



## 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.

### What I will learn:

- How to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- About great artists, architects and designers in history.
- To evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design



### 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 Eleutheræe

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)

### Vocabulary

Kouros (Kouroi)	An archaic Greek statue of a young man or boy.
Kore (Korai):	An Archaic Greek statue of a young women.
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-handed Greek jug/storage jar
Kiln	an oven used for making pottery
Krater	a large Greek bowl used for mixing water and wine

