

# MY MONEY

**COURSE: Mathematics**

**CLASS : 6**

**LEARNING FIELD: Numbers**

**SUB-LEARNING AREA: Natural Numbers OUTCOMES: Solves and sets up problems that require operations with natural numbers (1). INTERMEDIATE DISCIPLINE:**

**Developing Career Awareness**

**GAINS: Identifies appropriate goals that require spending money**

He spends his money appropriately by prioritizing

**TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS** 1. The teacher conveys the following information to the students about the reason for the emergence of money and the function of money in human life:

**HISTORY OF MONEY Exchange:** It is the exchange of resources or services for mutual benefit since the beginning of human history. Barter in a place is the first use of money in human history. Animals and Agricultural Products (9000-6000 BC): After the exchange, first cows, cattle, sheep, camels, etc. Animals were used as currency. It continued to be used in Africa until the mid-1900s. With the development of agriculture, especially cereals began to be used as currency. Later, agricultural implements were also used as currency. When banking first began in Babylon, grains and agricultural implements were stored as currency in palaces and temples.

**Precious Metals:** They were more convenient than the heavy and large things used before. They could also be shrunk and carried in pouches. However, it was not used as a currency because it was very difficult to understand how pure a metal was. Seashells (1200 BC):

Seashells used as currency were first extracted from the Indian and Pacific Oceans off the coast of China. Throughout history, many societies have used seashells. It has been used in some societies of Africa until recently. Seashells are the longest used currency throughout history. Coins: The first coins appeared in China in the late Stone Age in the form of bronze and copper seashells. The Chinese used to leave them empty in order to keep these coins together in the form of a chain. The first coins outside of China were made of silver.

Gradually, it took the round shape used today, and images of various emperors were stamped on them. These coins were first used by the Lydians in Anatolia. The techniques of the Lydians were also used by the Greek, Persian, Macedonian and Roman Empires in a very short time. Unlike China, all these empires used valuable gold, silver and bronze while making coins. Leather Money (118 BC): Leather coins were first used in China. These were gazelle skins made of squares the size of a foot. Leather coins are the first documented banknotes in history.

**Banknotes:** Banknotes were first introduced in M.S. It appeared between the years 806-821.

In 1916, gold was set as the standard value in England. This was a precaution against inflation. Banknotes were equivalent to a certain amount of gold. In the United States, in 1900, gold was set as the standard value for banknotes, which led to the opening of the Central Bank. The great economic crisis in 1930 marked the beginning of the end of the understanding of accepting gold as the standard value. In America, the value of gold has been depreciated. This was the first step in ending the gold and money relationship. The fact that the money remained unrequited in this way created real paper money. Money is made of paper and has no material value. It also does not represent gold or any other value. The element that provides the ability to circulate money and makes it a means of payment in the trade of goods and services is a social agreement. Relying on government guarantees, people accept paper money in exchange for goods and services. 2. The teacher asks the students to

think of a trip they can go on together. The class collectively decides where to travel. The teacher then divides the class size into groups of five and says that each group has 750 beads to spend on the trip.

Each group is asked to create an itinerary. Each group prepares an itinerary stating where and how they will go, how many days and where they will stay, how they will spend.

**Below is the number of beads that you will spend on your trip:**

Trip (one time): Accommodation (one day): Entertainment (single entry): By plane:

20 Hostel: 10

Amusement park: 4

By bus: 10

3-star hotel: 15

Table tennis : 6

By car rental: 15

5-star hotel: 20

Musical setting: 13

By train: 5

Resort: 40

Gym: 7

**MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION** • Prepare an itinerary showing how many people can travel most economically with 500 beads.