

BRIDGE TO MULTICULTURAL LEARNING AND CREATING

Multigenerational learning program

Sewing, crocheting, knitting, embroidery, felting and clay work

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1. Introduction

This program presents multigenerational activities for seniors and preschool children. The program was created in Erasmus+ project Bridge to multicultural learning and creating. One of the common themes of the multigenerational activities described in the program is Sewing, crocheting, knitting, embroidery, felting and clay work. The aim of this multigenerational learning programme is to develop children's and maintain seniors', manual and mental skills.

The main target group of the program are senior mentors. The program seeks to give elderly the opportunity to actively age by mentoring in multigenerational activities. With mentoring in the program, elderly can transmit their knowledge and skills to the youngest generations - preschoolers. This program also provides the seniors opportunity to learn about didactics and use their manual skills during the making of didactics. Traditional didactics used in senior's childhood are adapted to modern children via transition of senior's knowledge, skills and values to preschool children.

The program should be implemented in collaboration between senior mentors, preschool teachers and adult education staff. Thus, this program also develops and strengthens the knowledge, skills, and competencies of adult education providers, preschool teachers, and senior mentors – it can be achieved by transnational professional and peer learning, sharing ideas, practices, and methods.

This multigenerational learning program consists of five multigenerational learning activities developed by project partners from different countries:

1. Playing and knitting is cool- developed by partner from Slovenia
(*Ljudska univerza Jesenice*)
2. Create a colorful volcano - developed by partner from Cyprus
(*LCEducational LTD*)
3. The Journey of the Magic Thread – developed by partners from Croatia
(*Pučko otvoreno učilište Koprivnica and Dječji vrtić Tratinčica*)
4. A CUSHION FOR PLAY OR REST WITH IMAGES FROM LOCAL HERITAGE - developed by partners from Slovenia (*Zasavska ljudska univerza and Vrtec Trbovlje*)
5. Xs and Os – developed by partner from Estonia (*Mittetulundusühing Vitatiim*)

2. Aim of multigenerational learning programme – Sewing, crocheting, knitting, embroidery, felting and clay work

The aim of this multigenerational learning program is to develop children's and seniors' manual, mental and social skills and improve multigenerational communication. Through the different learning multigenerational activities children will improve critical and mathematical thinking, as well as logical and analytical thinking and knowledge about cultural heritage. They will also improve their team working skills and they will learn about the different types of materials they can use for handicrafts and also different kinds of tools for using those materials. These activities give the elderly the opportunity to share their knowledge and experiences with younger generations. Thus, children improve their team building skills, practice problem-solving, and strengthen their creativity and critical thinking, while at the same time they preserve their cultural heritage and develop their interest for the environment and its preservation.

2.2. Expected impact to senior mentors

This program is suitable for seniors who have knowledge and experience in collaborating with children, or who are happy to work with children.

Specifically, in this program the elderly:

- Are motivated to participate in multigenerational activities.
- Are able to present their own heritage and culture while also learning about other cultural heritages.
- Are given the opportunity to learn about didactics and children's development, skills, and abilities.
- Discuss and share knowledge about Sewing, crocheting, knitting, embroidery, felting and clay work
- Discuss traditional values of the past.
- Gain interest in constructing things from different waste materials and generally in handicrafts.
- Develop their communication skills and become aware of the importance of helping children develop a positive attitude towards making things themselves.

2.3. Expected impact to preschool children

During the implementation of this program in practical work, children:

- Acquire important intergenerational communication skills that promote positive relationships with the elderly.
- Learn to work in teams, cooperate, and have mutual respect.
- Develop cognitive and problem-solving skills, logical and critical reasoning.
- Strengthen their mathematical skills.
- Gain manual skills and precision.
- Develop visual discrimination and keen observation; enhance eye-hand coordination.
- Develop creativity and imagination.
- Develop a positive attitude towards the reuse of various materials and the things which they produce.
- Gain knowledge about sewing, crocheting, knitting, embroidery, felting and clay work.
- Learn the meaning of empathy, traditional values, and culture history.

2.4. Scope of activities

Each multigenerational activity described in this program can be implemented in 10 hours which can be divided into 5 workshops. We suggest 5 workshops of 2 hours.

3. MULTIGENERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.1. Playing and knitting is cool



3.1.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity

The aim of this multi-generational program is to develop children's manual, social and communication skills. With this program we want elderly to transfer their experience of playing from their childhood to our younger generations. With implementing this program they will also transfer important value to kids – value of self-made toys or any other product. Kids should feel proud that they can make some products by themselves. When kids experience satisfaction of making their own toys they also are more attached to it. This multigenerational activity can be adopted to the different number of involved children but it is made for a group of approx. 20 children.

3.1.2. Description of the manufacturing

FIRST WORKSHOP

At the first workshop we start with introducing ourselves and playing some games from our seniors' childhood. We divided kids in four groups (each group is led by one person – senior mentor, adult education staff and preschool teachers). In each group we divide children in pairs because they will play the game “Kovance pihat – blow coins”. So they play two by two- each child get a coin of 5 cents and puts it on the table and blows it in the way they cover their friend. So the kid that put his/her coin on the coin of the other kid, wins.

After that game we introduced kids to skipping rope made with the method of finger knitting. They get in groups of 4 and they start to make knots with wool (like it is introduced in the video below). Because we want to give each child an opportunity to try knitting we give all of them smaller balls of wool and try to teach them how to knit ([instructions in video from 1:15 min – 4:26 min](#)). When each child learns how to knit with their four fingers we play game with skipping rope (for example Limbo game - [example](#)).



SECOND WORKSHOP

In the second workshop we again divide kids in four groups. One group of children is playing some games from senior's childhood. The other three groups all make their own product – skipping rope. At the end of 5 workshops we will have 3 skipping rope.

At this workshop one senior leads a group of children and shows them a game with marble. He/she puts one bigger marble in one spot on the floor and gives each child in the group one smaller marble. Their task is to drop marble as closer as possible to the bigger marble. The winner of this game is the child that drops the marble closest to the black marble.

In the other three groups children make their skipping rope. One child starts and another helps him with the following procedure of making stitches – so they make sure their friend doesn't make mistakes during knitting. When the child is tired then we show them how we could put their already knitted product to the hand of the other child. Each child in the group should make several stitches. After each child makes several stitches we give him the opportunity to join the group in which they play with marbles. One child from the group they play with marble joins the group of knitters. If kids get tired we form another group in which they can play with marbles. After the second workshop each group of knitters should knit at least 50 cm of skipping rope.

Instructions for knitting are the same as at the first workshop - video.

Instruction for putting knitted product to the hand of the other child:

Stopping in the Middle: To take a break in the middle of finger knitting, feed a pencil, pen, stitch holder, or large safety pin through the loops from your pinky to your forefinger, moving from right to left.



THIRD WORKSHOP

On the third workshop we again divide kids in four groups. One group of children is making a butterfly and the other three groups all make their own product – skipping rope. Senior that leads the group making butterflies shows kids how they can make butterflies with finger knitting.

[Video instructions from 1:15 min until the end of the video.](#)



Other kids follow with designing skipping rope – in three groups. After this workshop each group should knit at least 50 cm of skipping rope. We again give kids an opportunity to change the group after they get tired of knitting skipping rope. If kids get tired by knitting rope, we form another group in which they can play the game “Night – day”. When the mentor says night each child should squat down and when the mentor says day they all should stand up. Those kids that make mistakes are out of the game.

FOURTH WORKSHOP

Fourth workshop we start with a game with skipping rope (prototype that is already prepared before the first workshop). Each child should pass under the swinging rope so that it does not touch him.

[As shown in video from 0:5 until 0: 12 min.](#)

After that children get divided into four groups. One group of children is making chicken from the wool and other three groups all make their own product – skipping rope. Senior that leads the group making chicken shows kids how they can make it from the wool. [Like in video](#).



Other kids follow with designing skipping rope – in three groups. After this workshop each group should knit at least 50 cm of skipping rope. We again give kids an opportunity to change the group after they get tired of knitting skipping rope. If the kids need more time to design some product we can prepare some materials before this workshop so each child will go home with their chicken.




FIFTH WORKSHOP





Last workshop is dedicated to finishing the skipping rope. So we work in three groups and each child helps to finish three skipping rope we are developing in our five workshops. We can decorate holders of the skipping rope as we wish but one example is in the following pictures.





The end of this workshop is dedicated to playing with skipping rope. An example of the games can be found in [following video](#).

3.1.3 Products and materials needed for manufacturing

1. Products and materials needed for manufacturing

	Material/tool	Picture	Number of pieces
1	Coins – 5 cents		20 (for each child one)
2	Wool (different colours – blue, pink, green)		For one skipping rope we need cca. 40 – 60 m of wool
3	Marbles		20 (for each child one)
4	Marbles		2 pieces
5	Pencil		3 for each group of children 1

6	Wool for butterfly	 	For one butterfly we need cca 6 m of wool
7	Scissors		4 For each group of children one
8	Wool for chicken (yellow)		For one chicken we need cca. 15 m of wool
9	Craft felt sheet (for chicken legs)		2 orange (A4) for 20 chickens

10	Plastic eyes		40 pieces (for each chicken 2)
11	Glue		1 (100 ml)
12	Wooden balls		4 for each skipping rope
13	Wooden holder for skipping rope		2 for each skipping rope

3.2 Multigenerational activity CYPRIOT FOLK CRAFTS

3.3.1. Aim and purpose of the multigenerational activity

(<http://cyprusfortravellers.net/en/review/encyclopaedia-crafts-cyprus-review>)

The program is built on the strengths that different generations have to offer, nurture understanding and mutual respect and challenge knowledge through Cypriot folk crafts experimentation.

The richness and quality of Cypriot crafts, which have existed for many centuries, is illustrated by numerous unique objects — genuine works of art, which have either been discovered during archaeological excavations, or carefully preserved and passed down from generation to generation in villages. Today many of them — which demonstrate to us the great mastery of Cypriot artisan and create a rich picture of them, are parts of collections in archaeological and regional museums.

3.3.2. Description of the manufacturing

Create Cypriot folk craft items

1. Mosaic embroidery (Create a fish mosaic) with seeds and beans.

Aim: Language (GREEK) and craft

Learn different kind of seeds and beans

LENTILS = ΦΑΚΕΣ

SEEDS = ΣΠΟΡΟΙ

BEANS = ΦΑΣΟΛΙΑ



[seeds_names.pdf](#)

*Download seeds and fish shape.

2. Clay work create patterns. Design national symbols with clay and practice shapes and color in different languages.

Aim: Pattern making, Language (GREEK), national symbols



RED=KOKKINO

BLUE=ΜΠΛΕ

YELLOW=KITRINO

Download [PATTERN.pdf](#) print on A4 paper. Pattern appears in 10x10 cm squares. Download [colors.pdf](#) print on A4 paper.

3. Rope hand knitting hanging decorations (Create wall decorations with cardboard and rope to learn shapes).

Sing song about shapes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bn7UVSfakto>






Download shapes design print on A4 paper.

[shapes.pdf](#)



3.3.3. Products and materials needed for manufacturing

STEP	DRAWING	MATERIALS AND TOOLS	INSTRUCTIONS
<p>1.</p> <p>Mosaic embroidery - FISH mosaic with seeds</p>		<p>5 Craft frames 1kg Seeds, beans 300ml Quick dry wood glue Printed fish shape (outline) 5 Cardboard (10x15cm) 4 Paper coffee cup 1 Cutter 1 Metal ruler 1 Black marker 5 Wooden spoons</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity: Learn different kind of seeds and beans 2. Take one wooden picture frame to create the fish mosaic. 3. Cut 10x15cm cardboard and glue it on the picture frame. 4. Trace with a permanent marker a fish shape. 5. Place glue on the shape of the fish. 6. Divide seeds/ beans in 4 paper cups. 7. With a wooden spoon place seeds/beans to decorate the fish. 8. Let it dry.
<p>2.</p> <p>Clay work-national patterns</p>		<p>3 Cardboard (10x10cm) 1 pencil A4 paper with PATTERN.pdf colors.pdf Paint burshes 3 paper plates 3 air dry modeling clay Acrylic paint (blue, yellow, red) 1 cutter Set of clay modeling tools (plastic)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity: Learn national symbols and write colors names. 2. Print 1 A4 paper of 3 patterns 3. Cut 3 pieces of 10x10cm cardboard. 4. Trace with pencil national shapes (eg. Flag,symbols,country name) the patterns on each 10x10 cm cardboard. 5. Form pieces of clay to trace the pattern, press them on cardboard. Let it dry! 6. Paper plate with red, paper plate with blue, paper plate with yellow. 7. On each paper plate use 1 paintbrush to apply paint. 8. Use one color for each pattern. 9. Paint your pattern squares.

<p>3.</p> <p>Rope hand knitting-Hanging decorations</p>		<p>A4 paper with shapes</p> <p>1 roll of 50meters of Jute Twine (Craft rope) 2mm thickness craft rope</p> <p>Cardboard</p> <p>Pencil or markers</p> <p>Paper cutter</p> <p>Single hole puncher</p> <p>1/4inch</p> <p>Scissors</p> <p>Acrylic paint</p> <p>Paintbrush</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity: <i>Sing song about shapes</i> 2. Print A4 paper with shapes 3. Trace 3 different shapes on cardboard 4. Cut with paper cutter 5. Punch hole on bottom and top of shape 6. Cut rope at least 30cm long. 7. Thread rope through shapes. 8. Decorate with paint. 9. Add beads or rope hanging for extra decoration.
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6. Products and materials needed for manufacturing (description and pictures)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.(2) Heavy duty scissors 2. Disposable gloves (10 pairs or more) 3. (5 pieces) Permanent marker 4. (20 pieces) Wooden craft frame 10x15cm 5. In total 1kg Mixed seeds (lentils, beans, seeds, rice) 6. (1) Cutting mat max 45x60 cm 7. Quick drying clear wood glue (at least 300 ml) 8. (20) Paper coffee cup 9. (1) metal ruler 10. (4) Reusable wooden spoons 11. (1) Paper cutter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Cardboard 200x200cm 13. (3) Air dry clay 14. (5) Pencils 15. (3) Paper plates 16. Acrylic paint (red,
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blue, yellow)

17. Jute Twine (Craft rope) 2mm thickness at least 50 meters.

18. Single hole puncher 1/4inch

19. (10) Paintbrushes

20. Wooden beads (different size) at least 100 pieces

21. Set of clay modeling tools plastic



3.3. Multigenerational activity The Journey of the Magic Thread

3.3.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity

Through this multigenerational programme participants will have the opportunity to learn about other cultures, heritage and traditional values. Participants will pass their hobby skills to other elderly and children. They will show the beauty of the national embroideries and costumes and introduce the participants to the story of the cravat. This multigenerational programme will have a positive impact on fine motoric skills, mental skills of all participants. Greatest impact will be on communication skills, teamwork, and acceptance of diversity.

3.3.2. Description of the manufacturing

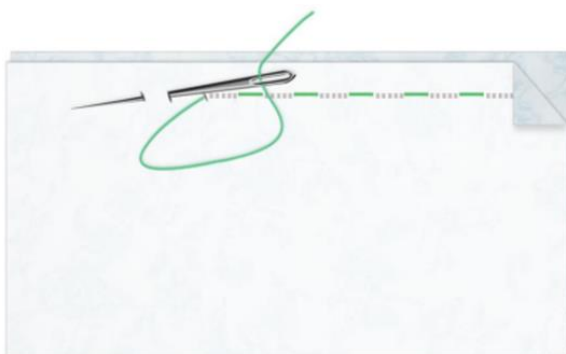
Weaving

Weaving is a simple interweaving of two threads - the warp and the weft, which are usually laid at right angles and which are usually interwoven with the help of a loom. There are traditional looms and improvised looms. Since we are dealing with the basics of weaving, for the first attempts at weaving with children, we will use a weaving frame that can be made of wood or cardboard. In order to be able to weave, it is necessary to do several preliminary operations. The first step is making a warp, that is, the process of creating the base/warp. When the warp is placed on simple looms, the threads need to be placed at regular intervals, very carefully, uniformly and straight. Knitting on a simple weaving frame is performed so that the threads of the future warp are wrapped around the frame, and its beginning and end are secured by tying to the frame. Wrapping is best done with figure eight movements. At the same time, care should be taken that the threads do not overlap each other when wrapping, and that they all have the same tension. After that, the weaving begins. The weft is passed through the warp with the help of a large curved or straight needle, while for larger works the weft is passed with a boat or a needle. After you begin to pass the weft through the base, the weft should be pinned gently but firmly in place with the help of a simple fork or with the help of a rare hair comb. Joining the weft thread to the new thread, when the old one is used up, it must be started along the edge or the new thread must partially cover the old one at a length of about four centimeters. When changing color it is best to start at the edge. For the base, it is necessary to tie one end of the thread to the lower crossbar of the weaving frame. It is necessary to wrap the thread in the shape of a figure of eight around the upper crossbar of the loom, then around the lower one, until nineteen basic threads are obtained. If you want to get a wider ribbon, you need to increase the number of warp threads to the desired width, making sure that it always ends with an odd number. Before we start weaving we will introduce the children with weaving through the short video about the making of the fabrics. First, we have to make the frame for the weaving. We can do this with a wooden frame or a simple cardboard frame. (picture 1) The length of the cardboard depends on how long we want to weave the fabric. If you used the wooden frame then you will need the nails for the threads. (picture 2) The number of nails or notches in the cardboard depends on the width of the fabric. You can weave with leftovers of old wool, or you can make the thread of an old T-shirt. T-shirt cut on stripes. Each stripe you have to stretch. This

way you will get the thread for work. If you don't want to have elastic work use the linen fabric without the elastic threads (old sheets, tablecloths, denim). After making a frame, threads, get a plastic needle or make a thread guide from a piece of strong cardboard, you can start weaving the fabric in the form of a tie or you can make a rug, table cover or blanket for a doll. At the first workshop with children, you can make the frames, cut the T-shirt into pieces or some other old fabrics. Seniors will help children by cutting and connecting the pieces of T-shirts and making the warp threads. One group can make the wooden frame with nails, the second group can make the cardboard frame, and the third group can cut the T-shirt on strips and connect the pieces in thick thread.

Embroidery on the cravat

You can make the cravat of the felt. Felt is very good fabric to embroidering for kids. The felt is sturdy but not too much and child can easily push the needle through it. You can on the felt draw the cravat and let child to cut it out. The felt is convenient to hold in child hand, then child can work easier with needle. After cutting the shape of the cravat child can draw different shapes on the cravat, lines, circles, flowers, houses, crosses according to their choice. You will need the big plastic needle and a lot of thread. You can choose any shape to cut off felt and any pattern. You can show children basic stitch. To dexterous children you can show more different types of stitches.

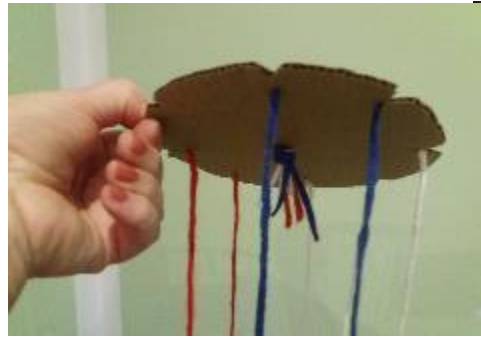
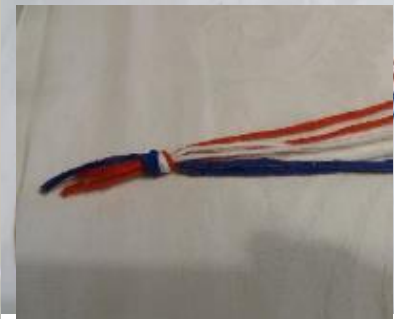
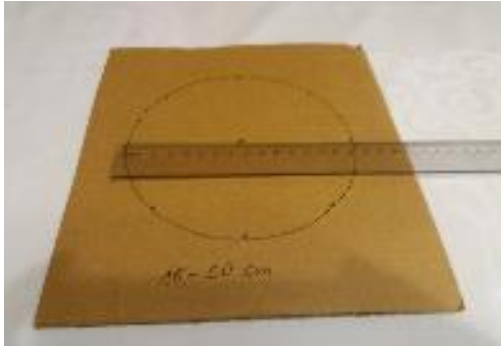


Friendship bracelet



For this activity you will need cardboard, scissors, and colorful threads. This is a simple weaving. From cardboard you have to cut the circle with a diameter of 15 - 20 cm. Cut eight

notches on the edge of the circle. Punch the hole in the middle of the circle. Take seven threads and put it together with a knot. These threads are put in the middle of the circle.



Arrange the seven strands in the slots you cut on the circle. One slot remains empty. Turn it towards you. Count three threads from the empty slot, take the third thread and put it in the empty slot in front of you. Turn the empty slot towards you again, count three threads from the empty slot in the same direction again, take the third thread and put it in the empty slot. Repeat this until the bracelet will be long enough. Gently pull the knot located under the cardboard circle in the middle. Keep alternating the threads in the same direction and soon you will be weaving a small bracelet. You can find the instructions on a link <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/10203536648290273>.



Modeling a tie in clay

Since working with clay also requires the possession of a kiln for baking clay, and paints and clay itself are extremely expensive, we can replace the clay with clay-mole that dries in the air and is not as expensive as clay. In the continuation, we will describe the process of making a tie from clay, the shaping process is the same with clay-mole. Temperas can be used for coloring clay-mole, which can be coated with colorless varnish after drying, or acrylic paints, which are cheaper than engobe paints.



You can find the material and accessories we need to model the tie in clay in the table of necessary tools and materials at the end of the plan. Working with clay takes place in several stages: shaping, coloring, first baking, glazing and second baking.

1 Shaping the clay

The works are shaped using the manual modeling technique. A piece of prepared clay is rolled into strips using a roller. In order for the strips to be of uniform thickness, we place stops from wooden slats of the desired height on the sides. Let the strips dry a little. Using a cutting template or using a model, we model the desired shapes: the shape of a tie, a circle or a square shape in which the tie will be drawn, or according to the child's choice. If desired, we additionally decorate by embossing different shapes and patterns. Children can make a print with crocheted works or make them of their own choice. This is done when the clay dries to leather hardness. It should be taken care to ensure that no air bubbles remain in the clay, because then the object may burst during baking. Also, it should not be pressed too strongly so that the work does not break. Use modeling tools to repair the edges of the clay and smooth the surface. The finished works dry well in the air and we can see by the light color of the clay when they are completely dry. Edges and surface can be adjusted with sandpaper, also, all unwanted traces created during modeling can be removed with a clean and damp sponge, brush and water.



2 Clay coloring

We will paint the works with engobes before the first baking. Part of the work can be baked unpainted and then painted with glaze after baking. We paint the works with engobes, ready-

made non-toxic paints for clay that can be diluted with water if necessary. They are applied, as desired, in two to four layers.



3 First ignition

The first one follows - clay biscuit baking. We fire the clay at 980-1100° (according to the manufacturer's instructions). Baking time is approx. 7.5 hours. Leave the clay biscuit to cool in the oven. We can glaze the baked clay biscuit. The glaze gives a glassy shine.

4 Glazing and second baking

We glaze the pre-painted clay biscuit with a transparent shiny glaze, while we paint the unpainted biscuit with a colored liquid glaze. We glaze the works by pouring the glaze over the clay biscuit or applying it several times with a brush.

Then the glaze dries, and when it's dry it looks like a white powder. The glaze should be wiped from the back of the object with a clean damp sponge because the glaze melts during baking and the object would stick to the substrate during baking. Then it would be difficult or impossible to separate it from the substrate. After finishing the application and wiping of the glaze, the glaze is fired at 1100°, i.e. according to the manufacturer's instructions. Baking time is approx. 7.5 hours, as well as cooling.

Baking clay biscuits, depending on the type of clay:

Baking the glaze:

Glazes have different baking temperatures, that's why the declaration of each glaze states from which to which temperature is its ideal melting point. More sensitive glazes are fired at a slightly lower temperature: from 880 - 920 °C and have a shorter retention time at the highest temperature. Most glazes have a baking temperature of 920 - 980 °C, and the ideal holding time

Clay biscuit baking at 1000°C
 1h to 1.20
 hold for 10-15 min at 120°
 40 min to 250°
 3 or 3:30h (depending on the power of the oven) up to 750°
 2h to 1000°

at the highest level is 15 - 20 minutes. The temperature of glaze baking should be 20 °C lower than clay biscuit baking.

The ideal glaze baking cycle would be approximately: 1.5 h → 300 °C; 1.5 h → 600 °C; 1 h → 960 °C; 20 min → 960 °C

According to the instructions for the particular glaze being worked with.

Note: In order to simplify the process for modeling a tie or a shape of your choice, you can use modeling materials without baking, such as clay or plasticine. To decorate the tie, we can also use parts of crocheted handicrafts to make an impression in clay. When the clay-mole is dry, the tie can be painted with tempera or acrylic paints. If we use tempera, it is good to coat the work with a layer of colorless varnish after drying. We have an example of printing and coloring in the photos below. We can use printing and coloring to decorate the shaped tie. Each country can use its typical handicrafts.

6 PROCESS OF GAME MAKING

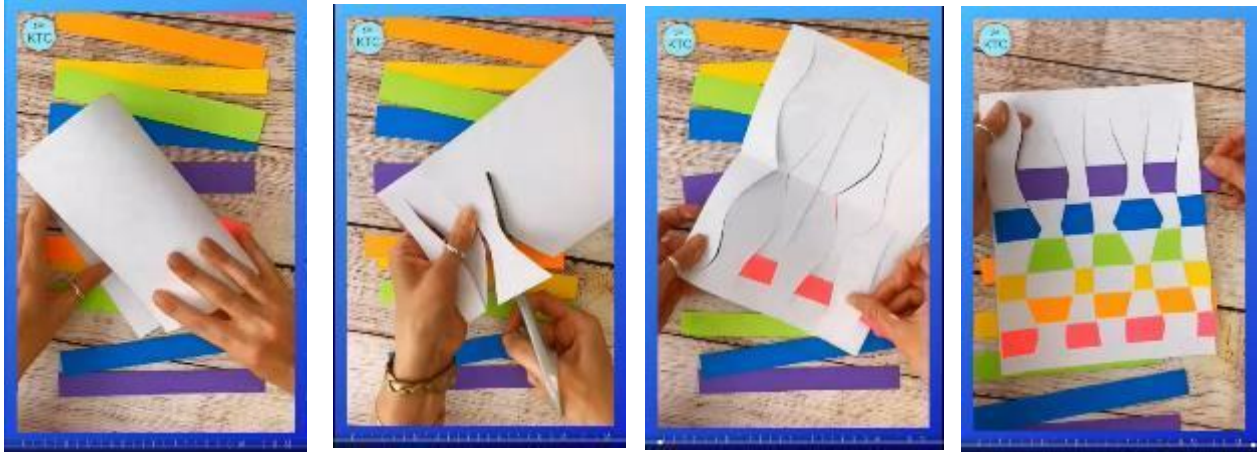
Tasks of the first meeting

You can use the first meeting to introduce the children to the creation of threads and the fabric itself and to motivate them to participate in the planned activities. With questions, we can encourage children to think about clothes, the origin of fabric. Why do we wear clothes? What is it for? What is it made of? How was the

fabric created? How are threads formed? What materials can threads be made of? The difference in texture, color, type of material is visible on children's clothes. What else is made of fabric? For an introduction, you can use a cartoon <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gnEdFzzXb5U>, encyclopedias, pictures, stories. If you want to bring the weaving process closer to children, we can also use cut strips of collage paper and a base made of white A4 paper. We cut strips of collage paper. We fold the white paper in half and make notches on it by cutting on the side where it is folded. Let's make an even number of notches to get an odd number of strips in which we will insert the strip collage. We unfold the



paper and begin to introduce the cut strips into the slots, alternately above and below the base cut on the white paper.



After we show the children the creation of fabric on paper and they try it themselves, we can set a new challenge for them to make fabric from the remains of wool, strips of fabric, ropes. In order to bring the weaving process closer to them, we can use a short film <http://bakaimama.turkovic.eu/> in which the process of weaving and the creation of the fabric is visible.

At the first meeting, we can make the children aware that we can decorate fabrics by dyeing, embroidering, and that we can use them for different purposes, from sewing clothes, scarves, shawls, ties to decorating the space by making decorative tablecloths, curtains, carpets, bedspreads. We can show children scarves, ties, crocheted or knitted handicrafts, embroidered tablecloths or even folk costumes so that they can get to know the different purposes of fabric and ways of decoration. Before the presentation of the weaving process, you can show the children carton about the invention of the thread. You can find the carton on this link <https://youtu.be/VLFw2xsxWsU> .

- Presentation of the weaving process on a wooden frame
- At the first meeting, we can create cardboard frames on which the warp and weft will be embroidered
- Cut strips from old sheets, t-shirts and tie them into threads
- Movement dance game – Dance of the magic thread in which you choose a musical background that encourages the child to move and place them in a circle formation. Children in a circle hold

a long thread of wool or crochet tape. The educator is also with them in the circle and shows the movements that are performed while holding the thread. Movements are chosen by each educator. You can choose the music you will use yourself or use our music suggestion LadoElectro – Zeza on the link <https://youtu.be/yP86lphs9Rw> . In the same way, every child can independently create their own body movements to the music using their magic wool threads, which they include in the choreography.

Task of the second meeting

We introduce the children to the story of the tie with a pictorial representation of the "Regiment Tie" and today's ties worn by children's fathers. We can approach the shaping of a tie from clay-mole or clay. As the clay needs to dry for several days before painting, it is good to start shaping as early as possible.

Continuation of work on connecting threads from old sheets, t-shirts, specifying the warp and weft and starting to weave a tie or some other object (carpet, cover for a doll's box) on cardboard frames.

The new task is to make a cardboard frame for making a friendship bracelet. We make as many frames as there are children interested in making this bracelet. In order to motivate the children to work in the group, we bring a finished frame with started bracelet knitting and already finished bracelets.

Tasks:

- Work on activities started from last time
- Shaping a tie with clay-mole and making a print by handicraft on the shaped ties
- The beginning of weaving a tie or some other item
- Making a cardboard frame for making a friendship bracelet.

The task of the third meeting

At the third meeting, we work on the activities started from last time. We continue dyeing clay-mole ties, weaving, and shaping ties for interested children. We start with making felt ties. To help children in drawing ties on the felt, we can make paper templates that the children will press on the felt, outline them, and cut out the shape of the tie from the felt. Children that are more dexterous can draw the shape of a tie on the felt independently and cut it out. At this

meeting, we start making a friendship bracelet. We show the children the basic stitch with which we will embroider ties. For motivation, we bring a finished embroidered tie to the group.

Tasks:

- The beginning of weaving a friendship bracelet
- Preparation of paper templates for making ties on felt,
- Drawing the shape of the tie on the felt, cutting the tie out of the felt
- Drawing a pattern that children will embroider on a tie. Adults can help children draw.

The task of the fourth and fifth meeting





At the fourth and fifth meeting, we work on the started activities, and the children take turns in the offered activities so that as many children as possible are involved in the proposed activities.





We continue our activities:





- Weaving
- Embroidering ties and making new ones
- Coloring of shaped cows made of clay
- We make friendship bracelets

At the end of the workshops, an exhibition of the produced items can be organized for parents in the parents' boxes.





3.3.3. Products and materials needed for manufacturing


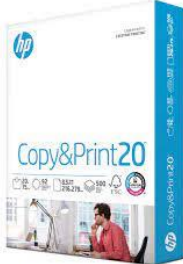
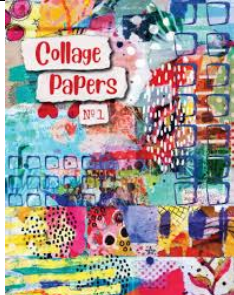
Tools	Picture of required tools	Number of pieces
Wooden or cardboard frame for work Strong thick corrugated cardboard 4mm Dimensions: 28x22cm or according to choice	Cardboard panel 1000×900 mm, 4mm	5
If we use a wooden frame, we need NAILS		1 packet
Hammer		2
Scissors		2
Scalpel		2

Tools	Picture of required tools	Number of pieces
Children's scissors		10
Thick thread or wool for making the base on the weaving frame - 250 g		2
Ball of thick wool - red, blue, white thick wool 100g (You can use leftover wool)		6
Old cotton T-shirts, sheets, tablecloths for cutting into strips	We can ask parents to bring old cotton T-shirts that they were thinking of throwing away.	the quantity depends on the number of works planned and size
Set of felt - various colors (10 pcs.; 30x30)		3

Tools	Picture of required tools	Number of pieces
Leftovers of embroidery thread - various colors		10
Plastic needles for children 70mm, 12 pcs The needles can also be metal, it is important that they have a large eyelet into which the wool can be inserted and that they have a duller tip.		2 packs
Children's accessories for modeling		3
Felt-tip pens or fabric markers black for drawing on felt		4

Tools	Picture of required tools	Number of pieces
<p>White and black clay or clay-mole</p>		<p>10</p>
<p>Tempera for painting models made of clay - 12 colors You can use temperas in bottles or tubes, but then you need to get containers for mixing colors</p>		<p>2 sets</p>
<p>Wooden slats 500x20x6mm Also needed for working with clay</p>		<p>10</p>
<p>A roller is also needed for working with clay</p>		<p>5</p>

Tools	Picture of required tools	Number of pieces
MODELING WITH CLAY		2
Drawing sticks		2
Sandpaper – 2 m		2m
Brushes - a set of various thicknesses		2 sets
Engobe (ready-made paint for clay) - colors of your choice (red, blue, green, yellow, purple, orange) - bottles 59 ml		

Tools	Picture of required tools	Number of pieces
Liquid glazes: transparent and colored		6
A protective surface on which to roll according to one's choice.		
Printing paper A4		30 kom
Collage papers		2 kom

3.4. Multigenerational activity - A CUSHION FOR PLAY OR REST WITH IMAGES FROM LOCAL HERITAGE

3.4.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity

The goal of the multigenerational program is to develop a child's manual and mental skills.

Through stories the children will learn that in the past, due to a lack of money or availability, most of the residents of the local environment could not buy the cushions and cushions. That's why they made them themselves from different fabrics (old or the remains of new ones) and filled them with different materials (old clothes or fabrics, grains, etc.).

So the children will make their own cushions from old T-shirts that they will bring from home. Senior mentors will help them with the manufacturing. The children will also be asked to bring foam from old seat cushions from home. By collecting old t-shirts and waste foam, they will learn the importance of reuse and sustainability. We will present this to them as well.

When making a cushion, the children will become familiar with every single work operation required to make it. With the help of senior mentors, they will measure, draw and cut a template for making a cushion. In doing so, they will learn how important precision is when drawing a template and cutting out fabric. Precisely cut pieces of fabric will be then sewn together. The children will also be taught about the importance of safety, as they have to be careful when sewing, so that they don't hurt themselves with a sewing needle.

On the finished product the children will draw images from the local heritage and they will also be encouraged to decorate them by sewing buttons, ribbons or pom-poms.

The waste foam will be cut into small pieces with scissors and filled inside the cushions.

The manufacturing of the cushions will take place both individually and in groups.

The children will develop and strengthen manual skills, planning, develop cognitive processes, mathematical thinking and accuracy.

Children will be able to draw, paint and sew images of their choice on the cushion. At the same

time, they will develop manual skills, precision, strengthen creativity and imagination.

The main goals and objectives of the activity:

- Facilitating opportunities for people of different generations to meet and work on a project as a team.
- Learning skills such as sewing, remaking and reuse for participants of all ages.
- Creating a sense of community and fostering intergenerational relationships.
- Promoting environmental sustainability by reusing old T-shirts for a new and useful product.
- Providing a sense of achievement and pride for participants after the completion of the project.
- Creating a unique and personalized product that participants can use and enjoy

3.4.2. Description of the manufacturing

Instructions

The children bring old (monochrome) plain t-shirts, wool scraps and waste foam from old seat cushions from home. And discuss with their mentors what they will make and how they will decorate the cushions.

First, they draw a template on cardboard with a ruler, a rectangle with sides 30 cm x 20 cm.



višina: 20 cm

širina: 30 cm

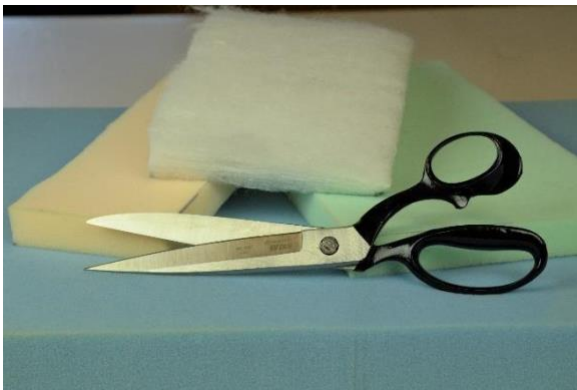
Using scissors, they cut out the template from the cardboard.



The children straighten the t-shirt, place a cardboard template on it and outline it with chalk.



The template is removed from the t-shirt and a rectangle is cut along the lines with scissors resulting in 2 pieces of fabric. The children prepare the cushion stuffing for the next day. They cut the foam into small pieces with scissors and save it for the next day.



Manufacturing description

Preparation of cardboard, drawing (template) a rectangle with sides of 30 cm x 20 cm on cardboard, cutting out the template from cardboard, aligning the t-shirt, placing the template on the old t-shirt and the outline of the template, cutting the fabric (old t-shirt) according to

the outline of the template, preparation, cutting, cutting waste foam cushion fillings

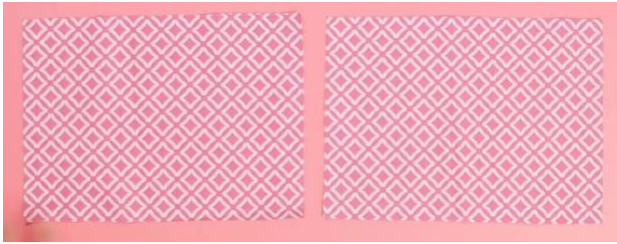
Material, tools

Cardboard, large ruler, pencil, old t-shirts, chalk, scissors for cutting fabric, scrap foam (stuffing for seat cushions or some other soft thing that can be torn into small pieces).

Day 2

Instructions

With the help of mentors, children take the cut fabric (2 pieces) and line them up nicely



Together with the mentors, they prepare sewing needles and wool/thread.



They saw along the 3 edges of the fabric.



The sewn fabric is turned over on three sides so that the sewn edges are facing inward.



Manufacturing description

Preparing and aligning the fabric, preparing the sewing needles and wool/thread, sewing the three edges of the cushion, turning the cushion and the sewn edges inside out.

Material, tools

Needles, wool/thread, scissors

Day 3

Instructions

The children prepare the cushion covers sewn on three sides and use textile markers and textile crayons to draw decorations and images from the local heritage onto the fabric (cushion). The cushion is decorated on both sides.



Manufacturing description

Preparation and alignment of a three-sided stitched cushion, drawing images from the local heritage on the cushion, drawing on both sides

Day 4

The children prepare a decorated cushion cover and through the unstitched opening fill the cushion with the prepared foam filling.



When the cushion is filled with stuffing, the children sew the last unstitched edge so that the stuffing doesn't fall out. Together with the mentors, they examine the cushions and make the final corrections and additional decorations (with ribbons, buttons, tassels or pom-poms).



Manufacturing description

Filling the cushion with the prepared foam filling, sewing the last unsewn side of the cushion, additional decorations (ribbons, tassels, buttons, pom-poms).

Material, tools




Shredded scrap foam filling for cushions, sewing needles, wool/thread, textile markers, textile crayons.

Day 5

The children and mentors discuss and evaluate the process of making a cushion, the ways and purposes of using the cushions and playing with them.



3.4.4 Products and materials needed for manufacturing

		
cardboard	ruler	pencil



scissors



T-shirt



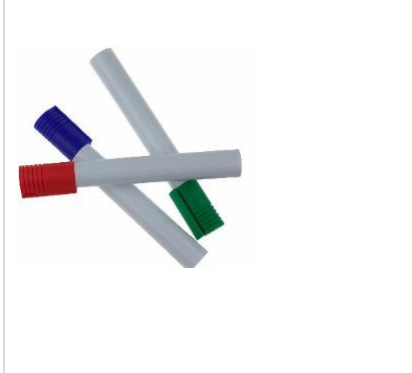
chalk



Old foam



crayons



Textile felt-tip pens/markers



Needle and wool/thread for sewing

Buttons/ribbons

3.5. Multigenerational activity - Xs and Os

3.5.1. Aim and purpose of multigenerational activity

The goal of the multigenerational program is to develop a child's manual and mental skills.

Children will make games using felting and clay work. They will construct games with the help of senior mentors. They will improve their team working skills and they will learn about the different types of materials they can use for handicrafts and also different kinds of tools for using those materials. . This will improve children's creativity and critical thinking as well.

By playing games, kids will improve critical and mathematical thinking, as well as logical and analytical thinking and knowledge about cultural heritage. As during the constarting kids will use national symbols and colors of flag.

3.5.2. Description of the manufacturing

STEP	MANUFACTURING DESCRIPTION	MATERIALS AND TOOLS	INSTRUCTIONS
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1.

Firstly clay is needed - same as a picture .

Next to it is a glass of water and carton/hard paper on what kids will be working.



Open and start claying small 10 small balls

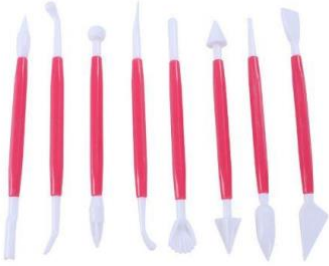





After this, we need to make balls flat and round as shown in the picture.



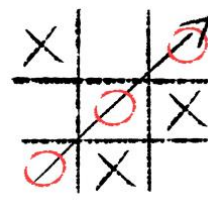


make it flat with hand and round after with the stickers paint and dray

after with acrylic and pain it in blue

<p>2.</p>	<p>Plastic stacks</p>		  <p>Take Plastic stacks and paint the symbols 5x5. for example 5 cornflower and 5 swallow.</p> <p>After this wait till it dries.</p>
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<p>3.</p>	<p>Acrylic colors and brushes.</p>		<p>As long as clay will dry we can take it and paint using the natural colors of the symbols we drew on the balls.</p>
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<p>4.</p>	<p>Fabric (red, yellow)</p> <p>needles and thread (black, brown, green)</p> <p>black pencil, ruler and scissor.</p>		<p>cut fabric- make the shape of a square.</p> <p>After using the black pencil draw board of X and O</p>  <p>After this, take needle and thread and sew lines, use contrast colors so the lines will be visible very well.</p> <p>Fabric and thread can be chosen according to the colors of the flag.</p>

5.			After everything is ready, kids can play.
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3.5.3. Products and materials needed for manufacturing

· CLAY



ACRYLIC COLORS AND BRUSHES (2 packages `)



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ZASAVSKA
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Scissors, ruler, black pencil, needles (one pack) and thread (black, brown, green)