



ART: Techniques and Effects



- Coiling is a method used to make pots. This is where clay is rolled into long coils (cylinders). Coils are placed one on top of each other to build up the vessel.
- Slip is watered down clay that is used to bond pieces of clay together.



ART: Styles and Periods

- In Ancient Greece, ceramic vessels were used in every aspect of their daily lives: for storage, carrying, mixing, serving, and drinking, and as cosmetic and perfume containers.
- Pots were decorated with geometric patterns or images of everyday life, usually in black and orange.
- Skills of potting and painting were often handed down from father to son.

ART: Styles and Periods (Types of pot)



Amphora

- An amphora, is a two-handled storage jar that held oil, wine, milk, or grain. Amphora was also the term for a unit of measure. Amphoras were sometimes used as grave markers or as containers for funeral offerings or human remains.

Hydria

- A hydria was a Greek or Etruscan vessel for carrying water. Made of bronze or pottery, a hydria has three handles: two for carrying and one for pouring.

Lekythos

- A lekythos is a tall flask that held precious oil and was used in funerary rituals. The vessels were then left on graves or buried with the deceased.



Key vocabulary and meanings

Coiling – where clay is rolled into cylinders and placed one on top of each other

Geometric – decorated with regular lines and shapes

Slip – watered down clay that is used to bond pieces of clay together

Sources – something that informs us about history / they give us clues in order to study history

Firing—when the clay is 'baked' in a kiln at very high temperatures to make it hard, strong, and permanent.