Greek Pottery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Making an ancient Greek pot <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1qx5kohof0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1qx5kohof0</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Google search:</b> ancient Greek pottery</p>	

