

# Greek Pottery

PRINTMAKING FOR THE 3RD GRADE



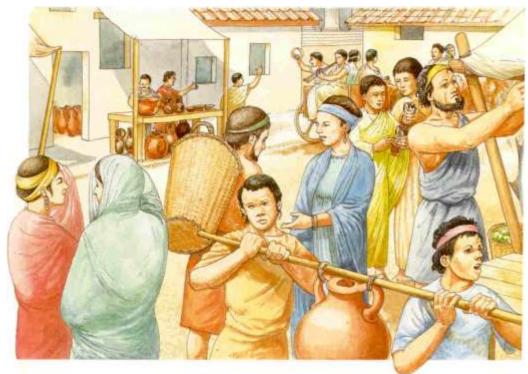
#### Where is Greece?





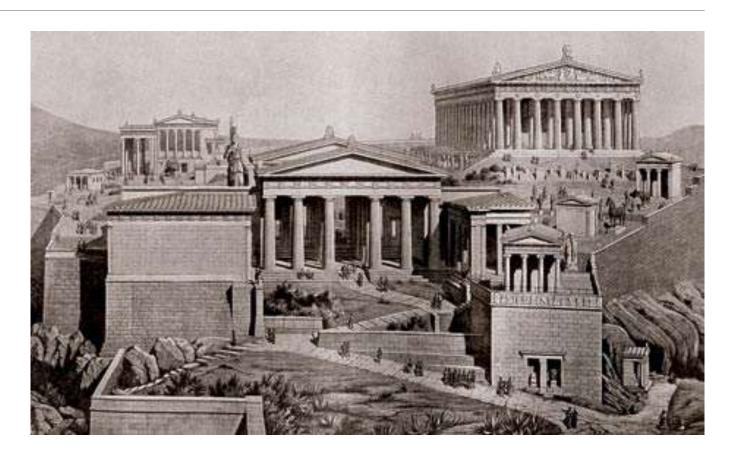
#### Life in Ancient Greece

- \*Many people lived in the countryside surrounding the cities, while others lived in cities such as Athens, the largest city-state.
- Families farmed olives, grapes, and grain in the thin, stony soil.
- Summers were hot and sunny, and winters, brutally cold.
- Cities were crowded and noisy. People living there worked as shop keepers, butchers, bakers, and craft workers of all kinds.
- Marketplaces served as the social center of cities. People traveled there to buy food, meet friends, and discuss politics.



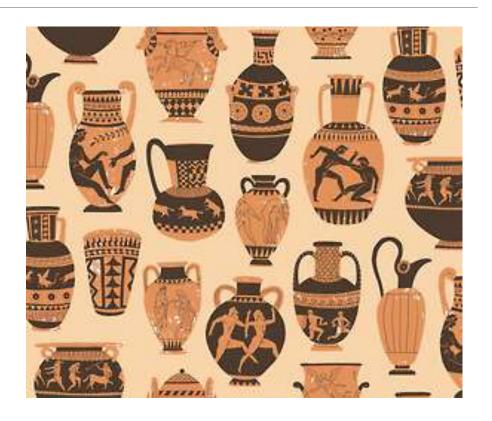
#### Major Contributions of Ancient Greece

- Democracy
- Indoor Plumbing (!)
- Geometry
- The Olympic Games
- Monumental Architecture
- Astronomical Discoveries
- Art & Culture
- Philosophy



#### The Pottery of Ancient Greece

- Pottery came in many shapes and sizes, and changed over time as artists improved their skills and techniques.
- Different pots were used for different purposes. Some held oil, olives, and wine. Others held grain and water.
- The shape changed based on the use.
- **Early pots had simple geometric designs.**
- Later pots included black figure and red figure designs that showed people and events.



### Amphora Vases

Amphora vases have two handles.

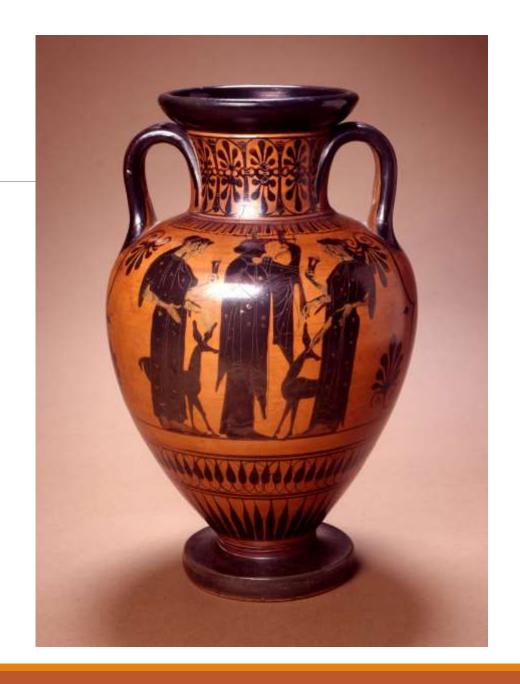
They were used to transport and store wine, oil, grapes, olives, grain, and fish.

Amphora vases have a wide mouth, a narrow neck, and a wide belly.

They often depict stories or historical events and were one of the first narrative art forms.

The Greeks began using these vases around the year 3500 BC.

The vases are made using clay and a wheel.



## Black Figure/Red Figure

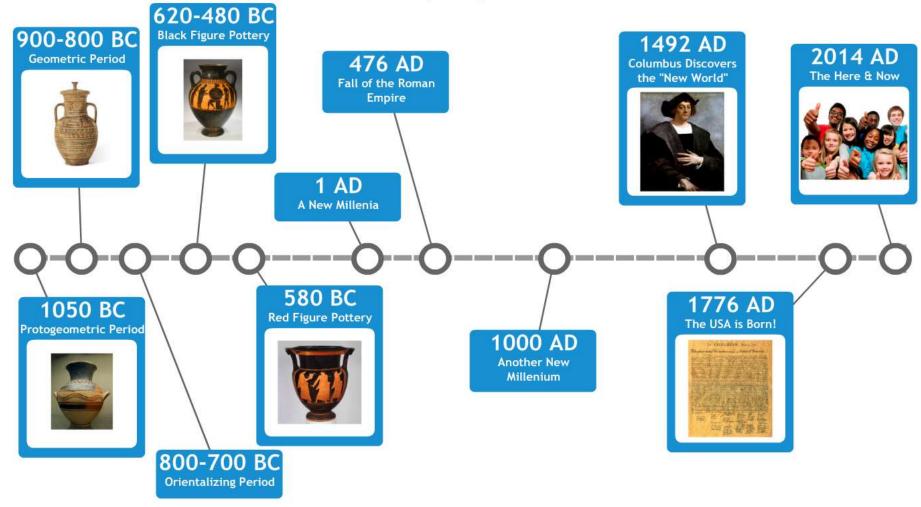


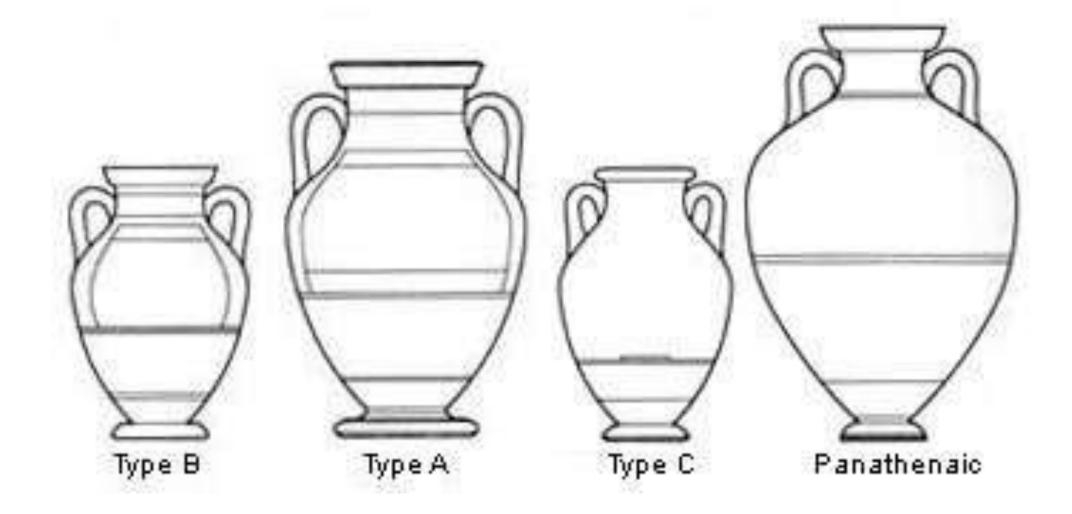


#### TIMELINE\_\_\_

#### **Greek Ceramics**

By: Mrs. Quandt





#### Common Shapes and Comparative Sizes

