Bell Ringer 2/7/14

What is Ceramics?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is Clay?

Bell Ringer 2/10/14

What are the Stages of Clay?

Standard: <same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is Greenware?

Bell Ringer 2/11/14

Describe the pinch method.

Standard: <same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is wedging or kneading?

Bell Ringer 2/12/14

What does scoring mean?

Standard:<same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is slip?

Bell Ringer 2/13/14

Describe the process of slipping & scoring?

Standard: <same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is Earthenware?

***SKETCHBOOK CHECK tomorrow!

Bell Ringer 2/24-25/14

What does scoring mean?

Standard:<same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is slip?

Bell Ringer 2/26/14

What does welding mean?

Standard: <same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is the process of slipping & scoring?

Bell Ringer 2/27/14

What are the major parts of a vessel?

Standard: <same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What is welding?

Bell Ringer 2/28/14

What is a vessel?

Standard: <same> VAHSSCPR.4

Keeps a visual/verbal sketchbook journal, consistently throughout the course, to collect, develop, and preserve ideas in order to produce works of art around themes of personal meaning.

EQ:

What are the major parts of a vessel?

Bell Ringer 3/3/14

What are the methods for forming clay?
(Hint: It's in your notes from the Power-point)

Standard: VAHSSCPR.4j

Practices technique: Coil Forming.

EQ:

What is the Coil Method?

Bell Ringer 3/4/14

When creating a coil, what is important?

Standard: **<SAME>**VAHSSCPR.4j

Practices technique: Coil Forming.

EQ:

What is the Coil Method?

Bell Ringer 3/5/14

Read the handout. Write 2-3 sentences on why it is important to Slip & Score clay.

Standard: <SAME> VAHSSCPR.4j

Practices technique: Coil Forming.

EQ:

What is the Coil Method?

Bell Ringer 3/6/14

Read the handout. Write 2-3 sentences on how you can prevent clay from exploding in the kiln.

Standard: <SAME> VAHSSCPR.4j

Practices technique: Coil Forming.

EQ:

What is the Coil Method?

*****Sketchbook Check #3 TOMORROW!**

Bell Ringer 3/10/14

What is the best way to go about attaching a handle?

Standard: <SAME> VAHSSCPR.4j

Practices technique: Coil Forming.

EQ:

What is the Slab/Coil Method?

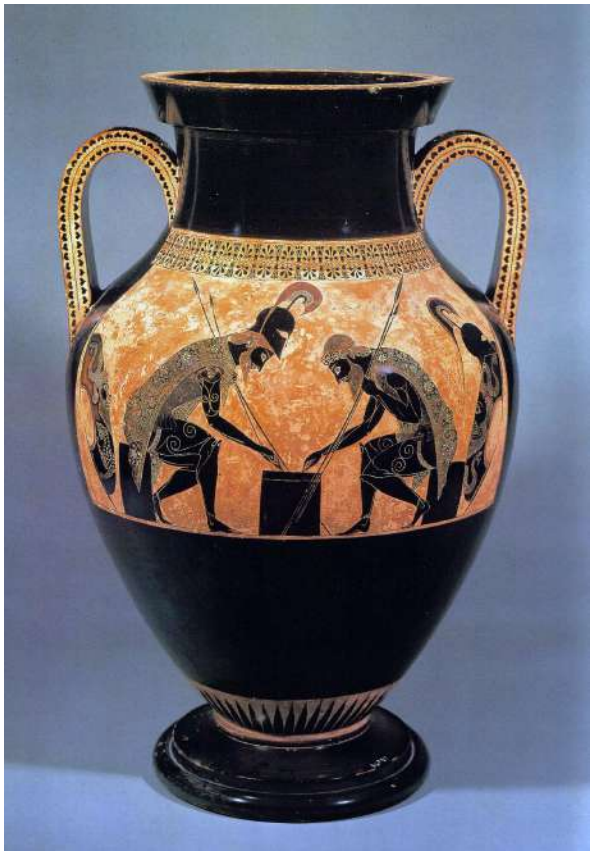
Bell Ringer 3/11/14

Description: Describe ONLY what you see in this artwork.

Standard: <SAME> VAHSSCPR.4j

EQ: <SAME>

What is the Slab/Coil Method?



Exekias,
Ajax and Achilles Playing a Game of Dice
530 BCE

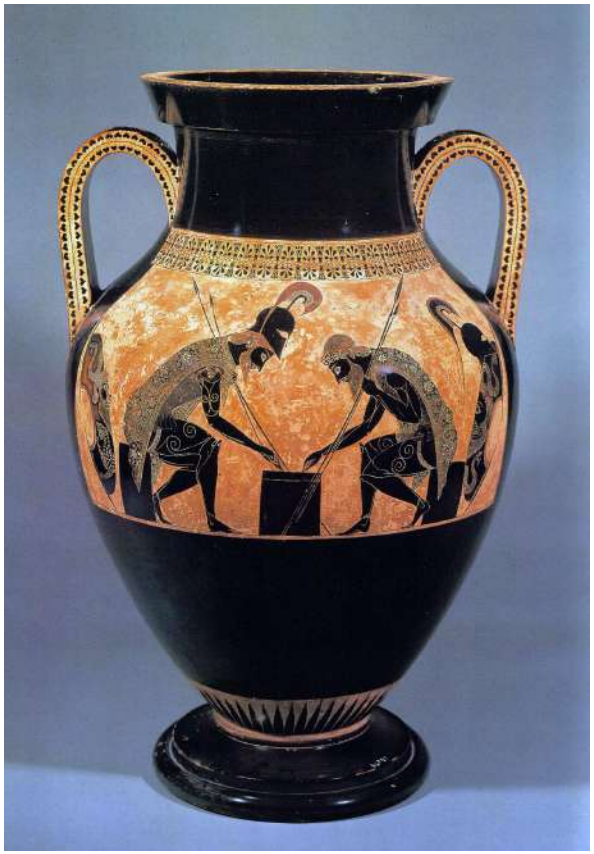
Bell Ringer 3/12/14

Analysis: Tell me what Elements & Principles are used in this artwork **AND** how they are used.

Standard: <SAME> VAHSSCPR.4j

EQ: <SAME>

What is the Slab/Coil Method?



Exekias,
Ajax and Achilles Playing a Game of Dice
530 BCE

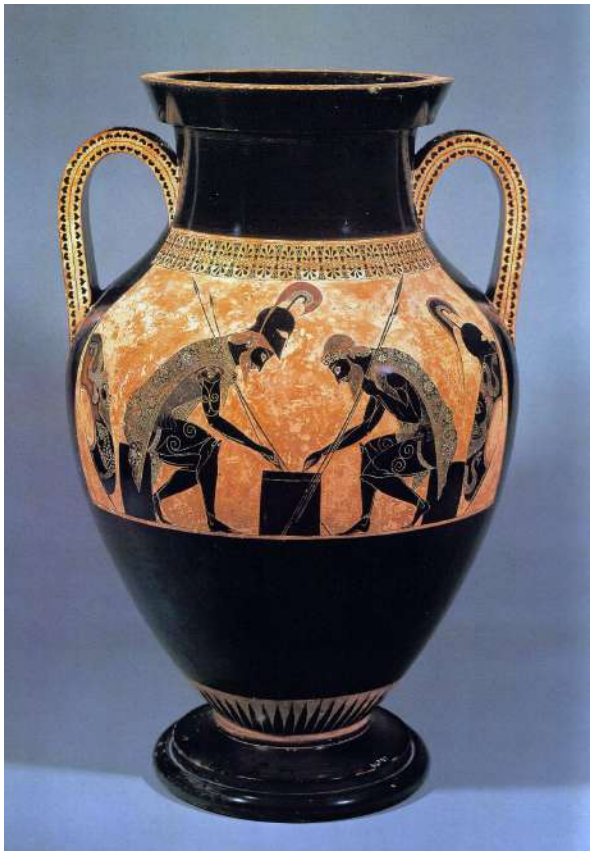
Bell Ringer 3/13/14

Interpret: Tell me what this artwork means. What was the artist trying to convey (idea and feeling)?

Standard: <SAME> VAHSSCPR.4j

EQ: <SAME>

What is the Slab/Coil Method?



Exekias,
Ajax and Achilles Playing a Game of Dice
530 BCE

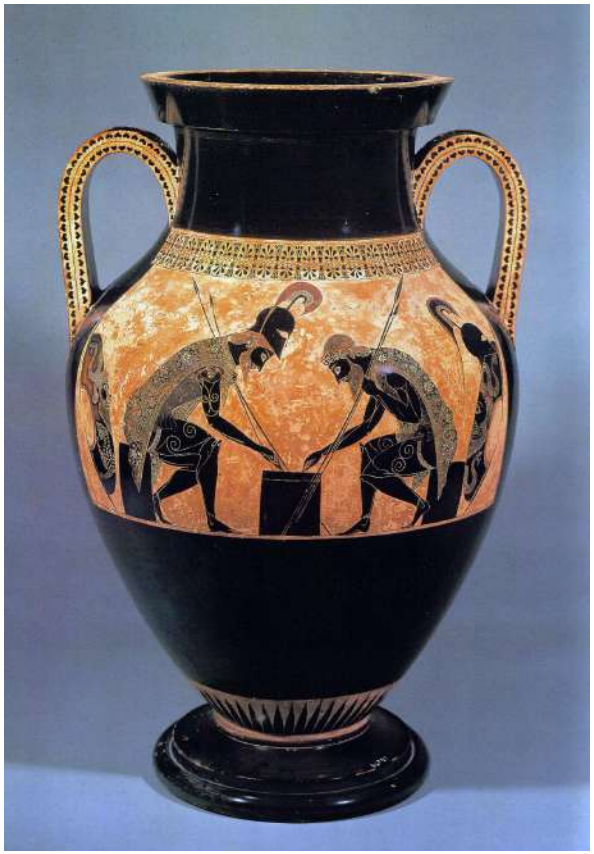
Bell Ringer 3/14/14

Judge: Is this artwork worthy of merit? Why or why not? **NOT** if you like it why or why not.

Standard: <SAME> VAHSSCPR.4j

EQ: <SAME>

What is the Slab/Coil Method?



Exekias,
Ajax and Achilles Playing a Game of Dice
530 BCE

Bell Ringer 3/17/14

BR:

What is an amphora?

Standard:
VAHSVAPR.4i

Plans artworks.

EQ:

What are the different types of Ceramics? (Different types of clays?)

Bell Ringer 3/18/14

BR:

What is Eathenware?

Standard:
VAHSVAPR.4i

Plans artworks.

EQ:

What are the different types of Ceramics? (Different types of clays?)

Bell Ringer 3/19/14

BR:

What is an Stoneware?

Standard:
VAHSVAPR.4i

Plans artworks.

EQ:

What are the different types of Ceramics? (Different types of clays?)

Bell Ringer 3/20/14

BR:

What is Porcelain?

Standard:
VAHSVAPR.4i

Plans artworks.

EQ:

What are the different types of Ceramics? (Different types of clays?)

****SKETCHBOOK CHECK TOMORROW!**

Bell Ringer 3/24/14

BR:

What purpose of Art does our amphora's have?

Standard:
VAHSVAPR.2b.

Creates sculpture to serve a specific function, such as expressive, utilitarian, and social.

EQ:

What are the 5 purposes of Art?

Bell Ringer 3/25/14

Nothing today.

Bell Ringer 3/26/14

BR:

What is a pug mill?

Standard:
VAHSVAPR.2b.

Creates sculpture to serve a specific function, such as expressive, utilitarian, and social.

EQ:

What is pugging? (Or "to pug"…?

Bell Ringer 3/27/14

BR:

How is Balance seen in 3D art forms, such as vessels or amphorae?

Standard:
VAHSVAPR.2b.

Creates sculpture to serve a specific function, such as expressive, utilitarian, and social.

EQ:

What is Balance?

Bell Ringer 3/28/14

BR:

How do you describe your amphora using sculptural characteristics?

Standard: <same>
VAHSVAPR.2b.

Creates sculpture to serve a specific function, such as expressive, utilitarian, and social.

EQ:

What are sculptural characteristics?

Bell Ringer 3/31/14

BR:

Complete the "Stages of Clay" chart on your Study Guide. *(You can get one from Mrs. Brown)*

Standard: <same>VAHSVAPR.2b.

EQ:

What are the Stages of Clay?

Bell Ringer 4/1/14

BR:

Is the art of Ceramics an additive or subtractive method? Why?

Standard: <same> VAHSVAPR.2b.

EQ:

What are the Stages of Clay?

****IF YOU WERE NOT HERE YESTERDAY – You need to get a STUDY GUIDE from Mrs. Brown.**

Bell Ringer 4/14/14

BR:

What is Glaze?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.3d

Practices studio safety and correct care in the operation of tools and equipment.

EQ:

What is glazeware? Glazenware?

****IF YOU WERE NOT HERE THURSDAY or FRIDAY before Break –**

You need to get to see Mrs. Brown to schedule a MAKEUP test/check BEFORE THIS FRIDAY!

Bell Ringer 4/15/14

BR:

What is the difference between Matte & Gloss Glaze?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.3d

Practices studio safety and correct care in the operation of tools and equipment.

EQ:

What is the difference between Matte & Gloss Glaze?

****IF YOU WERE NOT HERE THURSDAY or FRIDAY before Break –**

You need to get to see Mrs. Brown to schedule a MAKEUP test/check BEFORE THIS FRIDAY!

4/16/14

BR:

What are some problems you could have with glazes?

Standard: <same> **VAHSSCPR.3d**

EQ:

What are the 6 major problems associated with glazes? (Pg. 147 in "Beginning Clay" book)

****IF YOU WERE NOT HERE THURSDAY or FRIDAY before Break –**

You need to get to see Mrs. Brown to schedule a MAKEUP test/check BEFORE THIS FRIDAY!

Introduction to Clay

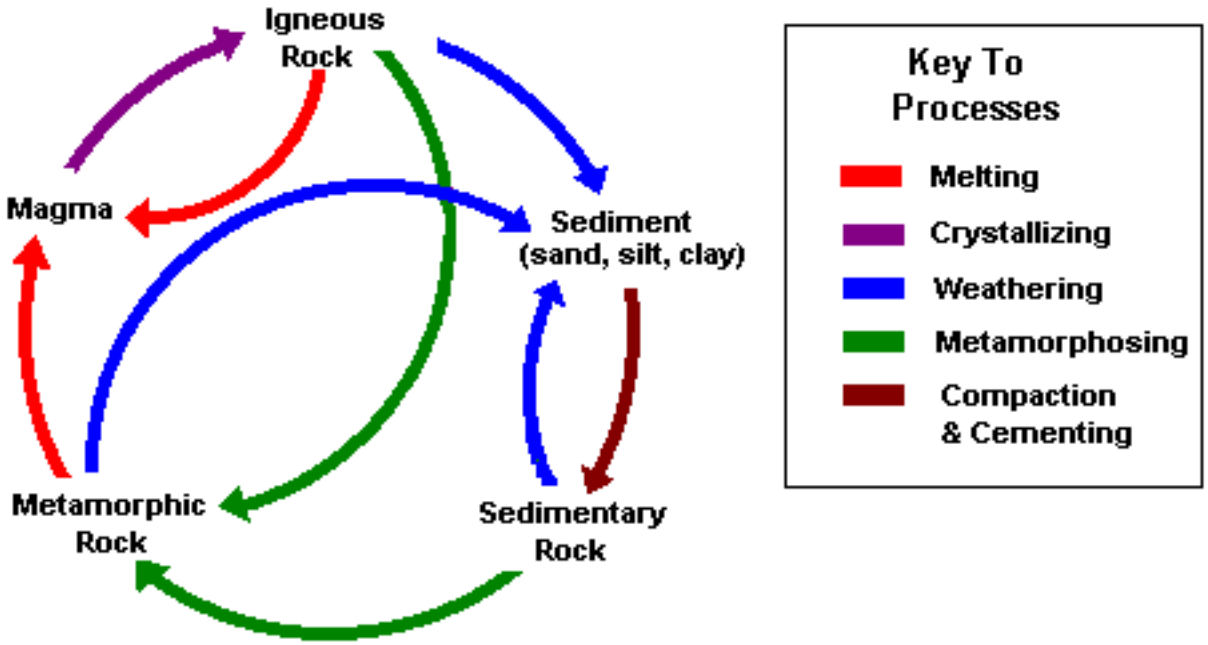
(or Ceramics)

What are Ceramics?

- Clay objects that permanently retain their shape after they have been heated to specific temperatures.
- From the Greek word *Keramos*, meaning burned earth.

What is clay exactly?

- Clay is created as a result of the decomposition of igneous rock.
  - Igneous rock is produced when rock that is melted by volcanic heat cools and hardens.



Brief History of Clay

- Of all the arts, ceramics has the longest history, dating back to when people first learned to control fire.
- Anthropologists have pieced together theories about the origins of ceramics from clues found at Stone Age sites.

Theories

- First theory, suggests that clay was used as a means of **communication and documentation. (Historical/Educational purposes)**
- Another, that clay was used for **practical purposes.** When people began cultivating crops, they needed containers to cook in, hold water and food, and store seeds.
- A third, suggests that they had **religious uses.** Excavations shoe that pots were widely used as funeral objects. Some contained food meant to accompany the dead to the spirit world. Others held bodies of infants and small children. *One theory suggests that people first began to model clay as a **diversion.** They may have formed clay animals and human images to embellish a story or to use in a religious ritual.

3 Variables of Clay

- Moisture
- Plasticity
- Heat

Steps to Using Clay

There are **6** major steps that we will cover.

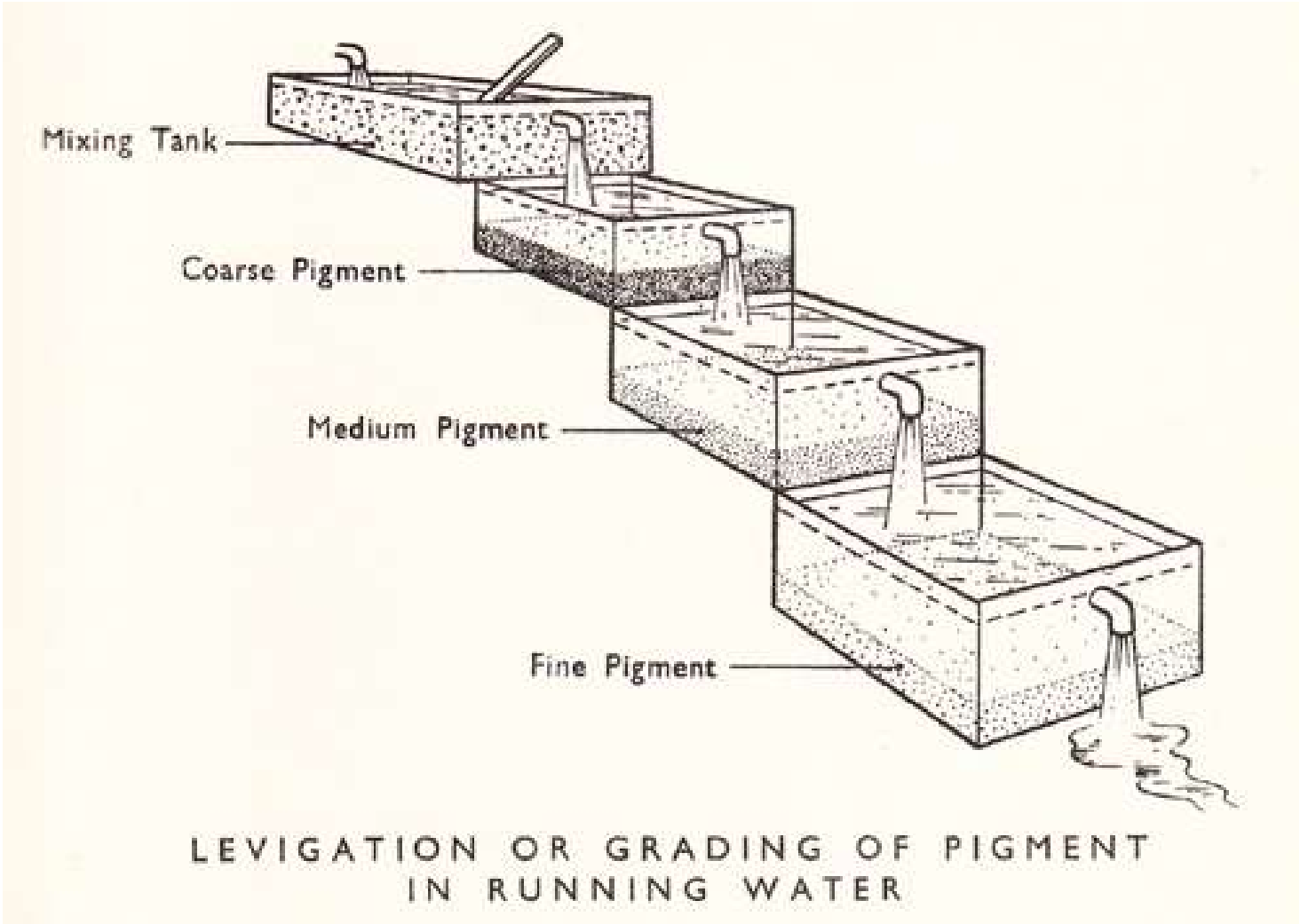
6 Steps to Using Clay

1. Early Preparation
2. Forming Clay
3. Drying Clay
4. Decorating Clay
5. Glazing
6. Firing

1. Early Clay Preparation

- Early potters dug their raw material out of the ground, and it often contained impurities such as pebbles or plant matter.
- To remove these, potters would dry the clay in the sun, crush it into smaller lumps, and pick out the unwanted material.
- Then, they rehydrate the dry clay to make it workable.
- This method was fine for making a few pots, but it was difficult and time-consuming.

Modern Clay Preparation



LEVIGATION OR GRADING OF PIGMENT
IN RUNNING WATER

2. Forming Clay

- The earliest and simplest **methods** are still used today by potters to create works, including:
  - Hand-building
  - Pinching
  - Coiling
  - Slab building
  - Molding
  - Throwing
- Typically, more than one method is used when creating a work.

3. Drying Clay

- Potters must know how to control the rate at which clay dries. Clay shrinks as it dries and, if it shrinks too rapidly, it can crack.
- As clay begins to dry, it loses its plastic properties. Some ceramics pieces must be built in stages, after some of the clay hardens.
- Clay that has dried to this point is in the **leather-hard** stage; when pressure is applied to the clay, the form will not easily distort.

4. Decorating Clay

- Some decorative techniq
  practical purposes – **burni**
  ce
- vir
- bj
- **Burnishing** make
  uniform lines.
- **Burnishing** involves ru
  surface with a smoot
  wood.

5. Glazing

- Glazing makes pots watertight and easy to clean, and enhances their aesthetic qualities.
- **Glaze**: a glass coating fused to the surface of a ceramic piece.
- You must fire the pot at a high enough temperature for the glass to melt and become glass-like. The glaze fuses to the surface of the clay as it cools and hardens.
- The colors and textures of glazes are determined by the chemical compositions of the glaze.

6. Firing

- The earliest pottery was fired in open fires.
- Firing at temperatures ranging between 500 - 800 degrees Fahrenheit changes the physical state of clay mineral crystals into a hard, stable medium.
- When clays are heated above these minimum temperatures, they become ceramics.

Firing Methods

The main methods of firing clay are:

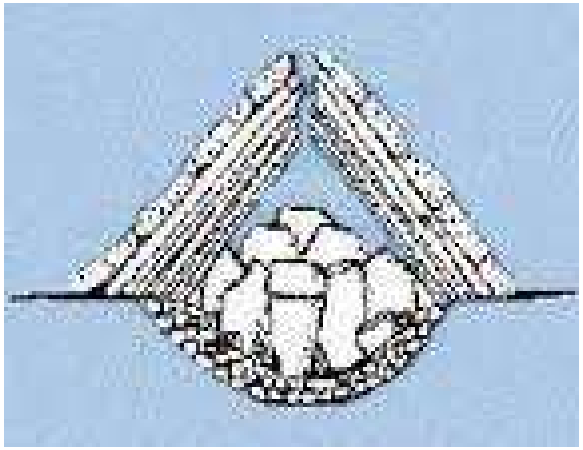
- **Open Firing:** in which the vessels and fuels are set together
- **Kiln Firing:** in which the vessels and fuels are separated.

Kiln: A structure used to fire clay at high temperature.

****Our's is BRAND NEW!**

Open Firing

- The earliest pottery was most likely fired in open cooking fires, which required limited structure and upkeep.
- Potters began learning to control or restrict the firing temperature by, facilitating air flow and using different fuels.
- Eventually, potters placed the vessels and fuel into a pit or depression (a more permanent structure).



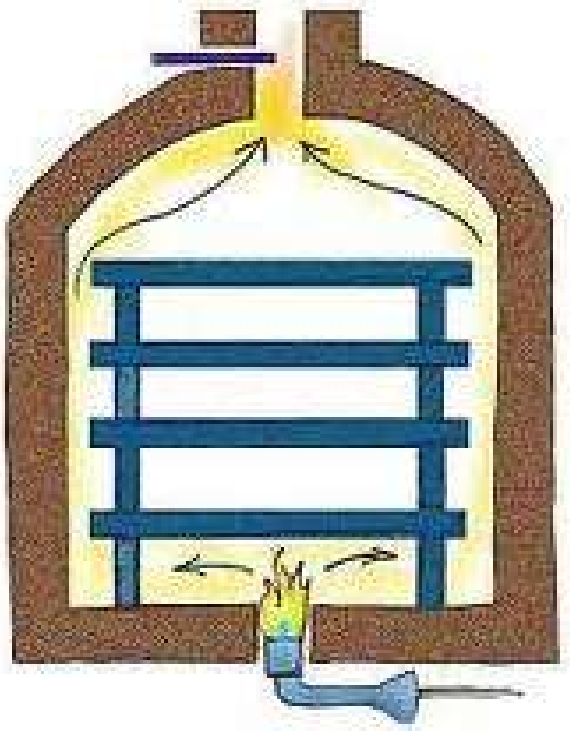
Kiln Firing

- A **kiln** is an enclosed structure like an oven or furnace designed to withstand very high temperatures for firing ceramics.

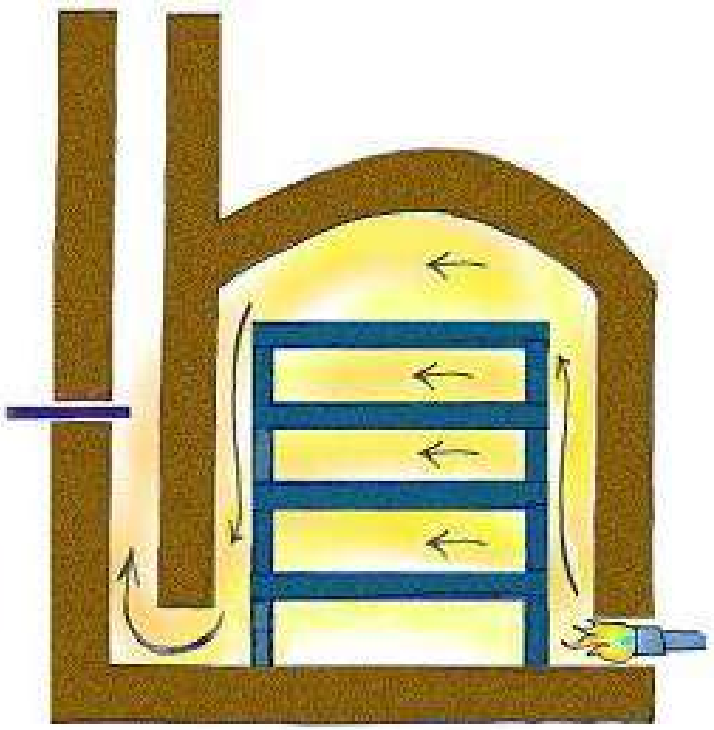
- Two types of kilns emerged in the ancient world, the **updraft** and the **downdraft.**

Updraft Kiln

- The updraft kiln consists of a firebox (or gas burner) with a chamber directly above it.
- Fuel is burned from the bottom and the heat flows through the chamber, leaving the kiln through the flues, or openings at the top of the chamber.



Downdraft Kiln



- Is more complex.
- From the bottom the heat flows upward over a bagwall and downward into the firing chamber. From there, the heat passes through holes at the bottom to a chimney where it exits the kiln.

From kilns, Potters learned:

- Controlling the rate of heating allowed enough time for chemical reactions to take place within the clay crystals.
- Controlling the maximum temperature allowed for chemical reactions to take place at the ideal temperature.
- Controlling the atmosphere allowed the potter to create different decorative effects.

Bibliography

Mackey, Maureen. Experience Clay. Davis Publications, Inc. Worcester, MA, 2003.

Glazing

Glaze: a glass coating fused to the surface of a ceramic piece.

4 Main Glaze Types

Used in early ceramics were:

- Alkaline
- Ash
- Lead
- Salt

Alkaline

- The first alkaline glaze appeared around 4000BC in the Middle East and was a mix of ash and sand.* These transparent and shiny glazes were used with a wide range of underglazes.

Underglazes: Chemical mixture that is added to greenware to add color to the surface of the clay.

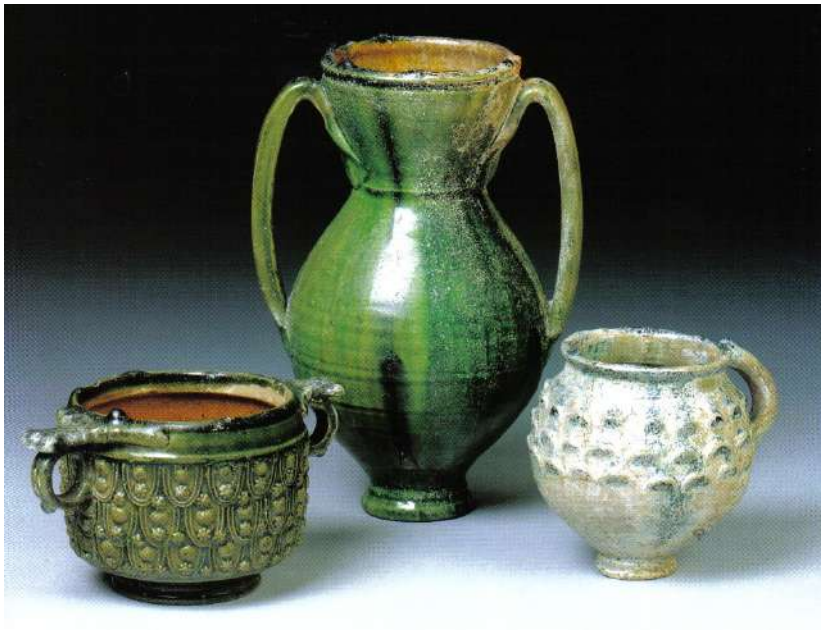
Ash

- In the Far East, potters used the ashes of trees and plants to promote glass-making qualities of high-temperature glazes.
- These glazes were thin, but hard and watertight.
- Although the use of ash glazes was limited to China, Japan, Korea, and Thailand until the 1700s, it became more common in the West due to increased contact with Europe.

A Yunomi or tea cup with an ash glaze made from pine ash.

Lead

- Lead glazes developed independently as a result of frequently found lead ores in the earth.
- Lead glazes bind to most clays and mature at low-firing temperatures.
- However, they can be poisonous under certain conditions.



Rome, Three vessels, lead glaze, mold-made with relief, 1 c. BCE-1 c CE

Salt

- Salt glazes are a high-temperature form of alkaline glaze that originated in the 12th century.
- When firing reaches a particular temperature, salt is thrown into the kiln. The vaporized salt joins with silica in the clay body to form a thin, hard, durable surface.
- German potters discovered this inadvertently.

Germany, Rhineland, Salt-glazed stoneware vessels, 16th c.