* Summarise the significance of jewellery throughout history

The earliest workings in gemstones included cabochons and carvings, which date back to the first appearances of gems in jewellery.

Foot powered cutting wheels were invented where it was the grinding medium that did the moving

14th century -  horizontal cutting wheels arrived, greatly improving again on the first foot powered wheels.

* Describe the steps involved in faceting gemstones

preform, attached to dop stick, then lapped (first rough, then finer). Facets first, then table

* Describe the two core techniques and four modern techniques in jewellery making

 hand making - (1) Design, (2) Fabrication and Stone Setting and finally (3) Gold Finishing and Assembly

investment (lost wax) casting - combustible(wax) wrapped with refractory material like clay. Heated, which removes wax. Then pour metal -> break clay

- also called waste mold casting

Modern - Hollowware and stamped jewellery - reduced gold required.

- thin sheet between two reciprocal stamps that cuts a replica

- hollowware - draw gold through steel dies

Electroforming, or electroplating, is the process of applying a thin layer of gold onto a preformed object.

- electrolysis, in acidic solution

- Rhodium is also used as an electroplate medium to "whiten" the Au-Ag white gold alloy

Modern design - Computer Aided Design (CAD), Computer Aided Manufacturing or CAM

- 3D print of a prototype to create shape

* Define numismatics

250$ bil by 2015. 47% - diamond

41% gold

others - plat, pearls, stones etc

2005 -

30% US

China, Japan, Middle east - growing, but was just under 9 percent

The remaining ~33% of the global trade in jewellery is accounted for by Italy, Turkey, UK, and other nations such as Germany and Australia

increase demand for pt and pd

* Describe the history of the earliest coinage

- 2,500 years ago in Asia Minor with the Lydians. - coins for trade

- lion depicted on the front, and a minting stamp on the reverse

- All coins were hand stamped/minted up to ~1500 AD

- the first minted coin in the Americas dates to 1536 in Mexico City, and in 1792 the first US-based mint was built in Philadelphia

 - 1908 when the first Canadian Mint began operation in Ottawa

 Greece and Persia was the stater and its divisions into halves and thirds. A stater became equivalent to the didrachm, which was valued at twice the drachm. A didrachm weighed ~135 grains, or the equivalent of 8.75 grams. Similarly, the tetradrachm that became common later weighed ~270 grains, or ~17.5 grams.

* Describe the general composition of ancient coinage and the sources of metals

Some of the oldest precious metal items are thought to have originated from what is now Bulgaria, and Mediterranean copper, tin, and gold deposits have been exploited since before the Bronze Age.

- 25 miles of Athens - silver-lead mining district

-  vein deposit with the silver ores existing predominantly in sulfide and sulfosalt minerals.

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