

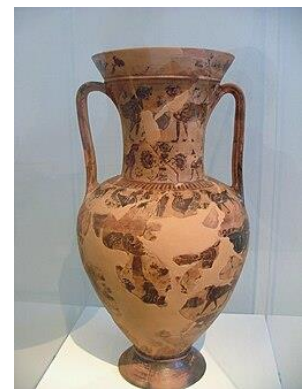
Year 3 and 4 - Summer Term

Art: How can we tell stories through art?

Significant Artworks

Subject Specific Vocabulary Vocabulary		
Pinching		A technique of moulding clay into a shape by gripping the clay.
Experiment		How an artist will explore different materials or techniques.
Slip		A mixture of clay and water used to hold two pieces of clay together.
Techniques		How artists control and use a material accurately.
Aesthetics		To describe how something looks.
Medium		The materials and artist uses.
Observation		A drawing created from an object in real life.
Collate		To gather and collect.
Culture		Attributes that make a group of people unique.
Composition		How parts of an artwork are laid out on a page carefully.

Driver Key Knowledge - Art
A sketchbook is frequently used by artists for drawing or painting as a part of their creative process.
To observe is the ability to notice things, especially specific details.
Many artists today are influenced and inspired by movements of the past.
A historical period is a stage in the history of a culture having a definable place in space and time.
Skills and media are choices that an artist has made for their art.
Technique is a way of carrying out a particular task, especially the execution or artistic work.
Sculpting is a 3D piece of artwork, which can be made from almost any material.
Specific tools can be used to cut, shape and texturize with precision.
Practise involves doing something regularly in order to improve your ability at it.
Slip is liquid clay used to glue parts of clay together.
Pinching is to grip tightly or sharply.
Glazes and paints can add colour to finished sculptures.
Artists can refine their work based on previous creations and experiences.



Attic black figure Amphora - Sophilos (580BC - 570BC)



The Sophilos Dinos - Sophilos (580BC - 570BC)

Enhancer Key Knowledge - History

Athens used democratic rule while Sparta had an oligarchy (small group of people with control over a country/region).

Athens and Sparta had very different cultures and approaches to civilisation

Athens used democratic rule while Sparta had an oligarchy (small group of people with control over a country/region).

Ancient Greek society is recognised as one of the earliest examples of modern democracy

Mythology was an important to the Ancient Greek belief system

The Olympic Games are an athletic festival that originated in ancient Greece.

The Olympic Games were revived in the late 19th century



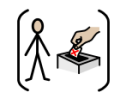



Evaluation of sources begins with the creation of the source.

Ancient Greek civilization flourished from around 1200 BC to 323 BC



Subject Specific Vocabulary

Vocabulary

Athens		Is the capital city of Greece and an important historic city known for its role in the development of democracy, philosophy, and ancient Greek culture.
Sparta		Was an ancient Greek city-state famous for its powerful military and strict, disciplined society.
Democracy		Is a system of government where the people choose their leaders and have a say in how the country is run.
Olympics		The Olympics are international sporting events held every four years where athletes from many countries compete in different sports.
Sculptor		A sculptor is an artist who makes statues or 3-D artworks by carving, shaping, or moulding materials.
Civilization		A civilization is a developed society where people live together with laws, cities, and shared culture.
Artefacts		Artefacts are objects made or used by humans long ago, like tools, pottery, or jewellery, that show us how people lived.

Exciting texts!

