



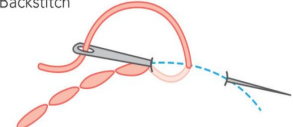
Joining techniques (textiles) : A Bronze Age inspired bag

How bags have changed over time

<b>3300 - 1200 BC</b>	Bronze Age people made clay beakers to carry water and berries they had gathered to eat. This is where the name 'Beaker people' came from.
<b>1878</b>	The first idea of a backpack came from Henry Merriam. His design had a wooden frame and a soft canvas stitched around it. He called his design a knapsack.
<b>1952</b>	Dick and Nina Kelty created the modern backpacker's backpack by making lightweight frames for their travelling gear.
<b>1959</b>	Louis Vuitton designed a mini 'Speedy bag' especially for actress, Audrey Hepburn.



Key Knowledge and Skills

<b>User and purpose of the bag</b>	Knowing and understanding the lifestyle of a Bronze Age person and what they would use a bag for.
<b>Running stitch</b>	
<b>Hemming stitch</b>	
<b>Back stitch</b>	



Environmental Concerns

Cotton bags are biodegradable. However, they take much more energy to make than a traditional plastic bag, which can be damaging to the environment.

Bags that are not recycled end up becoming litter, because they do not biodegrade. In addition to filling up landfills and becoming eyesores, plastic bags that become litter can endanger marine life and the food chain.

Key Vocabulary

<b>textiles</b>	Textiles are all fibre materials made by weaving, knitting, bonding, laminating, felting, or other processes.
<b>stitch</b>	Join material together by sewing loops of thread.
<b>running stitch</b>	A sewing stitch made by passing the needle in and out repeatedly with short, even stitches.
<b>hemming stitch</b>	To stitch around the edge of two pieces of fabric to create a seam.
<b>back stitch</b>	A stitch where the thread is doubled back on the stitch before.
<b>secure</b>	Strong and unlikely to move.
<b>strengthen</b>	To make stronger.
<b>seam</b>	The join formed when sewing together two pieces of material.

