



# ONE CENT, TWO CENTS, OLD CENT, NEW CENT



All about  
**MONEY**



By Bonnie Worth • Illustrated by Aristides Ruiz and Joe Mathieu

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by Bonnie Worth

illustrated by Aristides Ruiz and Joe Mathieu

**The Cat in the Hat's Learning Library®**



HarperCollins Children's Books



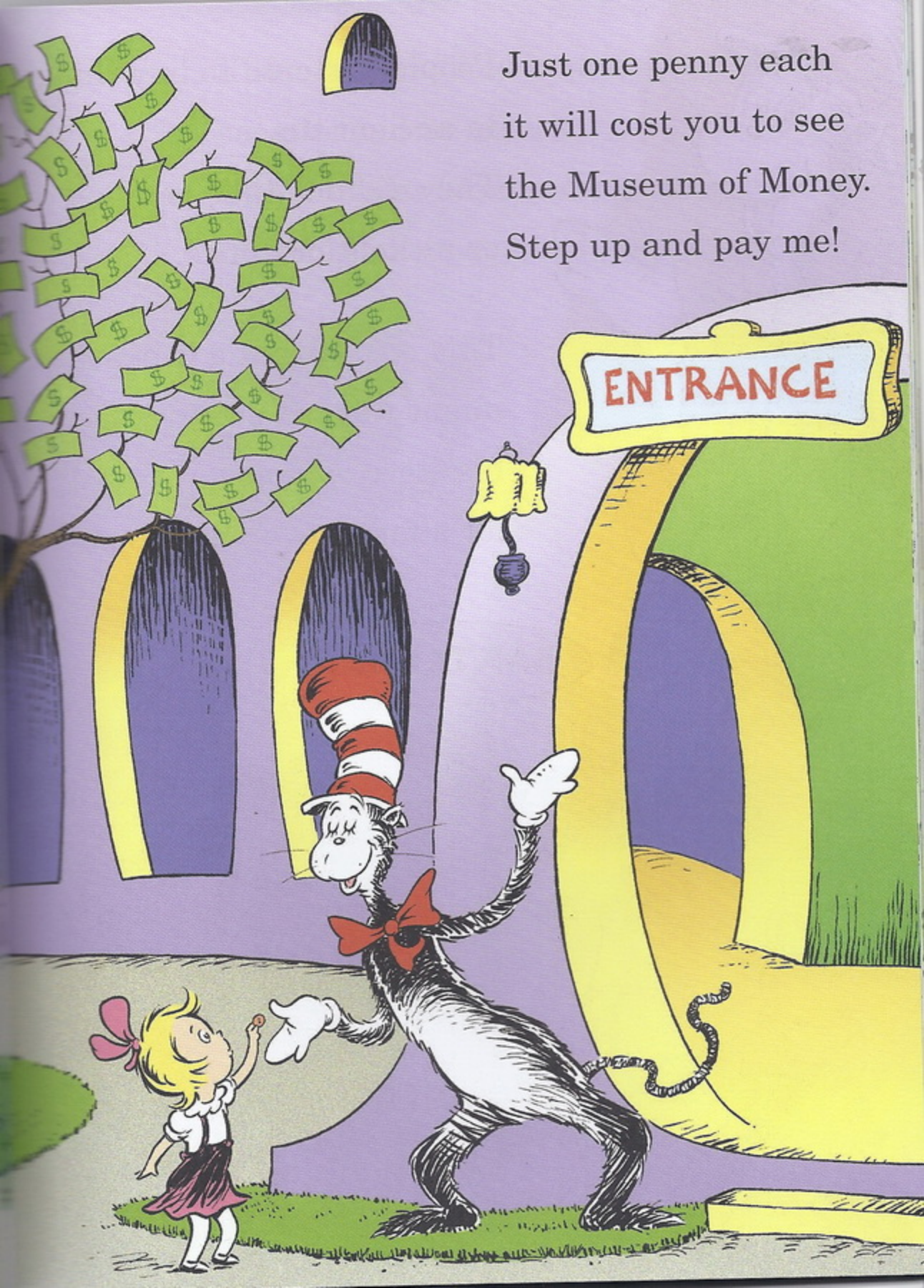
I'm the Cat in the Hat  
and you know something funny?  
We're about to have fun  
learning all about money!

Where does it come from?  
Can you answer that, please?  
I will give you a hint:  
It does not grow on trees!





Just one penny each  
it will cost you to see  
the Museum of Money.  
Step up and pay me!







People bartered to buy things  
in ancient times.

They did not have pennies,  
or nickels, or dimes.

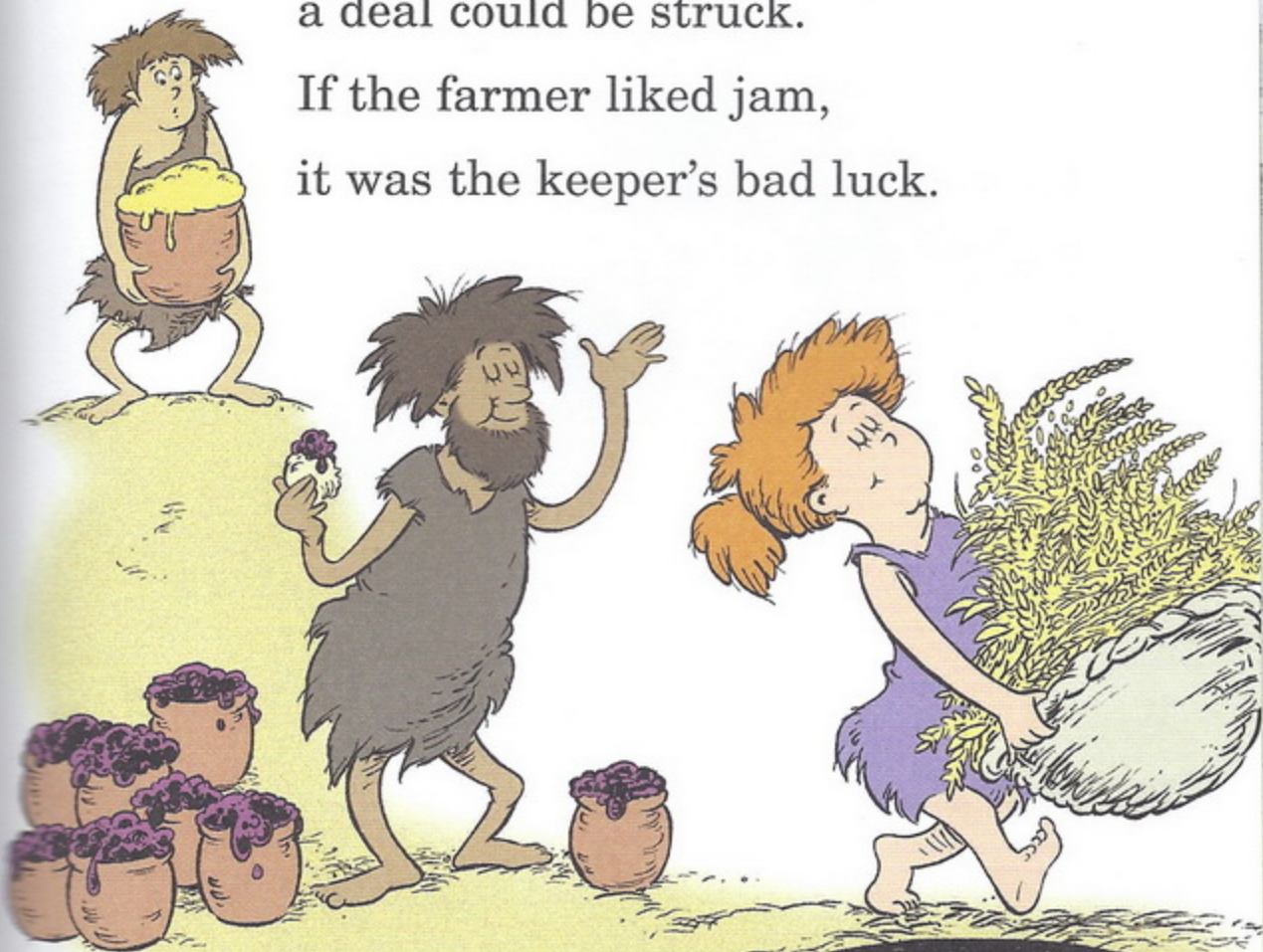
This meant that a beekeeper  
might want to swap  
his store of honey  
for a farmer's wheat crop.

## BARTERING





If the farmer liked honey,  
a deal could be struck.  
If the farmer liked jam,  
it was the keeper's bad luck.



People would fight  
over deals that they made.  
Was this a good swap?  
Did I make a fair trade?

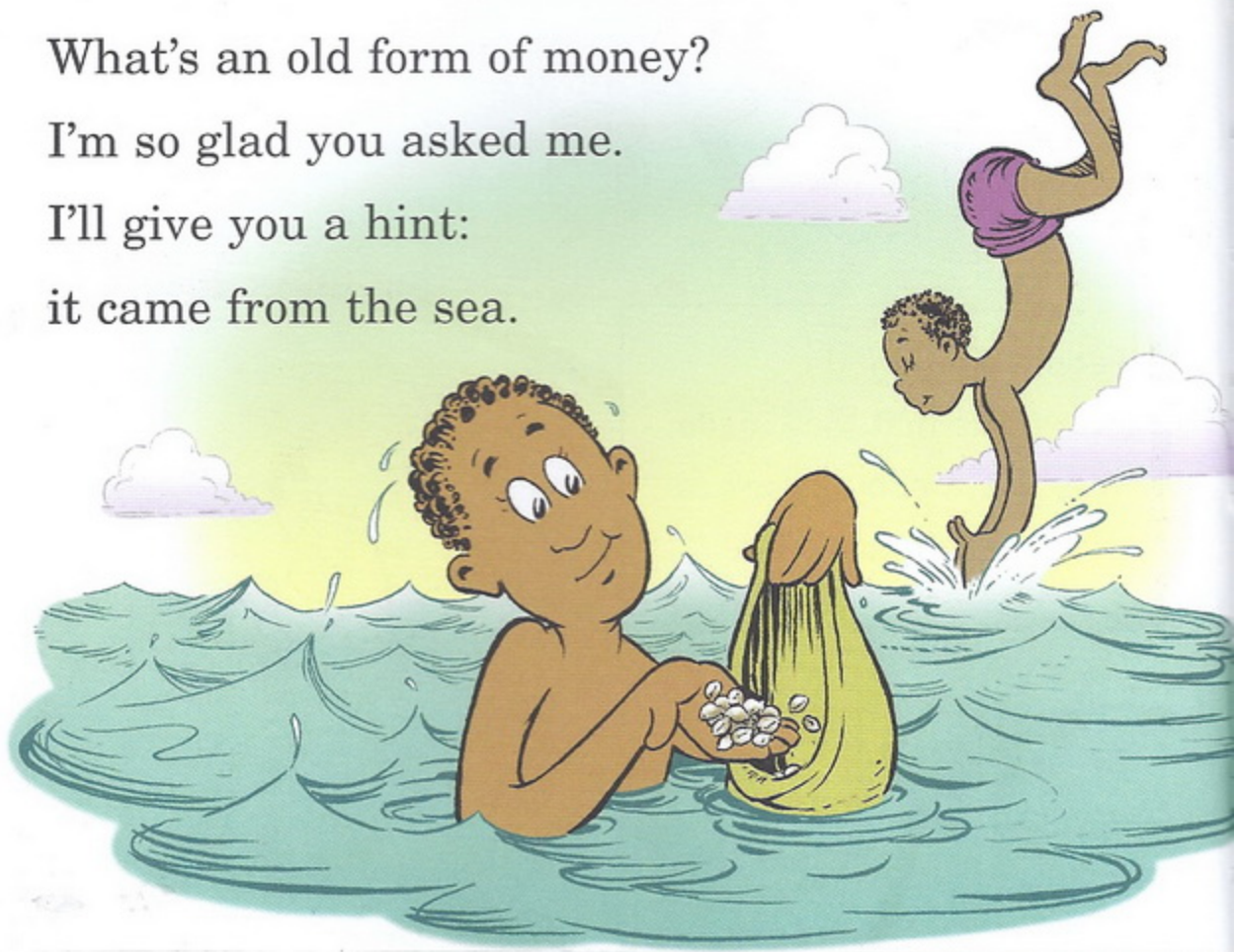
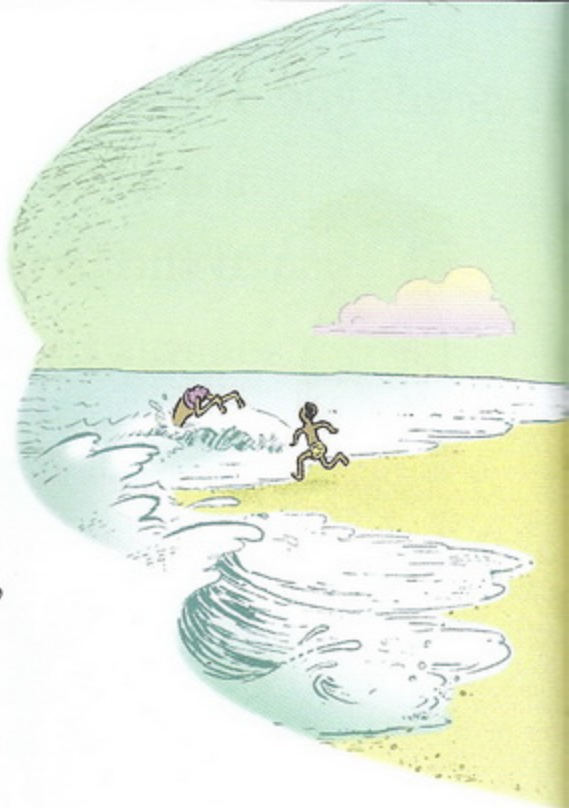




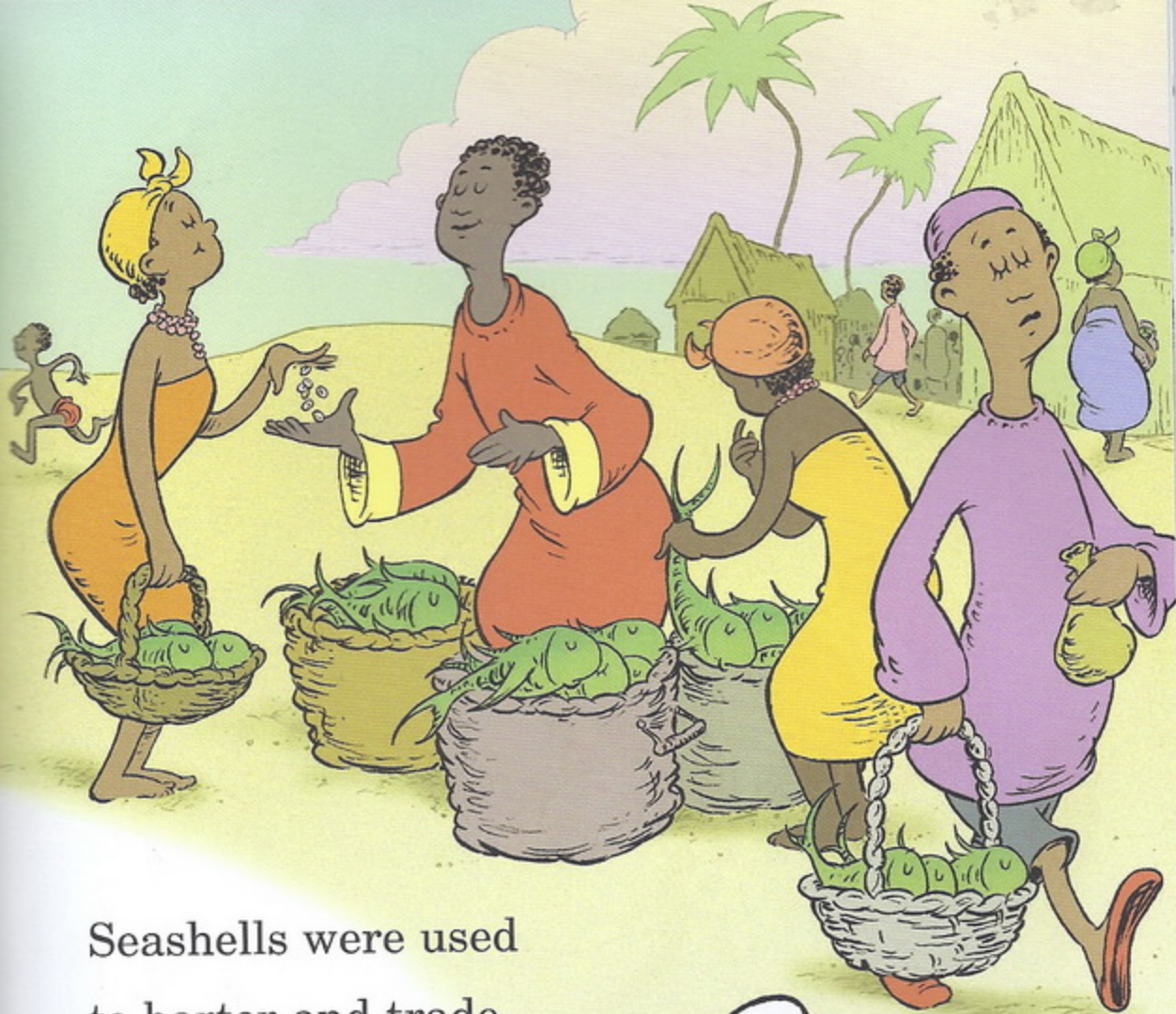
Perhaps that is why  
money was invented.  
It was easier to use  
and decay was prevented.

It was easy to carry  
and count, and what's more,  
it was easy to save  
and was easy to store.

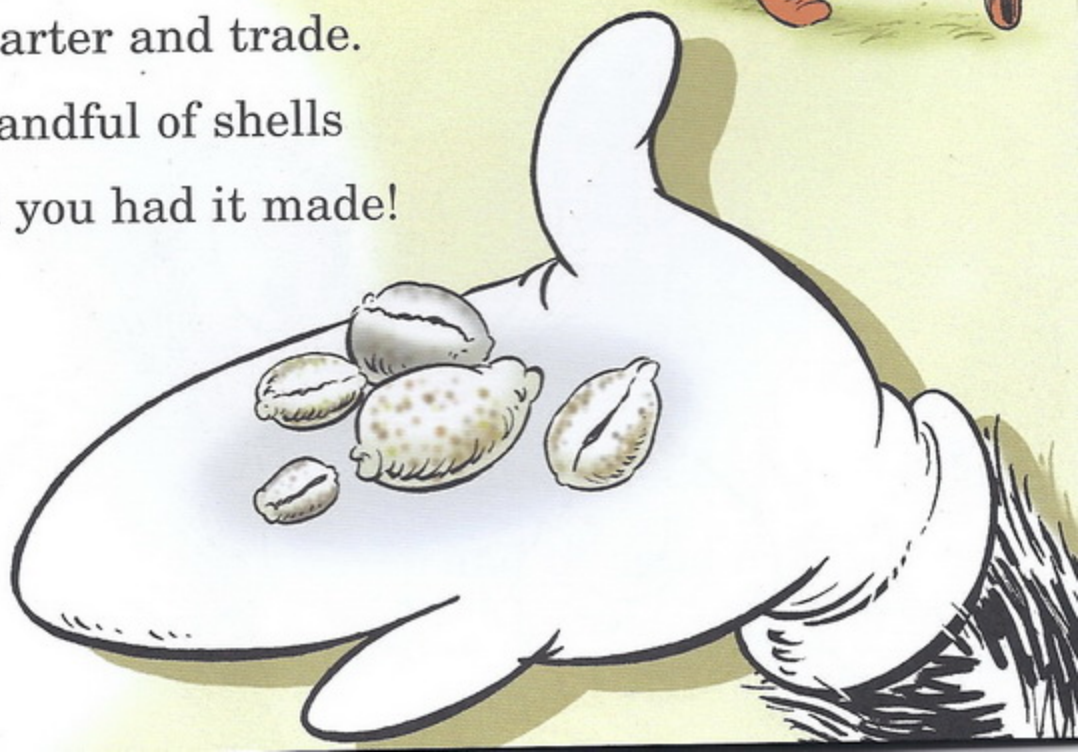
What's an old form of money?  
I'm so glad you asked me.  
I'll give you a hint:  
it came from the sea.



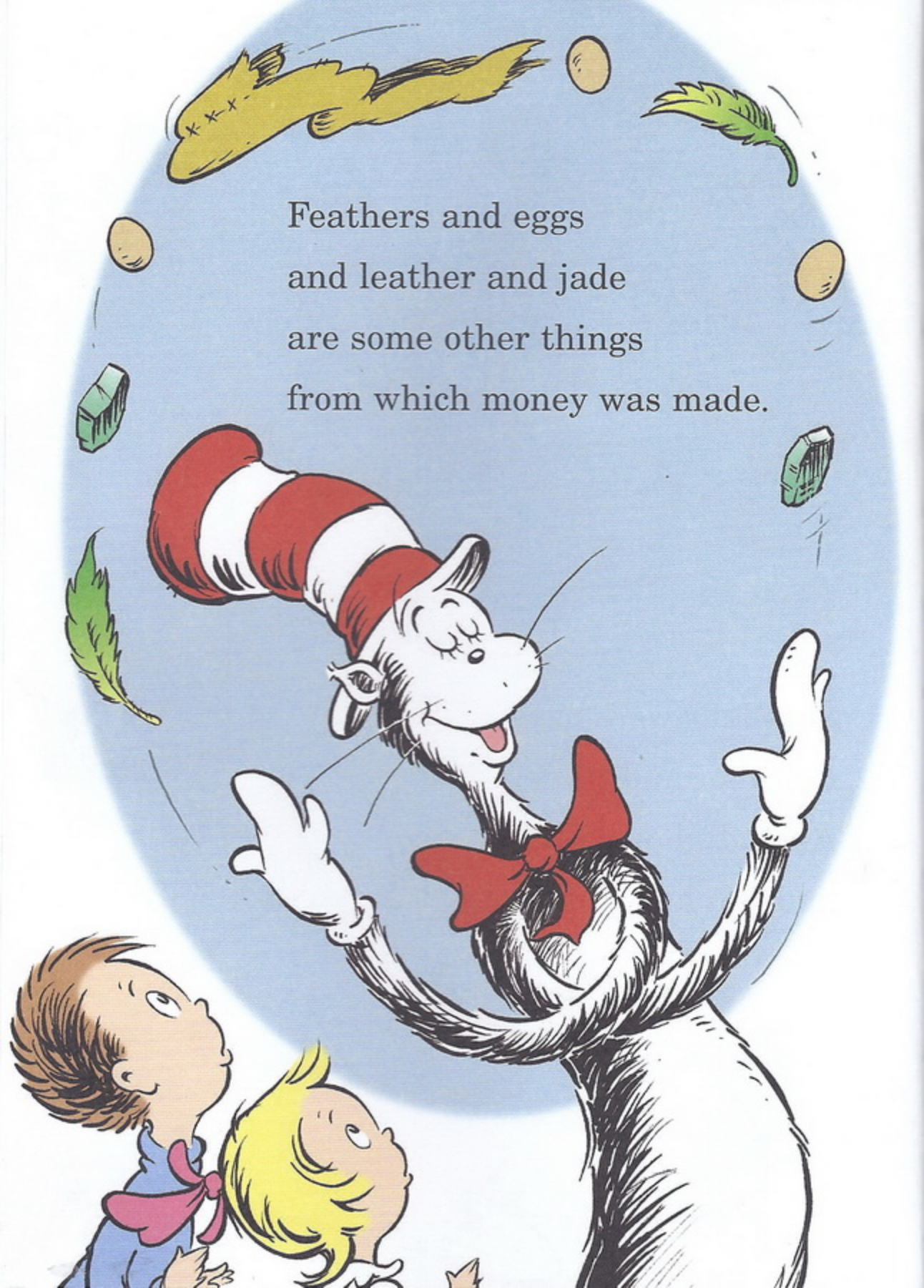




Seashells were used  
to barter and trade.  
A handful of shells  
and you had it made!





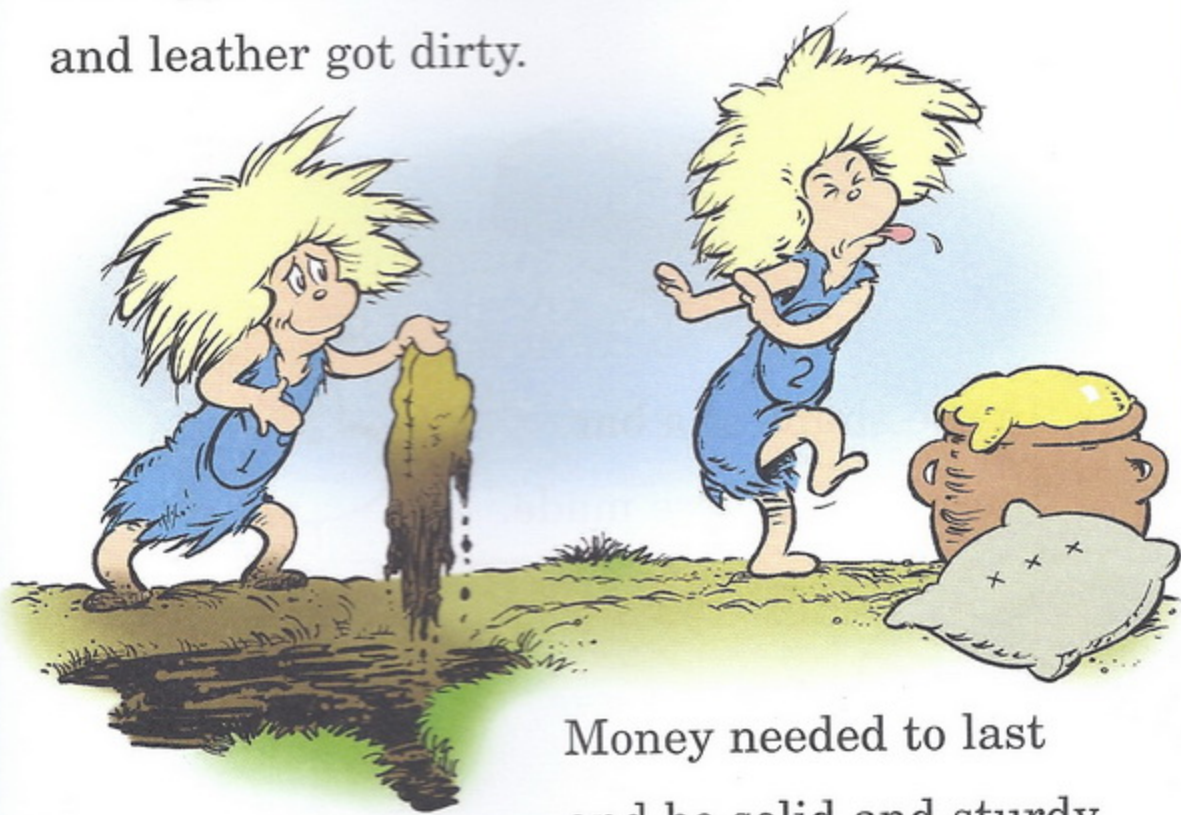
The Cat in the Hat is depicted in a dynamic, juggling pose. He is wearing his signature red and white striped hat and a red bow tie. His eyes are closed in concentration, and his mouth is open in a joyful expression. He is surrounded by a circular arrangement of floating objects: a yellow fish with three 'x' marks on its side, a green feather, a brown egg, a green rectangular object, and another brown egg. The background is a light blue circle. In the bottom left corner, two children are looking up at the Cat. One is a boy with brown hair wearing a blue shirt and a pink bow tie, and the other is a girl with blonde hair wearing a white shirt. The overall style is classic children's book illustration with bold outlines and flat colors.

Feathers and eggs  
and leather and jade  
are some other things  
from which money was made.





But eggs could get scrambled  
and leather got dirty.



Money needed to last  
and be solid and sturdy.



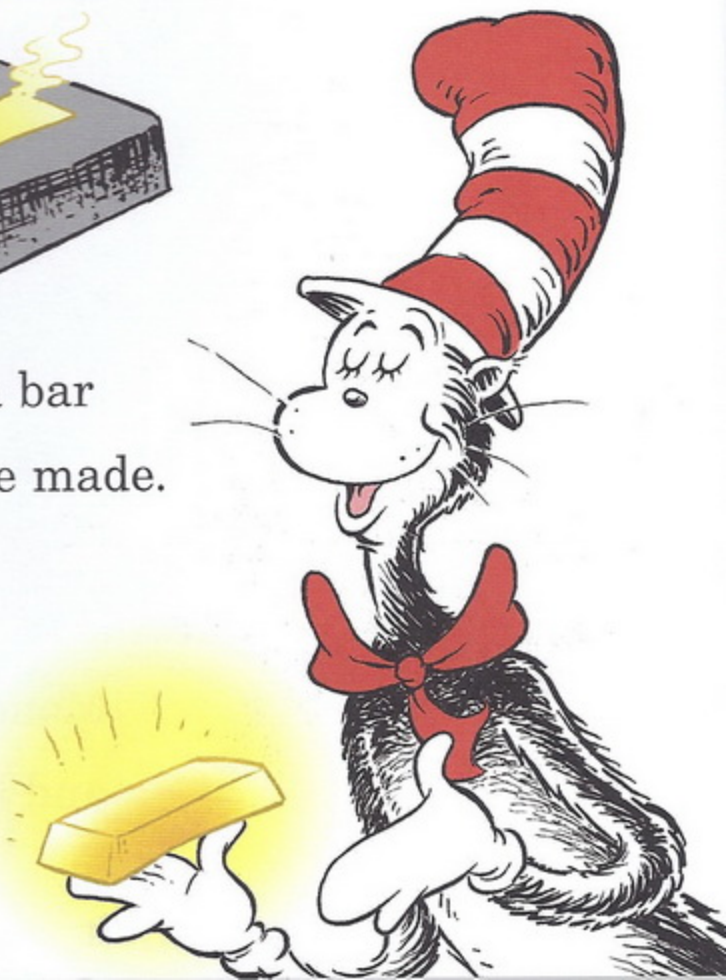
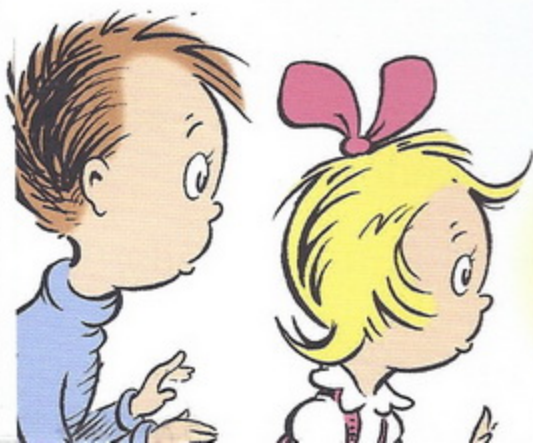
So people mined ore—  
copper, silver, and gold.



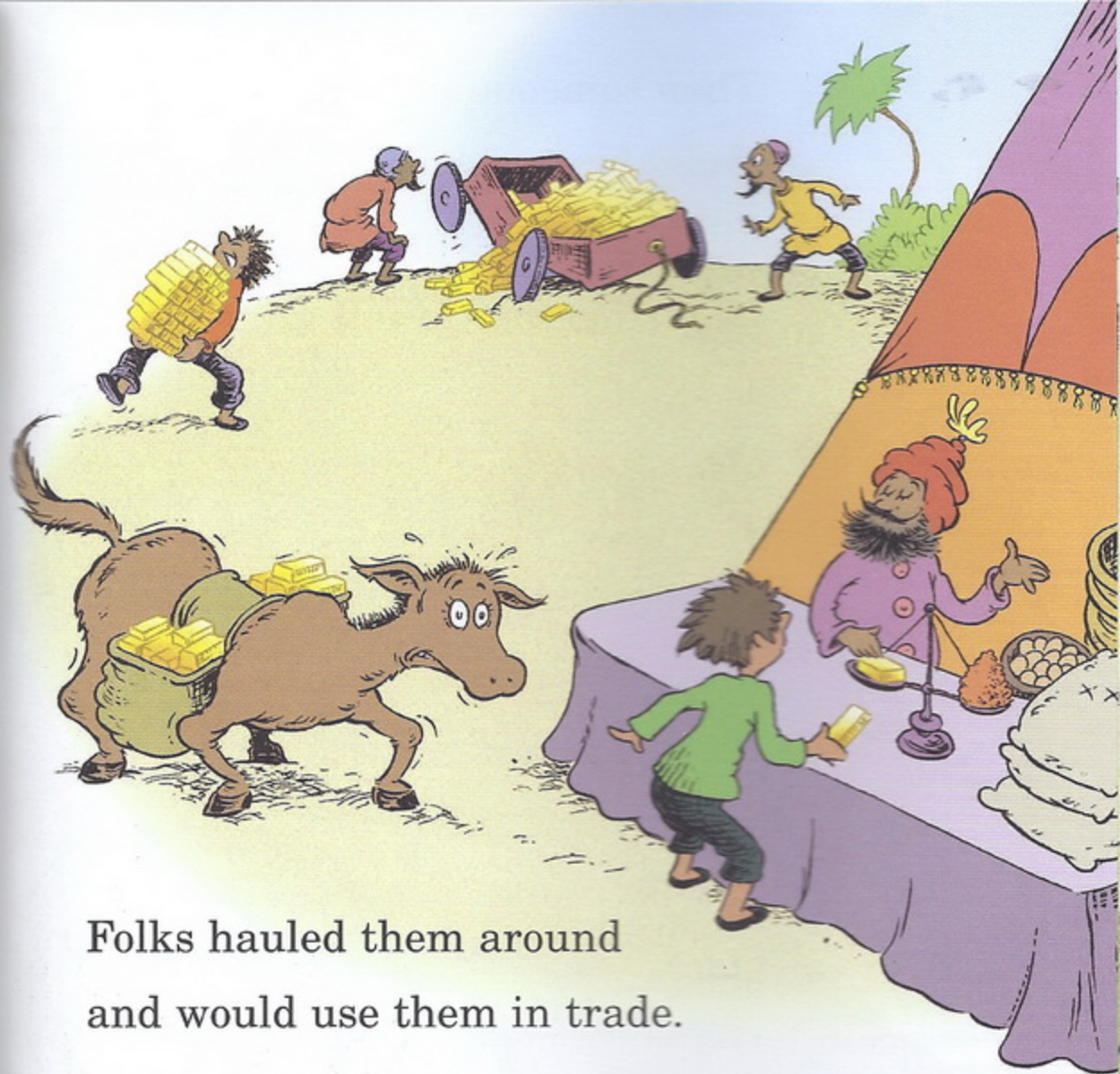
They melted it down,  
poured it into a mould.



In the shape of a bar  
these ingots were made.







Folks hauled them around  
and would use them in trade.

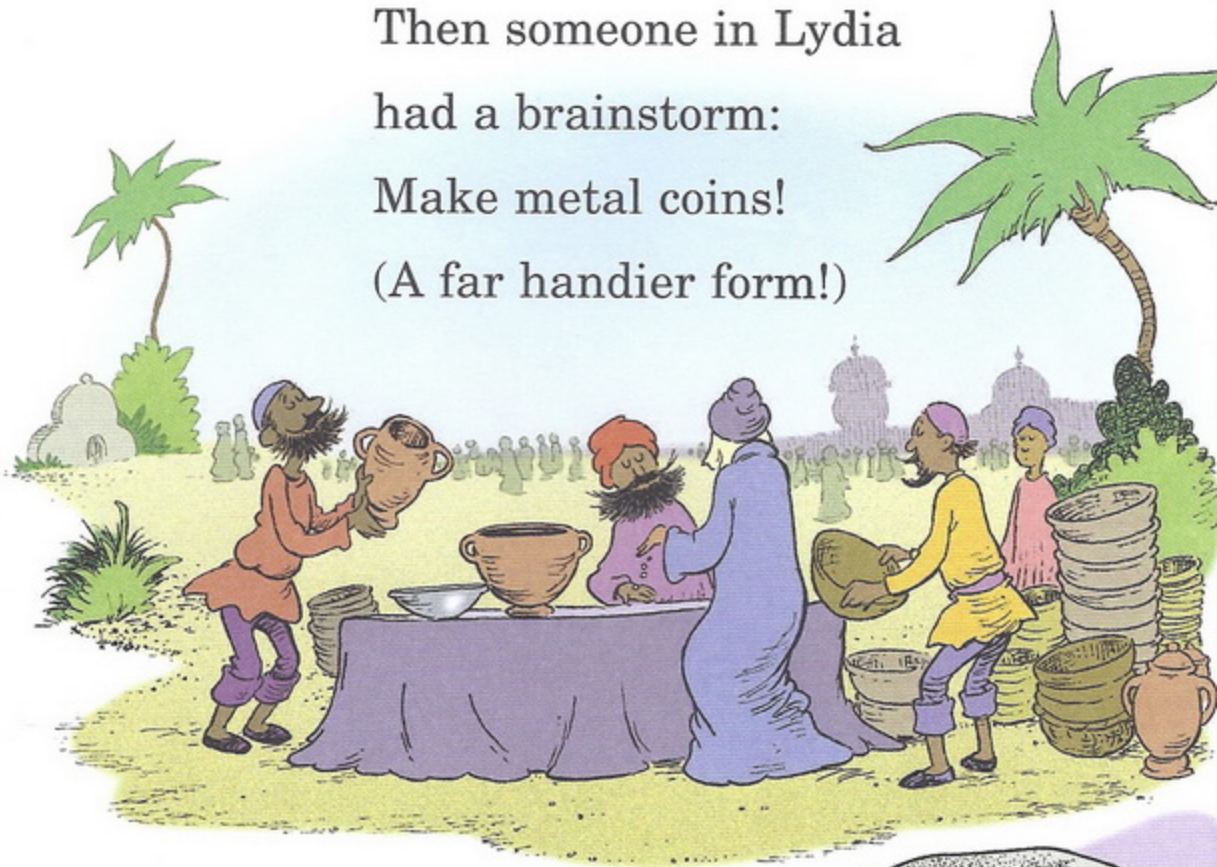


In the kingdom of Lydia,  
part of Turkey, you see,  
the Lydians made ingots  
in 900 BC.

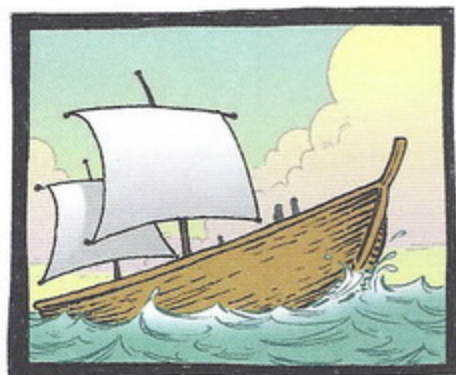




Then someone in Lydia  
had a brainstorm:  
Make metal coins!  
(A far handier form!)



We've dug up these coins  
all over the place.  
Each coin has a lion's head  
stamped on its face.



The Lydians were sailors,  
and you may have read  
that's how the use of their  
coins might have spread.

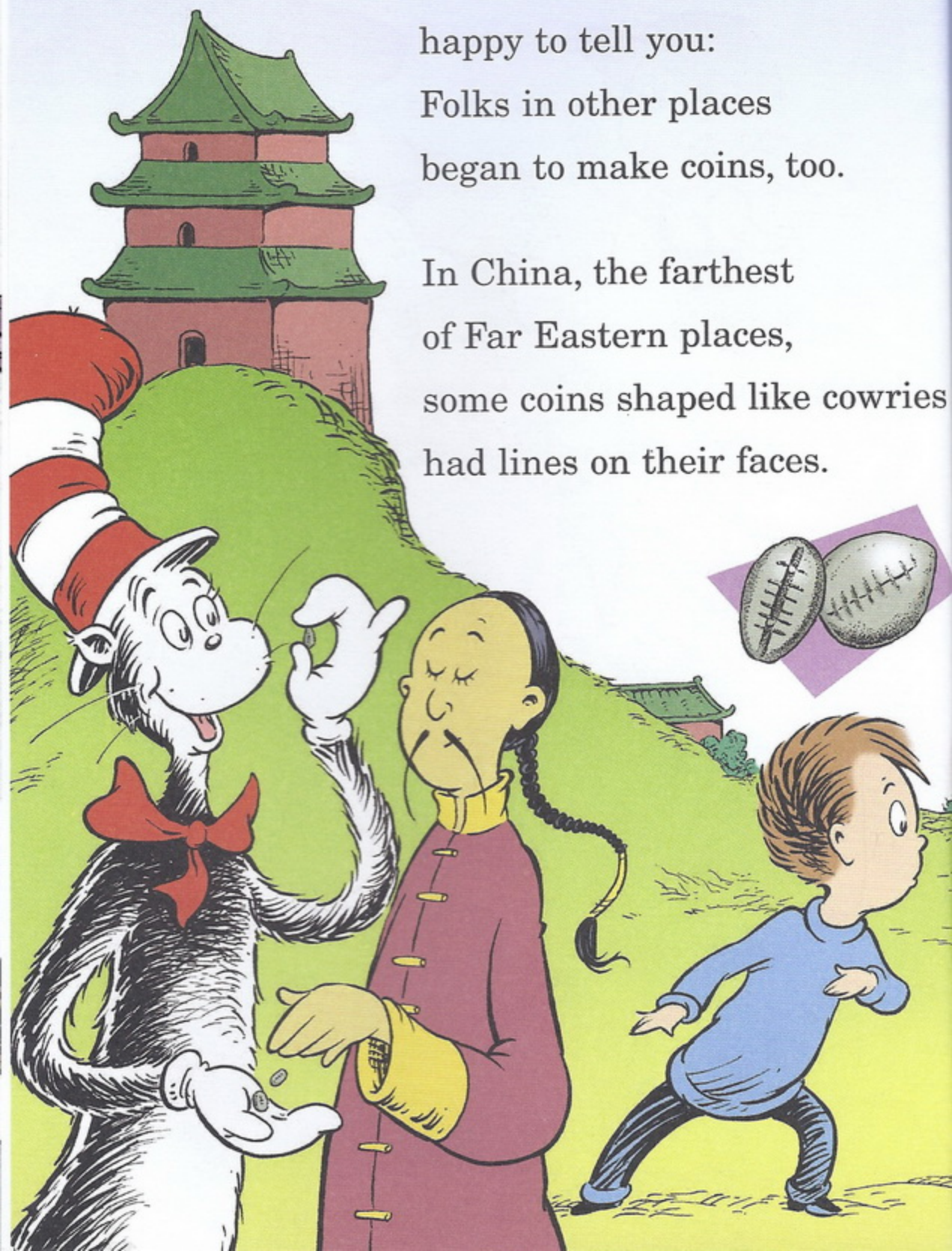






Here is a fact I am  
happy to tell you:  
Folks in other places  
began to make coins, too.

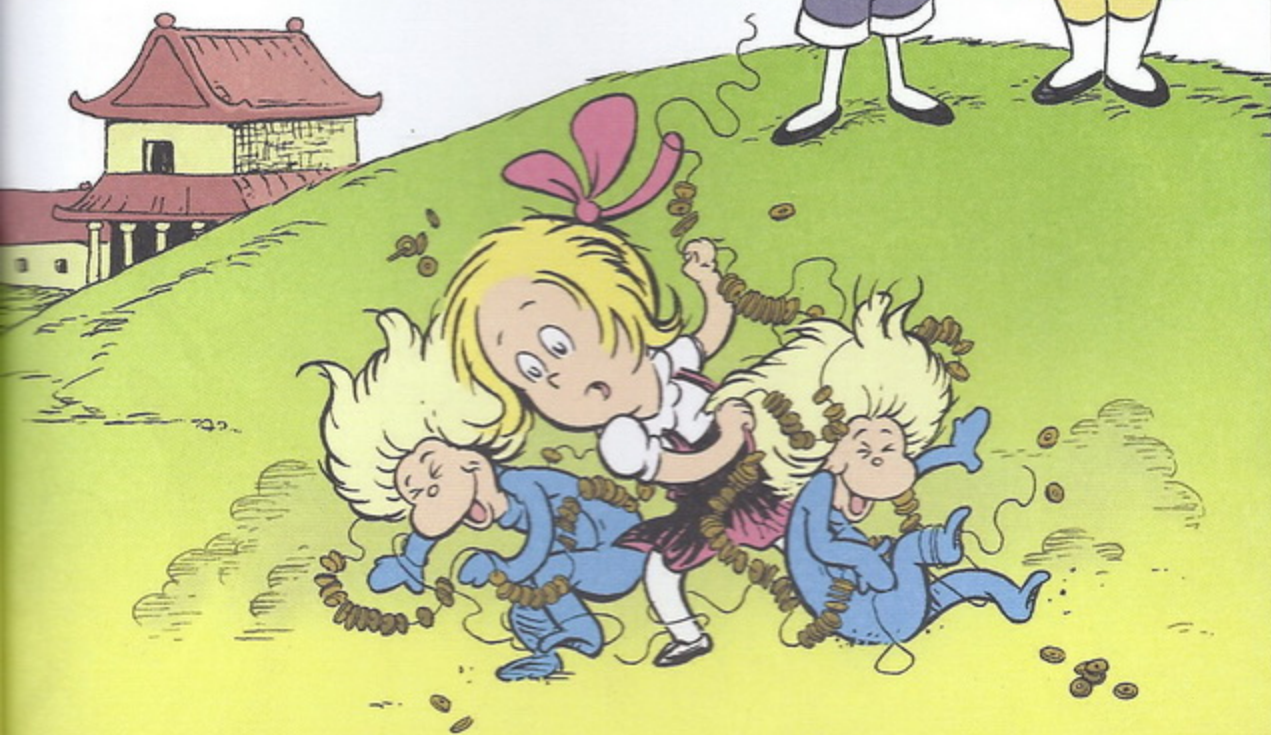
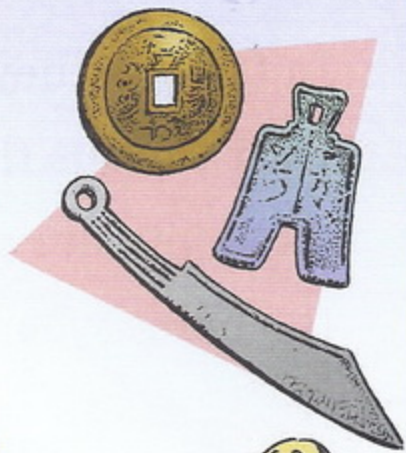
In China, the farthest  
of Far Eastern places,  
some coins shaped like cowries  
had lines on their faces.





Other coins contained holes for a string to pass through. So coins could be carried together with you.

A string of such coins added up to a cache. You tied up the string on a belt or a sash.





In Greece, they stamped coins with various things, like a picture of Pegasus, the horse who had wings.

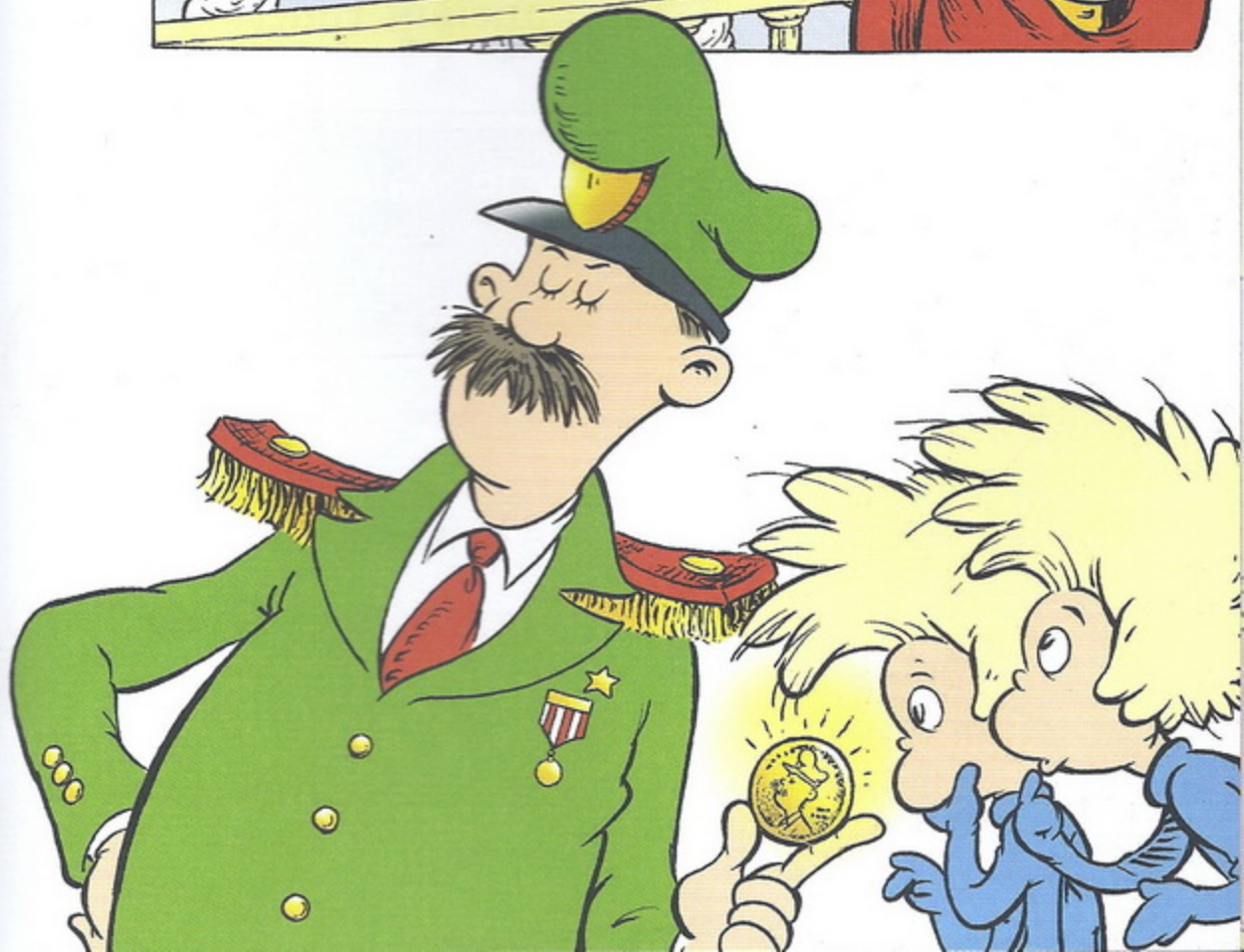


This coin has an owl on its face, and my guess is it stood for Athena, the wisest goddess.





Now even today  
some heads of state  
put their heads onto coins  
like Caesar the great.







Here is a fact that we  
think is so neat.

Money's made in a mint.  
(Not the kind that you eat!)

Thing One and Thing Two  
are about to mint dimes.  
Mints work much the same  
as in ancient times.

How to Make a Dime  
One Step at a Time!



(This is brought to you  
by Thing One and Thing Two!)





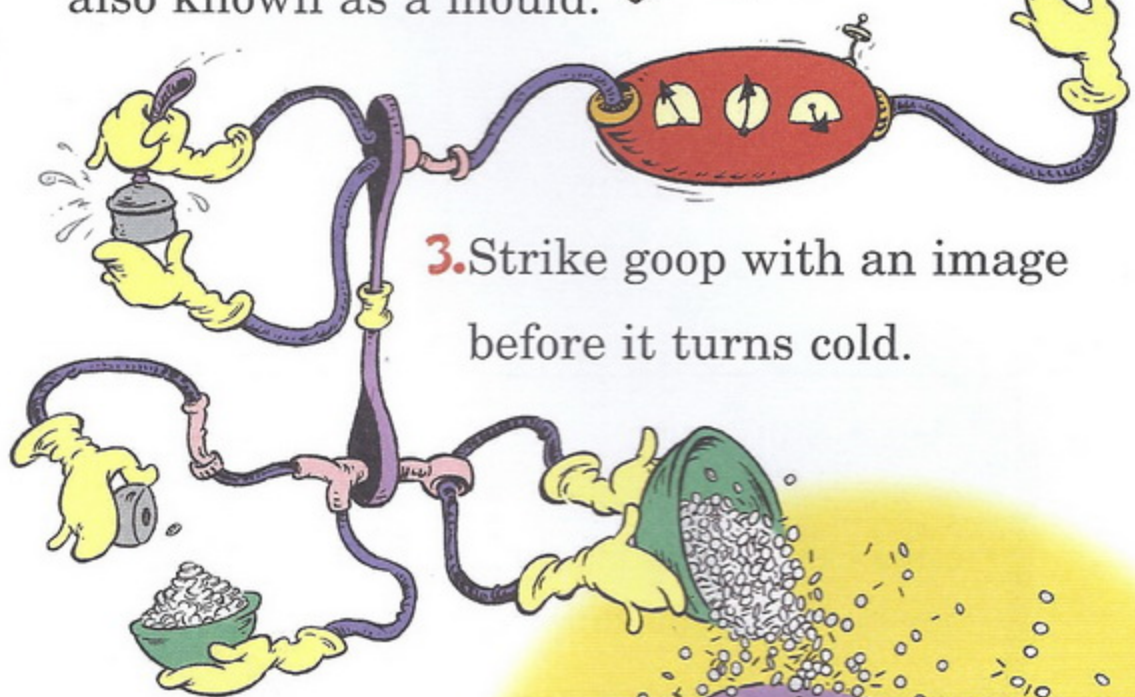
- 1.** Heat metals together until they are hot and melted to goop inside of a pot.



- 2.** Pour goop in a cast, also known as a mould.



- 3.** Strike goop with an image before it turns cold.



- 4.** Remove from the cast.  
(Oh, isn't this funny?)  
Time to have fun with your shiny new money!



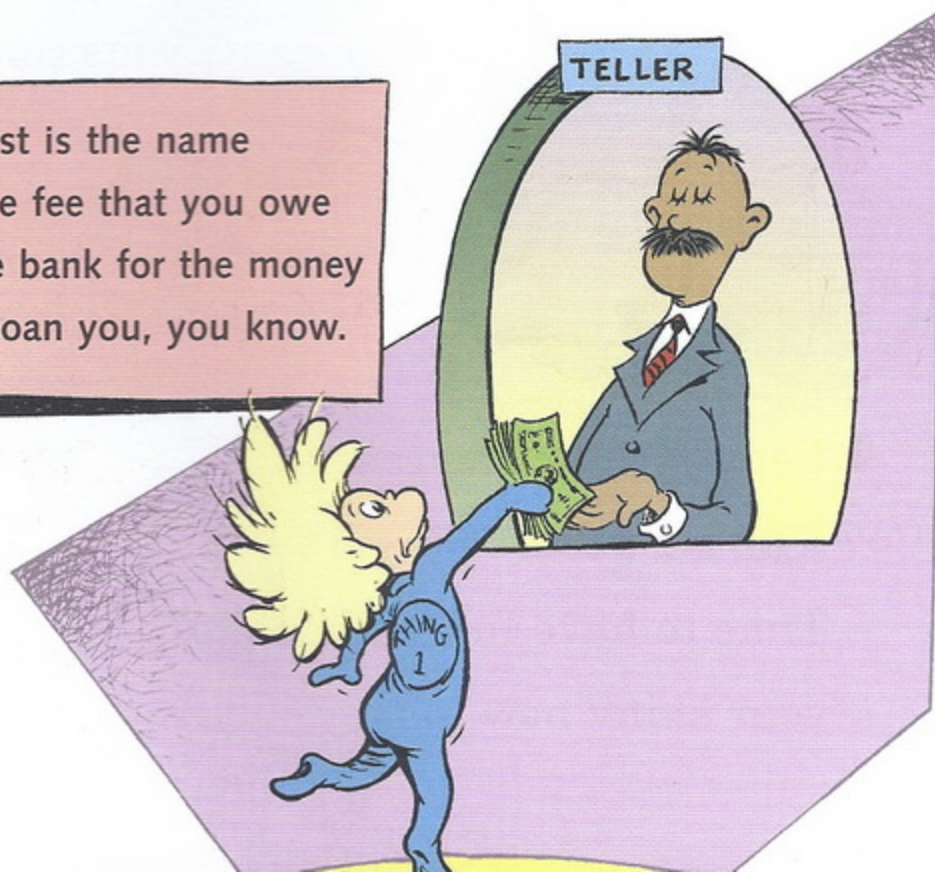


Ancients kept money where they prayed and gave thanks. In this way the temples became the first banks.

To temple you went to save or to borrow for as long as two years or as short as tomorrow.



Interest is the name for the fee that you owe to the bank for the money they loan you, you know.







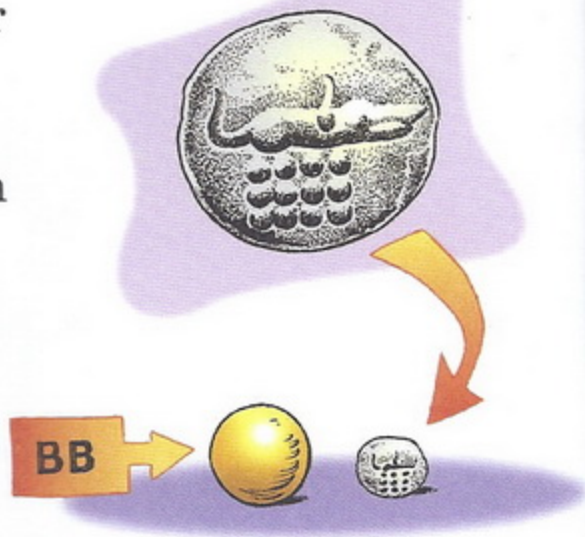
When your money is saved in a savings account, the bank then pays you a smallish amount.

This smallish amount that the bank pays to you is the interest you've earned, and it's only your due.

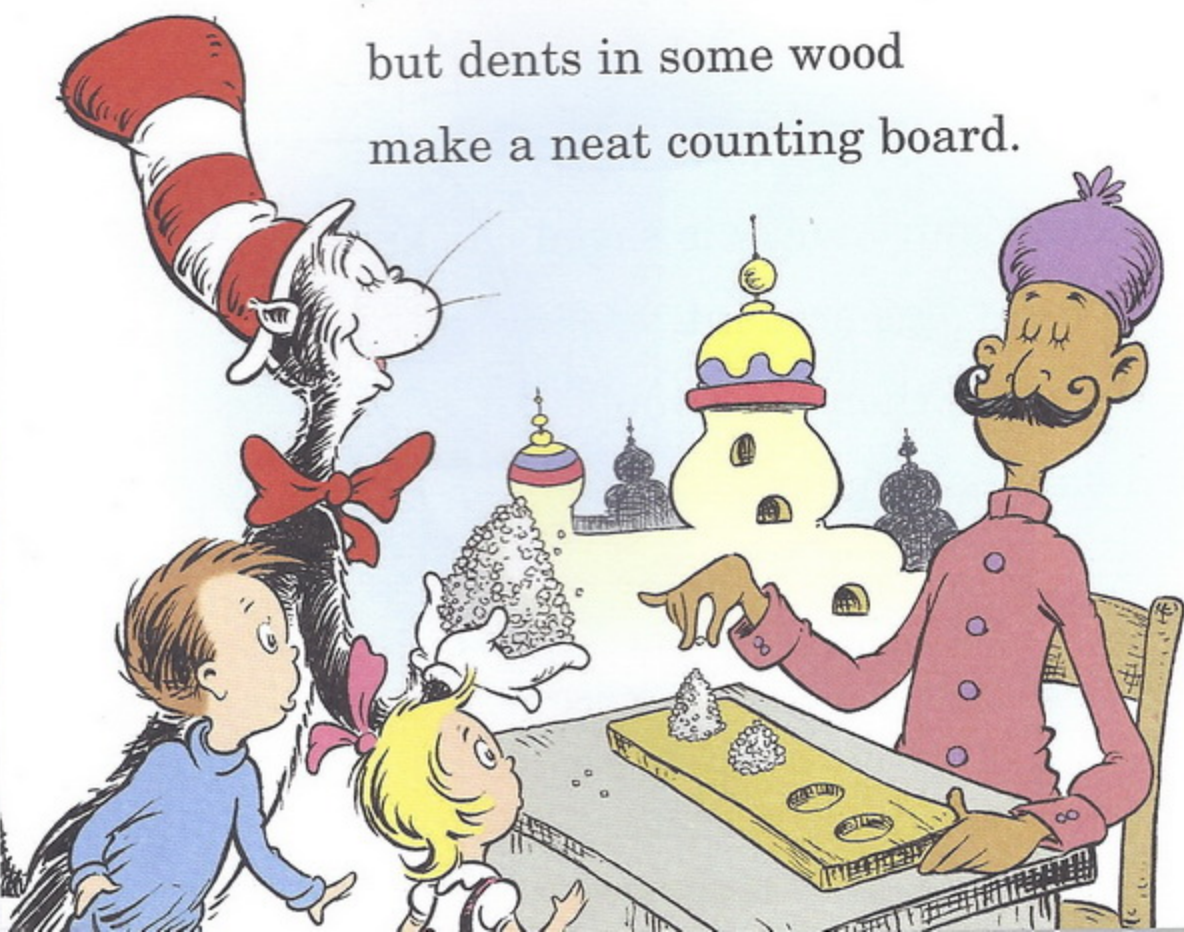




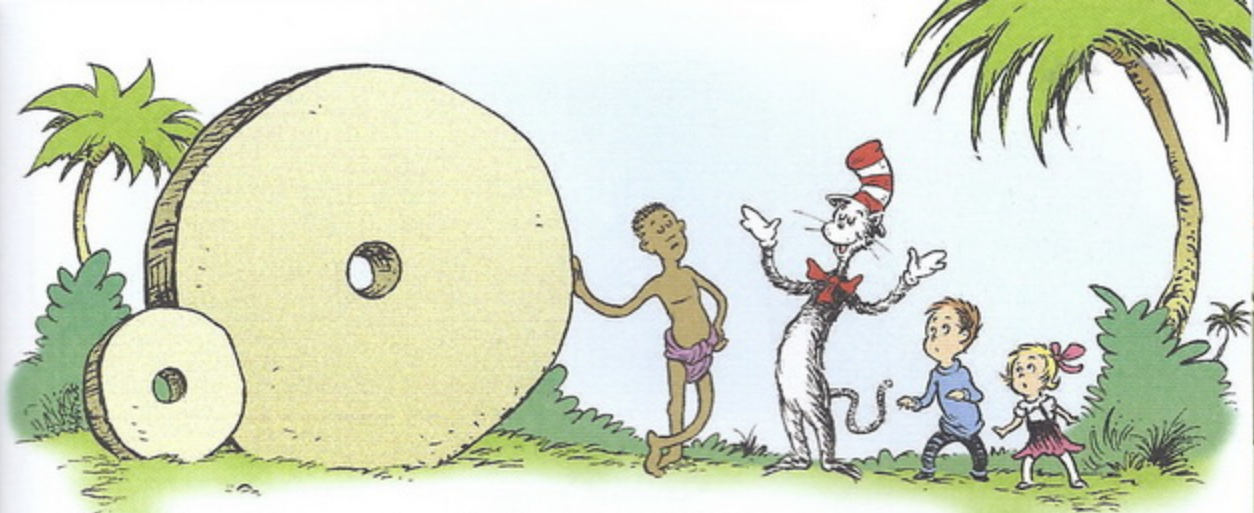
The smallest coin ever  
is so hard to see!  
(See the Indian fanam  
next to that BB?)



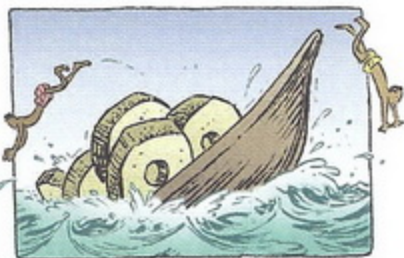
You would think that they might  
lose count of their hoard,  
but dents in some wood  
make a neat counting board.



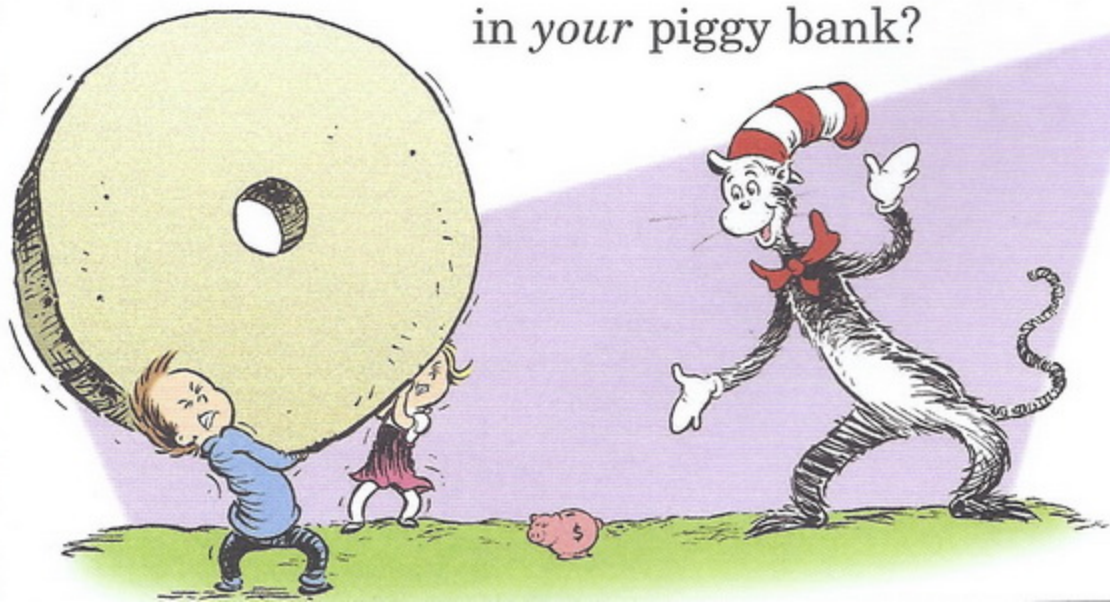




From the islands of Yap  
come the heaviest ones:  
Limestone coins eight feet wide,  
each weighing three tons!



Carrying these coins,  
some Yap ships sank.  
Could you fit a Yap coin  
in *your* piggy bank?







Travelling to parts  
of the New World with me,  
here are some Spanish coins  
I would like you to see.

Spain's explorers sent home  
from the New World as freight  
golden doubloons  
and pieces of eight.

The most valuable coins  
in those parts were these.  
To steal them, some pirates  
sailed all seven seas.



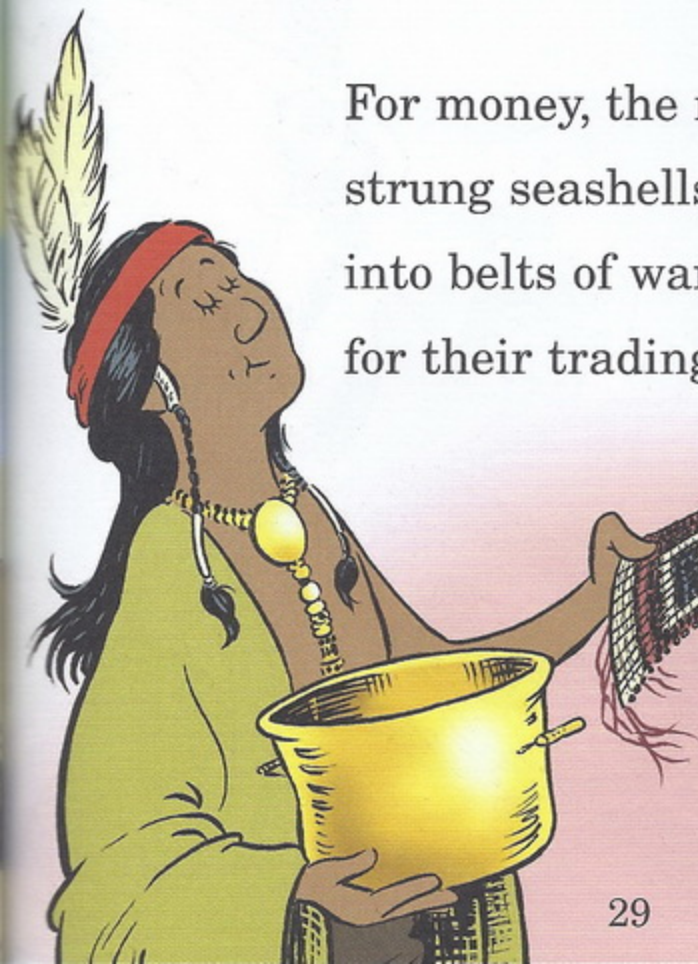




American settlers minted coins such as these, stamped with the image of local trees.

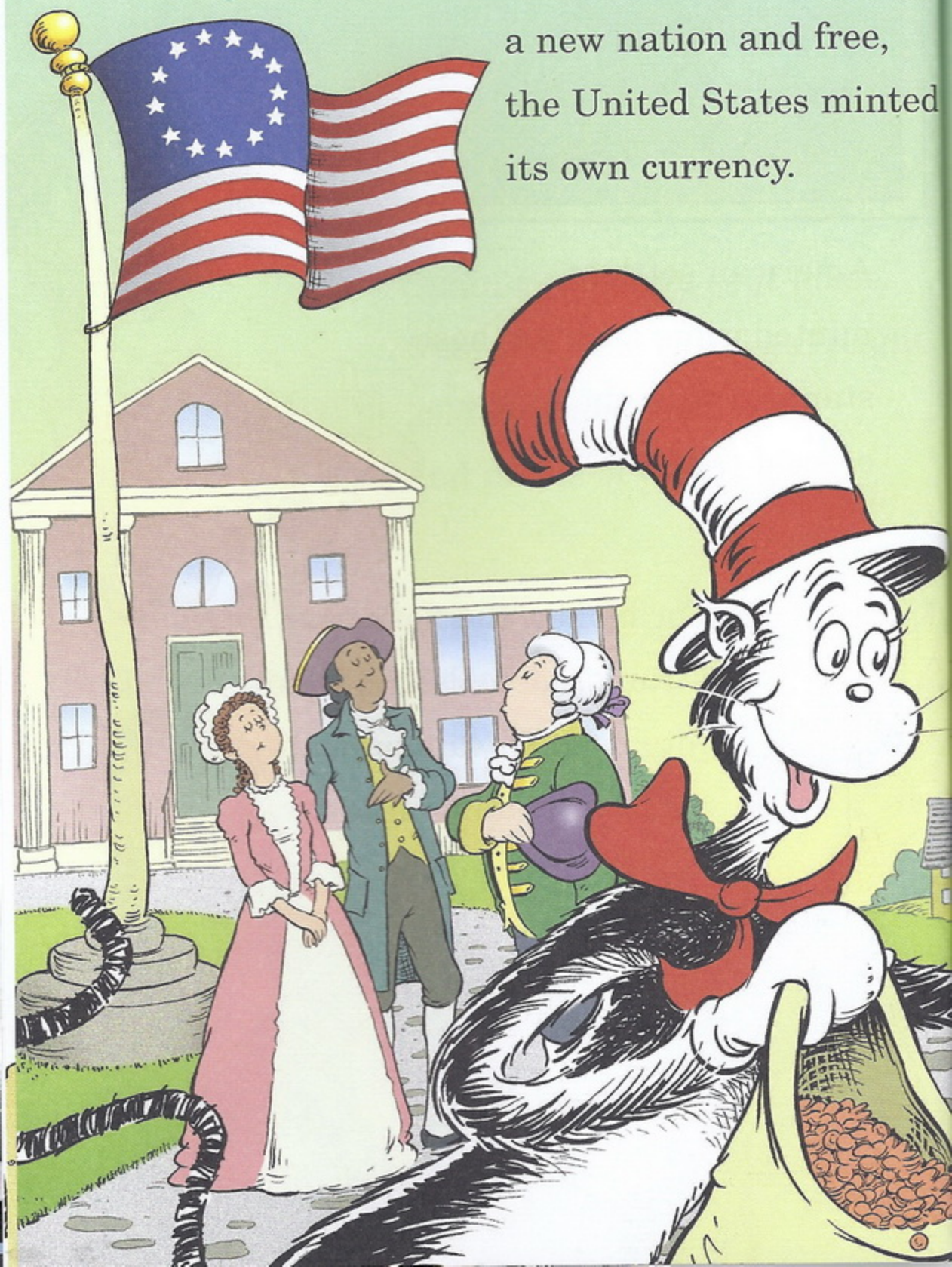


For money, the natives strung seashells and beads into belts of wampum for their trading needs.





When it became  
a new nation and free,  
the United States minted  
its own currency.

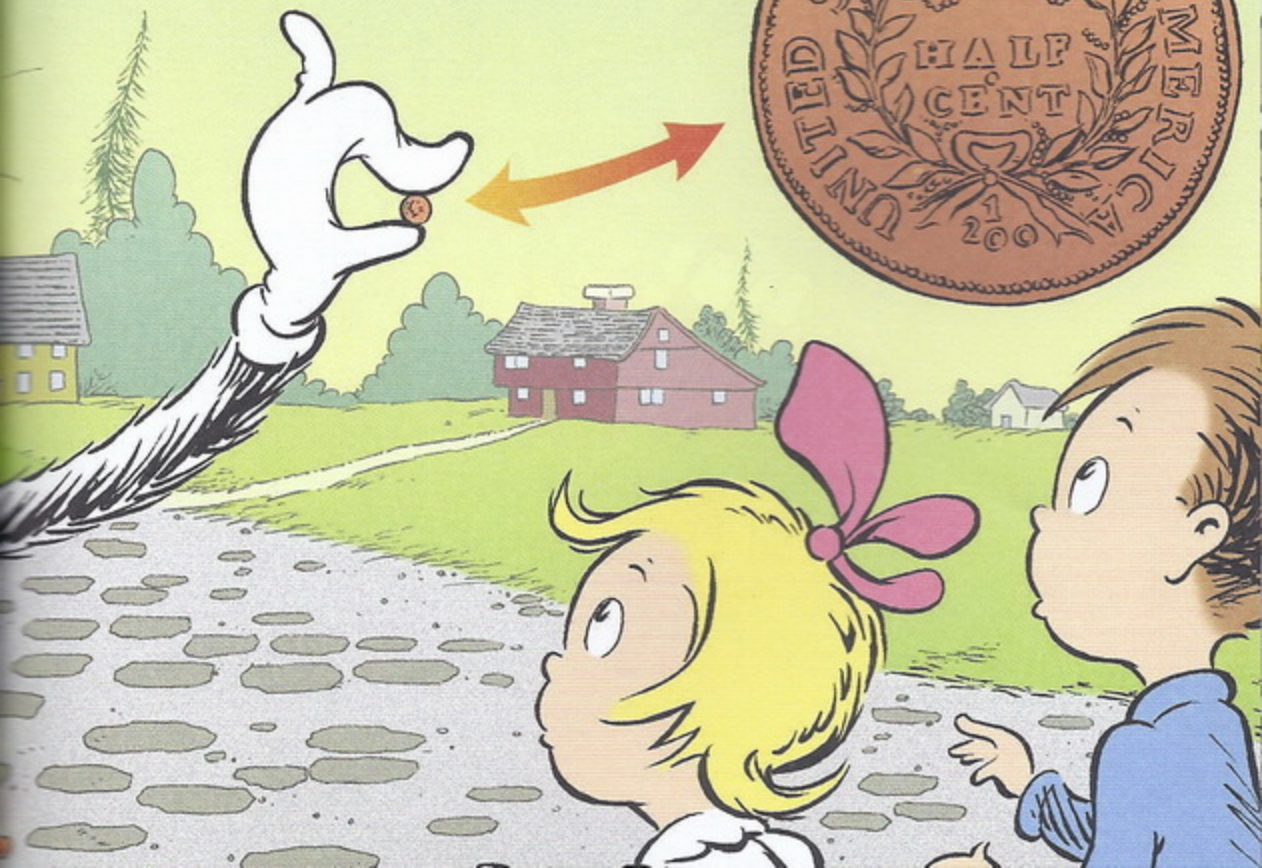




I have some with me  
(as you see, I have many).  
The kind that I have is  
the little red penny.

It was made in the year  
seventeen ninety-three.

Here's one that's a half-cent  
you might like to see!





Here is another one.

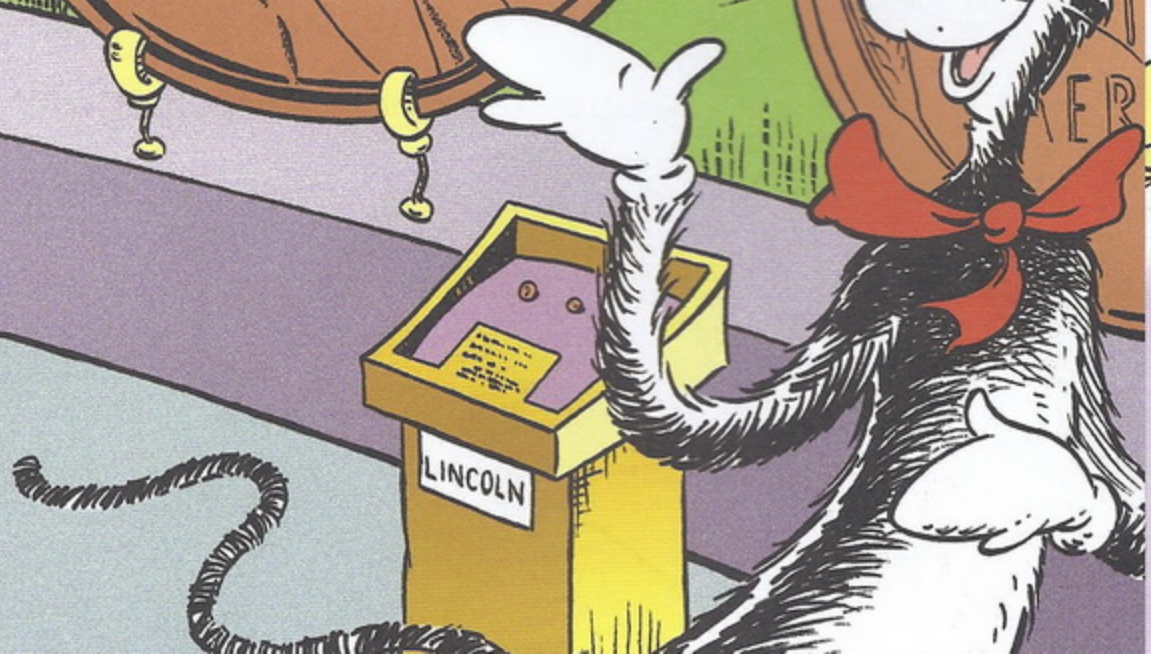
It's also red.

It's the penny we know  
as the Indian Head.





In nineteen oh nine (that's the year  
I am thinkin'),  
we began to mint pennies  
with the face of Abe Lincoln.





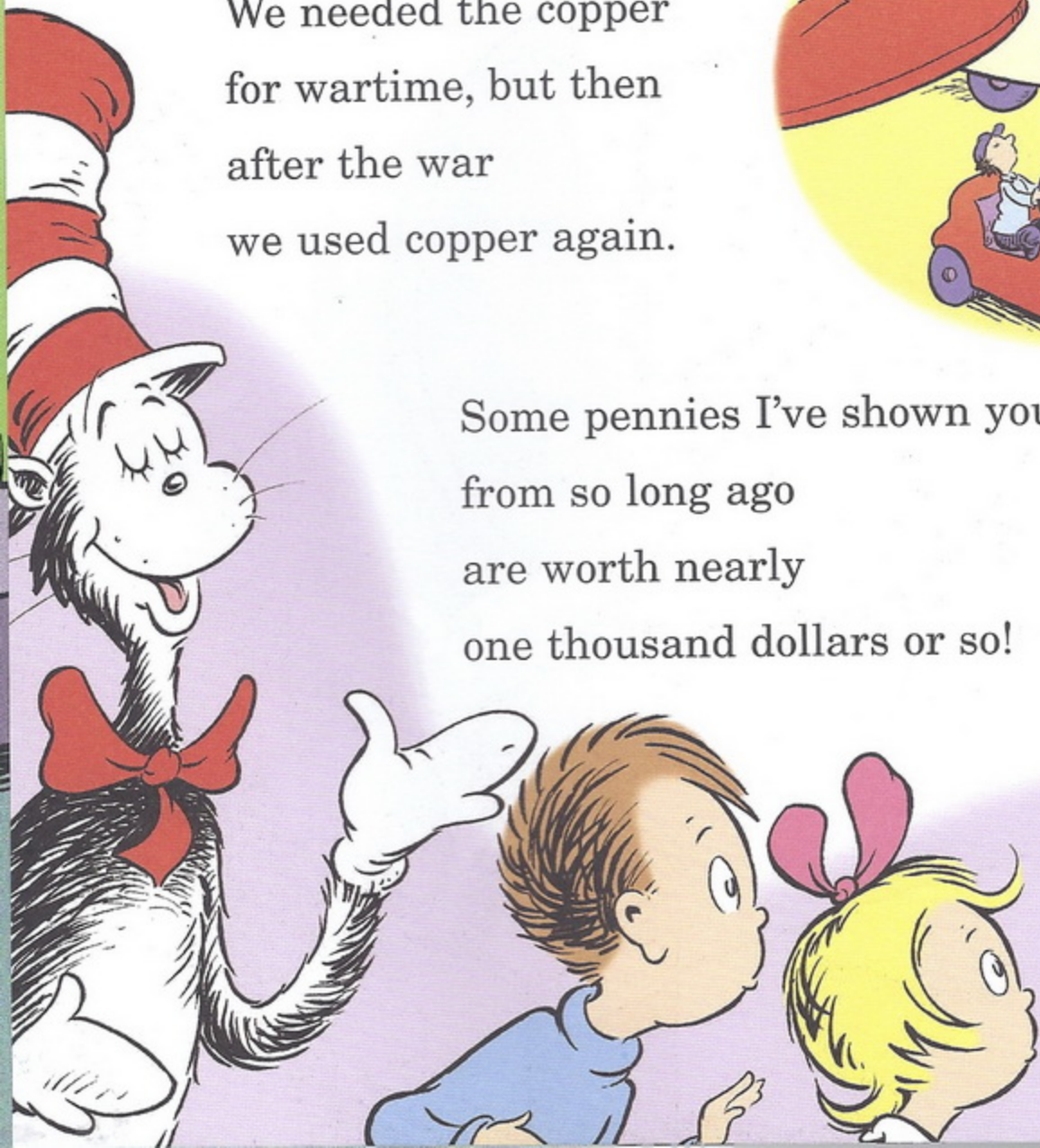


During World War Two  
(a brave time, I do feel),  
pennies were made  
out of zinc-coated steel.

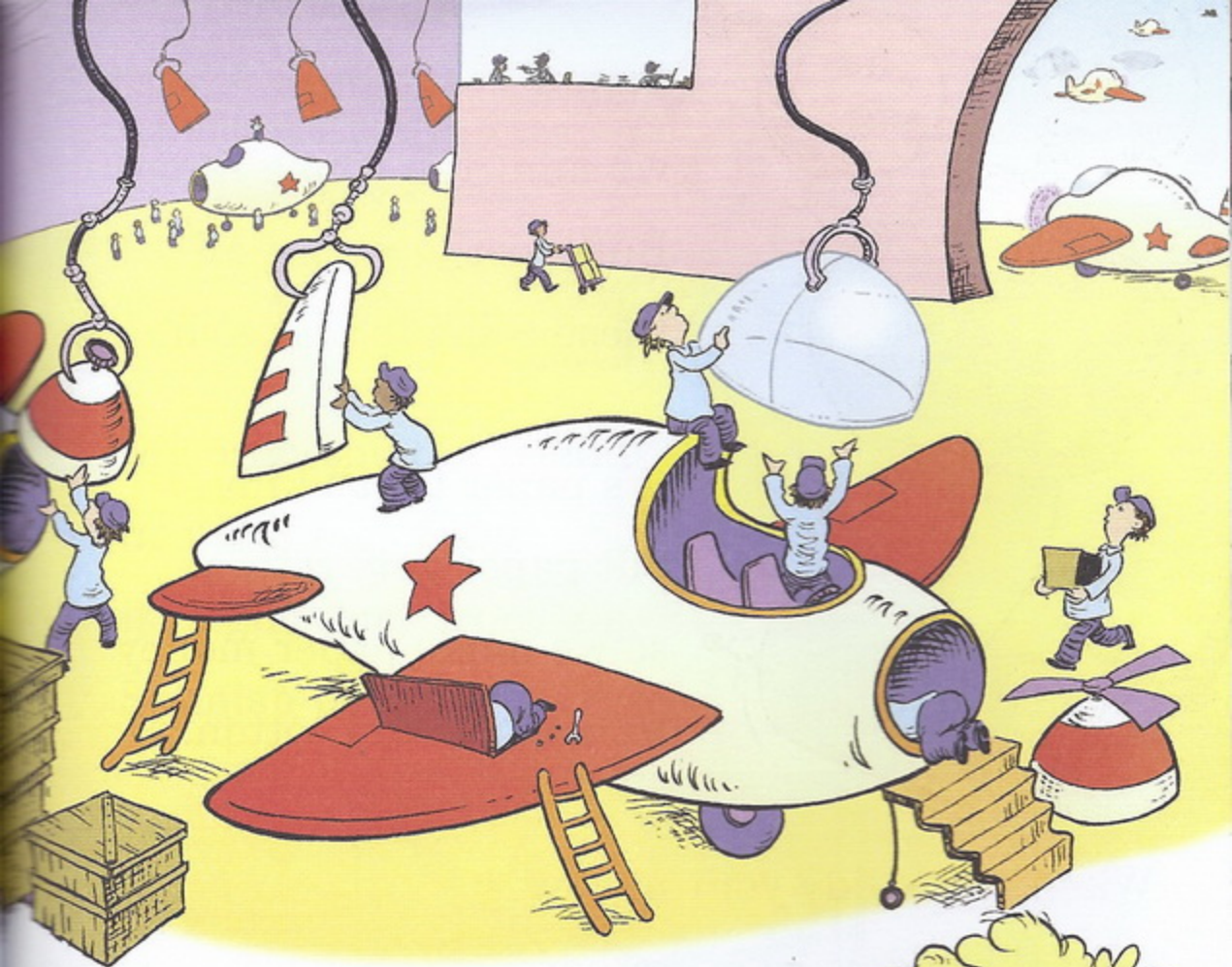
We needed the copper  
for wartime, but then  
after the war  
we used copper again.



Some pennies I've shown you  
from so long ago  
are worth nearly  
one thousand dollars or so!



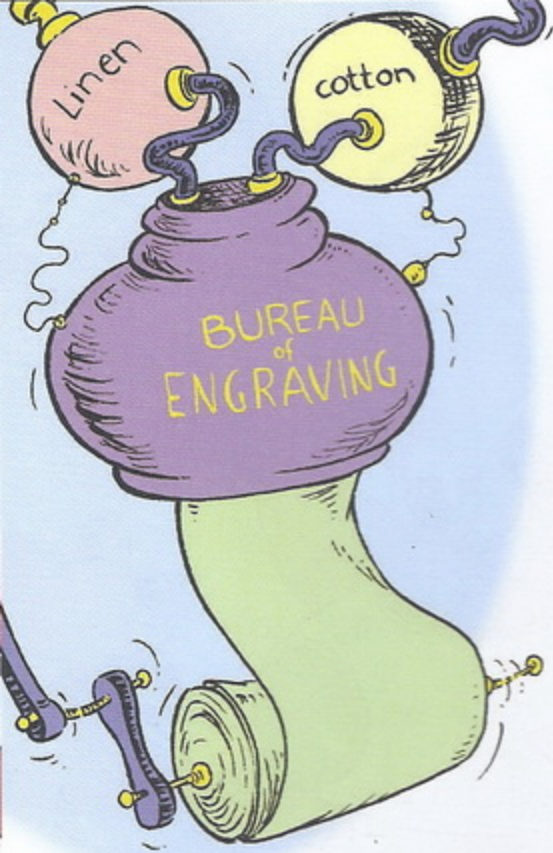




Here is a great word  
you can add to your list:  
A collector of coins  
is a numismatist!







Pennies to dollars . . .  
we mint the whole range.  
But mostly we use all  
these coins to make change.

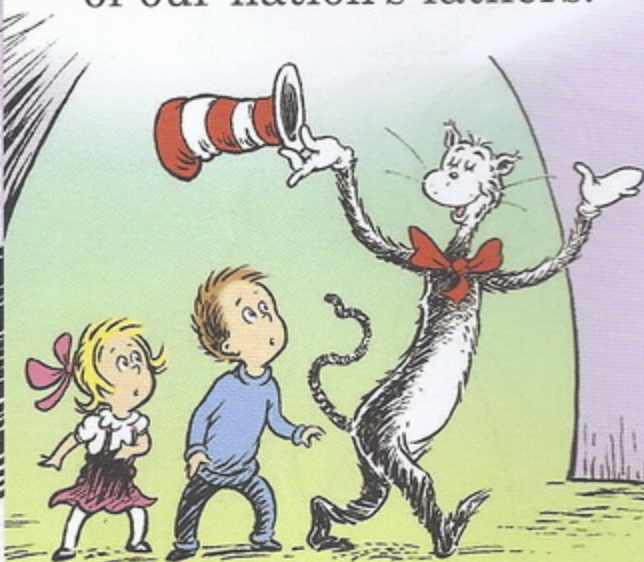
It's paper that's king,  
but paper gets rotten,  
so we make paper money  
from linen and cotton.

When you study your money  
(and these days, who bothers?),  
you will find on it faces  
of our nation's fathers.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON**



**THOMAS JEFFERSON**





What's the dollar sign mean?  
Could it be? Take a guess!  
Does it come from a U  
printed under an S?



My numismatist friend  
has told me of late  
it might come from the  
Spanish pieces of eight.

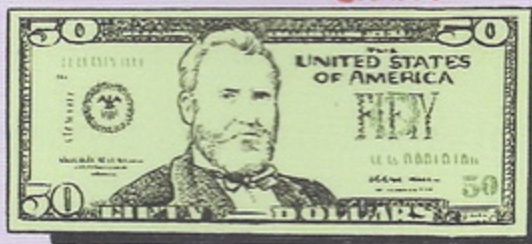


**BENJAMIN  
FRANKLIN**

**ANDREW  
JACKSON**



**ULYSSES S.  
GRANT**



**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**



**ALEXANDER HAMILTON**



FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



D1A

WASHINGTON

*Salmon P. Chase*

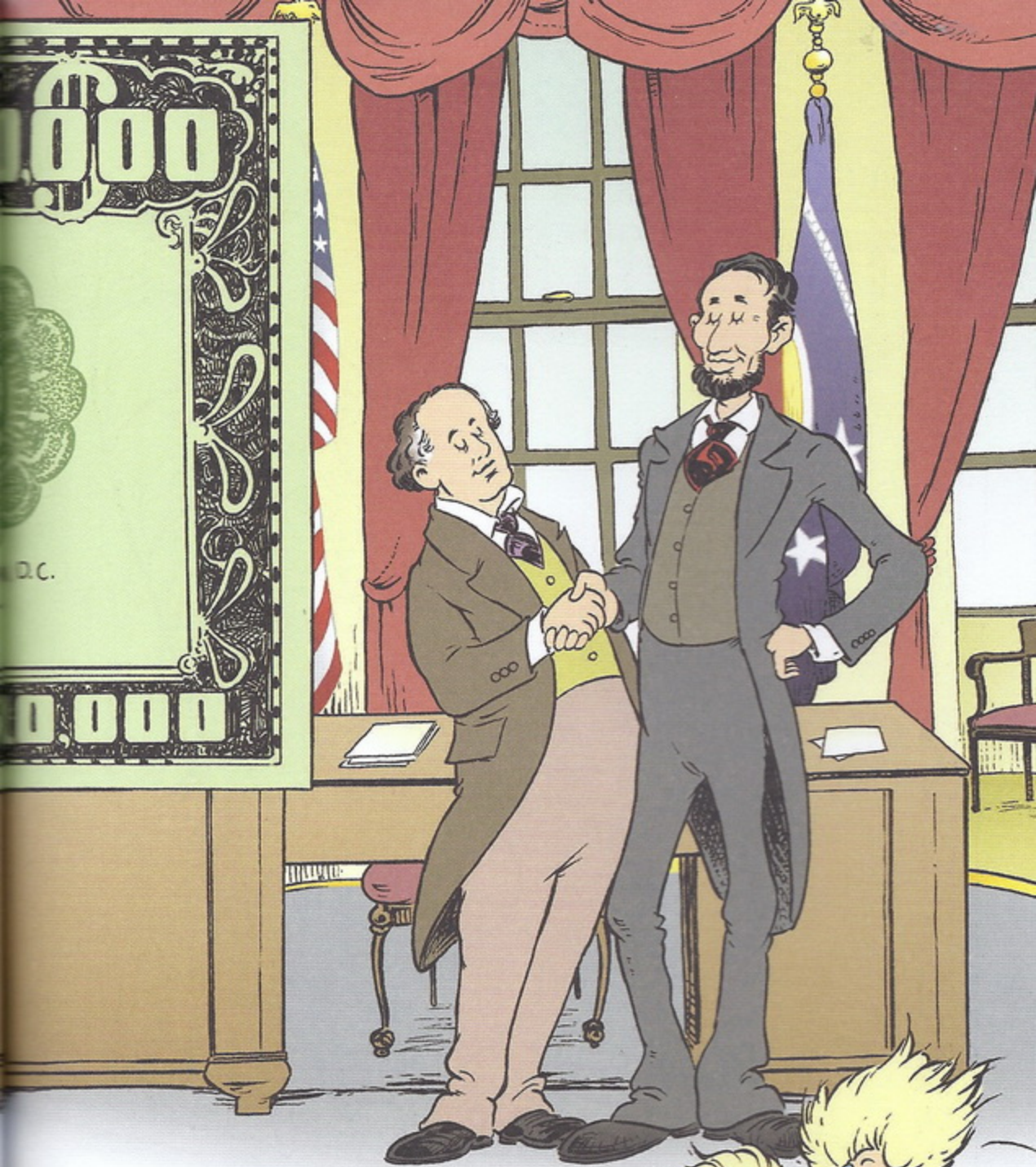
CHASE

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

On the ten thousand bill  
you will find the face  
of Abe Lincoln's treasurer,  
Salmon Portland Chase!

Will you find one around?  
No, you probably won't.  
They no longer print bills  
of this size. No, they don't.



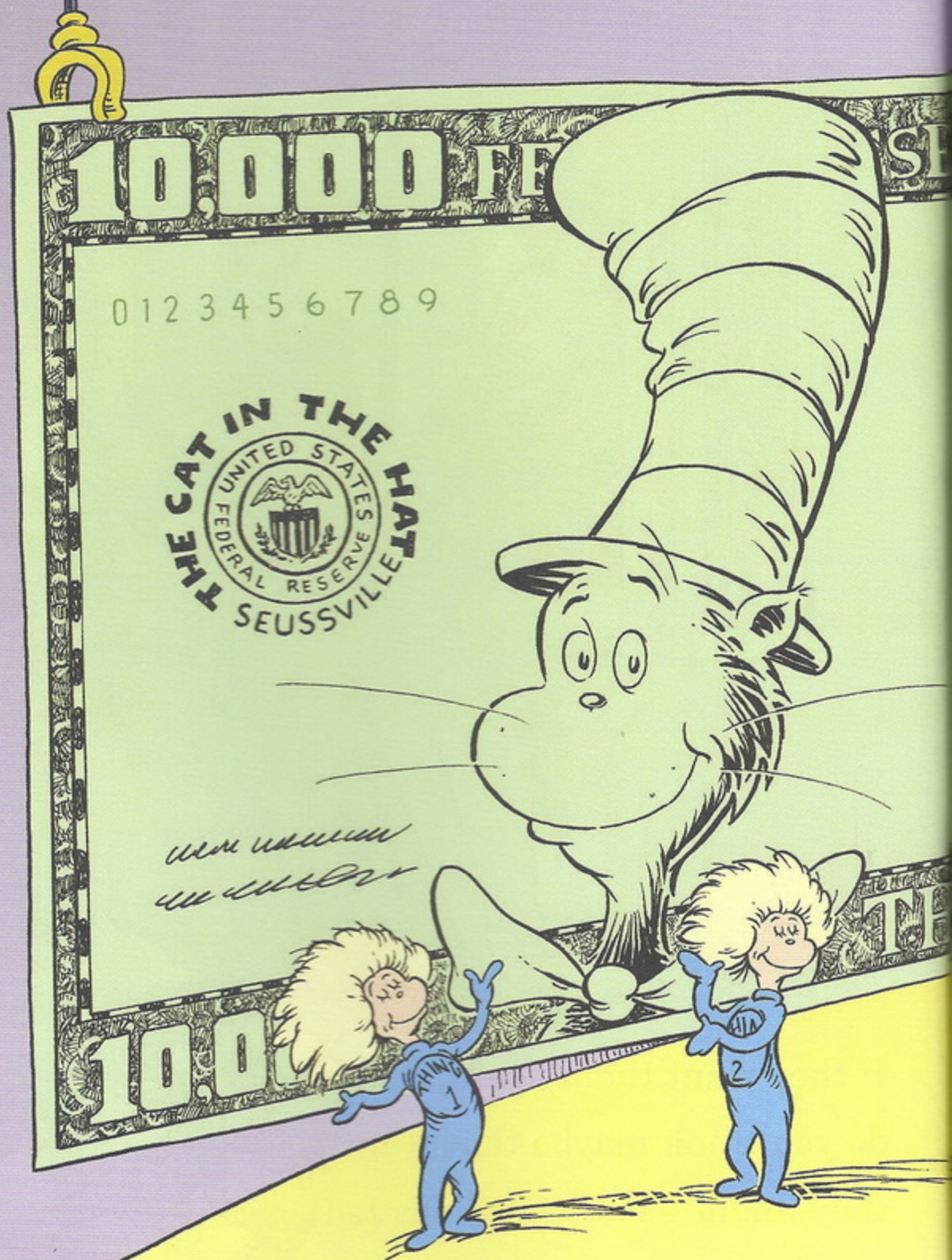


If they print them again,  
do you think maybe that  
they might use the face of . . .





... the Cat in the Hat???





VE NOTE 10,000

THE  
UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

TEN THOUSAND

ABCDEFGHIJKL  
MNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

CAT 10,000





## GLOSSARY

**Ancient:** Of a time long in the past.

**BB:** A teeny-tiny metal ball made to be shot from a gun.

**Copper:** A metal that is mined from the earth and is soft and easy to bend.

**Cowrie:** An egg-shaped shell that is usually smooth and shiny on one side, with a long, narrow opening across the other.

**Doubloon:** A gold coin used by the Spanish centuries ago.

**Jade:** A greenish stone used for carving.

**Limestone:** A kind of stone often used for building and used to make lime, which is one ingredient of cement.

**Steel:** A manufactured metal made of different kinds of iron and known for its hardness and strength.

**Temple:** A special building where people go to worship their god or gods.

**Treasurer:** Someone responsible for receiving, keeping, and distributing money.

**Zinc:** A bluish white metal that is mined from the earth and used to coat other kinds of metal.



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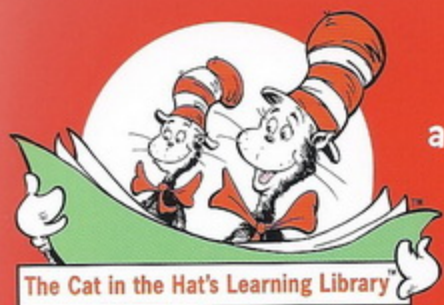
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I'm the Cat in the Hat  
and you know something funny?  
We're about to have fun  
learning all about money!

The Cat in the Hat tells you all about money,  
bartering, trading and currency inside.

The Cat in the Hat's Learning Library™ shows young readers that books  
can be entertaining and educational at the same time. If your child can  
read these lines, he or she can begin to understand the  
fascinating world we live in.

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