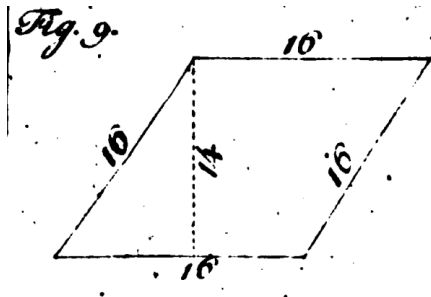*(student lesson on pages 2-3 of this document)*

Arithmetic (math) questions from 1700s books:

Note: Many of these problems involve money. The money used in England and its American colonies in the 1700s was pence, shillings, and pounds. Pence is abbreviated "d." shillings "s." and pounds "l." Here is the conversion chart:

12 pence = 1 shilling

20 shillings = 1 pound

1. If any one thing cost 4 s., what shall 9 such things cost? **(36 s., or 1 l. 16 s.)**

2. What is the sum of 13 ¾ and 24 5/8? **(38 3/8)**

3. If one man's pay be 3 s.; What must 40 men have? **(120 s., or 6 l.)**

4. There are 124 men employed to finish a piece of work; and they are to have 3 l. each man: What will the work come to? **(372 l.)**

5. An army of 10,000 men, having plundered a city, took so much, that, when it was shared among them, each man had 27 l.: What was the value of the plunder? **(270,000 l.)**

6. A Silversmith has silver of 7, of 8, of 9, of 10, and of 11 oz fine; an equal quantity of which he melts down: Of what fineness will the mixture be? **(9 oz)**

7. Name this shape: **(parallelogram, quadrilateral, or rhombus)**

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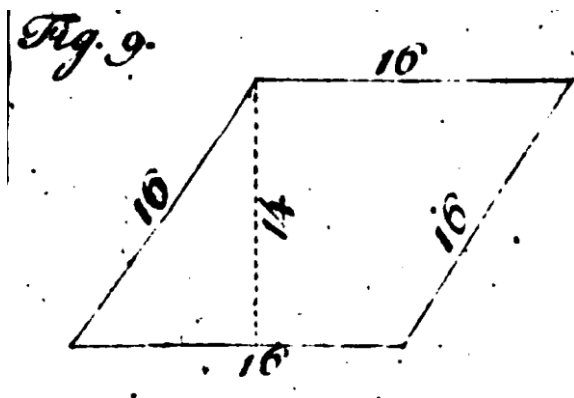
Math and Writing Together

Students from the 1700s often had to combine arithmetic lessons with writing lessons.

They first figured out their arithmetic problems on slates or scraps of paper, and then very carefully wrote the lessons on nice paper in their best handwriting.

This example was published in a school book in 1749.