

Greeks Year 6 - Spring 1 - Art/DT Knowledge Organiser

What will I learn by the end of this topic?

- I will learn how to design and create a Greek sandal
- I will learn how to mark and cut materials
- I will learn more about Greek pottery
- I will learn how to create a Greek pot using clay

- Sandals are lightweight shoes that have an open upper and straps.
- A designer needs to consider appearance, function and cost when creating a product.
- Materials can be used to make a product based on their different qualities.
- When creating a product, it is important to plan the order the work will be completed and choose appropriate materials, tools and techniques.



Key Vocabulary

Coil	A length of something wound in a joined sequence of concentric rings.
Pottery	Pots, dishes, and other articles made of fired clay
Decorate	Make (something) look more attractive by adding extra items or images to it.
Strap	A strip of leather, cloth, or other flexible material, used to fasten, secure, or carry something or to hold on to something.
Heel	The back part of the human foot below the ankle.
Fasten	Close or do up securely.

Did you know?

In ancient Greece sandals were the most common type of footwear. They were worn by both men and women. The Greek sandals had many straps which were used to securely be fastened the shoe to the foot. The top of the sandals were usually of colored leather and the soles were made of cattle skin and had many layers.

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Scan to find out all about Ancient Greek Art.



A hydria: ancient Greek vessel in clay or bronze used to carry water. c. 500 BCE (British Museum, London).



Clay Techniques :

Techniques to try



HOW TO JOIN CLAY

- 1 **SCORE**
- 2 **SLIP**
- 3 **STICK**
- 4 **SMOOTH**

To 'score' means to scratch the clay.

'Slip' is a mixture of clay and water which acts as glue