

TERM 1 and 2 OVERVIEW YEAR 5/6 – Art

Term 1 and 2 Book(s) – Who Let The Gods Out?	
Topic(s) - The World Around Us Greek vases, plates & mosaics	Guide Time = Lesson 1 (45 mins) Lesson 2 (full afternoon) Lesson 3 (full afternoon) Lesson 4 (full afternoon)
Assessment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions from Reading for Productivity sessions. • Assessment of formative pieces of art work throughout sequence (Ancient Greek plate design, Ancient Greek mosaic). • Teacher judgement of final vase painting piece and the skills used. • Peer evaluation of art pieces.
Links to prior learning (sequencing) and canon book	<p>Use of sketchbooks that were introduced in Cycle A to experiment with techniques. The painting techniques (texture, colour, shape, form) were introduced in Cycle A through the use of oil pastels. This will be built upon in this sequence – painting on different materials, using different mediums. All skills taught in the sequence will be incorporated into the final piece.</p> <p>Link to Canon book: set in Ancient Greece (Who Let the Gods Out)</p>
Links to other learning (cross fertilisation)	<p>History – Ancient Greek art styles, Ancient Greek myths, Ancient Greek architecture. DT – considering the purpose and design of the Ancient Greek Vase when painting this, considering where a lot of Greek art was displayed (in the architecture of the buildings). Geography – where is Greece and what physical features are reflected in the artistic patterns of the era. RE – Greek culture and traditions.</p> <p>The World Beyond Us How did art represent the Ancient Greek beliefs about what was real and what was abstract? The World Around Us Where in the world can you still find examples of Ancient Greek art?</p>
Very Important Points (VIPs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Greek patterns represent important symbols that can be found on sculptures, pottery and the architecture of buildings. • Ancient Greek myths were represented on pottery using the black figure design to create a silhouette which told the story. • Mosaics are patterns and pictures created using different textures and materials such as stone, tile and glass. • Greek Vase painters had freedom over their design and traditionally used the black-figure design to tell a story through paintings. 	
Fat Questions: <p>How have the styles, materials and designs used by artists changed since the Ancient Greek times?</p> <p>Why is it important to artists to have artistic freedom from the government?</p> <p>Does a piece of artwork only have one meaning?</p>	

	<p><u>Modern Britain</u> How has the purpose of art changed since the Ancient Greek times?</p> <p><u>Healthy Bodies and Healthy Minds</u> How can art be used as a method of relaxation? What benefits does this have to keeping our mind calm and healthy?</p> <p><u>Culture</u> What can we infer from the myths and images shown in Ancient Greek art forms? What does this tell us about their beliefs and values?</p> <p><u>Technology in Action</u> What materials are now used to create art that is different to the techniques and materials used in the Ancient Greek period?</p>	
<p>Links to future learning</p>	<p>The skills learnt in this sequence can be transferred to other eras and styles of art work. The painting and texture skills can be built upon when looking at art in different mediums (form/texture). It also gives pupils an opportunity to compare the artistic style of this historic period with other eras of artistic significance. For example, comparing this with Surrealist art later in the year.</p>	
<p>Character/Wider Development ('50 things', cultural capital, skills)</p>	<p>Skills within this unit offer a creative outlet for the children to experiment and express their personalities. Children can gain a wider appreciation for art and have opportunities to use artistic language to critique artwork.</p>	

OVERVIEW OF TEACHING SEQUENCE

Key Facts/Learning	Learning Focus or Key Question	Learning Outcomes (NC)	Key Words/ Vocabulary	Greater Depth/SEND	Misconceptions	Activities and Resources
Practice of the Ancient Greek meander style.	LO: To practice Ancient Greek patterns	1. To understand the meaning of Ancient Greek patterns and where they are found. 2. To understand what a meander design is and how one can be created. 3. To create an Ancient Greek pattern using the traditional meander design.	Architecture Meander Repetition Unity Purity Horizontal Vertical	GD: Deepen the moment: Practise a more detailed meander design, using shading to create depth. Challenge yourself to use parts of the Ancient Greek alphabet. SEND: Templates for creating meander design.	Ancient Greek Patterns have no meaning. Meanders are individual symbols that aren't repeated. Confusion between horizontal/ vertical.	IWB Reading for Productivity Bank of meander examples. All found in Art folder on Trust Shared drive.
Use mythical drawings and meander design to create an Ancient Greek Plate design.	LO: To represent an Ancient Greek myth by creating an Ancient Greek plate design	1. To identify and understand Ancient Greek myths. 2. To use the black figure design, fine lines and dotting to represent Ancient Greek myths. 3. To create an Ancient Greek myth plate design using black figure outlines.	Black figure style Meander Myths Dotting Fine line Shape	GD: Deepen the moment: Is there still examples of Ancient Greek styles of art around in present day? Where might you be able to see these? SEND:	Mythical tales are factual. Purpose of the plates. Materials used to paint the plates in this era.	IWB Reading for Productivity Bank of mythical images All found in Art folder on Trust Shared drive. For activity (plate design): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paint - Paintbrushes - Paper plates

<p>Experimenting with different mediums to create an Ancient Greek mosaic, considering colour, shape and form.</p>	<p>LO: To create an Ancient Greek mosaic</p>	<p>1. To understand what a mosaic is and what materials are used to create them. 2. To understand what techniques were used to create Ancient Greek mosaics. 3. To create a mosaic with an Ancient Greek design, considering shape and colour use.</p>	<p>Colour Mosaic Shape Form Size Clay Tiles Architecture Embellishment</p>	<p>Use a symbol outline of an Ancient Greek design, painting the plate design with some of the traditional Ancient Greek colours (red, orange, brown, yellow, black).</p> <p>GD: Deepen the moment: Can you add embellishment to your plate design? Use sequins, pipe cleaners, beads, etc to give your design more texture and form.</p> <p>SEND: Use a simple pattern from the picture banks provided as the basis of the design. Use larger tiles to complete the mosaic design.</p> <p>GD:</p>	<p>Mosaics were used only for decoration. Mosaics are traditionally small pieces of artwork. Only expensive, bright materials were used on mosaic designs in Ancient Greece.</p>	<p>IWB Reading for Productivity Bank of mythical images All found in Art folder on Trust Shared drive. For activity (Mosaics):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large (preferably black) card or paper - Coloured card (cut up as replacement for tiles) - Glue - Paint (optional) - Sequins, beads, pipe cleaners for GD Deepen the Moment task.
<p>To use the Ancient Greek</p>		<p>1. To understand the purpose of painted Ancient Greek vase.</p>	<p>Fine brush strokes</p>		<p>The purpose of Ancient Greek vases (not purely for artistic display but</p>	<p>IWB Reading for Productivity</p>

<p>artistic techniques built upon through the sequence to paint an Ancient Greek vase (link to DT).</p>	<p>LO: To paint my Ancient Greek vase</p>	<p>2. To use the black figure technique to represent a myth or figure. 3. To carefully consider the use of colour and shape used when painting the vase.</p>	<p>Myths Meander Black figure technique Shape Form Tone Shades</p>	<p>Deepen the moment (evaluation):</p> <p>Swap your painted vase with a partner and give each other some constructive feedback.</p> <p>Have they used darker shades of a colour to create a shadow effect of the design? Have they used the black figure design to clearly tell a mythical story? Where might this vase be used or displayed if this were the Ancient Greek times?</p> <p>SEND:</p> <p>Focus on the use of colour and shape when painting the vase, using the image banks as inspiration.</p>	<p>practical representations of culture too).</p> <p>Vases were painted with superficial designs, rather than providing narratives for myths and other cultural links.</p>	<p>Bank of mythical images (from previous lessons).</p> <p>All found in Art folder on Trust Shared drive.</p> <p>For activity (painting vases):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paint - Fine/thin paintbrushes - Black felt pens - Sketch books
---	---	---	--	---	--	--

Context (big picture learning)

During this unit of art lessons, learning will primarily be focused upon developing the artistic skills recognised from the Ancient Greek Period. These skills provide pupils with the opportunity to painting, design and drawing techniques, working on their use of shape, form, tone and design skills. These skills can then be applied to other mediums of art and are skills that are consistently built upon throughout the various art units in the year. This unit of art, alongside others in Cycle B, contextualise the development of art to what it is in the modern day and how art design has evolved over time. Art provides the children with a creative outlet to learning, whilst embedding knowledge of other subjects through cross-fertilisation.

[Link to resources:](#)

Folder name: Art

Art Cycle B IWB

Reading for Productivity folder

Supporting resources

UKS2 Art Knowledge Organiser: Ancient Greece



Key vocabulary

Architecture	Myths
Meander	Shape
Repetition	Form
Unity	Shade



Fat Questions:

How have the styles, materials and designs used by artists changed since the Ancient Greek times?

Why is it important to artists to have artistic freedom from the government?

Does a piece of artwork only have one meaning?



Famous Greek Artists

Phidias of Athens 493–430 BCE (High Classical Period)

Phidias, the son of Charmides, was a 5th century BCE sculptor known for his ability to sculpt in nearly anything, including stone, bronze, silver, gold, wood, marble, ivory, and chryselephantine.

Polyclitus of Argos 5th C. BCE (High Classical Period)

Polyclitus created a gold and ivory statue of Hera for the goddess's temple at Argos. Strabo called it the most beautiful rendering of Hera he'd ever seen, and it was considered by most ancient writers as one of the most beautiful works of all Greek art. All his other sculptures were in bronze.

Lysippus of Sicyon 4th C. BCE (Late Classical Period)

A metalworker, Lysippus taught himself sculpture by studying nature and Polyclitus' canon. Lysippus' work is characterized by lifelike naturalism and slender proportions. It has been described as impressionistic. Lysippus was the official sculptor to Alexander the Great.

VIPs (very important points)

- Ancient Greek patterns represent important symbols that can be found on sculptures, pottery and the architecture of buildings.
- Ancient Greek myths were represented on pottery using the black figure design to create a silhouette which told the story.
- Mosaics are patterns and pictures created using different textures and materials such as stone, tile and glass.
- Greek Vase painters had freedom over their design and traditionally used the black-figure design to tell a story through paintings.
- Art from ancient Greece and Rome is often called classical art. This is a reference to the fact that the art was not only beautiful and of high quality but that it came from a Golden Age in the past and was passed down to us today. Greek art influenced Roman art and both of them were an inspiration for the Renaissance.

Intent

To develop a range of skills used during the classical period to produce a replica of an ancient Greek plate through the use of research, scrutiny, design, drafting self-assessment.

