



NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC

# JEWELRY

ADVENT CALENDAR



INSTRUCTIONS &  
LEARNING GUIDE



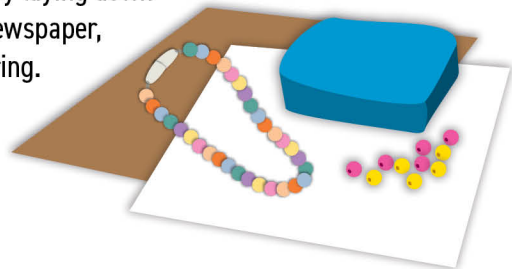
**DON'T THROW  
IT AWAY**

Save all your extra  
components for  
future activities!

### **BEFORE YOU BEGIN**

Set up a workstation by laying down some paper towels, newspaper, or other surface covering.

Consider wearing old clothes too as the clay may stain clothing.



### **IMPORTANT:**

When making bracelets and necklaces, it's helpful to check that the thread is the correct length for the intended wearer prior to adding beads or charms. If you find that the thread is too long, trim with scissors to the desired length.

# DAY 1

## Create Your Own Beads

### CONTENTS

- Elastic string
- Yellow clay
- Pink clay
- Breakaway clasp

### WHAT TO GET

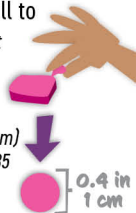
- Toothpick
- Scissors
- **ADULT SUPERVISION**

### CREATE YOUR OWN BEADS

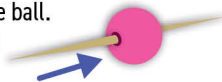
**1** Knead the clay you wish to use in your hands until it's pliable enough to mold.



**2** Pinch off a small piece of clay and roll it into a ball to make a bead. **NOTE:** Adjust the amount of clay used until you make the bead your desired size. We recommend making beads about 0.4 in (1 cm) in diameter and creating 30 - 35 beads for a necklace.



**3** Use a toothpick to poke a hole through the center of the ball. Ensure the hole extends through the ball so the thread will be able to fit through once your bead has cooled.



**4** With **ADULT SUPERVISION**, preheat your oven to 275° F (130°C).



**5** Place your beads on a baking sheet lined with parchment paper and have an adult bake them for 20 to 25 minutes.

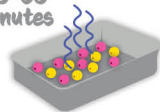


20-25 minutes

**6** Once the beads are baked, set the tray and beads on top of the oven to cool for about 20 to 30 minutes. After the beads have cooled fully, they are ready to use!



20-30 minutes



### MAKE EVEN MORE COLORFUL BEADS!

Try combining clay colors to make even more interesting beads! You can roll two pieces of different color clays into two long lines, then twist them together. Once fully twisted, roll the two pieces back and forth until they are blended, then pinch off the clay to make your beads. How else might you combine clay colors to make one-of-a-kind beads?



DAY 1 continued on next page

# DAY 1

(continued)

## Create Your Own Necklace

### CREATE A NECKLACE

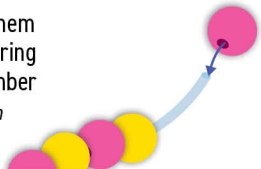
1 Thread one end of your elastic string through one of the breakaway clasp pieces, with the connection end facing out.



2 Tightly knot the string end that has passed through the clasp, then pull the string so the knot is seated securely within the clasp. Use your scissors to trim off any excess string.



3 Plan your bead pattern (it can be helpful to lay them out in a row), then thread your beads onto the string one at a time. Continue until you have the desired number of beads on your necklace. **NOTE:** Make sure to leave enough string on the other end to attach your second clasp piece.



4 Thread the other end of the elastic string through the other breakaway clasp piece, with the connection end facing out.



5 Tightly knot the string end that has passed through the clasp, then pull the string so the knot is seated securely within the clasp. Use your scissors to trim off any excess string.



6 Clasp the two ends together to complete your necklace.



**DON'T THROW IT AWAY**  
Save all your components  
for future activities!

# DAY 2

## Create a Charm

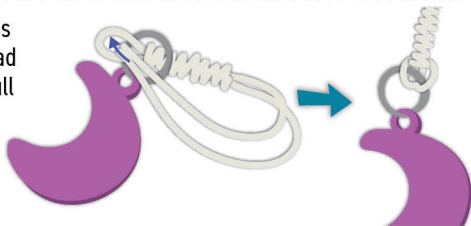
### CONTENTS

- Keychain thread
- Mixed round beads
- Assorted charms

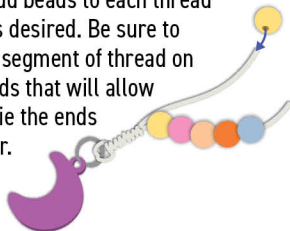
1 Thread the loop end of the keychain thread through the hoop on top of your selected charm.



2 Guide the two ends of the charm thread through the loop and pull to tighten.



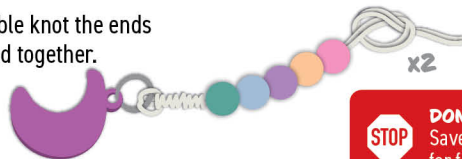
3 Add beads to each thread as desired. Be sure to leave a segment of thread on both ends that will allow you to tie the ends together.



4 If you'd rather have a single line of beads, add your beads to both threads at the same time. Be sure to leave a segment of thread at the end.



5 Tightly double knot the ends of the thread together.



**DON'T THROW IT AWAY**  
Save all your components  
for future activities!

## DAY 3

### Create a Charm Bracelet

#### CONTENTS

- Elastic string
- Mixed round beads
- Assorted charms

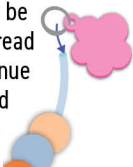
#### WHAT TO GET

- Scissors

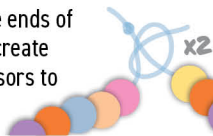
- 1 Tightly double knot one end of the string.



- 2 Plan your bead and charm pattern (it can be helpful to lay them out in a row), then thread your beads onto the string one at a time. Continue until you have the desired number of beads and charms on your bracelet. **NOTE:** Make sure to leave



- 3 Tightly double knot the ends of the string together to create your bracelet. Use your scissors to trim off any excess string.



**DON'T THROW IT AWAY**  
Save all your components  
for future activities!

## DAY 4

### Create a Gemstone Keychain

#### CONTENTS

- Keychain cage
- Gemstone

- 1 Gently separate the middle section of the keychain cage. Be sure not to bend the cage.



- 2 Insert the stone through the separated section, then let the keychain cage close together around the stone.



## DAY 5

### Create a Necklace

See **Page 4** for instructions on how to create a necklace.



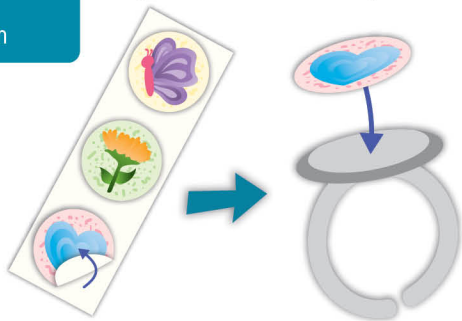
# DAY 6

## Create a Pendant Ring

### CONTENTS

- Pendant ring
- Cabochon stickers
- Resin cabochon

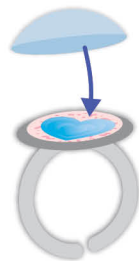
1 Peel your desired sticker off the sticker sheet and apply it to the designated location on the ring.



2 Remove the white sticker from the back of the cabochon.



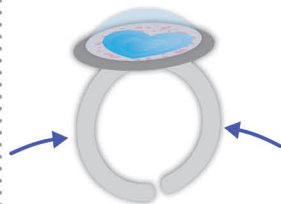
3 Firmly press the cabochon onto the ring, over the previously applied sticker. Press and hold the cabochon for 10 seconds to ensure secure adhesion.



4 Let the cabochon stand for 15 to 20 minutes for the adhesive to fully dry.



5 Squeeze the sides of the ring to fit to your desired size.



**STOP**

**DON'T THROW IT AWAY**  
Save all your components  
for future activities!

# DAY 7

## Create a Friendship Bracelet

### CONTENTS

- Strands of wax thread

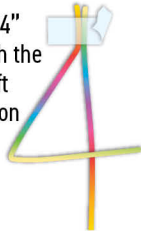
### WHAT TO GET

- Tape

- 1** Tape the two precut strings down to your workspace at one end.



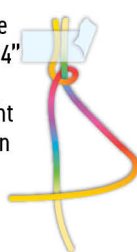
- 2** Create a "4" figure with the string on the left over the string on the right.



- 3** Loop the end of the left string under and through the hole made by the "4" figure and pull the knot up toward the tape, then tighten. You've made your first forward hitch knot!



- 4** Now, create a reverse "4" figure with the string on the right over the string on the left.



- 6** Continue alternating sides until you've reached your desired bracelet length.

- 5** Loop the end of the right string under and through the hole made by the reverse "4" figure and pull the knot up toward the top, then tighten.



- 7** Remove the tape and tightly double knot the two ends together to finish your friendship bracelet!



## DAY 8

### Create a Barrette

#### CONTENTS

- Barrette
- Cabochon stickers
- Resin cabochon

1 Peel your desired sticker off the sticker sheet and apply it to the designated location on the barrette.



2 Remove the white sticker from the back of the cabochon.



3 Firmly press the cabochon onto the barrette, over the previously applied sticker. Press and hold the cabochon for 10 seconds to ensure secure adhesion.



10  
seconds



4 Let the cabochon stand for 15 to 20 minutes for the adhesive to fully dry.



15-20  
minutes

## DAY 9

### Create a Bracelet

See **Page 8** for instructions on how to create a bracelet.



## DAY 10

### Create Beads and a Necklace

See **Pages 2-5** for instructions on how to make beads and a necklace.



## DAY 11

### Create a Barrette

See **Page 14** for instructions on how to make a barrette.



## DAY 12 Create a Gemstone Keychain

See **Page 9** for instructions on how to make a gemstone keychain.



## DAY 13 Create a Pendant Ring

See **Page 10** for instructions on how to create a pendant ring.



## DAY 14 Create a Friendship Bracelet

See **Page 12** for instructions on how to create a friendship bracelet.



## DAY 15 Create a Charm Bracelet

See **Page 8** for instructions on how to create a charm bracelet.



## DAY 16 Create a Necklace

See **Page 4** for instructions on how to create a necklace.



## DAY 17 Create a Barrette

See **Page 14** for instructions on how to make a barrette.



## DAY 18 Create a Charm



See **Page 6** for instructions on how to create a charm.

## DAY 19 Create a Pendant Ring



See **Page 10** for instructions on how to create a pendant ring.

## DAY 20 Create a Bracelet



See **Page 4** for instructions on how to create a bracelet.

## DAY 21 Create a Barrette



See **Page 14** for instructions on how to make a barrette.

## DAY 22 Create a Gemstone Keychain



See **Page 9** for instructions on how to make a gemstone keychain.

## DAY 23 Create a Friendship Bracelet



See **Page 12** for instructions on how to create a friendship bracelet.

## DAY 24 Create a Necklace

See **Page 4** for instructions on how to create a necklace.



### LEARNING GUIDE

#### Jewelry Has Been Around a Long, Long Time

Humans have adorned their bodies with ornaments since prehistoric times. The earliest ornaments, or jewelry, were primarily made from materials people had on hand, and these varied depending on where people lived. For example, jewelry made by people living near the ocean would be made from shells, colored rocks, or fish bones. Jewelry made by people living more inland would be made from horns, bones, or feathers.



Gold is thought to have been discovered in Mesopotamia before or around 3000 BCE. Since its discovery, it has been one of the most widely used metals used in jewelry making throughout the world. Its highly malleable character, especially when heated, allowed goldsmiths to pound the metal into flat sheets and fashion it into other shapes for all types of jewelry. Silver is similarly malleable and features widely in both ancient and modern jewelry.

Ancient jewelry using precious materials has been discovered all over the world. One incredible collection was found in a Sumerian tomb dating back to 3,000-2,000 BCE. Queen Pu-abi's tomb at Ur contained many examples of amazing jewelry, including a golden robe, amulets, diadems, a necklace, and rings. These pieces included not only gold and silver but also carnelian, agate, chalcedony, lapis lazuli, and other semi-precious stones.

#### WHAT'S A DIADEM?

A diadem is a type of crown, resembling a headband in many cases, adorned with jewels.



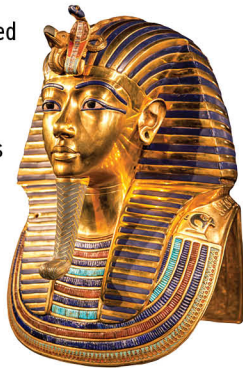
#### WHAT'S AN AMULET?

An amulet is a type of charm or ornament that could be worn or placed in a special location. It was believed by many throughout history that amulets contained magical, protective powers.



When the tomb of King Tutankhamun (King Tut) was discovered in November 1922, archeologist Howard Carter laid eyes on one of the most astounding collections of jewelry yet found. There was a coffin made of all gold, and inside King Tut's mummy was covered with precious jewels. In boxes and cases throughout the tomb, archeologists uncovered necklaces, diadems, pendants, amulets, earrings, bracelets, and rings. The gold and jewelry found in the tomb are now displayed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and make up the largest collection of jewelry and gold in the world.

Archeologists have found ivory and bone hairpins dating back to the Shang dynasty in China in 1000-2000 BCE. Early Japanese pieces have been found that date back to 1000 BCE, and include beads and pendants made of glass and jade. Around the same time, goldsmiths and artisans in Native American cultures were creating tremendous jewelry using gold, silver, copper, and other metals.



## Gemstones Galore!

Gemstones are another important part of jewelry designs, both ancient and modern. Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires are some of the best-known precious stones, and many have been incorporated into jewelry for centuries. Green emeralds, for example, were used by the ancient Egyptians and the Incas. The oldest recorded piece of cut diamond jewelry to date is the Briolette of India, which dates to the 12th century CE, though archaeologists believe diamonds to have been discovered much earlier, sometime around 800 BCE.

Many other types of precious and semi-precious stones have been used in jewelry. These include everything from topaz, amethyst, garnet, aquamarine, jade, and many varieties of quartz.



Pearls are among the oldest known gems, and they have been used in jewelry throughout the world for centuries. What's fascinating about pearls is the fact that their color will vary depending on where in the world they're found. Many pearls found in Australia, for example, will have blue and green hues. Pearls located in Mexico will often have red and black coloration. Pearls



found around the Persian Gulf will typically be a cream color.

### HOPE DIAMOND

The Hope Diamond began as a large, crudely cut, blue-violet-colored diamond sold to King Louis XIV in 1668 by a French merchant named Jean Baptiste Tavernier. Soon after, the stone was refashioned by a court jeweler to almost half the size and set in a necklace. It was later stolen and reappeared in King George IV's court around 1812. A few decades later the diamond was acquired by Henry Phillip Hope, and in subsequent years it changed hands several more times. In 1949 the diamond was purchased by Harry Winston Inc. in New York City, and then in 1958 was donated to the Smithsonian Institute.



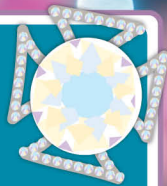
### LA PEREGRINA

This phenomenal 1-inch long (25.5 mm), pear-shaped pearl was first discovered in the Gulf of Panama in the late 16th century. It was sent back to Spain to become part of King Philip II's treasury and was worn by some of the most well-known monarchs of the era. It changed hands over the centuries and was eventually purchased by Richard Burton for Elizabeth Taylor in 1969. In 2011, La Peregrina sold yet again at auction for an astounding \$11,842,500.



### KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND

The Koh-i-noor diamond is one of the largest cut diamonds in the world. It has been part of the British crown jewel collection since 1849, but its history extends back centuries. Some archaeologists believe it to have been part of the Sultan of India's collection as far back as 1304. Some believe it to have originated from the Kollur mine near the Krishna River in 1656, while still others believe other origin stories. What can be confirmed is that the British acquired the diamond in 1849 during the annexation of Punjab. Many believe the diamond should be returned to India, however, claiming the diamond was stolen.





YOUR PURCHASE  
HAS PURPOSE

Every purchase helps support the global nonprofit National Geographic Society in its work to protect and illuminate our world through exploration, research, and education.

TO LEARN MORE, VISIT [NATGEO.COM/INFO](http://NATGEO.COM/INFO)

© National Geographic Partners LLC. All rights reserved. NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC and Yellow Border Design are trademarks of the National Geographic Society, used under license. Visit our website: [nationalgeographic.com](http://nationalgeographic.com)

© Blue Marble™ All rights reserved.  
Blue Marble™ and the Blue Marble logo are trademarks of JMW Sales, Inc.

Customer Service: 1 (541) 708-6738 • [help@thinkbluemarble.com](mailto:help@thinkbluemarble.com)  
JMW Sales, Inc., dba Blue Marble™ • 101 A Street, Ashland, OR 97520 USA  
For information on Blue Marble patents, visit: [www.thinkbluemarble.com/patents](http://www.thinkbluemarble.com/patents)



**EU Responsible Person**

*(Please contact for regulatory inquiries only.)*

Blue EU RP, Kroonwiel 2, 6003 BT Weert, The Netherlands

MADE IN CHINA / FABRIQUÉ EN CHINE



Read all warnings and follow all directions carefully. Adult supervision required. Retain this information, addresses, and phone numbers for future reference. JMW Sales, Inc shall not be liable for any direct or indirect damages whatsoever arising out of or in connection with the use or misuse of any of their manufactured products. By continuing this experiment/activity you agree and acknowledge that this product should be used as intended and at your own risk.

v01