

Liberty Bell Wind Chime

Supplies:

- Small or medium terra cotta flower pot (with a hole in the bottom)
- Cord made of sturdy twine or heavy string
- Craft paint (gold, copper, or both)
- Paintbrush
- Jingle bells
- Black permanent marker
- Scissors



Steps:

	<p>Step 1: Prepare the craft paint on a palette or paper plate. If using both colors, mix them together with the paintbrush.</p>
	<p>Step 2: Place one hand inside the flower pot to support it during painting. Then, use craft paint to paint the entire outside of the flower pot.</p>
	<p>Step 3: Set the painted flower pot aside to dry.</p>
	<p>Step 4: Cut three pieces of cord about 1 yard each. The measurements do not need to be exact.</p>





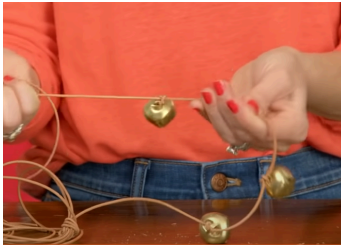
Step 5: Gather the ends of the three pieces of cord together.



Step 6: Tie a knot about seven to eight inches from the end to hold all three cords together.



Step 7: Begin stringing bells onto each cord. To string a bell, thread a cord through the loop on the top of the bell and then tie a knot to hold it in place.



Step 8: Continue tying bells onto each cord until they all make a satisfying jingle.



Step 9: Thread the top seven to eight inches of cord through the hole in the flower pot's base. The knot should be inside the pot, stopping the cord from going through any further.



Step 10: Hold the cords sticking out of the base of the flower pot and tie them together into a loop using a double knot. It helps to hold two cords in one hand and one cord in the other hand.



Step 11: Use the black permanent marker to draw a zig-zag line for the famous crack on the side of the bell.

How did the Liberty Bell get cracked? This continues to be a great mystery historians haven't yet solved! No one knows exactly when the bell was cracked. Some believe the crack started appearing around the year 1840, after the bell had been used in America for almost 100 years.

Fun Facts:

- The Liberty Bell is on display in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Our Liberty Bell was ordered from London in 1751 and was first known as the State House Bell for the state of Pennsylvania. Almost 100 years later, in 1835, the Anti-Slavery Record publication started calling it the Liberty Bell, and it became a symbol of freedom during the American anti-slavery movement.
- The Liberty Bell has had some interesting travel experiences. During the American Revolution in 1777, when America was fighting to become an independent country, the patriots were scared the British would steal and melt the bell to use it for cannons. So, the bell was hidden in a church in the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania. After the Civil War, the bell traveled to fairs all around our country as a symbol of national unity. By 1915, the bell had returned to Philadelphia for good, where it now sits across the street from Independence Hall, where our Declaration of Independence was signed.
- The very top of the Liberty Bell has a very special Bible verse from the book of Leviticus inscribed on it: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."
- The Liberty Bell weighs 2,080 pounds and is made of the metals copper, tin, and traces of lead, zinc, arsenic, gold, and silver.
- Over one million people visit the Liberty Bell every year.

Extension Activity

Use the windchime as a musical instrument! Hold it by the top loop and shake it in rhythm as you sing a patriotic song about liberty, such as "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," or our national anthem.