Knitting & Crocheting Instructions
Included materials: 300 yards of Yarn in 6 colors
2 Knitting Needles
1 Crochet Needle
1 Plastic Yarn Needle

Congratulations! You are about to begin an exciting journey into the art of knitting and crocheting! It is a step-by-step process, and with practice you will be able to make scarves, hangbags, and other yarnwork that is more and more beautiful. Some of the steps may seem awkward at first, and you may feel confused along the way. With patience and practice, this will pass, and soon knitting and crocheting will be as natural for you as walking. If you appreciate how unique each hand-made piece is, you will enjoy every step along the way!
When you start to knit, making the first row of stitches on the knitting needle is called casting on. There are many ways to do this, but the way shown here is easy!

1. Wind the yarn around your finger and pull a loop through it. Slip that loop onto a knitting needle and tighten it to make a stitch.

2. Hold the needle with the loop in your left hand. Holding the second needle in your right hand, put it into the loop so it crosses below the left needle. Wind the yarn under and around it.

3. Then pull a new loop through the first loop with the point of the right-hand needle to make a stitch, and slip it onto the left-hand needle.

4. To make the next stitch, cross the right needle under the left needle between the two stitches. Wind the yarn around it and continue as you did before.

Continue making stitches the same way. Start each one by putting the needles between the last two stitches and practice until you feel comfortable!
HOLDING THE NEEDLES & YARN

To knit quickly and evenly, you can thread the yarn between your fingers. It may feel awkward at first, but with some practice it will become very natural.

You can hold the yarn in your right hand either way...

...Or hold it in your left hand either of these ways.

Use your right forefinger to wind the yarn around the needles...

...Or you can use your left forefinger to wind the yarn around the needles.
THE KNIT STITCH

The knit stitch is the main stitch used in creating knitted pieces. Cast on 20 stitches and practice doing the knit stitch before you try to knit anything.

1. With the yarn at the back, slip the right needle into the first stitch on the left needle. Wind the yarn around it as shown above.

2. With the point of the right needle, pull the loop through the stitch on the left needle.

3. Push the right needle forward, through the loop and slide the old stitch off the left needle, keeping the new stitch on the right needle.

4. Continue to the end of the row. To begin a new row, just turn the knitting around so the full needle is in your left hand, and the empty needle is in your right hand.
While you’re knitting, try to knit evenly, keeping your stitches just loose enough for you to put your needles through them easily. In the beginning, count your stitches at the end of each row to make sure that you haven’t dropped one. If you’ve made a mistake or dropped a stitch, don’t worry because you will learn how to fix them in the next few pages.

If you decide to stop your work or take a break, always finish the row you are working on. If you stop in the middle of a row, you will get an uneven stitch, and you could easily drop a stitch or two.

Knitting quickly and evenly comes with practice, so be patient and take your time.

After you’ve knit a few rows, your work should look like the piece above. When you’re finished with a piece, you have to “cast off” to get the knitting stitches off the needle in a way that they do not come undone.
CASTING OFF

1. Knit the first 2 stitches in the row. With the yarn at the back of the work, put the left needle into the first stitch on the right needle.

2. Lift the first stitch over the second one, as shown, and drop it off the needle. Now, only the second stitch is left on the needle.

3. Knit another stitch, then lift the first stitch over the second one as before. Continue this along the whole row.

4. When you reach the last stitch on the row, cut off the yarn with a few inches to spare. Slip the end of the yarn through the stitch and pull it to tighten the loop.

5. Thread the end of the yarn into your yarn needle. Thread it into the edge of the knitting to hide it. This is called “darning”.

**FIXING MISTAKES**

If you’ve made a mistake, don’t worry! Do not pull the knitting off the needles. You can pick up a dropped stitch or just unpick one stitch at a time until you reach the mistake.

1. Pick up both the dropped stitch and the loop above it with your right needle.

2. Put the tip of your left needle from back to front into the stitch only.

3. With your left needle, lift the stitch over the loop and off the needle. This makes a new stitch on your right needle.

4. Slip the new stitch onto the left needle so it faces the right way, and continue knitting.

If you leave a dropped stitch and it unravels for several rows, you can pick it up with the crochet hook. Put the hook through the dropped stitch, hook the loop above it and pull it through the stitch to bring it up one row. Continue up each row until you’ve reached the top.
MAKING A SCARF

To make a scarf, you continue knitting until you have a long piece. You can make it a solid color, or make it striped and add tassels at the end.

Cast on 48 stitches, and work rows of knit stitches until you are satisfied with the length of the scarf.

When you've finished a ball of yarn, or you want to change colors, join the yarn at the beginning of a new row.

Hold the two ends of the yarn together with your thumb and knit the row with the new yarn only. When you have finished the new row, tie the two ends together and darn them into the sides of the scarf.

When you are finished knitting your scarf, cast off the stitches and sew the loose ends of yarn into the sides of the scarf. Use small stitches to firmly hold them in place.
**ADDING TASSELS**

1. Wind some yarn around a small book or piece of cardboard, then cut one side to make lengths of yarn for your tassels. You need 180 lengths of yarn, around 10 inches long. Divide them into 18 groups of 10 lengths.

2. Fold 1 group of yarn lengths in half and pull them though the bottom edge of the scarf, from front to back, with the crochet hook.

3. Firmly pull the ends of yarn through the loop to make the knotted tassel.

4. Make 9 tassels at each end of the scarf and trim the ends evenly.
CROCHET - SLIP KNOT

Every crochet project begins with a slip knot, so that’s your first lesson!

1. Pick up the end of the yarn with your right hand. Wrap it behind and around your left hand, across your thumb and palm. Hold the yarn end over the “working yarn,” which is coming from the ball.

2. With your left hand, take hold of the working yarn and pull it through the loop on your hand to make a new loop. Don’t let go of the end in your right hand!

3. Pull the working yarn loop until the slip knot is snug, but not too tight.

4. Now you can let go of the yarn end, and with the working yarn towards you, place your crochet hook through the loop.

5. Pull the working yarn to tighten it around the hook, but keep it just loose enough so that you can easily slide it along the hook. Practice making the slip knot until you are comfortable. You can undo the knot by just slipping the hook out and pulling both ends of the yarn.
**HOLDING THE HOOK & YARN**

Right-handed

Make a slip knot and place it on the crochet hook. Hold the hook in the hand you use for writing. Loop the working yarn over the pointer finger of your other hand. Hold the slip knot between your thumb and middle finger to keep it from moving while you are working. Hold the yarn loosely down your palm with your last two fingers.

Left-handed

_Holding the hook and yarn may feel awkward at first, but as you practice it will feel natural to you!_
MAKING A CHAIN  A single crochet stitch is called a chain stitch.

1. Make a slip knot and place it on your hook. Hold the hook with the tip angled towards you a little. Wrap the yarn **behind** the hook, **over** the top, to the front, and then back again, allowing the yarn to slip into the curved part of the hook.

2. Without pulling on the yarn or the slip knot, point the tip of the hook down and pull the yarn through the loop on the hook. This is your first chain!

3. The loop left on the hook should not be too tight. It should be loose enough for the hook to pass through it easily. Continue making more chains until you are comfortable. As your chain grows longer, move your thumb and middle finger closer to the hook to keep control of the chain.
FINISHING OFF
When your crochet project is done, you can finish off so it will not unravel.

1. Cut the working yarn about 8 inches from the hook. Put the yarn over the hook like you’ve been doing to make the chain (this is called a “yarn-over”) and pull the loose end all the way through the loop on the hook.

2. Pull it tight so the stitches can not unravel.

You can use your practice chains as shoelaces, or you can glue them around clean cans or jars to make a fun pencil holder!
Look at the chain you have made. The front should look like a series of V’s and the back of the chain has a bump behind each stitch called the back ridge. Crochet stitches are worked into the individual chain stitches, and you have to count them starting with the stitch closest to the hook. Count toward the beginning of the chain, but don’t count the loop on the hook or the slip knot.

**Front of Chain**

- 1ST
- 2ND
- 3RD
- 4TH
- 5TH
- 6TH
- SLIP KNOT

**Right-handed**

**Left-handed**

**Back of Chain**

- back ridge

- back ridge
When working into the chain, crochet stitches are either worked into the back ridge (Figure 1) or under the top strand and the back ridge of each chain (Figure 2).
THE SLIP STITCH

The slip stitch is used to make a chain thicker. It can also be used to join the ends of a chain, or the ends of different yarns so you can change colors or add new yarn when you run out.

1. Make a slip knot and place it on the hook. Then chain 20 stitches. Insert the point of the hook into the second chain from the hook.

2. Yarn over (which means to bring the yarn behind the hook, over the top of the hook to the front, and then back again). (Figure 1) Pull the yarn through the chain and the loop on the hook.

You have made a slip stitch! Now one loop is still on the hook, and you can make another slip stitch by inserting the hook into the next chain and continuing. Practice the slip stitch until you have worked into all of the chains, and finish off.
CHAIN LOOP DAISY
You can make a daisy by combining the chain stitch and the slip stitch. You’ll also learn how to make a new stitch called the single crochet!

BEGINNING RING:
1. Make a slip knot and place it on your hook, then chain 6.
2. Now you’ll join the ends of the chain with a slip stitch to make a ring. Insert the hook in the sixth chain from the hook, yarn over and pull the yarn through the chain and the loop on the hook. (Figure 1)

3. Chain 1.

ROUND 1:
1. Insert the hook into the center of the ring.
2. Yarn over and pull the yarn back through the ring. (Figure 2) Now, you have 2 loops on the hook.
3. Yarn over and pull the yarn through both loops on the hook. (Figure 3)

![Right-handed](image1.png) ![Left-handed](image2.png)

(Figure 3)

Now there is still one loop on the hook. (Figure 4) You have just made a single crochet stitch!

![Right-handed](image3.png) ![Left-handed](image4.png)

(Figure 4)

Chain 8, then repeat steps 1-3 to make another single crochet. (Figure 5)

![Right-handed](image5.png) ![Left-handed](image6.png)

(Figure 5)
Continue to chain 8 followed by a single crochet in the ring until you have 7 loops on the daisy ring. Chain 8 once more, and join to the first single crochet you made with a slip stitch. To do this, insert the hook under both top loops (Figure 6), yarn over and pull the yarn through the single crochet and the loop on the hook. Finish off.

To weave in the yarn end, thread the yarn needle with the end. Turn the daisy over so the back of it is towards you, and insert the needle through the bottom of each crochet stitch to hold the end in place. (Figure 7) Cut the yarn close to the daisy.

Make a few daisies in all different colors, so you can pin or stitch them on backpacks, clothing, headbands, shoes and other things you want to decorate. You can also string the daisies onto a long chain to make a garland!
**HANDBAG**

Now you can make a fun handbag just by crocheting rows of stitches!

1. Make a slip knot, place it on your hook, and chain 20.
2. Chain one more, and insert your hook in the second chain from the hook. Yarn over and pull the yarn through both loops on the hook. You’ve just made a slip stitch turn so that you can build rows onto your chain.
3. Continue working in the chain using slip stitches, and when you reach the end of the row, turn again.
4. Keep making rows until you have a long piece, about 50 rows. You can make stripes by changing colors in the slip stitch at the beginning of a new row. When your piece is long enough, finish off. Fold the work in thirds so that there is one large piece for the bag, and a small piece that flaps over the bag. (Figure 1)

5. Stitch the sides together with a yarn needle and some yarn. With the back of the work face out, sew through both pieces from front to back. Insert the needle through both loops of both pieces. (Figure 2) Do this on both sides of the bag. Then make a long chain for a strap, and stitch the ends of the strap to the inside of the bag’s sides. Decorate with pretty daisies and pom-poms!
POM-POMS

1. Draw 2 circles 4 inches in diameter on cardboard and cut them out.
2. Put the two card-rings together and wind yarn around them evenly.
3. When the hole is full, cut around the edges of the circles through all the layers of yarn between the card rings.
4. Ease the card rings apart, and tie a double length of yarn tightly around the middle. Leave the long ends free.

Remove the cards, fluff out the pom-pom and use the long ends to sew it or tie it onto whatever you want!