Year 5
Autumn

Theme: Ancient Greece

Essential Question: What have the ancient Greeks done for me?

In this unit we will cover:

Painting ✓

Drawing/mark-making ✓

Printmaking

3D ✓

Collage ✓

Textiles

Digital Arts ✓

Critical Studies ✓

I know the three styles of Greek columns.

I know how to use perspective in addition to shading to give the impression of shape.

I know how to use perspective when sketching to use as a foundation for my painting.

I know how to use watercolour paints.

I know who the artist Henry Moore is.

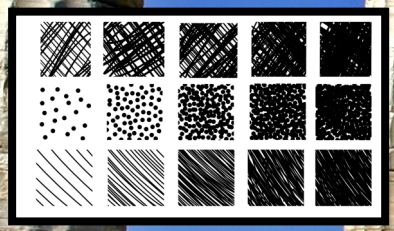
I know how to shape materials by carving.

I know who the artist Chryssa Ramanos is.

I know how to use letter blocks in different fonts and sizes.

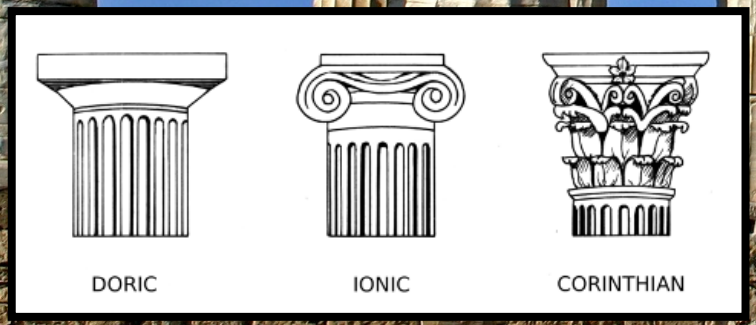
Going Beyond— I can choose app/program to create a particular artwork and be able to explain my choices.

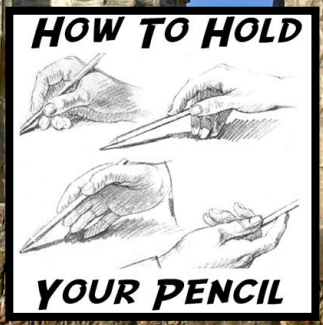












Key Vocabulary

Amphora: a tall, oval ceramic vessel with a narrow neck and two handles, used in ancient Greece and Rome for storage or decoration.

Architecture: the act or process of designing buildings, or the profession of an architect. The style of a building.

Carve: to form by cutting.

Collage: a type of art work in which different kinds of materials are pasted onto a surface to make a picture. These materials can be anything from paper and photographs, to cloth and buttons.

Columns: a tall, narrow and strong part of a building. A column helps hold up the building.

Corinthian: fluted columns with capitals in the design of acanthus leaves.

Cross-hatching: to shade (a drawing or the like) using many parallel and intersecting lines.

Doric: characteristic of the earliest and simplest order of classical Greek architecture .

Ionic: a type of Greek column with scrolls at the top.

Monochrome: a painting or drawing executed in shades of a single colour, or the techniques used to create such a work.

Perspective: a way of showing objects on the flat surface of a picture so that they seem the correct size and distance from one another.

Sculpt: to make by carving or moulding.

Shade: the dark area.

Texture: the feel or look of a surface.

Vanishing point: in perspective, the point at which receding parallel lines appear to converge.

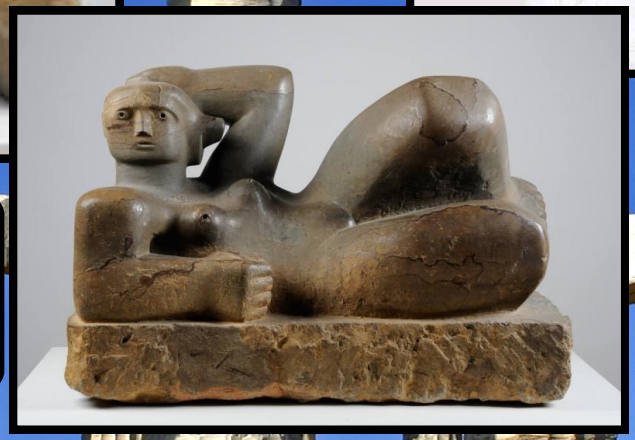
Artist Focus:

Henry Moore and Chryssa Romanos



Recumbent Figure 1938
Henry Moore

Henry Moore is famous for his sculptures of people with bumpy forms and hollow spaces in their bodies. His sculptures also sometimes have holes right through them! As well as bumps and hollows he used flowing, abstract shapes in his sculptures.



Reclining Figure 1929
Henry Moore



1965, Mon premier Voyage
Chryssa Romanos

Chryssa Romanos

A Greek post-war & contemporary artist who was born in 1931. She died in 2006.

She used mixed media collage.

Key Facts about Henry Moore OM CH

- Henry Moore was born in Castleford, Yorkshire, England in 1898.
- He was a teacher and was in the army before going to Leeds School of Art to learn to become a sculptor.
- He was inspired by nature.



Reclining Figure (1951)
Henry Moore



1965, Labyrinthe Series
Chryssa Romanos

