

Year 3 Art (Sculpture)		Stone Age Coil Pottery			
Crucial Knowledge & Skills		Key Concepts		Other Key Vocabulary	
Clay is a natural material which comes from the ground Clay has been used for 1000s of years to make pots, weapons, jewellery Making items from clay is considered an artform called sculpture, although often they are useful (functional) objects (pots, mugs etc) One way of sculpting a pot with clay is coiling. Coiling is when long “sausages” of clay are built upon one another and then smoothed down to sculpt a pot To join clay pieces and change the shape scoring and slip is used. This is making one surface rough and using slip to add the next piece. Slip is very wet/watery clay It is best to add designs or draw on clay when it is “leather hard” (almost dry) Incising is a way of drawing on clay by scratching/carving a pattern with a sharp material or pressing an object down To roll an even base we can use two guides		Sculpture- In art a shape with 3 dimensions is called form and materials such as clay is moulded to make an artform. In sculpture materials and pieces are often joined together.	Shape: In art a shape with 3 dimensions is called form. Drawing is a way of making a picture or design. Drawings are created by making lines on a surface. Long lines make up the shapes and small lines make the textures.	moulding – using fingers or tools to shape the clay blending – using tool or fingers to join clay to clay so join cannot be seen smoothing – making clay surface smooth with fingers and moisture ceramics – making functional or decorative objects from clay leather hard- when the clay is partly dry and easier to smooth and decorate	
		Important Techniques			
		 Slip	 Incising		
		 Coiling	 Scoring		
Stone Age Pottery (ceramics)		Coil Pots over time			
  		 3000 BC- Jomon Fire- Flame pots	 2500BC- Ancient Greek Coil pot	 1600s Jug- Tudor times	 1986- Louise Goodman (potter)

