





Art and Design Knowledge Organiser - Year 6

Topic: Sculpture

Key Vocabulary

<p>sculpture</p> 	<p>The art of making two- or three-dimensional work that shows forms and shapes. Sculptures can be created using many different materials including carved stone or wood, or moulding materials such as clay.</p>
<p>ceramic</p> 	<p>Made of clay and permanently hardened by heat.</p>
<p>stability</p>	<p>Having strength, firmness, solidity and being secure.</p>
<p>framework</p>	<p>A rigid structure. This can surround something or form the underlying support system.</p>
<p>hand-building technique</p>	<p>Hand-building is an ancient pottery technique that involves creating forms without a pottery wheel, using the hands, fingers and simple tools. The most common hand-building techniques are pinch pottery, coil building and slab building.</p>
<p>pinch pottery</p> 	<p>A simple form of hand-pottery produced from ancient times to the present and widely used by many cultures. Beginning with a ball of clay, the thumb is pushed into the centre. The sides are then methodically pinched between the thumb and forefinger to thin the clay and create sides for a cup, bowl or other vessel. It is then pushed on a flat surface to create a base.</p>
<p>slab technique</p> 	<p>Smooth slabs of clay are formed by rolling the clay out on a flat surface and cutting to size. The slabs are then placed around moulds or shaped by hand. Slab building allows the potter to create more angular shapes.</p>



Knowledge:

Develop knowledge clay techniques to create sculptural artwork that has shape, texture and pattern as well as visual and tactile elements.

To master skills (Sculpture):

- Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations.
- Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern.
- Combine visual and tactile qualities.
- Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form.



Key Facts

Marc Quinn

A British artist, born in 1964. He is a member of the Young British Artists, a group that includes famous artists Damien Hirst and Tracey Emin. The group is known for using shock tactics and unusual materials in their artwork. Quinn's sculptures, paintings and drawings explore the link between art and science, often capturing natural objects such as shells or flowers, as well as the human form. He has also created many sculptures of people with disabilities or amputations, showing the diversity of humankind.



Paul Cummins

"I believe that art should be accessible to everyone" (Paul Cummins MBE).

A British artist born in 1977. Drawing inspiration from both the natural world and his background in architecture, Paul Cummins specialises in ceramics and metalwork. He is the artist responsible for the large-scale installation 'Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red', displayed at the Tower of London in 2014 to mark the centenary of WWI. Made up of 888,246 handmade ceramic poppies, each one represented a life lost at the Front during the First World War. This enormous artistic project was something that had never been seen before and was embraced by millions from across the globe. Two key sculptural elements 'Weeping Window' and 'Wave', were then taken on tour across the UK until they became part of the Imperial War Museum collections in November 2018.



Coil Building

There is more than one type of coil that can be created and used in hand-building of pottery. Depending on if you are creating a sculpture or a coil pot, a round coil may not be the best option.

- Round coils are the basic starting point for all coils. Create by simply rolling a piece of clay into a long cylindrical shape.
- Flat coils are created by flattening a round coil e.g. with a rolling pin. They can be used to quickly give more height to a pot.
- Triangle coils are created by pinching or flattening one side of a round coil. If used stacked, it is easier to squish the rows together. Small triangle coils can also be used to reinforce corners and fill gaps.

