

Year 4 Art: Greek Sculptures



What I should already know:

- The Ancient Greeks built temples for their gods.
- The Ancient Greeks painted plates and vases with pictures of battles on them.
- They used repeating patterns.

Key Vocabulary:

- Kouros (Kouroi): An archaic Greek statue of a young man or boy.
- Kore (Korai): An Archaic Greek statue of a young woman.
- Peplos: A rich outer robe or shawl worn by women in Ancient Greece, hanging in loose folds and sometimes over the head.
- Encaustic: A painting medium using pigments and hot wax.
- Pediment: A triangular gable found over major architectural elements such as Classical Greek porticos, windows, or doors. Formed by an entablature and the ends of a sloping roof or a raking cornice.
- Amphora: - two-handled Greek jug/storage jar
- Kiln: - an oven used for making pottery
- Krater: a large Greek bowl used for mixing water and wine



Famous sculptors:

These six sculptors (Myron, Phidias, Polyclitus, Praxiteles, Scopas, and Lysippus) are among the most famous artists in ancient Greece. Most of their work has been lost except as it survives in Roman and later copies.

Myron of Eleutherae

5th C. BCE. (Early Classical Period)

Phidias of Athens

c. 493–430 BCE (High Classical Period)

Polyclitus of Argos

5th C. BCE (High Classical Period)

Praxiteles of Athens

c. 400–330 BCE (Late Classical Period)

Scopas of Paros

4th C. BCE (Late Classical Period)

Lysippus of Sicyon

4th C. BCE (Late Classical Period)

By the end of the topic I should know:

- Use inspiration from famous architecture and artists from the Ancient Greek period to replicate a piece of work- greek sculpture
- Show observational accuracy when drawing with a focus on proportion and composition
- Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: eg Parthenon, metopes, frieze, pediment, rectangular, concrete, architect, shape, form, shadow, light.
- Use clay and other malleable materials and practise a variety of joining techniques; e.g. rolling, cutting, pinching, scoring, using 'slip', joining, smoothing, coil reinforcement, paperclay glue, vinegar for harder clay.
- Shape, make and combine shapes to create recognisable forms using clay
- Reflect upon their work inspired by a famous notable artist/ Ancient greek period and the development of their art skills