1. Wedging: *Process of pounding and kneading the clay to create even consistency and remove air bubbles*

2. Score & Slip: *Technique for attaching two pieces of clay, the 2 pieces are scratched (scored) and slipped (slip is added like glue) and then attached together.*

3. Clay – what is it? *Decomposed igneous rock mixed with water*

4. Slip: *Clay mixed with water, used to seal cracks and attach pieces together*

5. Underglaze: *Colored slips that can be applied to greenware or bisqueware. Underglazes are not glossy and must be painted with a clear over-glaze.*

6. Glaze – *Silica (glass), alumina (allows glaze to stick to pot instead of flowing off), and flux (lowers melting point of glass so that it matches the clay). Glaze is used to seal the pot (makes it not leak) and provides decoration.*

7. Bisque firing: *The first firing of the clay; drives out all water molecules and turns the clay into ceramicware – the piece cannot change its shape after that. Bisqueware is very porous and perfect for painting glaze on.*

8. Raku firing: *A quick firing process, originated in Japan; Pre-bisque fired pieces are glazed with Raku glazes and fired in an outdoor kiln using a propane tank; pieces are pulled out when they are molten hot and thrown into metal trashcans with lids that are full of combustible materials;*
the trashcans create a reduction atmosphere – creating cool, crackle, metallic effects in the glaze

9. Earthenware: *The name for our low-fire clay*

10. Porcelain – fired to what temp?: *High fire clay, Cone 10: 2200 F*

11. Hand building vs. Wheel throwing: *Hand building = slabs, coils, molds; Wheel throwing = anything made on the pottery wheel*

12. Sgraffito: *When a colored slip is painted on clay, and then the artist carves through the top layer to create a high contrast design between the two colors*

13. Mold: *A form which holds the shape of that which is being made*

14. Pop Art: Which decade? Which artists? What was the goal? *Began in 1960’s, aim was to create art that was fun and easy to recognize, that referenced pop culture, mass production, and celebrities; Andy Warhol, Claes Oldenburg, Roy Lichtenstein*

15. Pyrometric cones: *Ceramic devices shaped like a cone, that are manufactured to melt at a certain temperature; they serve as a visual indicator of whether a kiln has fired to the correct temperature*

16. Elements: *The metal coils that are embedded in fire bricks and send the heat around into the kiln chamber*

17. Oxidation atmosphere: *When there is plenty of oxygen in a kiln*
18. Reduction atmosphere: *When oxygen supply has been cut off during a firing, so that the carbon is starved for oxygen* tries to "steal" oxygen from the clay and glazes, achieving *interesting effects*

19. Electric kiln – what kind of atmosphere and how is it achieved? *Oxidation atmosphere, because we have a vent and do not cut off supply of oxygen*

20. Greenware – *what we call work before it's been fired*

21. Relief carving: *Creating a 3D image into a flat surface – carving away the background so the image pops up*

23. Plastic / leather hard / bone dry: *Plastic = squishy clay; leather hard = stiff like leather, perfect for carving carving; bone dry = totally dry and ready to be fired*

24. How do you know your piece is dry enough to go into the kiln? *Light gray, room temperature, been sitting out to dry for close to a week*

25. Beveling: *Cutting side of a slab at a 45 degree angle*

26. Claes Oldenburg: Describe his art: *Enlarged everyday objects sculptures, public art, intended to be ironic/ humorous, invited participation from viewer*

27. Grog: *Ground up bisque fired clay that's been added to new clay to give it strength and reduce shrinkage*

28. How did people fire their pots in the ancient world? *Pit-fire or bonfire*

29. What culture is given credit for discovering Ceramics? *Jomon Culture of Japan*
30. In what period/era of human history was Ceramics discovered? **Neolithic Era – circa 10,000 B.C.**

31. Refractory: **Heat resistant**

32. What cone do we fire to? What temperature does this “cone” signify? **Cone 06, 1830 degrees F**

33. Why do we use low-fire clay at GHS? **Lower temperature means using less energy, more cost effective and consistent results**

34. Who is your artist (for the artist vessel) and what do you know about him/her?

35. What are the parts of an amphora? What were Ancient Greek Amphorae used for? **Lip, mouth, neck, shoulder, belly, foot, sgrafitto, + 2 handles. Used for shipping cargo in Ancient Greece, more decorative amphorae were used as trophies for athletic games**