

KS1: How we use to shop?

Worksheet covering: Maths, English & History

For nearly as long as people have been on this planet, they have been sharing, swapping and trading things.

Even in a time when woolly mammoths walked the Earth, people exchanged cows for sheep, and sheep for other livestock!

Here's a very *brief history*.....



Roman Shopping— The centre of Roman towns was called the Forum. It was full of shops and markets. Most shops made goods on the premises and customers stood on the street outside the shop and the shopkeeper served them over a counter. Usually, the shopkeeper and his family lived above or behind the shop.

Middle Ages— In towns in the Middle Ages there were lots of craftsmen like carpenters, bakers, butchers, fletchers (arrow makers), bowyers (bow makers), potters and barber-surgeons who both cut hair and pulled teeth!

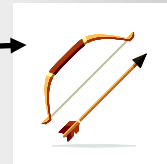
By the **18th century**, there were many small shops in every town selling a wide variety of goods.

1. What do I sell?

See if you can match the craftsman to their craft. The first is done for you.

Herbalist

A person who made and sold arrows.



Scribe

A person who copied out documents with a quill and on parchment



Rushlight Maker

A man who acts as confessor and priest, happy to offer whatever services he can without receiving any monetary reward



Fletcher

A person who understood plant and herb medicine, knowledge that had been passed down through generations.



Friar

A candle or miniature torch maker who made candles by soaking the dried bits of a plant in fat or grease.





This picture is the first Waitrose. Opened in 1904 in Acton, London

The Village Shoppe— the village shop grew up around people once they started living in an area. Food shopping was a daily activity involving trips to the butcher, the fishmonger, the baker and the grocer. A street directory in 1890 lists the following shops on a single street: confectioner, grocer, tobacconist, pub, dairyman, tripe seller and cheesemonger. Shop assistants would serve individual customers directly. The idea of customers helping themselves was unheard of! Ingredients like butter and flour had to be weighed and bagged by the shop staff before being sold.

2. What could I buy in the village shop in 1904? Circle everything you think you would see for sale.



Transport and peddling salesmen— Shopping was sometimes delivered to customers' homes by a delivery boy with a horse and cart or perhaps a newfangled bicycle! In the early 1900s, coal fires were the only means of heating rooms, heating hot water and cooking. Coal was an essential item and was delivered to the house on a regular basis by horse and cart. Another regular delivery was the milkman. As people moved into more urban areas, there wasn't anywhere to keep a family cow, so people began to buy milk from local dairy farmers.

3. How much is that? Look at the items that you can buy in the shop. How much do you think they were in 1910 and the price they would be now? The first is done for you.



12 Eggs



1 Shilling
↓
£5.14



Childs Boots

1 pence
↓
41p



Posting a letter

2 shillings and 11 pence
↓
£15.01



Loaf of Bread

5 and a half pence
↓
£2.37



1lb of Jam

2 and a half pence
↓
£1.03

Helpful hint— In 1910 money was expressed as pounds (£), shillings (s) and pence (d), where £1 = 20s and 1s = 12d.

4. Money, Money, Money! See if you can match the coin to the description.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Farthing | Copper and bronze, 1/4 of a penny | (2020 = 10p) |
| Halfpenny (ha'penny) | Copper and bronze | (2020 = 21p) |
| Penny | Copper and bronze | (2020 = 41p) |
| Two pence or tuppence | Silver | (2020 = 82p) |
| Threepence or thruppence | Silver | (2020 = £1.34) |
| Groat | Silver, worth 4 pennies | (2020 = £1.75) |
| Sixpence | Silver | (2020 = £2.57) |
| Shilling or bob | Silver, worth 12 pennies | (2020 = £5.14) |
| Florin | Silver, equal to 2 shillings | (2020 = 10.28) |
| Double Florin | Silver, equal to 4 shillings | (2020 = £20.57) |
| Half Crown | Silver, equal to 2 shillings and sixpence | (2020 = £12.85) |
| Crown | Silver, equal to 5 shillings | (2020 = £25.71) |
| Half Sovereign | Gold, equal to 10 shillings or 1/2 pound | (2020 = £51.42) |
| Sovereign | Gold, equal to 20 shillings or 1 pound | (2020 = 102.50) |



Before 1812 Camberley did not exist, there were no buildings here and no one lived here. Bagshot and Frimley were small villages. Over the years, more people moved to Camberley so more shops were built and people started to buy their food rather than grow it. People in villages too began to rely on shops more too, so more shops started to appear in villages.

5. **Who shops here?** Match the person to their shopping list and then to the shop they need to visit.



Mrs Miggins is making sandwiches. She needs bread.

Milk



Stokes Dairy

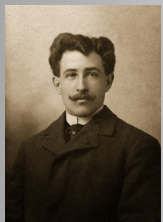


Ada is fed up. Her husband Alfred forgot to buy coal for the fire.

Engagement Ring



Adams Coal Merchant

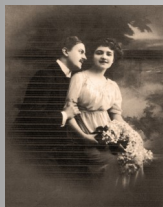


Clifford is waiting for his delivery of milk.

Cheese, butter, potatoes



Adams General Store



Ernest Morris is in love with Kitty. He is going to get a ring for her.

Leather Saddle



Houlton's Saddlers (Horse supplies)

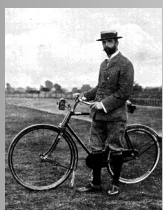


Mrs Green needs to get some cheese and butter for her husbands tea.

Loaf of bread



Christmas's Post office



Alfred needs a new saddle for his horse. The old one has broken.

Stamp



Todds Jewellery shop



Edwin Miller has written a letter to his brother in Wales. He needs to post it.

Bag of Coal



Mrs Copas Bakery



FIVE STAR RATING

This DIPLOMA is presented to:

Name:.....

Age:.....

Class:.....

For completing the worksheet and becoming a Shopping Historian.

K Joice

Kathy Joice: on behalf of Surrey Heath Museum