Year group: Year 6



Term: Summer | Skill: Collage

National Curriculum: 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). Pupils should be taught about great artists, architects and designers in history. To create sketchbooks to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas.

Pupils will have had experiences of using a range of collage materials, such as tissue paper, card, cardboard and foil from Year 4. They should have some confidence at using scissors precisely and joining materials together using glue (glue stick and PVA glue).

Vocabulary		
Collage	Art in which pieces of paper, photographs, and other fabrics are arranged and then stuck down onto a supporting surface.	
Coiling	Using strips of paper or other material and twisting it into spirals and coils.	
Overlapping	Sticking paper and other material over of each other to create depth and texture.	;
Texture	Surface quality of an object. Visual texture is created using marks to represent actual texture.	
Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.	
Column	It is the most prominent element in Ancient Greek architecture. Columns supported the roof, but also gave buildings a feeling of order, strength and balance.	
Montage	Putting together or assembling various smaller pictures to create a larger work.	
Capital	Design at the top of the column. Some were plain (like the Doric) and some were fancy (like the Corinthian).	
Frieze	Decorative panel above the columns that contained relief sculptures. They often told a story or recorded an important event.	
Pediment	Triangle located at each end of the building between the frieze and the roof. It also contained decorative sculptures.	ı
Propylaea	A processional gateway. The most famous one is at the entrance to the Acropolis in Athens.	

Cultural focus:

Greek temples were grand buildings with a fairly simple design. The outside was surrounded by a row of columns. Above the columns was a decorative panel of sculpture called the frieze. Above the frieze was a triangle shaped area with more sculptures called the pediment. Inside the temple was an inner chamber that housed the statue of the god or goddess of the temple.

The most famous temple of Ancient Greece is the Parthenon located on the Acropolis in the city of Athens. It was built for the goddess Athena. The Parthenon was built in the Doric style of architecture. It had 46 outer columns each 6 feet in diameter and 34 feet tall. The inner chamber contained a large gold and ivory statue of Athena. The 'tholos' was a small circular temple built by the Greeks. Many of the Greek temples and sculptures were painted with bright colours. Roofs generally were constructed with a small slope and covered with ceramic terracotta tiles. Most temples were built on a base that included two or three steps. This raised the temple above the surrounding land.



To select and arrange materials for a striking effect.

To mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned).

To use collage techniques, such as coiling, overlapping, tessellation, mosaic or montage, combining more than one techniques for a particular effect.

To plan and develop suitable textures and patterns to reflect the textures seen on the Greek architectural structures.

To carefully choose colours, patterns and shapes that are inspired by the Greek architecture.

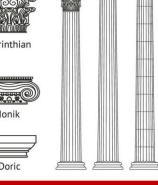
To comment on the Greek architecture, referring to the technical vocabulary and linking that to the collage techniques that can reflect that.

To use collage tools, such as scissors and glue with high precision and attention to detail.









By the end of the project the children will:

- Collect information, sketches and annotations of Greek architecture and present it imaginatively in their sketchbooks.
- Give details about different collage styles that are suitable to represent Greek architecture.
- Use a range of collage techniques inspired Greek architecture to create collage art of a Greek building, including different architectural structures.