

First Fleet - no
currency. Troops
paid with rum

Mary Haddock (Reibey)
arrives in NSW in the
Australia

International
coins and rum
used as currency.

Hokey dollar
introduced.

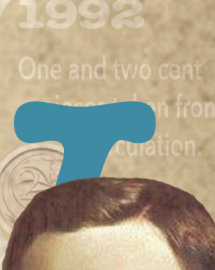
sue lawson & karen tayleur

show

me

the

money



TEACHERS' NOTES



show me the money

Synopsis

Have you ever looked at Australia's money?

Who are those people on the banknotes and why are they there? And why is the Queen on all the coins and on the \$5 note?

Each image on Australian currency, whether person, plant or creature, has been carefully chosen to represent and celebrate Australia.

Our money tells us our history, and points to the Australia that we hope to be.

Show me the money and I will show you Australia.

Writing Style

Show Me the Money is suitable for establishing and established readers. The text introduces complex concepts including currency, commemorative coins and security features in an accessible and interesting way.

It provides interesting information about Australia's currency, and is a starting point for further investigation into Australia's history and notable individuals.

Specifications

Author	Karen Tayleur Sue Lawson
ISBN	9781742035895
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Extent	32pp + cover
Binding	Paperback
Reading Level	7 – 12
Interest Level	7 – 12
Age Suitability	Years 2 – 6
Category	Non-Fiction

colonial money

When European arrived on Australia shores on 26 January 1788, they brought with them European money, including the use of coins. It wasn't long before Governor Phillip realised the colonists didn't have enough coins for its needs. At his request, in 1790 the British sent 6000 Spanish dollar coins on ship to New South Wales. Most of the money was used to trade with visiting ships, so coins from other countries were added to the money used in the colony.

In the first 25 years of settlement, the most popular currency for trade in the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land (now known as Tasmania) became corn, wheat and rum.

The lack of suitable metal to use 'primitive metal' - paper coins that became known as 'tokens'. As the system wasn't always used honestly, in 1812 Governor Macquarie ordered the colony to use only 40000 Spanish dollars. The coin, with the king, was called the holly dollar. The price set out of the coin was known as a stamp. In some cases couldn't be used outside the colony, the money ceased in the settlement.

Macquarie approved the establishment of the Bank of New South Wales in 1817. The first branch was opened in a building owned from businessman Math Ricketts, who features on the current reserve dollar note.

After gold was discovered in the colonies in 1851, the third Mint opened branches in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth. Sydney began to produce coins in 1854, with Melbourne following in 1872 and Perth in 1898.

At Federation, in 1901, the colonies became states of the Commonwealth of Australia. In 1910 Prime Minister Andrew Fisher passed the Australian Notes Act, introducing a national currency called the Australian pound. A pound was worth 200 pence.

In 1911, King George, the reigning British monarch, was crowned on Australia's first coins. Queen Elizabeth replaced King George on the coins when he became the monarch in 1952. In 1973, the first Australian banknote - one shilling - was issued. The note featured the Australian coat of arms and the Governor-General.

circulating coins

Australia currently use six coins for everyday transactions. The reverse side of all coins feature Queen Elizabeth II and the year of issue date.

The 50 cent and 1 dollar coins both have a gold appearance, but they are actually made up of copper, aluminium and nickel.

the 50 cent
The 50 cent, introduced in 1980, features an image of the Southern Cross, native plant Kangaroo Paw and Widgeon-Anemone like Green Tamarite. Tamarite was the only member of the 1914 Centenary Maize.

This coin replaced the 52 cent, which was not quickly the 51 cent after Centenary commemorative design.

the 1 dollar
Plans for the 1 dollar began in the 1970s, but it wasn't circulated until 1984. This coin replaced the 51 cent. The reverse side of the coin features kangaroos.

10 and 20 coins were introduced with decimal currency in 1966, but were removed from circulation in 1992. Made from copper, zinc and tin, some of these coins were melted down to make bronze medals for the 2000 Olympics in Australia.

The 50c, 50c, 10c and 5c coins have a silver appearance, but are made up of copper and nickel. These coins were first introduced with decimal currency in 1966.

the 50c coins
In 1966, the first 50c coin was issued and made them 80% zinc. The Mint stopped making the coins in 1968, as the price of silver made it too expensive to produce. In 1969, the Mint introduced a new 50c coin made from copper and nickel. It had 12 sides, or was designed in shape, to stop it being mistaken for a 20c coin. The reverse side of the coin features the Australian Commonwealth Coat of Arms. Since 1977, the coin has also featured commemorative designs.

the 20c coins
When the coin was introduced with decimal currency, it replaced the 10c. The original design of a platoon on the reverse side of the coin remains today, though there have been commemorative issues since 1995. The coin is round and slightly smaller than the 50c coins.

the 10c coins
Since 1966, a 10c coin (Queen Elizabeth II) has featured on the reverse side of the 10c coin. The only time this has changed was in 2016, when the Mint issued a commemorative coin to celebrate 50 years of decimal currency. The coin featured Queen Elizabeth II and three other stars.

the 5c coins
The 5c coin, introduced with decimal currency in 1966, has always featured an eureka on the reverse side. The only exception to this is the commemorative coin design in 2016 that celebrated 50 years of decimal currency.



five dollar note

Australia's banknotes feature images of a woman on one side and a man on the other except for the \$5 dollar note. This note has Queen Elizabeth II on one side and on the other side, images of Professor Hertz. Together with our 55 notes, Queen Elizabeth II and Parliament House represent Australia as a Commonwealth country and a democracy.

Since 1992, the \$5 polymer banknote has had three different features. The first design were too pale and were easily confused with the \$10 note. Today's brighter design has been in circulation since 1995.

Queen Elizabeth II
Princess Elizabeth became queen after her father's sudden death in 1952. She was only 25. Since her coronation in 1953, Queen Elizabeth has been a steady leader who has travelled more widely than any other British monarch. She supports over 600 charities and has worked hard to modernise the monarchy. Queen Elizabeth lives in the United Kingdom, but she has lived in Australia. She first visited Australia in 1954, not long after she became queen.

Queen Elizabeth II has been on Australia's banknotes since 1966. The current image of her is based on REA's photographs taken in 1984.

After she turned 18, near the end of World War II, Princess Elizabeth joined the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service and trained as a truck driver and mechanic.

Banking colour effect
Tactile feature: One hump and blind embossed
Microprint: Stagger from the Australian Commonwealth Queen Elizabeth II
Intaglio print: has a distinct texture that can be felt
Hologram: features a shimmering window
Tactile feature: embossed window
Queen Elizabeth II
Nancy Elizabeth Alexander Mary Wincker
Born: 21 April 1926, Melton, London
Married: As a child, Queen Elizabeth was called Lilibet.
Married: 22 November 1947 to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh.
Married Queen Elizabeth II on 26 July 1952 at the Basil of the Holy Spirit, Windsor Abbey.
Notes: Queen of Great Britain and the Commonwealth, including Australia.



show me the money

About the authors

Sue Lawson

www.suelawson.com.au

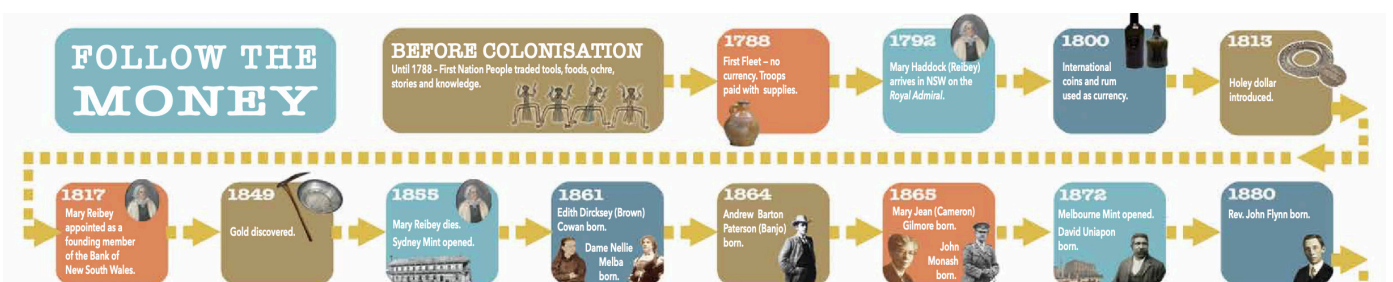
Sue Lawson's books are recognized for the sensitive way they explore the exciting and heart-breaking complexities of adolescence. Her books include the award-winning *Freedom Ride*, and picture book, *Respect*, co-written with Boonwurrung Elder, Aunty Fay Muir. Fay and Sue create books that celebrate and explore Australia's First Nations Peoples' rich culture and history.

Karen Tayleur

www.karentayleur.com

Karen Tayleur was born in the western suburbs of Melbourne and moved to the eastern suburbs in her tweens. Reading was something she learned to do before she started school and it has helped shape the person she is today.

She has had a variety of jobs including present wrapper, bank teller and ward assistant in a nursing home. She was a publisher at the age of 20 for the short story magazine *Brave New Word* and thinks nothing can replace the rush of writing except maybe reading a really good story. She has had over 40 books published for children and young adults.





show me the money

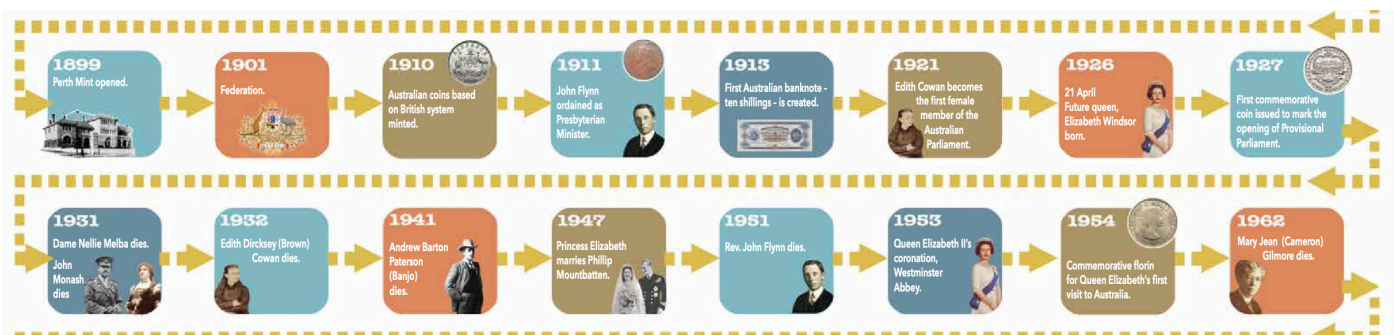
Curriculum link: Literacy

Before reading:

- During discussions before reading, create a Wonderings Wall during the discussion. Either a scribe can note questions, or students can write their own on sticky notes to add to the Wonderings Wall
- As a class, and before showing the students the cover of the book, discuss what they know about Australia's currency. What does it look like? Who/what is on the coins and notes? Why do you think those people and creatures are on the money?
- Now examine the book's cover. Can students name or recognise the people on the cover? What type of book is this? Where would you expect to find it in your library? What or who might the title refer to? Who might it be written for? Flick through the book with students. Ask if their assumptions have changed or been supported. Read the blurb and ask students why they think the line reads 'Show me the money, and I'll show you Australia.'

While reading:

- Ask students to write any words, expressions, or names of people they'd like to know more about.

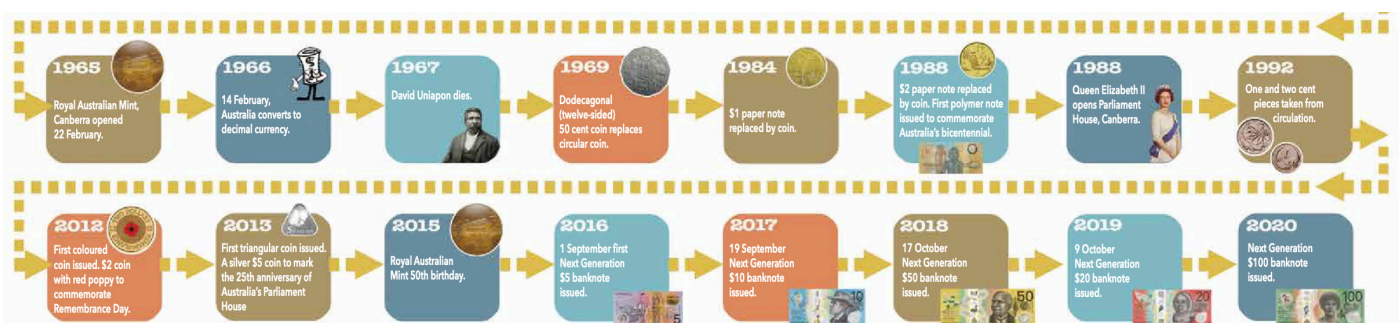




show me the money

After reading:

- Revisit the Wondering Wall. Were students' wonderings accurate?
- Ask students to share their most exciting discovery from the book.
- Are there areas or questions that need to be explored? Allow students to conduct their own investigations into any words or descriptions they would like clarified and any Wondering Wall questions not answered. Students share their discoveries with the class. This can be an individual or group activity.
- Revisit the final line of the blurb, 'Show me the Money and I will show you Australia.' After reading the book, has the meaning of the statement changed for you?
- What do you think an overseas visitor would make of our country after looking at our coins and notes?
- Show students current coins and bank notes. Using real notes allows you to show students the holograms and moving elements on the notes. However if this isn't practical, visit the Reserve Bank of Australia <https://www.rba.gov.au/banknotes/> and The Royal Australian Mint <https://www.ramint.gov.au/circulating-coins> and display the coins and notes on the smartboard.
- Discuss the features of each.
- Compare paper notes to the new designs. <https://banknotes.rba.gov.au/australias-banknotes/other-banknotes/>





show me the money

English, Humanities, Technology and Art Activities

ACTIVITY:

- Economists have suggested we are heading towards a cashless society. Discuss how that might look. Advantages and disadvantages of a cashless society. Students choose a position on the following statement and write a persuasive piece to support their position. “Cash is no longer needed in our modern society.”

ACTIVITY:

- Consider the question, ‘What could we use instead of money?’ Brainstorm options, advantages and disadvantages of the suggested currency. In groups of three, have students decide upon a form of currency and its value. Groups share their ideas with the rest of the class.

ACTIVITY:

- What makes a person worthy of being included on Australia’s currency? How have they contributed to the Australia we know today? How are they similar and different?
- Discuss other notable people who could be included on bank notes. Keep a list on the whiteboard. Could groups or organisations be included on banknotes? What groups might be suitable? (Nurses, CFA, police etc)
- Divide students into groups and allocate each a bank note denomination. Students choose an individual or group to feature on their own banknote and design their own. Just like current bank notes, the students’ notes should include elements relevant to the individual or group they change.



fast facts

All coins have an obverse and reverse side.
Obverse, also called heads, usually features the monarch and the year the coin was minted.
Reverse is the proper name for the tails side of a coin.





show me the money

English, Humanities, Technology and Art Activities (con

ACTIVITY:

- Introduce the concept of Fat and Skinny Questions. This thinking skill encourages students to ask questions that gather the most information. Fat questions gather information and start with Explain, why, how. Skinny questions can often be answered with yes or no.
- Once the students understand the concept, ask them to write five questions they would like to ask one of the people featured on our currency.

ACTIVITY:

- Choose one of the topics from the index or a person featured on the notes. Allocate topics or allow children to choose. Children then research and create a mini project that features different information than that presented in the book.

ACTIVITY:

- Look closely at the timeline at the end of the book. There are many important events listed, as well as the birth years of people from Australia's currency.
- Choose events, such as the introduction of the holey dollar, the Melbourne Mint, the opening of Parliament House, etc and allocate events to students. Students research and write report about the event.



Tactile feature:
Two bumps at the top of the note

Bleeding colour effect

3D image:
nib of a pen to symbolise Paterson as a writer

Microprint:
extract from Paterson's *The Man from Snowy River*

Andrew Barton Paterson:
writer, horseman

Intaglio print:
has a distinct texture that can be felt

Wattle:
Bramble wattle

Tiling image:
10 and homestead with windmill

Bird:
Sulphur-crested cockatoo

Pen nib:
in clear window

Andrew Barton Paterson
Name: Andrew Barton Paterson
Nicknames: Banjo, Barry
Born: 17 February 1864, Narrambia, New South Wales
Died: 5 February 1941, Sydney, New South Wales
Awards: Commander of the Order of the British Empire



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English, Humanities, Technology and Art Activities (continued)

ACTIVITY:

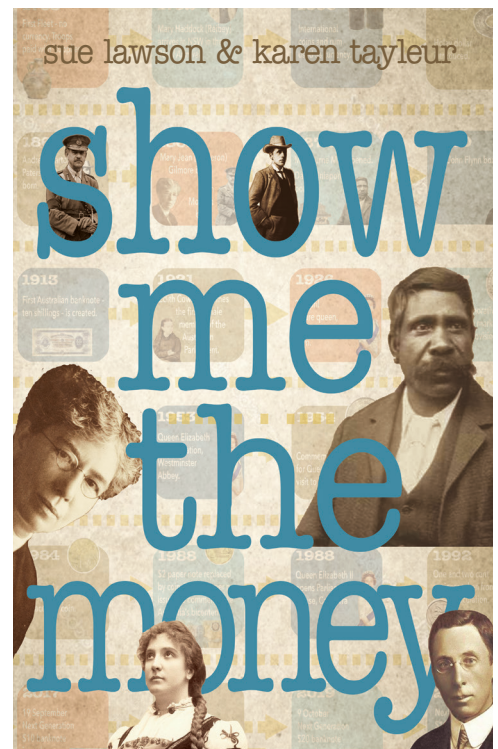
- In groups, children will produce a book trailer for *Show Me the Money*. Before they start, show students a variety of book trailers. After watching, discuss the purpose of book trailers and which was the most successful.
- Read the Reading Agency book trailer advice on creating a book trailer.
- After creating the book trailers, allocate a different class for each group to visit and share their trailer.

Find out more:

- <https://readingagency.org.uk/young-people/003-skills/5-tips-for-making-a-book-trailer-that-works.html>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GDhNI3CkJP4>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C6fwlJxNoMM>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=d0o6m8sgjwo&feature=emb_logo
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XIHmR9RkW2M>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rg126xwE2q4>

ACTIVITY:

- Design an alternative cover for *Show Me the Money*.



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