



Morse-Code Bracelet

Supplies:

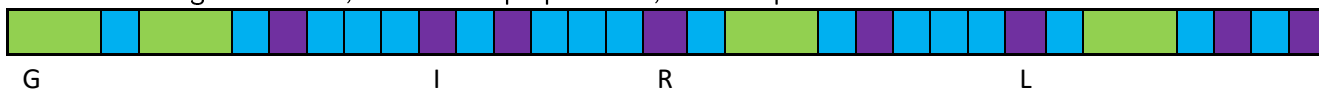
1. String for your bracelet
2. Scissors
3. Smaller beads (seed beads or the 5mm pony beads work well – These will represent dots)
4. Coffee stir sticks (you will need to cut these into smaller sections to represent dashes)
5. [Morse-Code Sheet](#)
6. [Bracelet Grid](#)

Directions

1. Choose a word for your bracelet. It can be a Girl Scout word like honest or your own name.
2. You will want a word with less than 10 letters to start. You don't want your bracelet too long.
3. You need to choose three beads for your bracelet.
 - a. You will need a dash bead (the coffee stirrers, or you can use three beads together to represent a dash.)
 - b. You will need one color of seed beads to be your dots.
 - c. You will need another color of seed beads to be the space between letters.
4. Use the Morse-Code grid to plot out your word with beads.
5. Use one bead between each dot and dash, and three beads between each letter
6. When you are ready to string your beads, tie a knot in the end of the elastic using a bead of a different color as your marker.
7. Thread the beads in order from your Morse-Code grid.
8. When you are done, tie off the elastic, and you can tie the two ends together to form your bracelet.

Here is the Word Girl in the Morse-Code Chart:

The dash is green stirrers, the dots are purple beads, and the spaces are blue beads.



Why does it work?

Long before there were cell phones and text messages, there were telegraphs and Morse code. Morse code is a communication system that represents the alphabet and numbers with a series of dots, dashes or a combination of both. The dots are the short sounds and are also known as dits. The dashes are the long sounds and are also known as dahs. Because you can also tap out the dots and dashes, Morse code can be both seen and heard. Samuel Morse created the code in the 1830s in response to the invention of the telegraph, which he also created. The telegraph was a machine that sent and received messages by sending electric currents on a wire. By using a series of electrical pulses, short bursts of electric energy, the telegraph could then make marks on a piece of paper. But, those marks would not mean anything without a code - thus, Morse code was born.