UNIT/ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	SKILLS/TECHNIQUES	HISTORY/CULTURE/SUGGESTED LESSONS
 The Nature of Clay How do we use the clay studio? Who has responsibilities for the studio? What equipment, tools and clay can be accessed? Which clay bodies do we use? How does clay respond when applying various texture techniques? How are the elements and principles of art relevant in ceramics? 	 Orientation to clay studio. Types of clay, tools, firing. Clay/ceramic terms including elements/principles for ceramics. Texture techniques – modeling, sgraffitto, mishima, incise, relief, impressions. Texture/tile demo/samples to initiate the "feel for clay." 	 Students will know scientific, historical and cultural uses of clay and discuss various historical/cultural samples. Discussion of the origins of ceramics, use of a timeline, individual research/presentation from ceramic publication – <i>Ceramics Monthly , Clay Times, Davis' Ceramic Timeline</i>, etc.
 Pinch Method: Burnished, Flanged Primitive Fired Vessels and Kiln Gods What are the hand building techniques? What is primitive firing? How is a finished, nonporous surface created without glaze? What is flange? What are the lore and traditions surrounding primitive firing methods? 	 Pinch method: construction of a flanged, burnished pot and kiln gods. Students will learn the pinch construction method and gain control of clay (guided clay mediation from <i>Finding One's Way with Clay</i>). Students will be introduced to cultural aesthetics of primitive firing methods. Primitive firing participation (sawdust/pit fire). 	 Native American, African, or other methods utilized and/or studied. Use of engobes. Conceptual/abstract design. Study works of Lucy Lewis and Maria Martinez for Native American research. "Legacy of Generations" video and/or article in <i>Clay Times</i> celebrating Native American methods. PowerPoint presentation of class work/firing.

UNIT/ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	SKILLS/TECHNIQUES	HISTORY/CULTURE/SUGGESTED LESSONS
 Pinch/Modeling: Ocarina What is ocarina? What are the designs, function, culture, and history of the ocarina? How do you make an ocarina? 	 Pinch method: construction of a sculptural/functional musical instrument. Problem solving according to form and function. Zoomorphism introduced. 	 Provided demo/samples: historical, cultural, and contemporary design. History of clay whistles. Emphasis: Peruvian culture. Internet research, video, and PowerPoint presentation.
 Ceramic Jewelry: Faience or Egyptian Paste What is Egyptian Paste? What kind of clay body is it? What is "short" clay? How does it glaze? What kind of wire is used in the kiln? 	 Pinch/modeling methods: creation of ceramic jewelry (scarabs, amulets, etc.) with experience working with unusual clay body and studio experience regarding the firing concerns of self-glazing clay. 	 Historical research on Egyptian use of what is now called "Egyptian Paste". Egyptian history, culture, symbols, hieroglyphics. Texts, Internet research, PowerPoint presentations.

UNIT/ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	SKILLS/TECHNIQUES	HISTORY/CULTURE/SUGGESTED LESSONS
 <u>Coil Method: Vessels, Instruments,</u> <u>Sculpture</u> What is the coil construction method? How can a hand built piece be smooth, symmetrical, and graceful? 	 Learn and perform the coil construction methods of the Southwestern Native American pueblos. Use of puki - creating smooth, symmetrical form based on forms researched. 	 Zoomorphic, geometric design, and glyphics. Research on Native American tribes. Texts, Internet research, PowerPoint presentations. Glazing methods. Demonstration/samples.
 Slab Method: Chinese Ritual Boxes, Native American Canteens How does the ceramic artist "tend" to clay and successfully construct forms by joining clay in various stages? 	 Use slab construction techniques with geometric forms/templates or slump/drape molds. Gain control over the stages of clay and advanced joining techniques and strategies. 	 Study slab forms such as Chinese ritual boxes/vessels that include slab lids, feet, and cultural research- possibly apply other cultural influences.
 Wheel Method Why throw on a wheel? What are the aesthetics, possibilities, and techniques used to create wheel thrown vessels? 	 Wheel orientation, demonstration, guided practice. Centering, coning, opening, raising, trimming, and use of tools, etc. Glazing methods. Japanese technique, aesthetics, and philosophy. Notebook/sketchbook. Studio practice – mugs, tea bowls, cylinders, pulled handles. 	 Japanese technique, aesthetics, and philosophy of the practice and process of wheel technique. Guest artists may present different methods. Students are encouraged to practice and develop as individuals without expectations of the product/emphasis on the process.

UNIT/ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	SKILLS/TECHNIQUES	HISTORY/CULTURE/SUGGESTED LESSONS
 Field Study How can I learn from a museum or a visit to a local studio? 	 Participate, use resources, respond to, analyze, and understand the cultural dimensions and contributions of the arts. Notebook/sketchbook. Class discussion. Documentation. Assimilate information, methods, materials, and terms in studio practice. 	 Visit local galleries/studios. Visit Metropolitan galleries, museums, studios, lectures. Artists may visit the classroom. Teacher will seek pertinent exhibitions and resources.
 Final Piece or Critique: Commemorative Place Setting, Formal, Written Critique. How do we process learned skills to create a new, original piece that has been researched and puts into practice all available techniques and materials? How does a ceramic artist choose methods of creation? How do we write about and evaluate art? 	 Integrate learned skills with conceptual design and make informed choices towards a final ceramic piece or Use final art show or art museum/exhibit as a venue to practice formal written art critique methods/formula. 	 Conceptual ceramic artists studied (Judy Chicago) – trompe l'oel, installation art, conceptual art, commemorative art. Students will make choices regarding construction/design. Written Artists Statement will accompany. Formal critique methods will be employed for typewritten, formal critique. Samples provided from published contemporary sources and/or guest- visiting art critic.

New Paltz Central School District Art High School/Studio

Assessment

- Notebook/sketchbook – documentation of design strategies, research, observations, process, field study.
- quizzes and tests, oral presentation. Rubrics (see attached sample) and various critique style, studio performance, written
- ٠ image, slides, sketches, research, written evaluations, rubrics, and responses. Final Critique/Portfolio – documentation/representation of all work including digital