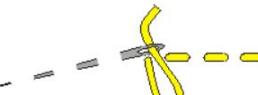
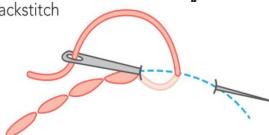
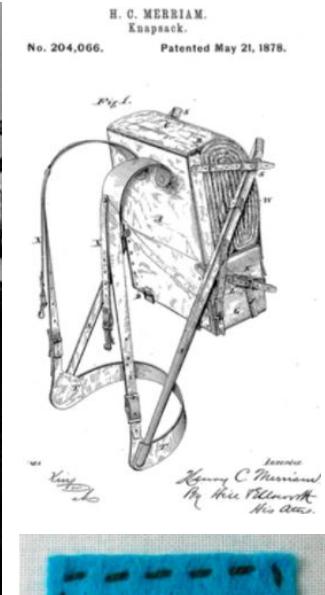


Joining techniques (textiles) : A Bronze Age inspired bag

How bags have changed over time		Key Knowledge and Skills		Key Vocabulary	
3300 - 1200 BC	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.	User and purpose of the bag	Knowing and understanding the lifestyle of a Bronze Age person and what they would use a bag for.	textiles	Textiles are all fibre materials made by weaving, knitting, bonding, laminating, felting, or other processes.
1878	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.	Running stitch		stitch	Join material together by sewing loops of thread.
1952	Dick and Nina Kelty created the modern backpacker's backpack by making lightweight frames for their travelling gear.	Hemming stitch		running stitch	A sewing stitch made by passing the needle in and out repeatedly with short, even stitches.
1959	Louis Vuitton designed a mini 'Speedy bag' especially for actress, Audrey Hepburn.	Back stitch		hemming stitch	To stitch around the edge of two pieces of fabric to create a seam.
				back stitch	A stitch where the thread is doubled back on the stitch before.
				secure	Strong and unlikely to move.
		<p><b>Environmental Concerns</b></p> <p>Cotton bags are biodegradable. However, they take much more energy to make than a traditional plastic bag, which can be damaging to the environment.</p>		strengthen	To make stronger.
<p>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.</p>				seam	The join formed when sewing together two pieces of material.
