

Money and its history

A large, bold black dollar sign (\$).

+ dollar

A large, bold black cent sign (¢), which is a capital C with a diagonal slash through it.

+ cent

A large, bold black pound sign (£).

pound

A large, bold black new shekel sign (₪), which is a stylized square with a vertical line and a horizontal line.

new shekel

www.visualdictionaryonline.com

A large, bold black euro sign (€), which is a capital E with two horizontal lines through it.

+ euro

A large, bold black yen sign (¥), which is a stylized Y with two horizontal lines through it.

yen

A large, bold black rupee sign (₹), which is a stylized R with a vertical line through it.

rupee

A large, bold black peso sign (₱), which is a stylized P with two horizontal lines through it.

peso

History of money

Long time ago people used to pay for everything by things that have any value. It was not very useful, because people could not divide such money into several parts and it was loosing its value.

Later people began to exchange goods to different metals. Before 4500 years ago Mesopotamians paid for everything by silver.

Ancient Egyptians used rings made of silver, gold and copper.

There was no concrete shape of money, but later jewelers began to make coins which had different shapes and coins.

Coins got pictures, symbols and portraits of monarchs.

Later money from metal coins were converted to paper money (banknotes).

First paper money came from China (9ct).

In Europe paper money were created only in 17th-18th century.

Each bank had its own banknotes this why right to print money was given only to 1 bank – National (State).

Euro

Euro is an international value which was established in 2002 in countries-members of European union.

Printing of euro is the job of European central bank that is situated in Germany.







JAPANESE CURRENCY

日本のお金
¥=Yen



¥10,000



¥2,000



¥5,000



¥1,000



¥500



¥100



¥50



¥10



¥5



¥1



