

Unit Overview Prior Learning/ Links	 Within this unit, children will learn about the history of clay and pottery, it uses and how they can tell a story through the pictures on them. They will compare 2 different pottery styles from different eras. Children will learn about Greek patterns and create their own. They will use rolling, coiling and smoothing techniques to create a clay pot. The vases will be decorated using clay tools to score the clay when wet and black paint to create patterns and pictures inspired by Greek pottery. Children will then evaluate their final pieces using substantive and disciplinary vocabulary. EY: junk modelling, clay Diwali lamp making, dough disco (movements to manipulate dough) 	
Unit Title: Ancient	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge
Greece		
Key Questions: What techniques are used when creating clay bottery? How does the clay dry? What patterns are used?	 There were four major pottery styles of ancient Greece: geometric, Corinthian, red-figure and black-figure pottery. Some pottery designs tell a story. Children can describe how to roll and coil clay to create a pot structure using the coil method. Children know how to smooth clay using their thumb and a small amount of water. Children can talk about how to use tools safely and to create different marks in clay. Children will use different size lines to create different effects. That clay can air dry or dry in a kiln Children can name Clarisse Cliff as a modern day potter, and describe the similarities and differences between modern pottery and ancient pottery. Children will evaluate their final pieces using substantive and disciplinary vocabulary. 	 Art History: Name of Artist/DOB+D Era/ time period of Art (use specific names e.g. renaissance) Medium Materials they used Methods they used How has the method changed over time? Inspiration Which artist's inspired them? Developing Ideas: Use a sketchbook to plan out 2 – d and 3 – d pieces of work. Use the book to plan out the sequence and build up of the piece. Keep notes on how the piece will be developed – annotating work in the sketch book. Show that work has been adapted where necessary. Drawing: Work in a sustained, independent way to create detailed drawings. Develop a piece of work using a key element: line Use drawing techniques to work from a variety of sources including observation, photographs and digital images. Painting: Plan purposeful work – controlling the types of marks made.



Art Unit Planner Year:5 Title: Greek Pottery

		 Manipulate materials in different ways: rolling, pinching and kneading. Use slabbing, coiling and pinching to produce pieces from clay. Experience different ways of finishing pieces: polish, glaze, paint. Carve a piece confidently using the right tools. Use language appropriate to the skill and technique. Responding to Art: Recognise the art of key artists, and begin to place them in key art movements. Discuss and review their own and others work, expressing thoughts and feelings. Compare the styles and approaches of different artists.
Vocabulary	Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources	Key Misconceptions:
Substantive: Ceramics clay score pinch coil roll smooth slab potter kiln	website for Chinese willow pottery clay clay tools photos of Greek pottery black paint	- clay is easy to manipulate
Disciplinary: pattern tool compare line		