



This visually extraordinary book presents the history of money as it has never been seen before - from coins to contactless, bankruptcy to billionaires

- Vibrant illustrations and dynamic layouts will appeal to the audience
- Digestible and easy-to-understand text by expert children's author, Alex Woolf.
- A global topic with growing relevance in today's world. There is a significant lack of publishing for children on this subject.
- Pantone and 100% foil cover finishes.

RICH AND POOR

THE HISTORY OF WEALTH

Wealth is the difference in wealth between the richest and the poorest. It has been around since the beginning of time, but it was only in the last few centuries that it became a major factor in the lives of most people. Wealth is the result of the accumulation of resources over time. It can be inherited, earned, or gained through trade and commerce. Wealth is a measure of the ability to acquire and consume goods and services. It is a key indicator of the standard of living in a society. Wealth is also a source of power and influence. It can be used to buy political support, to fund research and development, and to improve the lives of others. Wealth is a complex and multifaceted concept that has shaped the course of human history.

WEALTH CONCENTRATION

One of the biggest reasons for wealth is inequality. In the past, wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few people. This was due to a variety of factors, including the lack of property rights, the absence of a legal system, and the dominance of a few powerful families. Over time, however, the concentration of wealth has decreased. This is due to a variety of factors, including the rise of the middle class, the development of a legal system, and the growth of a free market economy. Despite these changes, wealth remains concentrated in the hands of a few people. This is due to a variety of factors, including the high cost of education, the lack of social safety nets, and the dominance of a few powerful families.

WHAT'S WORSE WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?

There are many reasons for wealth inequality. Some people have more skills and education than others. Some people have more connections and resources than others. Some people are simply luckier than others. Wealth inequality can lead to a variety of problems, including social unrest, political corruption, and economic stagnation. It can also lead to a loss of trust in the government and a decline in the quality of life for many people. Wealth inequality is a complex and multifaceted problem that requires a variety of solutions.

GOLDEN YEARS

AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

In the 1920s, the world was in a state of economic boom. This was due to a variety of factors, including the end of World War I, the rise of the automobile industry, and the growth of a free market economy. The 1920s were a time of great prosperity and optimism. People were confident about the future and were willing to invest in stocks and bonds. This led to a massive increase in the value of the stock market. However, this boom was not sustainable. It was based on speculation and debt, and it eventually collapsed. The 1920s were a time of great change and uncertainty. It was a time when the world was being reshaped by new technologies and new ideas. It was a time when the future was uncertain and the present was fleeting.

THE COST OF WAR

World War I had a profound impact on the world. It led to the deaths of millions of people and the destruction of property. It also led to a massive increase in government spending and a rise in taxes. The war had a profound impact on the economy and on society. It led to a loss of faith in the government and a decline in the quality of life for many people. The war was a time of great suffering and hardship. It was a time when the world was being reshaped by new technologies and new ideas. It was a time when the future was uncertain and the present was fleeting.

THE HOOR DUCKS

In the 1920s, there was a massive increase in the value of the stock market. This was due to a variety of factors, including the rise of the automobile industry, the growth of a free market economy, and the confidence of investors. However, this boom was not sustainable. It was based on speculation and debt, and it eventually collapsed. The 1920s were a time of great change and uncertainty. It was a time when the world was being reshaped by new technologies and new ideas. It was a time when the future was uncertain and the present was fleeting.

FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER

Counterfeiting has been around since the beginning of time. It is a crime that has always existed, and it is one that is always being committed. Counterfeiting is the act of creating fake money that is indistinguishable from the real thing. It is a crime that is often committed for financial gain. Counterfeiting is a complex and multifaceted crime that requires a variety of skills and resources. It is a crime that has always existed, and it is one that is always being committed. Counterfeiting is a crime that is often committed for financial gain. Counterfeiting is a complex and multifaceted crime that requires a variety of skills and resources. It is a crime that has always existed, and it is one that is always being committed.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

At regular markets people buy and sell things like food and clothing. At financial markets, people trade money-related assets. These include stocks and bonds. Stocks are shares in a company that the company sells to raise capital. Shareholders are paid dividends (regular sums paid out of the company's profits). Bonds are certificates issued by a government or corporation, promising to repay borrowed money at a fixed rate of interest. Financial markets can be physical places, like the New York Stock Exchange, or they can take place online.

THE FIRST BONDS

In the twelfth century, the government of Venice came up with a new way of raising money to fight a war. It offered its citizens certificates, known as prestiti, in exchange for a loan, promising to pay them back by a certain time, plus 5 per cent interest. These were the first government bonds. Before long they became a popular investment, and a market developed for the buying and selling of prestiti.

THE FIRST STOCKS

Founded in 1602, the Dutch East India Company was the first business to sell shares to the public. The money it raised from this funded its voyages to the East Indies, and it paid its shareholders out of the profits from its trade in enslaved people and spices. The shares were traded in the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, also established that year.

THE DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 1929 NEW YORK CITY

THE WALL STREET CRASH

FINANCIAL MARKETS CAN BE VOLATILE. A RUMOR OR A MINOR PIECE OF ECONOMIC NEWS CAN CAUSE BIG SWINGS IN PRICES. THE DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY OR AVOID LOSING IT IS A POWERFUL ONE, AND A HERD INSTINCT CAN SOMETIMES TAKE OVER WITH PEOPLE STAMPEDING TO BUY OR SELL. THE MOST SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THE WALL STREET CRASH OF 1929.

THE ROARING TWENTIES

The 1920s was boom time in the United States. There was a spirit of optimism in the country and it became fashionable to play the stock market. Share prices soon rocketed to a point where they represented a value far greater than the total worth of their companies' assets. This was now a mania – a period when everyone, from wealthy financiers to common investors, lost touch with reality and seemed to believe that prices could keep rising forever.

AFTER EFFECTS

As a result of the crash, businesses were bankrupted, banks closed, millions lost their jobs and the world plunged into a deep and lasting economic depression. This had a big political impact. In Europe, extreme right-wing parties exploited the misery of mass unemployment, blaming 'foreigners' such as Jews. Germany's Nazi Party rose to power in 1933. The consequences for the world would be devastating.

DISASTER

The crash occurred at the end of October 1929, during three calamitous days of trading at the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street, when huge numbers of people decided collectively it was time to sell. With so many sellers, there were few buyers, and share prices plummeted. In those three days, billions of dollars were wiped off the value of American companies. And over the following years the market kept on falling. By 1932, stocks had lost nearly 90 per cent of their pre-crash value.

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