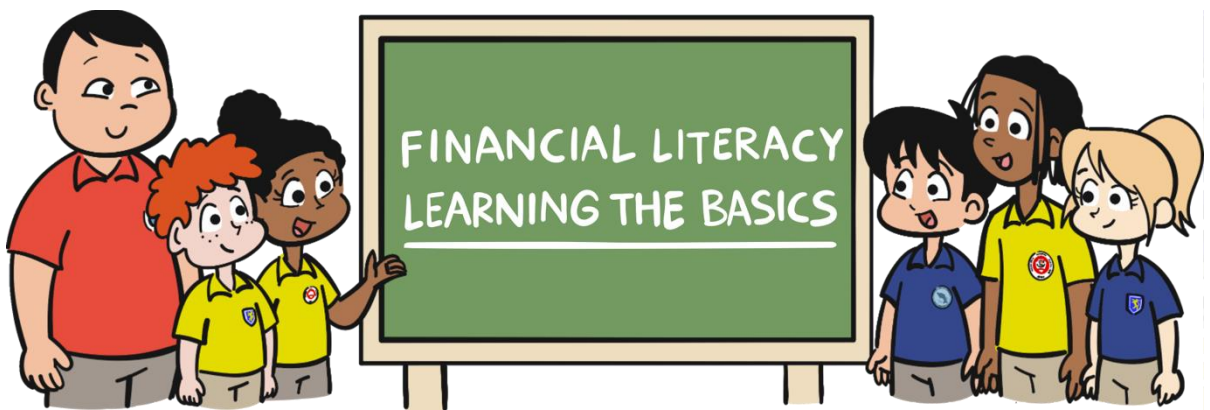




City Pay it Forward



This booklet includes the following:

- Lesson plan for Lesson 1
- Pre-implementation survey
- Inter-curricular suggestions
- Activities and extension ideas
- Guided and independent practice
- Optional handouts

Barter, Banknotes, Inflation, and Exchange: How Money Shapes Our World



Key Points

- ❑ What people have used as money has taken many forms over time, including salt, animal skins and even seashells
- ❑ Before communities started using currency to buy and sell goods, they used barter as a way to trade
- ❑ Banknotes show images of important cultural and historical symbols from their countries
- ❑ Inflation is when prices go up, which squeezes family budgets and causes a cost-of-living problem
- ❑ Isaac Newton added ridges on coins to stop counterfeiting
- ❑ Foreign exchange is when someone swaps their money for the local currency when they visit another country
- ❑ Use the history and images on banknotes and coins to encourage students to look at money before they spend it (as it is so easy to spend)

| Content Objective | Language Objective |
|--|---|
| We will explore how money changed from bartering to coins, notes and digital payments. We will learn why countries choose certain images for their money. We will understand inflation and why people exchange money abroad. | We will describe what money is, how it has changed, and how we use it today We will explain the difference between bartering and money, and share ideas for designing a banknote |

| Activity | Suggested Time | Activity | Suggested Time |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Pre-Survey | 5 mins | Guided Practice | 10 mins |
| Training Video | 5 mins | Lesson, Part 2 | 10 mins |
| Do First/Lesson Opening | 5 mins | Independent Practice | 20 mins |
| Lesson, Part 1 | 10 mins | Other Activities + Handouts | Optional |
| | | Total Lesson time: 65 minutes | |

Barter, Banknotes, Inflation, and Exchange: How Money Shapes Our World



Pre-Implementation Survey (5 minutes)

- With over 1,800 state-funded primary schools in the Campaign, we have a great chance to collect valuable information from teachers. This will help us understand the programme's impact, improve materials, and support research on financial education.
- To be eligible for the Campaign grant, schools must complete two surveys:
 1. **Pre-Implementation Survey — This must be done before any class activities. It gives baseline information.**
 2. **Post-Implementation Survey** — This is done after all three lessons. It helps assess the materials and supports research.

How to access the Survey?

- We are using SurveyMonkey to collect data from the surveys.
- A link to the Pre-Implementation Survey is available on the website.*

How to use the Survey?

- We need overall data from the class, not individual answers
- Teachers should put the questions to the class and record the group's answers in SurveyMonkey
- The survey can be accessed through the Campaign website tab and survey link

What if you have more than one form in the school?

- To come

Barter, Banknotes, Inflation, and Exchange: How Money Shapes Our World



Do First/Lesson Opening (5 minutes)

*How do people use money
in everyday life?*

- The teacher asks students to reflect quietly and write four full sentences describing **the role money plays in society**.
- The teacher sets a timer for three minutes and monitors writing, offering positive reinforcement for correct grammar
- The teacher encourages students to build on each other's ideas to support a meaningful discussion

In-class Slides – Teacher Focus (Each Part 10 minutes)

Part 1 (slides 2 through 11)

Use Slide Show Mode Only

- Explain how money has played an important role in history, including how seashells were used to buy Manhattan
- Discuss how bartering came before coins and notes, and how it still exists in small ways today
- Show how early forms of money changed and evolved over time
- Share fun facts about unusual items used as money
- Help students explore how different communities valued items like seashells as money
- Examine why the images on banknotes are important to a country and its people

Part 2 (slides 12 through 34)

- Use the Zimbabwe note to introduce inflation and rising prices
- Explain how Isaac Newton added ridges to stop counterfeiting and protect trust in money
- Use foreign travel, like a trip to France, to explain currency exchange
- Encourage students to think about how money changes abroad
- Highlight the importance of connecting with physical cash as we move towards digital money
- Help students pause and think before spending by looking closely at coins and banknotes

Lesson Plan 1

Barter, Banknotes, Inflation, and Exchange: How Money Shapes Our World



Guided Practice (10 minutes)

- ❑ **Using the worksheet provided**, the teacher will ask students to explore:

What is the difference between bartering and how we buy and sell things today?

- ❑ Students should write three to four sentences explaining the difference between modern commerce and bartering. Their response should include the meaning of bartering.

Model response

Bartering and how we buy things today are different because today we use money. Bartering means swapping things, like trading eggs for bread, without using coins or notes. Now we use money to buy what we need because it is easier. It would be hard to swap chickens for apples or toys all the time, so using coins and notes makes shopping much simpler.

Independent Practice (20 minutes)

- ❑ **Using the worksheet provided**, students will design their own banknote
- ❑ Students should think carefully about each part so it reflects the history, people and heritage of their country. They can draw on ideas from their home country if relevant
- ❑ If computers are available, the teacher will ask students to search for images online for ideas
- ❑ Students should explore money from around the world and think about why different images appear on banknotes. They should also consider national and geographical symbols
- ❑ Students should write a description of what features they have included and why
- ❑ Teachers should give time for students to turn and talk with their partner about their design
- ❑ A class discussion should follow to compare banknotes designed by students

Barter, Banknotes, Inflation, and Exchange: How Money Shapes Our World



Practice Worksheets (for use in class)

Please **print** these practice worksheets separately for use in class during the guided and independent activities:

(included in this file – see pages 7 and 8)

Lesson 1
GUIDED PRACTICE

Money has been around for thousands of years and has taken many forms: seashells, swords, and paper. But really, money is just a medium of exchange whose value is set by society and people's wants.

What is barter?

What is the difference between bartering and how we buy and sell things today?

Guided Practice

Lesson 1
INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Design your own banknote. Research banknotes from around the world and come up with your own version. Remember, it should show important social, historical, and cultural elements of your country. There are lots of examples on the internet, so spend some time researching.

Draw your banknote here

Describe some of the important people, places or things on your banknote:

Independent Practice

Handouts (optional)

The following three optional handouts may be reviewed and discussed in class or set as homework to extend learning:

(included in this file – see pages 9 - 11)

Lesson 1
HANDOUT

Money has been around for a very long time

Activity

Banknotes from around the world feature interesting details. Explore different landscapes and national symbols that appear on these notes.

Did you know?

The largest pieces of money in the world were Rai Stones which were used on Yap Island and could weigh over eight tons.

Lesson 1
HANDOUT

Function and benefits of money in society

Activity

What other examples can you come up with of the function that money serves in society? Can you imagine a world without money? How would we buy things?

Did you know?

The ridges on coins are thanks to Sir Isaac Newton. He recalled plain-edged coins and re-issued them with milled edges to stop people shaving bits off to make new ones.

Lesson 1
HANDOUT

Take your money when you travel

When you travel outside the United Kingdom, you need to make sure you are able to buy goods and services wherever you go. You can exchange your British Pounds at a local bank or at the airport for banknotes or "currency" of the country where you are travelling to.

What is foreign exchange?

Foreign exchange is when you convert your money into the currency of another country. Every country has their own currency.

Activity

Research the banknotes ("currency") of a country in each of the seven continents (except Antarctica). Are there distinct features in the banknotes which are unique to each continent?

Did you know?

As of today, there are 197 countries around the world (including the Vatican City which is less than a half mile wide).

Barter, Banknotes, Inflation, and Exchange: How Money Shapes Our World



Lesson Plan 1

Training Video (5 minutes)

- In the Teacher Training section of the website, you will find a training video for this lesson.
- We encourage teachers to watch the video before delivering the session, as it includes helpful tips and ideas to extend the learning further

Activities including debate and discussion ideas (optional)

The following are additional optional activities including extension ideas for homework assignments or an in-class debate:

- Explore how culture, history and geography shape a society's attitudes to money and spending.** Discuss why these elements matter when designing coins and banknotes.
- Discuss why rulers in the past appeared on coins.** Explain how this showed power over distant lands. Ask: Why else might leaders have wanted their image on coins?
- Look at how geography influences banknote design.** Discuss how landscapes, animals, or famous buildings reflect a country's identity.
- Compare and contrast banknotes from different countries.** Aim to include examples from each of the seven continents and talk about what the designs say about those places.
- Introduce inflation through the example of Zimbabwe.** Explain how printing too much money can create problems. Students could research other countries like Brazil, Turkey, Hungary or Argentina where this has also happened, and explore what led to it.
- Use large denomination banknotes for maths activities.** Practice reading, writing and comparing big numbers.
- Ask students to plan a budget for a family trip abroad.** They should research costs for flights, hotels and food in another country's currency, and then compare these costs to a similar trip in the UK.
- For more able students, explore inflation and the Bank of England's role.** Discuss how inflation affects family budgets and how the Bank sets and responds to its 2% target.

Lesson 1

GUIDED PRACTICE

Money has been around for thousands of years and has taken many forms: seashells, swords, and paper. But really, money is just a medium of exchange whose value is set by society and people's wants.



What is barter?

What is the difference between bartering and how we buy and sell things today?

Lesson 1

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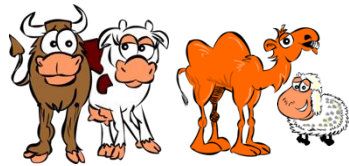
Draw your banknote here

Describe some of the important people, places or things on your banknote:

Lesson 1

HANDOUT

Money has been around for a very long time



5,000 to 2,000 BCE
Livestock and other goods used as money



2,000 to 1,000 BCE
Miniature sword money



Coins started to be used
1,000 BCE



Paper money in China
11th century



Marco Polo travels to Asia
(brings back exotic stories)
13th century

Sweden was the first country in Europe to use paper money. In the 1660s, a bank there started giving out paper notes, so that people did not have to carry heavy metal coins.

Activity

Banknotes from around the world feature interesting details. Explore different landscapes and national symbols that appear on these notes.

Did you know?

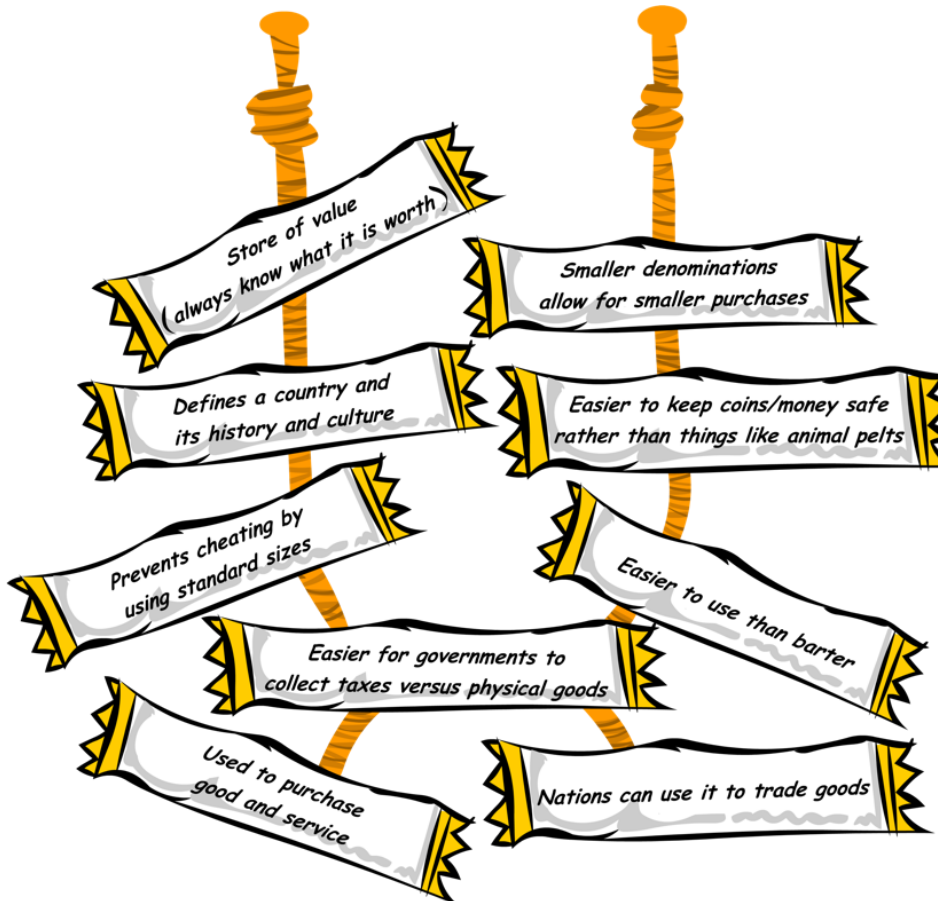


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Lesson 1

HANDOUT

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Activity

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Lesson 1



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If you travel to France, you need to exchange British Pounds for Euros



What is foreign exchange?

Foreign exchange is when you convert your money into the currency of another country. Every country has their own currency



Activity

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