



What have we learnt before in Art and what we will learn next?

In Year 3, we used collage to create a pirate boat scene, cutting materials accurately, overlapping materials and using different colours. We also used printed images and combined these with other media.

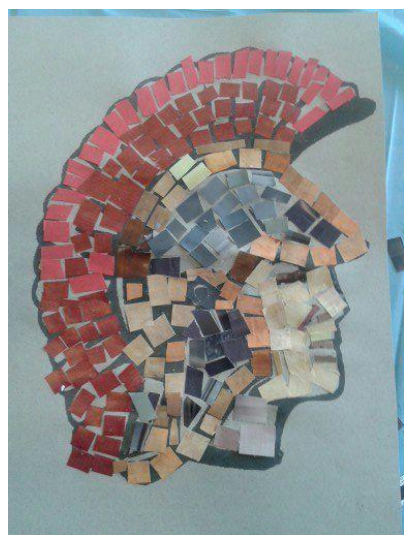
In Year 4, we will extend this by creating our own mosaic inspired prints, ceramic mosaics and Roman pottery.

In Year 6, we will then create printing blocks using a relief or impressed method as well as using collage to experiment with a range of techniques such as tearing, overlapping and layering to create images and represent textures.

HISTORY OF ART- THE ROMANS

Through our topic work, we will look at **what life was like during Roman times**. We will learn about how the **Roman empire** established itself and what life was like for **every day Romans**, as well as focusing on **Roman entertainment**.

We will learn about several varieties of **Roman art**, such as **mosaics and pottery**, and extend this to think about how **engraving and printing** have been used throughout many historical periods.



CERMAIC MOSAICS

The floors of **Roman buildings** were often richly decorated with mosaics - **tiny coloured stones called tesserae**.

Many mosaics captured scenes of **history and everyday Roman life**. Mosaic floors were a statement of **wealth and importance**.

Rich Romans decorated the floors of their main rooms with mosaics. These were stuck to the floor with **mortar, a type of cement**. Each mosaic used thousands of pieces to make a pattern.



MOULDABLE MATERIALS - POTTERY

Pottery was an important part of daily living in **ancient Rome** and a huge quantity of **utensils, cooking pots and fine wares** were produced. Many have since been **discovered** during archeological digs and provide a **rare insight into Roman life and society**.

Unlike **Greek pottery** in which decorations were painted on the pottery, Romans preferred to **engrave** them. **Fine wares** were the more formal and exquisite pottery that was used by Romans for **formal occasions** and was used to **serve food on the table**. The most common fine ware pottery was the red glazed pottery called 'terra sigilata'.



PRINTING AND ENGRAVING

History of printmaking

Engraving is one of the oldest art forms. Engraved designs have been found on **prehistoric bones, stones, and cave walls**. The technique of duplicating images goes back several thousand years to the **Sumerians (c. 3000 BCE)**, who engraved designs and inscriptions on **cylinder seals** (usually made of stone), which, when **rolled over soft clay tablets, left relief impressions**. They conceived not only the idea of **multiplication** but also the **mechanical principle**, the roller, which in more sophisticated form became the **printing press**.



Key Vocabulary

Mosaic	tesserae	coil	pinch	pottery	printing press	utensils	cooking	archaeological	terra sigilata
Fineware	decorated		everyday life	engraving	printing	duplicate	inscription	entertainment	art