

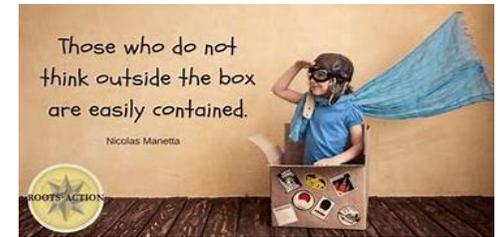


## ART Knowledge Organiser – Clay & Ceramics

### Upper KS2: Year 5

#### Opportunities for teaching Diversity, Equality & Cultural Capital:

Visit the Yorkshire Gallery at the Piece Hall in Halifax to see exhibitions of ceramic art. Visit the Wash house Pottery, Whitby to see pottery being made.



#### Key Knowledge about Clay & Ceramic Artists

**Giacometti** was a Swiss artist, born 10<sup>th</sup> October 1901. He died 11<sup>th</sup> January 1966.



Influenced by Surrealist and Cubist styles he sculpted human figures out of wire and clay.



The 100 Swiss franc note has a portrait of Giacometti on one side, and a picture of his sculpture, *L'Homme Qui Marche*, on the other.

#### What you will have learnt by the end of this unit.

- ❖ To understand the cultural and historical elements of a piece of work and use this to inform my own work
- ❖ To select from a wide range of tools and materials based on their aesthetic qualities
- ❖ To use a range of materials and techniques to create clay sculptures and justify my choices
- ❖ To use my understanding of colour and texture to create a specific effect.
- ❖ To experiment with a range of digital media to create a desired effect.

#### What you have already learnt in Yr4.

- To explain how different styles reflect culture and time and use this as a starting point
- To use a range of tools and techniques to create 3D clay models/sculptures
- To use my understanding of colour and texture to create a specific effect.
- To adjust my initial ideas to show I am considering how to apply techniques.
- To explore a range of digital media to express ideas

#### Recall and Remember:

Clay has 2 main properties:  
Plasticity - the ability to hold its form while at the same time be pliable enough to be moulded.  
Porosity – coarse enough to allow water to escape evenly from all surfaces so that it doesn't crack and holds its shape when fired.

Ceramics is the art of making heat and corrosion-resistant objects out of different types of clay which has been moulded or shaped and then fired at a high temperature, to harden it.



Ceramics can be both practical items and artistic sculptures.

To make them waterproof ceramics are coated with glaze. Coloured glaze is often used to add decoration.



#### Quick Quiz

Can you name 3 different types of ceramics?  
Can you explain 3 techniques that are used to mould clay into different shapes?  
Can you explain what the term abstract means?  
Can you name an artist that uses clay and describe his or her work?



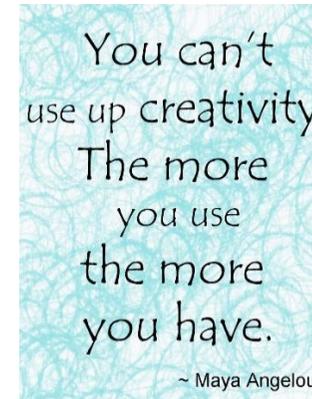
**Clarice Cliff** was an English ceramic artist and designer born on January 20<sup>th</sup> 1899. She died on 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1972.

Around 1927 Cliff developed a new design for pottery called Bizarre. It was unlike anything that had been seen before and was made up of bright colours and shapes.



When compared side-by-side at an equal weight, some of her work, is now worth more than gold!

Key 3D Art Skills I will learn/use:	Key Photography Skills I will learn/use:
<p>When creating your clay sculpture, remember to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate the properties of the clay you are going to use for your sculpture before you begin working on your final piece.</li> <li>Think about the shape you want to create and how to add texture or details to your work.</li> <li>Draw sketches and try out ideas with colours before you begin to paint your final piece.</li> </ul>	<p>When placing your sculpture, remember to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decide on the position and size of everything you can see through the viewfinder when creating your picture – this is called composition.</li> <li>Keep the main focus on your sculpture but remember it does not have to be at the centre of the photograph.</li> <li>Think about how you want your audience to respond to the whole scene.</li> </ul>



Key Vocabulary	
Investigate	Enquire into, try out new methods and ideas, discuss in detail.
Concept	An idea that leads to specific form of drawing, painting or sculpture
Sculpture	The art of making three-dimensional representatives or abstract forms
Ceramic	Pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat.
Fired	To heat clay and glazes up to a high temperature.
Enamelling	To coat or decorate a hard object with a semi-transparent glossy substance for ornament or as a protective coating.
Art deco	A decorative art style using bold geometric shapes and strong colours.
Abstract / Surrealist	Not representing external reality, but achieving its effect using shapes, colours, and textures.
Contemporary	Art produced by artists who are alive right now.
Interpret	Showing your own understanding of something
Refine	Make changes to improve the final piece.
Interpretation	Explain your own understanding of something
Critique	Express an analysis of the merits and faults of work of art.
Exhibit	Show a piece of work so it can be appreciated by an audience.

My skills and Knowledge that I may use from other subjects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explain how some changes result in formation of new materials and that this is not usually reversible– Science.</li> <li>To work with a range of tools and materials, showing an understanding of their functional properties and aesthetic qualities – DT.</li> </ul>

### What you will have you learnt by the end of UKS2.

To explain the features of art from different cultures or historical periods.
To compare the work of different artists and sculptors.
To identify and experiment with techniques used by different artists.
To understand how artists have used clay to create shape and texture.
To explore how artists have used paint to create, pattern and shape.
To research the work of an artist and use their work to replicate a style.
To use perspective to integrate my sculpture and others in a purposeful way within digital photographs to create artistic scenes.
To suggest improvement to my own work and that of others.