



Year 3 and 4 - Summer Term

Art: How Can We Tell Stories Through Art?

Subject Specific Vocabulary



Scalpel	A scalpel is a knife with a small, sharp, blade.
Chisel	A chisel is a sharp and straight tool often used to create shape.
Mould	To mould something we make a shape.
Sculpture	A sculpture is a three-dimensional shape.
Artefacts	Artefacts are objects that give us information about life in the past.
Line	Line is a distinct straight lines or curves placed against a background.
Pattern	Pattern is a design that repeats and can be found anywhere.
Pigments	Pigments are coloured substance, mostly made from minerals that were gathered or dug from the earth.
Carving	Carving is cutting or chipping away a shape.
Glaze	A glaze is a transparent layer of paint which can add colour to finished sculptures.

Discobolus



Scalpel



Driver Key Knowledge - Art

1. **Pigments** are the materials which give paints their colour. They were mostly made from minerals that were gathered or dug from the earth.
2. Different **cultures** are expressed through artwork.
3. **Ceramic** is the art of making things from baked clay.
4. **Pinching** is to grip tightly or sharply.
5. **Slab** construction is a method of making pottery in which a thick, flat plate or slice of clay is cut into shapes which are joined to form an object.
6. **Sculptures** can be made from other materials such as junk, foil, wire or a mixture.
7. Specific **tools** can be used to cut, shape and texturize with precision.
8. **Glazes** and paints can add colour to finished sculptures.
9. **Materials** can be folded and twisted to become 3D such as paper, card and foil.
10. **Slip** is liquid clay used to glue parts of clay together.

Significant People



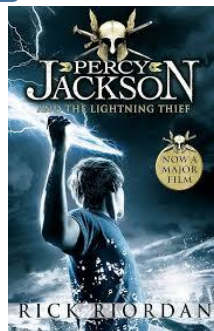
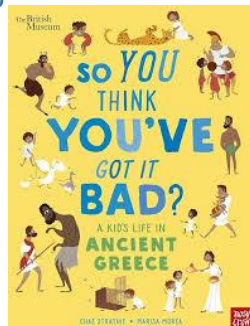
Sophilos - Sophilos was an Attic potter and vase painter in the black-figure style. Sophilos is the oldest Attic vase painter so far to be known by his true name.

Paul Lily - Paul Lily is an artist from a local area in Cotgrave. He specialises in paintings and intricate designs.

Enhancer Key Knowledge - History

- Olympics games are an athletic festival that originated in Ancient Greece.
- Primary Sources** are work that gives the original information or is an artefact from a period of time.
- Secondary sources** do not give the original information and often summarises the primary source, such as textbooks and biographies.
- Chronological is the order in which something happens.
- Ancient Greek civilization flourished from around 1200 BC to 323 BC.
- Ancient Greek society is recognised as one of the earliest examples of modern **democracy**.
- Mythology** was an important to the Ancient Greek belief system.
- Athens** and **Sparta** had very different cultures and approaches to civilisation.
- Athens** used **democratic rule** while **Sparta** had a small group of people with control over a country/region.
- The **Parthenon** is regarded as the finest example of Greek architecture.

Exciting texts!



Subject Specific Vocabulary

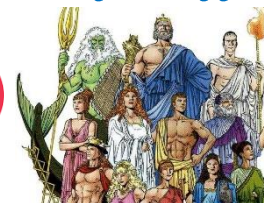


Democracy	Democracy is when the people in a country have a say how it is run.
Athens	Athens is the capital city of Greece. It is named after the Greek Goddess Athena.
Sparta	Sparta was one of the most powerful city states. It is famous for its powerful army.
Legacy	Legacy is something that is handed down from one period of time to another.
Civilization	Civilisation is the people who live in a city or place.
Empire	Empire is a group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state.
Mythology	The rich collection of traditional tales called myths from cultures all over the world.
Ancient	Ancient means very old or having existed for a long time.
Parthenon	The Parthenon is a temple that is surrounded by columns.
Conflict	Conflict is serious disagreement and argument about something important.

Olympics



Mythology



Parthenon

