



Israelite Camp

Week of July 6

Bible Point: Good is with us, so...trust God!

Key Verse: "God answered, 'I will be with you.'" (Exodus 3:12)

Bible Story: The Israelites cross the Red Sea. (Exodus 14:1-15:21)

Historical Background

- The study of sand is called arenology.
- Sand is an example of a class of materials called granular matter. Sand is finely divided rock, with particles ranging in size from to 2 millimeters. These particles are called grains of sand. The next smaller size in geology is called silt. The next larger size above sand is called gravel.
- One cubic foot of sand weighs approximately 110 pounds.
- Some historians believe that a system of counterweights using bags or buckets of sand was used to help build the Egyptian pyramids.
- Other historians think the Egyptians used the idea of sand pneumatics while building the pyramids. With this theory, blocks were placed on shafts filled with sand. Releasing the sand from the shafts would lower the block into place.
- Sand was used as early as 6000 B.C. to grind and polish stones and to make sharpened tools. The stones were rubbed on a piece of wetted sandstone to hone the cutting edge. The first beads with a glass glaze appeared in Egypt in about 3500 to 3000 B.C. The glass was made by melting sand.

Supplies

- From your Tool Kit: packet of air-dry clay, length of yarn, pony beads, straw
- Additional supplies: variety of colorful permanent markers, scissors

Instructions

- Open the clay and knead it until it's soft and pliable.
- Shape the clay into beads to be used for your necklace.
- Use the straw to poke a hole in each of your beads.
- Place the jewelry on a paper plate or paper towel and set aside to dry overnight.
- Once your beads have dried, use markers to decorate your sand jewelry.
- Cut a length of the yarn long enough to go around your neck with enough left to tie a knot.
- Add the colorful pony beads to your clay beads and tie a knot to make a necklace.

