

Ceramics – Beginners

- Research early (prehistoric/ancient) ceramics history (prehistory to 500BC)

This is focusing on pre wheel work.

Research information around a culture that used ceramics during this period. (try to link to the cultural / historical pot you have been creating in class)

Must describe the culture which the pot was created

The time period

The technologies used in the creation of the pot

How it was treated – kiln firing , glazing, burnishing, slip decoration etc

Focus questions are:

What did they create with ceramics?

What were the objects functions? – was there a variety of functions?

What were the kilns like that were being used? –(use images or do drawings as diagrams)

What kind of surface decoration was used? – were there any interesting factors about this?

With this information create a report in your VAPD (Visual Arts Process Diary) – combine pictures or drawings and diagrams to give visual referencing to the information used.

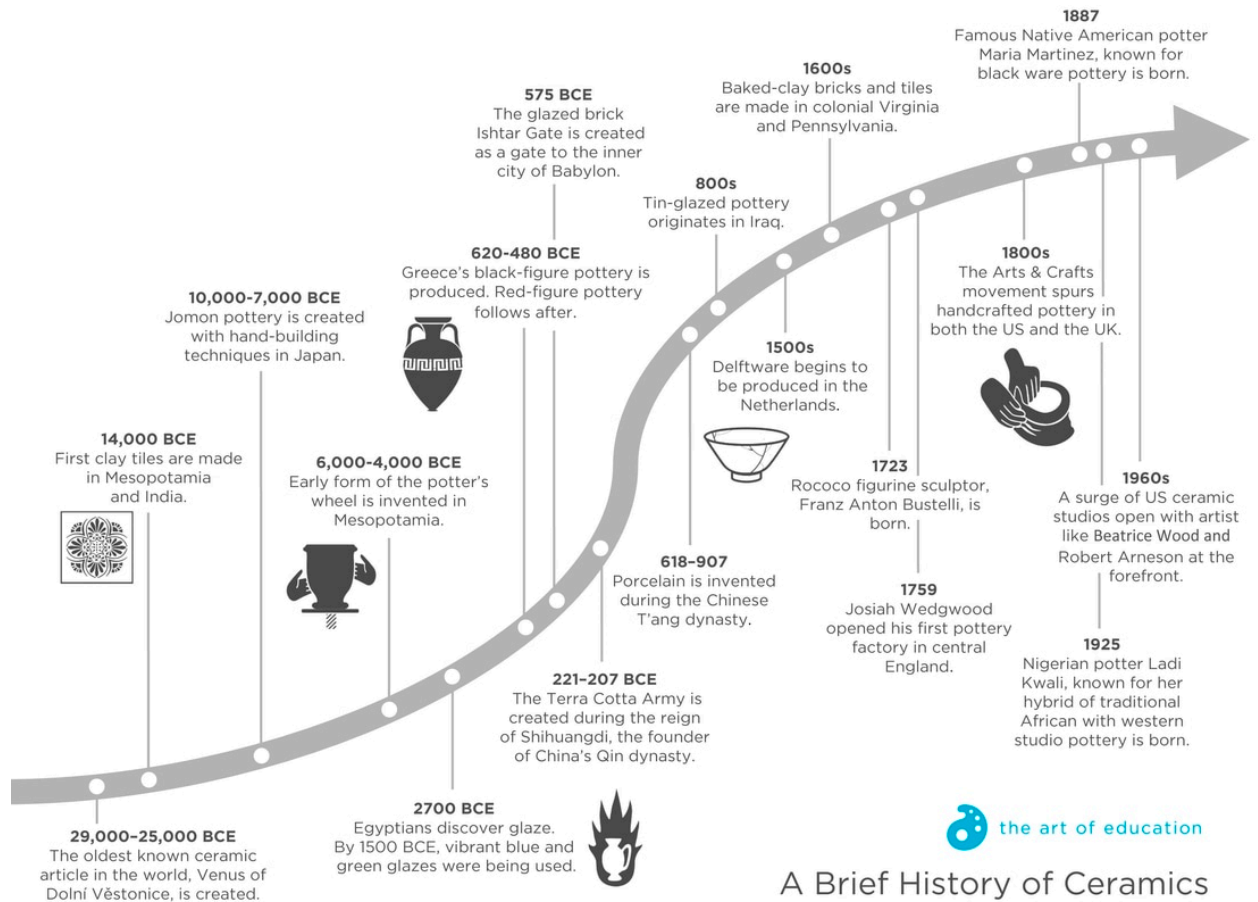
This should be minimum 4 A4 pages in your VAPD

- Then construct a timeline of ceramic periods or important cultural aspects – you can use images and diagrams.

Start by creating a timeline of ancient pottery – focus on coil built ceramics.

- Must add 1 point about what types of kilns were used
- Add specific details about 3 types of decoration
- Focus on techniques/colours

Can create the timeline in Power Point or a document format and must contain at least 5 images of historical and ancient pots.



www.historyofinformation.com/expanded.php?id=2493
materialitydomain.wordpress.com/2015/02/10/history-of-ceramics-tiles/

www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/jomo/hd_jomo.htm

www.artsy.net/article/artsy-editorial-20-artists-shaping-future-ceramics
ceramics.org/learn-about-ceramics/history-of-ceramics

www.top10listland.com/top-10-great-ceramic-artists/

www.ceramicstoday.com/articles/cleveland.htm

www.ceramicstoday.com/potw/pots_of_the_week.htm



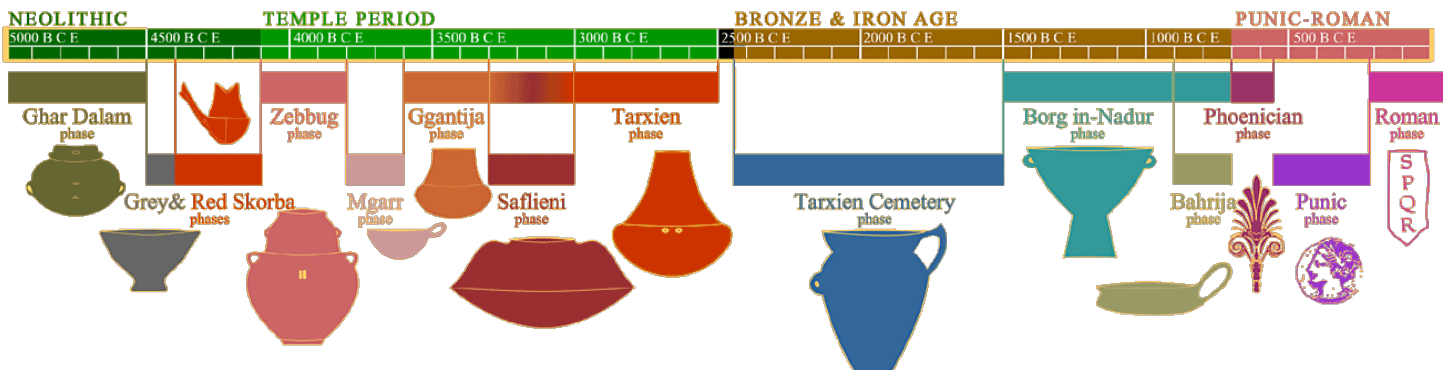
Attic Pottery Dates

Attic pottery, like these examples from the Athenian Agora, can be dated based on the style of painting.



Created by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens (ASCSA)
Sources include the ASCSA Athenian Agora Excavations Collection and *Art & Archaeology of the Greek World: A New History, c. 2500 - c. 150 BCE* by Richard Neer

Malta Before Common Era



First Known Pottery

12,000 BC

The first known pottery was found in Nasunahara, Japan. It was used by hunters and gatherers in Japan. The pottery was made out of coils.

Pottery Discovered in Africa

7000 BC

The pottery in Africa was used by groups of hunters and fisherman along the Nile Valley. The designs on the pots were made by dragging fish bones across the clay.

Burnished Pottery In The Nile Valley

5000 BC

Burnished pottery was made by the Badarian people of the Nile Valley. They had a very smoothed, polished surface. They were all red with black rims because the rim was buried in sand when being fired.

Earliest Pottery in Europe

5000 BC

The earliest pottery of central Europe was found. It was known as Bandkeramik. It was designed with lines, unfilled dots, and cross-hatching.

Cylinder Seal Replaces Stamps

3400 BC

Bureaucrats of the Nile Valley invented a cylinder seal to replace stamps on tablets. It was also used for official decorations.

Earliest Potter Wheel Being Used

3000 BC

The Chinese started using the Potter's Wheel somewhere very close to this time. It was used to make pottery faster and easier.

Pottery Beakers in England

2400 BC

Pottery beakers were being used in Cambridgeshire, England. These beakers were used for mead or honey sweetened brew.

Porcelain Ceramics Were Created

600

Porcelain was created by the Chinese. It was made by firing clay along with feldspar and quartz. Porcelain now is used in a lot of things such as dinnerware or even electrical insulators.

Ceremonial Items In Korea

750

Pots found in Korea were being used for ceremonial purposes. They were glazed and had very indigenous styles.

Moche Cultures Model Clay Sculptures

800

The Native American group, the Moche, were known for the clay pieces with red lines on a beige background.

Sinagua Bowls

1075

Sinagua bowls were being made in Arizona, U.S.. The pots had designs of humans and geometric designs.

Soft-Paste Porcelain Made In France

1680

In Rouen, France soft-paste porcelain was made to try to imitate Chinese porcelain.

Josiah Wedgwood Perfects Transfer-Printing

1750

Josiah Wedgwood, from England, is credited with perfecting transfer-printing. This is where an engraved copper or steel plate is used to decorate a ceramic piece.

Luster Glaze Technique Developed

1930

Beatrice Wood from California developed a luster glaze technique. It is a super shiny glaze, almost like metallic.

Flattened Coil Technique

1940

Elizabeth Fritsch, a British studio artist, broke away from the traditional methods and started using a flattened coil technique, painted in unusual matte colors.