

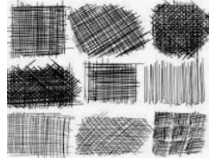







Pottery is thought to be about 2500 years old. In prehistoric times, clay was used to line baskets made of reeds. People then discovered they could harden the clay in hot ashes. Egyptians made kilns (special very hot ovens to bake clay) to make their clay containers. The baking is called 'firing'. Clay was used to make many different types of containers.

Romans used coarse ware for everyday use containers and fine ware for more important special occasions such as entertaining guests. Amphorae pots were used to carry liquids. They had big handles to make them easy to carry. Roman clay containers were decorated by scoring a pattern or picture into the clay before it was fired.

The colours used on Roman pots were earthy. Earthy colours are:
 Clay is not like plastecine.
 Clay dries out if handled for too long.
 Clay will stick if it is rolled out on smooth shiny surfaces.
 Clay pieces must be joined using slip.
 Slip is a glue made from clay and warm water.
 The correct pinch pot technique.
 Tool such as a stylus are used to draw or work with clay.

Pottery	Pots, dishes, and other articles made of fired clay	Stippling - using dots to make a pattern.	
Earthy Colours	Browns, greens, reds, yellows, oranges, greys, white and black. They are dull colours.	Stamping	
Clay	A stiff, sticky fine-grained earth that can be moulded when wet, and is dried and baked to make bricks and pottery.	Cross Hatching	
Amphorae		Scoring	
Slip	A mix of clay and water that acts like a glue.		
Stylus		Pattern	