

CLAYMORE EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST

Guggenheim BulletShares 2012 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2013 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2014 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2015 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2016 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2017 Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2012 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2013 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2014 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim BulletShares 2015 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF
Guggenheim Spin-Off ETF
Guggenheim Multi-Asset Income ETF
Guggenheim Mid-Cap Core ETF
Guggenheim Defensive Equity ETF
Guggenheim BRIC ETF
Guggenheim Enhanced Core Bond ETF
Guggenheim Enhanced Short Duration Bond ETF
Guggenheim Insider ETF
Guggenheim Ocean Tomo Patent ETF
Guggenheim Ocean Tomo Growth Index ETF
Guggenheim Raymond James SB-1 Equity ETF
Wilshire 5000 Total Market ETF
Wilshire Micro-Cap ETF
Wilshire US REIT ETF
Wilshire 4500 Completion ETF
Guggenheim Sector Rotation ETF
Guggenheim S&P Global Dividend Opportunities Index ETF
Guggenheim International Small Cap LDRs ETF

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Guggenheim ABC High Dividend ETF
Guggenheim S&P Global Water Index ETF
Guggenheim China Technology ETF
Guggenheim Timber ETF
Guggenheim EW Euro-Pacific LDRs ETF
Guggenheim Canadian Energy Income ETF
Guggenheim Airline ETF
Guggenheim Frontier Markets ETF
Guggenheim China Small Cap Index ETF
Guggenheim International Multi-Asset Income ETF
Guggenheim Yuan Bond ETF
Guggenheim Shipping ETF
Guggenheim Solar ETF
Guggenheim China Real Estate ETF
Guggenheim China All-Cap ETF

**Supplement to the currently effective Summary Prospectus, Statutory Prospectus and
Statement of Additional Information for each of the above listed Funds:**

*Effective January 17, 2012, Chuck Craig will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the
above listed Funds. Accordingly, all references to Chuck Craig are hereby deleted.*

Claymore Exchange-Traded Fund Trust
2455 Corporate West Drive
Lisle, Illinois 60532

Claymore Exchange-Traded Fund Trust 2
2455 Corporate West Drive
Lisle, Illinois 60532

Please Retain This Supplement for Future Reference

January 13, 2012

ETF-PRO-SUP-ALL0112



WILSHIRE 5000 TOTAL MARKET ETF

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.guggenheimfunds.com/etf. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 345-7999 or by sending an e-mail request to etfinfo@guggenheimfunds.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, each dated December 30, 2011, are incorporated by reference into (and are considered part of) this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond generally to the performance, before the Fund's fees and expenses, of an equity index called the Wilshire 5000 Total Market IndexSM (the "Wilshire 5000" or the "Index").

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Investors purchasing Shares in the secondary market may be subject to costs (including customary brokerage commissions) charged by their broker.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
Management fees (comprehensive management fee)	0.12%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees ⁽¹⁾	—%
Other expenses	0.00%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.12%

¹ The Fund has adopted a Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plan pursuant to which the Fund may bear a 12b-1 fee not to exceed 0.25% per annum of the Fund's average daily net assets. However, no such fee is currently paid by the Fund and the Board of Trustees has adopted a resolution that no such fee will be paid for at least 12 months from the date of this Prospectus.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the costs of investing in other funds. The Example does not take into account brokerage commissions that you pay when purchasing or selling Shares of the Fund.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$12	\$94	\$182	\$443

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, using a low cost "passive" or "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before the Fund's fees and expenses, the performance of the Wilshire 5000 (Index Ticker: W5000FLT). The Wilshire 5000 is a rules-based index comprised of, as of November 30, 2011, approximately 3,798 securities, including common stocks and real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). The Index may include securities of companies of all categories of market capitalizations (subject to the minimum requirements set forth below), as defined by Wilshire Associates Incorporated ("Wilshire" or the "Index Provider"). The Wilshire 5000 is designed to represent the total U.S. equity market and includes all U.S. equity securities that have readily available prices. The Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in equity securities that comprise the Wilshire 5000. The Fund has adopted a policy that requires the Fund to provide shareholders with at least 60 days notice prior to any material change in this policy or the Wilshire 5000. The Board of Trustees of the Trust may change the Fund's investment strategy and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated. The Investment Adviser and the Investment Sub-Adviser seek a correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Index. A figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation.

The Fund uses a sampling approach in seeking to achieve its investment objective. Sampling means that the Investment Adviser and Investment Sub-Adviser use quantitative analysis to select securities from the Index universe to obtain a representative sample of securities that resemble the Index in terms

of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. These include market capitalization, economic sector, volatility and financial characteristics of the companies. The quantity of holdings in the Fund will be based on a number of factors, including asset size of the Fund. However, the Fund may use replication to achieve its objective if practicable. There may also be instances in which the Investment Adviser or Investment Sub-Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Index or purchase (or sell) securities not in the Index which the Investment Adviser or Investment Sub-Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for one or more Index components in seeking to accurately track the Index. In addition, from time to time securities are added to or removed from the Index. The Fund may sell securities that are represented in the Index or purchase securities that are not yet represented in the Index in anticipation of their removal from or addition to the Index.

Principal Investment Risks

Investors should consider the following risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund, which may cause you to lose money.

Investment Risk. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Fund; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Fund. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns.

Technology Sector Risk. Competitive pressures may have a significant effect on the financial condition of companies in the technology sector. Also, many of the products and services offered by technology companies are subject to the risks of short product cycles and rapid obsolescence. Companies in the technology sector also may be subject to competition from new market entrants. Such companies also may be subject to risks relating to research and development costs and the availability and price of components. As product cycles shorten and manufacturing capacity increases, these companies could become increasingly subject to aggressive pricing, which hampers profitability. Other risks include those related to regulatory changes, such as the possible adverse effects on profits of recent increased competition among telecommunications companies and the uncertainties resulting from such companies' diversification into new domestic and international businesses, as well as agreements by any such companies linking future rate increases to inflation or other factors not directly related to the actual operating profits of the enterprise.

Financial Services Sector Risk. The financial services industries are subject to extensive government regulation, can be subject to relatively rapid change due to increasingly blurred distinctions between service segments, and can be significantly affected by availability and cost of capital funds, changes in interest rates, the rate of corporate and consumer debt defaults, and price competition. In addition, the deterioration of the credit markets since late 2007 generally has caused an adverse impact in a broad range of markets, including U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, thereby affecting a wide range of financial institutions and markets. In particular, events in the financial sector since late 2008 have resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestic and foreign. These events have included, but are not limited to, the U.S. government's placement of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation under conservatorship, the bankruptcy filing of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., the sale of Merrill Lynch to Bank of America, the U.S. government support of American International Group, Inc., the sale of Wachovia to Wells Fargo, reports of credit and liquidity issues involving certain money market mutual funds, and emergency measures by the U.S. and foreign governments banning short-selling. This situation has created instability in the financial markets and caused certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Numerous financial services companies have experienced substantial declines in the valuations of their assets, taken action to raise capital (such as the issuance of debt or equity securities), or even ceased operations. These actions have caused the securities of many financial services companies to experience a dramatic decline in value. Moreover, certain financial companies have avoided collapse due to intervention by the U.S. regulatory authorities (such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Reserve System), but such interventions have often not averted a substantial decline in the value of such companies' securities. Issuers that have exposure to the real estate, mortgage and credit markets have been particularly affected by the foregoing events and the general market turmoil, and it is uncertain whether or for how long these conditions will continue.

Small and Medium-Sized Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium-sized companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of larger, more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall stock market.

Micro-cap Company Risk. Micro-cap stocks involve substantially greater risks of loss and price fluctuations because their earnings and revenues tend to be less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices tend to be more volatile and their markets less liquid than companies with larger market capitalizations. Micro-cap companies may be newly formed or in the early stages of development, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, there may be less public information available about these companies. The shares of micro-cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the future ability to sell these securities. Also, it may take a long time before the Fund realizes a gain, if any, on an investment in a micro-cap company.

REIT Risk. Investments in securities of real estate companies involve risks. These risks include, among others, adverse changes in national, state or local real estate conditions; obsolescence of properties; changes in the availability, cost and terms of mortgage funds; and the impact of changes in environmental laws. In addition, a REIT that fails to comply with federal tax requirements affecting REITs may be subject to federal income taxation, or the federal tax requirement that a REIT distribute substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in a REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. The value of a REIT can depend on the structure of and cash flow generated by the REIT. In addition, like mutual funds, REITs have expenses, including advisory and administration fees, that are paid by their shareholders. As a result, you will absorb duplicate levels of fees when the Fund invests in REITs. In addition, REITs are subject to certain provisions under federal tax law. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT could have adverse consequences for the Fund, including significantly reducing return to the Fund on its investment in such company.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs a number of operating expenses not applicable to the Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Index.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. Because the Fund utilizes a sampling approach (or if it otherwise holds investments other than those that comprise the Index), its return may not correlate as well with the return on the Index, as would be the case if it purchased all of the stocks in the Index with the same weightings as the Index.

Concentration Risk. If the Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries the Fund's investments will be concentrated accordingly. In such event, the value of the Fund's Shares may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in securities of companies in a broader range of industries.

Replication Management Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund is not "actively" managed. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security because the security's issuer was in financial trouble unless that security is removed from the Index.

Issuer-Specific Changes. The value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole. The value of securities of smaller issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in share price than would occur in a diversified fund.

The Fund's Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund has not been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the United States, or any agency, instrumentality or officer of the United States, has not been insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and is not guaranteed by and is not otherwise an obligation of any bank or insured depository institution.

Fund Performance

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund has not yet completed a full calendar year of investment operations. When the Fund has completed a full calendar year of investment operations, this section will include charts that show annual total returns, highest and lowest quarterly returns and average annual total returns (before and after taxes) compared to the Index and a broad measure of market performance.

Management

Investment Adviser. Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC.

Investment Sub-Adviser. Guggenheim Partners Asset Management, LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio are Chuck Craig, CFA, and Saroj Kanuri, CFA. Mr. Craig has managed the Fund's portfolio since its inception, and Mr. Kanuri has managed the Fund's portfolio since May 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund will issue and redeem Shares at NAV only in a large specified number of Shares called a "Creation Unit" or multiples thereof. A Creation Unit consists of 100,000 Shares. *Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.* Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund will be listed for trading on the NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and because Shares will trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Investment Adviser or other related companies may pay the intermediary for marketing activities and presentations, educational training programs, the support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems or other services related to the sale or promotion of the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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