

Jewelry is popular all over the world, but it's much more than pretty baubles and beads. The jewelry that people wear reflects the culture and time they live in. By learning how other cultures use personal adornment, you can better understand your own choices. Using this worksheet, you can earn most of your Girl Scout Jeweler Badge requirements with a visit to Fernbank Museum and touring the new permanent exhibition, *Reflections of Culture* (located on the Upper Level). The rest of the badge requirements involve making jewelry of your own. You might even be inspired to make your own versions of what you see during your visit!

## **Vocabulary**

Knowing these words will help you on the way to earning your badge!

### **General Vocabulary**

**Personal Adornment**—The many different ways that people adorn or otherwise decorate their bodies including, but not limited to: clothing, jewelry and forms of body modification (piercing, painting, and tattooing).

**Symbolism**—The use of certain special figures or marks of identification to communicate a special meaning.

### **Jewelry Craft-Specific Vocabulary**

**Stamping**—The process of creating three-dimensional parts, lettering, and other surface definition on materials. This is achieved through the use of forms and dies which are forced into the surface of the material by extreme pressure. When removed, the patterns on the forms and dies are stamped into the material.

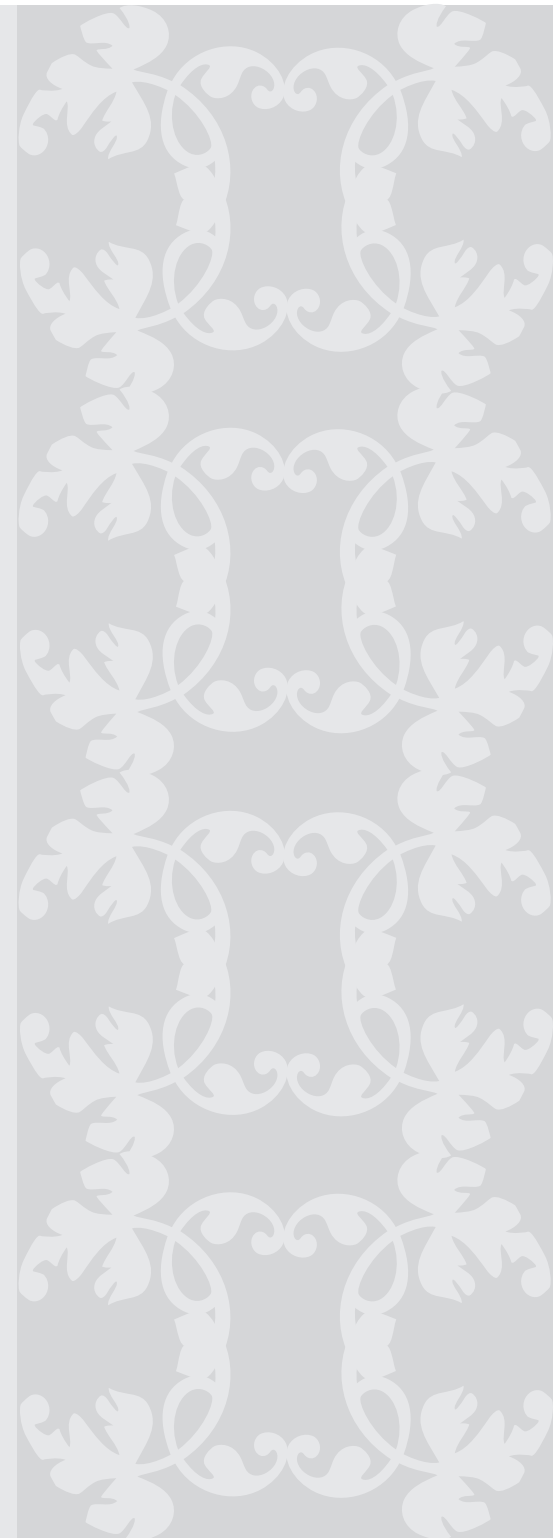
**Inlay**—A piece of material, often stone or glass, that is partially embedded in another material (usually metal) such that the two materials make a level surface.

**Engraving**—Decorating metal using a graver's tools; embellishing metal or other material with patterns using a stamping tool or drill. The resulting depressions may be filled with colored enamel.

**Enamel**—Produced by fusing colored powdered glass to metal to produce a vitreous (glasslike) decorative surface. Translucent enamel with fancy engraving on the metal underneath was popular during the Victorian era.

**Casting**—A method in which metals are poured or forced into molds which have cavities in the shape of the articles to be produced. Of the many casting processes, lost-wax casting is the most commonly used. Lost wax casting means the item is first sculpted from wax. The original sculpture, or a copy of the sculpture is then used to make a mold and is lost (melted) in the actual casting process.

**Plating**—A process in which one metal is coated with another metal. Plating usually consists of a common metal base covered in a layer of precious metal—gold or silver. This is done most commonly with the use of electricity, a process known as electroplating.



**JEWELRY  
FROM OTHER  
LANDS**

Jewelry is worn all over the world for various reasons and is made from many different materials. The materials used, styles utilized, and the customs and traditions that surround a piece of jewelry can tell us a lot about where it's from and who made it.

**AT THE MUSEUM**

Visit the permanent exhibition *Reflections of Culture* and pay special attention to personal adornment artifacts from all over the world. Select four pieces of jewelry to concentrate on. Closely examine the pieces you have selected and read the panels that accompany them. Fill out what you learn and observe in the table below.

<b>Name of Piece</b>	<b>Where it's from?</b>	<b>What materials do you recognize?</b>	<b>What does this piece tell you about the people who wear it?</b>	<b>What does it look like? Draw or briefly describe each piece.</b>

**AFTER YOUR VISIT**

Look at your jewelry collections or those of your friends and families. Can you find pieces that are similar to those you saw in *Reflections of Culture*?

**JEWELER'S SKILLS**

There are many methods used by jewelers to create their crafts. Methods vary greatly depending on the materials used and the final product the jeweler wishes to achieve.

**BEFORE YOUR VISIT**

Learn about the many ways jewelry is made. Research on the internet or at your local library about jewelry craft techniques. (The vocabulary section on page one will come in handy, too.)

**AT THE MUSEUM**

Find examples of at least two jewelry construction techniques (examples: engraving, carving, weaving) in *Reflections of Culture*. Use the vocabulary section on page one to help, as well as terms you might have learned before your visit. Pick two pieces and fill out the table below.

**AFTER YOUR VISIT**

When constructing and selecting your own jewelry to wear, be mindful of these techniques. Some are much harder and more involved than others. The methods chosen also tell us a lot about the resources utilized by the jewelers. What methods would you use when building jewelry at home?

Name of Piece	Jeweler Skill Used

**SOMETHING NATURAL**

While many of us are more familiar with jewelry made from metals and gemstones, there is a good deal of jewelry that is made from organic material (wood, hide, feathers, shells). You can find examples of this natural jewelry in *Reflections of Culture*.

Name of Piece	Natural Material	How is the material used?

**AFTER YOUR VISIT**

Using what you know about jewelry made with organic material, and what you have seen at Fernbank Museum, see what you can make with the resources you find nearby. For example, you could make a clover chain necklace or braid a bracelet from dried grasses.

**GET THE MESSAGE?**

Find out about the symbolism of different kinds of jewelry. You may be familiar with things like wedding bands and friendship bracelets that are exchanged to mark relationships between people, but there are even more ways jewelry and personal adornment can indicate something about the wearer. For instance, jewelry can be used to set an individual apart from the group, to group people together, or to indicate and celebrate beliefs.

**AT THE MUSEUM**

In *Reflections of Culture* you can learn the significance of many types of jewelry from all over the world. Find three pieces and record the message. Hint: Use the exhibition's computer interactives for help.

**AFTER YOUR VISIT**

Make a piece of jewelry that is significant to you and share it with your fellow Girl Scouts. You can make a friendship bracelet, or even copy something you saw in the exhibition and make it your own.

Name of Piece	Message

**TAKE A TOUR**

The *Reflections of Culture* exhibition gives you a chance to learn how personal adornment is used across cultures.

**AT THE MUSEUM**

Congratulations, you have completed the first segment, *Jewelry from Other Lands*. You are almost done with this badge requirement! Explore the exhibition to find artifacts that interest you. Look for items that would be worn by people your age. To take it further you can use the exhibition's computer interactives. Did you ever know jewelry could tell us so much about other cultures and our own?

**EARNING YOUR BADGE**

Remember, to earn this badge you must complete six activities. The rest of the activities for this badge involve creating your own jewelry either in traditional ways or using every day objects. Select one of the options and use what you have learned at Fernbank Museum and think of how the pieces you construct reflect you and your culture.