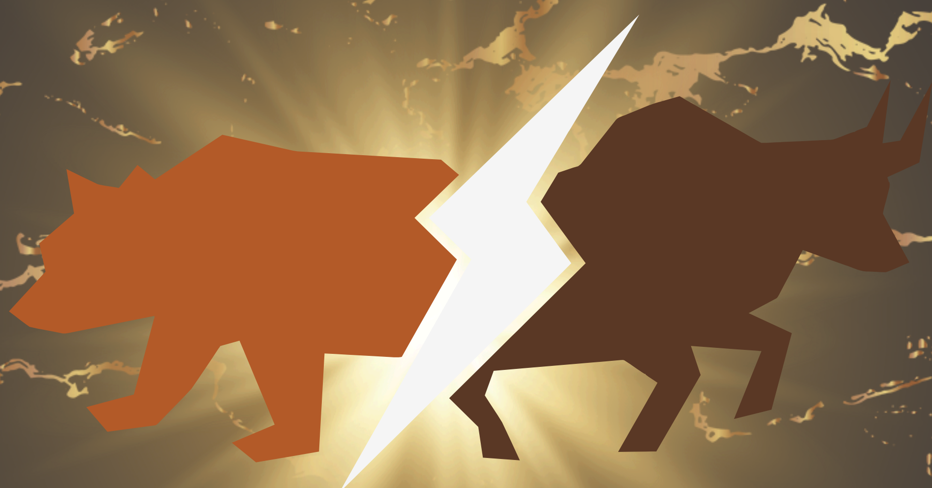
KingDom Currency



TRADING & INVESTING MANUAL

volume 1

DOMINIQUE TRANNON

SECURE THE BAG BLUEPRINT

If you've ever felt like investing and trading were only for Wall Street suits, rich folks, or math geniuses, let me stop you right there. That ain't true. This game is for you—the everyday person trying to figure out how to make their money work instead of just working for money.

I know it can feel overwhelming at first. Charts, stocks, options—it sounds like a whole other language. But trust me, it's not as complicated as they make it seem. The problem is, schools never taught us this, and the people who do know how to make money in the markets? A lot of them don't want to share the sauce. But that's exactly why Kingdom Currency exists—so you can learn the skill, flip your money wisely, and build something sustainable for your future.

What to Expect

This manual is not about shortcuts, gambling, or get-rich-quick schemes. It's about learning the fundamentals—step by step, in a way that actually makes sense. Here's what you'll get in this first volume:

- The basics of trading and investing (what it is, how it works, and why it matters)
- How to set realistic financial goals and build a strategy that fits your lifestyle
- Understanding stocks, options, and different ways to play the market
- How to manage risk so you don't blow your whole bag in one bad move
- Real talk on how to build long-term wealth while making smart plays in the short term

I'm not here to overcomplicate things. We're breaking it down like a conversation with a friend—straight to the point, no fluff, and no need for a finance degree.

No Pressure, Just Progress

Learning how to trade and invest is like learning any other skill—it takes time, patience, and practice. You won't know everything overnight, and that's okay. The goal is to learn, grow, and start making moves that put you in control of your financial future.

So take your time, ask questions, and don't be afraid to make mistakes along the way. By the end of this, you'll have a solid foundation to start securing the bag the right way.

Let's get to it.

KINGDOM CURRENCY

FINANCIAL LITERACY

CONTENTS

KINGDOM
CURRENCY

TRADING & INVESTING
MASTERY CHECKLIST

This checklist is designed to help you track your progress as you learn the fundamentals of trading and investing. The goal isn't just to read through the manual—it's to master each concept so you can confidently apply it in real-world markets.

How to use this page effectively

As you learn each concept, check the box to mark it as complete. If a concept still feels unclear, mark it under "Needs More Practice" and revisit it. Use this as a study guide to track your growth—review it regularly. Once every section is checked off, you'll have a strong foundation to start trading strategically. By the time you finish, you won't just know about trading—you'll be able to confidently execute trades, manage risk, and build your financial future. Let's get to work!

Concept	Learned	Mastered	Study More
What is Trading and Investing?	☐	☐	☐
Key Differences: Trading vs. Investing	☐	☐	☐
Understanding Market Types (Stocks, Forex, Crypto)	☐	☐	☐
Stock Market Terms (Bull/Bear, Volatility, P/E, etc.)	☐	☐	☐
Risk vs. Reward – How to Manage It	☐	☐	☐
Opening a Brokerage Account (Step-by-Step)	☐	☐	☐
Stock Market Hours & Trading Sessions	☐	☐	☐
Stocks, ETFs & Mutual Funds – How They Work	☐	☐	☐
Placing a Trade: Market, Limit, & Stop-Loss Orders	☐	☐	☐
Setting Financial Goals Before Trading	☐	☐	☐
Avoiding Common Beginner Mistakes	☐	☐	☐

Once you've checked off everything, you're officially ready to start trading & investing with confidence!

WHAT IS TRADING & INVESTING?

Understanding the Game

Alright, let's break this down real simple—no fancy talk, no confusing jargon. We're talking money moves, and there are two main ways to do it: trading and investing.

Trading: The fast flip

Think of trading like flipping sneakers, concert tickets, or even a used car—you buy something at a lower price, wait for the right moment, and sell it for more. That's the game.

In the stock market, trading means buying and selling stocks, options, or other assets real quick, trying to catch the waves. Maybe the price is low in the morning, but by afternoon, it's up—so you sell and secure that profit. The whole goal is to get in, get out, and stack that bread before the market shifts against you.

📍 Example: You see a stock is trending, and it's at $50. You buy in, wait for it to hit $55, and then sell. Boom—you just made $5 per share. Now imagine doing that with hundreds or thousands of shares? That's how traders move.

But here's the thing—trading is fast-paced. You gotta be tapped in, watching the market, and making moves quick. If you ain't careful, you can lose money just as fast as you make it. That's why strategy is everything.

Investing: The Slow Grind to Wealth

Now, investing? That's a different kind of play. This is where you put your money in something and let it cook. You're not worried about daily price swings—you're thinking years down the line.

Investing is like planting a tree. You drop that seed (your money) into good soil (a solid stock, ETF, or real estate), water it, and then let time do its thing. Over time, that tree grows, and one day, you look up, and it's producing fruit —aka money making money.

📍 Example: Let's say you buy a stock at $50 and hold it for 5 years. Over time, the company grows, and now the stock is worth $150. That's a $100 gain per share just for being patient.

Investing is how people build generational wealth. It's what the rich folks have been doing forever—buying assets and letting them appreciate over time. The stock market naturally goes up in the long run, so if you invest smart, your money will grow with it.

TRADING VS. INVESTING?

What's the Difference?

Trading	Investing
Quick flips for profit	Long-term wealth-building
High risk, high reward	Lower risk, steady growth
Requires daily attention	Can be passive
Short-term focus (minutes, days, weeks)	Long-term focus (years, decades)
Example: Flipping a sneaker	Example: Buying rental property and collecting rent

Which One is for You?

Both trading and investing have their place—it just depends on your goals.
Want to make quick money and don't mind the risk? Trading might be your lane.
Want to build wealth over time without constantly checking charts? Investing is your move.
Want the best of both worlds? Do both! Use short-term trading to fund your long-term investments.
The key is understanding the game before making your first move. In the next sections, we're gonna break down how to get started, avoid rookie mistakes, and secure the bag the smart way.

TRADING AND INVESTING

What is it?

- Trading is when you buy and sell stuff like stocks, real quick, trying to flip it for a profit. It's all about catching those short-term waves—get in, get out, and stack that bread.
- Investing is when you put your money in something and let it sit for the long haul, hoping it'll grow. It's like planting a tree and waiting for that fruit to ripen.
- The Difference? Trading is like hustling fast, while investing is about playing the long game, letting your money chill and grow over time.

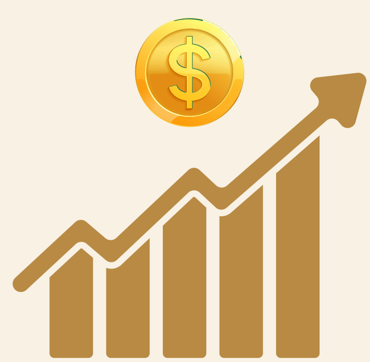
Why do it?

- Trading and investing are ways to make your money work for you. Instead of just letting your cash sit there and do nothing, you can make it grow.
- Trading is a quick way to level up, but it requires paying attention and knowing when to move. If you play it right, it can pay off fast.
- Investing helps you build a future. It's less risky than trading, and if you stick with it, you could be sitting pretty years down the road. Think about your kids, your grandkids—making sure the legacy's solid.

Praticality

Let's say you just got paid, and you stash your check in the bank. Over time, that money just sits there, right? You might get a couple of pennies in interest, but that's about it. Meanwhile, the bank charges you monthly fees, so that little bit of interest barely even covers it.

Now, imagine if instead of letting it sit in the bank, you put that same money into a solid investment, like a dividend stock. Over time, that money grows and you're getting paid dividends, which are like bonus checks just for holding on to your stock. On top of that, the value of the stock itself might go up, making your initial investment worth even more.



So, while the bank is charging you fees and barely giving you anything in return, your investment is working for you—helping you make more money. This is how people build wealth over time.

KINGDOM CURRENCY

TRADING AND INVESTING

Why does any of this matter to me?

Money moves the world, but too many people only know how to work for it—they don't know how to make it work for them. Learning how to trade and invest isn't just about making extra cash; it's about freedom, control, and breaking cycles.

Here's why it matters and why it should matter to you:

1. Your Money Loses Value Over Time

Inflation eats away at your savings every year. If your money is just sitting in a bank, it's actually losing value. Investing allows you to grow your money faster than inflation, so you're not working harder just to keep up—you're getting ahead.

2. Trading Can Create Multiple Streams of Income

Relying on a single paycheck is risky in today's economy. When you learn how to trade, you create another way to make money, whether that's through short-term flips or long-term investments. It's about options—literally and financially.

3. Financial Freedom is Built Through Ownership

Wealth isn't in a paycheck—it's in owning assets. Stocks, ETFs, crypto, real estate—these are things that appreciate over time. When you invest, you're putting your money in things that work for you, instead of just working for someone else's dream.

4. No One Cares About Your Financial Future Like You Do

Let's be real: the government, your employer, and even banks aren't going to set you up for success—you have to do that yourself. Learning to trade and invest puts you in control of your money, your future, and your legacy.

5. Break Generational Cycles

For too long, lack of financial knowledge has kept people stuck. If no one in your family invested before, that changes with you. You have the chance to build wealth that lasts beyond just your lifetime.

6. You Don't Have to Be Rich to Start

One of the biggest lies is that you need a ton of money to trade or invest. You can start small, learn the game, and grow over time. The key is getting started—not waiting until you have "enough."

7. The Market Ain't Just for Rich Folks

Wall Street might make it seem like trading is for hedge funds and billionaires, but that's cap. With today's technology, the stock market is more accessible than ever—you just have to learn the skill and make the right moves.

Bottom Line:

If you want to escape the paycheck-to-paycheck cycle, create options for yourself, and build wealth that lasts, you have to learn how to trade and invest. The sooner you start, the better your future will look. It's not about timing the market—it's about time in the market. Let's get to work.

STOCK MARKET TERMINOLOGY

"If you're gonna play the market, you gotta speak the language. Wall Street loves to throw around fancy terms, but at the end of the day, it's all about knowing what's what. This glossary will help you understand the lingo so you can trade and invest with confidence."

We'll break the glossary into categories, so it's easier to digest. Instead of just listing terms randomly, we'll group them logically:

Market Conditions & Trends
Stock Pricing & Valuation
Trading Basics & Order Types
Chart Patterns & Technical Analysis
Investment Strategies & Market Sectors
IPOs & Market Events

How to Use This Glossary

Knowing the right terms is just the first step. Here's how to apply this knowledge:

✅ Recognize key market trends – Understand when the market is bullish or bearish.

✅ Analyze stock performance – Use terms like P/E ratio, liquidity, and volatility to evaluate potential trades.

✅ Execute smart trades – Learn how to use limit orders, stop-losses, and support/resistance levels to protect your money.

The more you understand these terms, the more confident you'll be when making money moves. Keep this glossary handy as you navigate the markets!

STOCK MARKET TERMINOLOGY

Market Conditions and Trends

Term	**Definition**
Bull Market	A period where stock prices are rising, and investor confidence is high. Think of a bull charging forward.
Bear Market	A period where stock prices are falling, and investors are fearful. Think of a bear swiping downward
Volatility	How fast and wild a stock moves. High volatility = big price swings, low volatility = slow, steady moves.
Liquidity	How easy it is to buy or sell a stock without causing a big price movement. More buyers & sellers = higher liquidity.
Market Sentiment	The overall attitude of investors toward the market or a particular stock (bullish = optimistic, bearish = pessimistic).
Correction	A drop of 10% or more in stock prices from a recent high. A normal part of the market cycle.
Crash	A sudden and dramatic drop in stock prices, often due to panic selling.

STOCK MARKET TERMINOLOGY

Stock Pricing and Valuation

Term	**Definition**
Market Cap	The total value of a company's stock (Large-Cap = big companies, Mid-Cap = medium-sized, Small-Cap = riskier startups).
P/E Ratio	Price-to-Earnings ratio—measures if a stock is overpriced or undervalued by comparing price to profit.
EPS (Earnings per share)	A company's total profit divided by its shares—higher EPS usually means better performance.
52 Week High/Low	The highest and lowest price a stock has reached in the past year—used to gauge potential movement.
Divided Yield	The percentage return from dividends compared to a stock's price. High yield = strong dividend-paying stock.
Book Value	A company's assets minus its liabilities—helps determine if a stock is over or undervalued.

STOCK MARKET TERMINOLOGY

Trading Basics and Order Types

Term	**Definition**
Bid/ Ask Price	The bid is what buyers are willing to pay, the ask is what sellers want. The difference is called the “spread.”
Spread	The gap between the bid and ask price—narrow spread = liquid stock, wide spread = less trading activity.
Market Order	Buying or selling a stock immediately at the current price—fast but no control over the exact price.
Limit Order	An order to buy or sell at a specific price or better—more control but not guaranteed to execute.
Stop-loss Order	A pre-set price to automatically sell a stock to prevent big losses.
Stop-limit Order	A mix of stop-loss and limit—sells only at the exact price you set once the stop price is hit.
Short Selling	Borrowing shares to sell at a high price, hoping to buy them back cheaper later for a profit (high risk!).

STOCK MARKET TERMINOLOGY

Chart Patterns and Technical Analysis

Term	**Definition**
Support and Resistance	Support = price level where stocks tend to stop falling. Resistance = price level where stocks struggle to go higher.
Moving Average	The average stock price over a period of time, used to spot trends (50-day, 200-day are common).
RSI (Relative Strength Index)	A momentum indicator—above 70 means overbought, below 30 means oversold.
MACD (Moving Average Convergence Divergence)	A tool to track momentum and possible buy/sell signals.
Candle Stick Chart	A chart style that shows stock movement—used to spot trends and reversals.

STOCK MARKET TERMINOLOGY

Investment Strategies & Market Sectors

Term	**Definition**
Growth Stock	A stock expected to grow faster than average, usually reinvesting profits instead of paying dividends.
Value Stock	A stock that is undervalued compared to its actual worth—bought by investors expecting long-term gains.
Dividend Stock	Stocks that regularly pay out a portion of their profits to investors.
ETF (Exchange-Traded Fund)	A bundle of stocks that trade like a single stock. Less risk, more diversification.
Mutual Fund	A professionally managed investment fund pooling money from multiple investors.
Hedge Fund	A high-risk investment fund that uses advanced strategies to maximize returns.
Blue-Chip Stock	A stock from a well-established, financially stable company (e.g., Apple, Microsoft).
Penny Stock	A low-priced stock (usually under $5) with high risk and potential for big swings.

STOCK MARKET TERMINOLOGY

IPOs and Market Events

Term	**Definition**
IPO (Initial Public Offering)	When a company sells stock to the public for the first time.
Earnings Report	A quarterly report showing a company's financial performance—major market mover.
Stock Split	When a company increases the number of shares available by splitting existing shares (e.g., 2-for-1 split).
Reverse Stock Split	When a company reduces the number of shares to boost share price.
Ex-Dividend Date	The last day you must own a stock to receive its next dividend payout.

Now that you've got the terminology down, you'll be able to follow market news, analyze stocks, and trade with confidence. Keep this glossary handy—it's your secret weapon for navigating the stock market!

RISK VS. REWARD

"In trading and investing, every decision comes with a level of risk and a potential reward. The key isn't to avoid risk—it's to manage it wisely. The best traders don't just focus on making money, they focus on protecting their money while making smart moves."

Risk

What you could lose

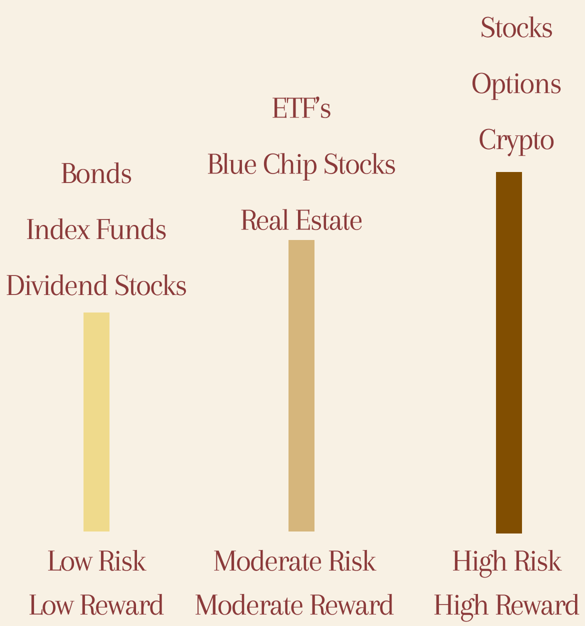
- The possibility of losing money on an investment.
- Some investments (like stocks, options, crypto) have higher risk, meaning they can go up or down dramatically.
- Lower-risk investments (like bonds, dividend stocks, index funds) tend to have smaller, steadier gains.

Reward

What you could gain

- The potential profit you can make from an investment.
- High-risk investments can give bigger returns, but only if managed correctly.
- Smart traders focus on risk-adjusted returns (making the most while minimizing potential losses).

Risk vs. Reward



The Golden Rule: Risk Management

Smart traders don't just chase rewards—they manage risk strategically

Key risk management techniques:

- Set Stop-Loss Orders – Protects you from big losses.
- Position Sizing – Never risk too much on one trade.
- Diversification – Spread your money across different assets.
- Emotional Control – Fear and greed can lead to bad decisions.

Risk is unavoidable, but reckless trading is. The goal is to take calculated risks that align with your financial goals. The better you understand risk vs. reward, the smarter your trades will be. Now, let's get to work!

KingDom Currency

RISK MANAGEMENT

Before we talk about making money, let's talk about keeping it.

A lot of new traders jump in focused only on profits—but real traders focus on risk first. Why? Because in the stock market, your #1 job is to protect your capital. If you lose all your money on one bad trade, you're out the game. But if you manage risk properly, you can take losses, keep trading, and still come out profitable in the long run.

Risk management isn't about avoiding risk—it's about controlling it. Every trade has a level of risk and a potential reward, and your job is to make sure the potential upside outweighs the downside.

Risk Management Rules

The 1-2% Rule – Never Bet the Whole Bag

One of the golden rules in trading is never risk more than 1-2% of your total account on any single trade.

- Example: If you have $1,000 in your trading account, you should only risk $10–$20 per trade.
- If you have $10,000, you should only risk $100–$200 per trade.
- Why? Because even if you lose multiple trades in a row, you'll still have money left to trade another day.

Diversification – Don't Put All Your Money in One Trade

New traders tend to put all their money into one trade. Big mistake.

Smart traders spread their money across different plays so that if one stock drops, they don't lose everything.

Ways to Diversify Risk:

- Trade different stocks (don't just bet everything on Tesla).
- Mix short-term and long-term plays (some quick flips, some long-term holds).
- Consider different markets (stocks, ETFs, or even commodities)

Stop-Loss Orders – Your Emergency Exit

A stop-loss order is a preset price where your trade automatically sells if the stock moves against you.

- Example: You buy Apple stock at $150 and set a stop-loss at $145 (a $5 loss per share).
- If Apple drops to $145, your shares sell automatically, preventing a bigger loss.

Pro Tip: Never move your stop-loss further away hoping the stock will recover. That's how small losses turn into major Ls.

Risk-to-Reward Ratio – Only Take Smart Trades

Before entering a trade, you should always ask: Is this worth the risk?

A good risk-to-reward ratio is at least 1:2.

- This means for every $1 you risk, you're aiming to make at least $2 in profit. If a trade doesn't meet this standard, skip it.

Example:

- You buy a stock at $100 with a stop-loss at $95 (risking $5).
- If your price target is $110 (a $10 gain), your risk-to-reward ratio is 1:2 – meaning this is a good trade.

Pro Tip: Avoid low reward, high risk trades (where you risk $10 to make $5). The best traders only take high-probability setups.

RISK MANAGEMENT RULES

Position Sizing – Knowing How Much to Buy

Position sizing helps you control how many shares to buy so that even if a trade goes wrong, you don't take a massive loss.

How to Calculate Position Size:

1. Decide how much you're willing to risk (Example: 2% of your account).
2. Find your stop-loss distance (how far your stop-loss is from the entry price).
3. Use this formula:

Position Size = (Account Risk % × Total Capital) ÷ Stop-Loss Distance

Example:

- You have $5,000 in your account.
- You risk 2% ($100 per trade).
- You buy a stock at $50 and set your stop-loss at $48 (risking $2 per share).
- Position size = $100 ÷ $2 = 50 shares.

Instead of buying a random amount of shares, this method makes sure you're controlling risk.

Trading Strategies According to Risks

Risk Level	Strategy	Example
Low Risk	Dividend Stocks	Buying & holding Coca-Cola stock
Medium Risk	Swing Trading	Holding Tesla for 2 weeks
High Risk	Options Trading	Buying weekly call options on Amazon

Now that you understand how to manage risk like a pro, the next step is knowing where to apply it—because not all markets move the same way. Stocks, Forex, Crypto, and other assets each come with their own risks, rewards, and strategies. Let's break down the different market types so you can find the right fit for your trading style."

KINGDOM
CURRENCY

TYPES OF MARKETS

Different Markets, Different Opportunities—Find the Right One for You.

Not all markets move the same way. Stocks, Forex, and Crypto each have their own rules, risks, and rewards. Some markets move fast, some require patience, and others never sleep. The key is knowing which market fits your strategy so you can trade with confidence.

Market	**How It Works**	**Pros ✅**	**Cons ⚠️**
📈 Stocks	Buying & selling shares of companies like Apple, Tesla, or Amazon.	✅ Long-term wealth growth ✅ Dividend income potential ✅ Many strategy options (day trading, swing trading, investing)	⚠️ Can be slow-moving ⚠️ Requires more capital
💱 Forex (Foreign Exchange)	Trading currency pairs (USD/EUR, GBP/JPY, etc.) based on price movements.	✅ Open 24/5 (global market) ✅ High liquidity = easy to buy/sell ✅ Leverage allows big profits with small capital	⚠️ Highly volatile ⚠️ Requires deep analysis & strategy
₿ Crypto (Cryptocurrency)	Buying, selling, and trading digital assets like Bitcoin & Ethereum.	✅ Open 24/7 (never stops trading) ✅ High volatility = fast gains possible ✅ Decentralized, not controlled by banks	⚠️ Very risky & unregulated ⚠️ Prone to massive price swings
🛢️ Commodities	Trading physical goods like gold, silver, oil, and wheat.	✅ Hedge against inflation ✅ Great for long-term stability ✅ Tangible assets hold value	⚠️ Price affected by world events ⚠️ Can require more capital
📊 Futures & Options	Trading contracts that bet on price movements without owning the asset.	✅ Can be used for hedging or leverage ✅ Higher return potential	⚠️ Risky & complex ⚠️ Requires deep understanding

WHERE TO FIND MARKETS

Choosing the Right Brokerage

A **broker** is like the plug between you and the market. They're the ones who help you buy and sell stocks, bonds, and other investments. You give them the cash, they make the move for you, and everything goes through them. They're your middleman, making sure the transaction goes down smoothly and that you get in and out of trades with no issues. Some brokers even give you extra game with investment advice, research, and tips to help you make smarter moves.

Picking the right broker is a big deal in your trading journey. It's like picking your team—get it right, and you'll have a smoother ride to your goals. Make sure they offer what you need: low fees, solid research tools, and a platform that's easy to use.

Market	**Best Brokerages / Platforms**
Stocks	TD Ameritrade, E*TRADE, Fidelity, Webull, Charles Schwab, Robinhood
Forex	OANDA, Forex.com, IG, Interactive Brokers
Crypto	Binance, Coinbase, Kraken, Crypto.com, KuCoin
Commodities	CME Group, TD Ameritrade, Interactive Brokers
Futures & Options	ThinkorSwim (TD Ameritrade), Tastyworks, NinjaTrader

KINGDOM CURRENCY

CHOOSING A BROKER

Factors to Consider

- Fees & Commissions – Does the platform charge per trade, or is it commission-free?
- Trading Tools– Are there advanced charts, research tools, and screeners for finding good trades?
- Market Access – Does the platform offer the market you want (stocks, forex, crypto, etc.)?
- Ease of Use – Is the platform beginner-friendly or designed for experienced traders?
- 5 Customer Support – If something goes wrong, can you easily reach customer service?

STOCK MARKET HOURS & TRADING SESSIONS

Timing is everything—here's when the markets are open so you can plan your trades strategically.

Markets don't sleep, but traders should. Knowing when the markets are open helps you take advantage of the best trading opportunities. Some markets run on strict hours, while others trade 24/7. Let's break it down so you know exactly when to make your moves."

Market	**Trading Hours (EST)**	**Days Open**
Stocks (NYSE & NASDAQ)	9:30 AM – 4:00 PM	Monday – Friday
Pre-Market Trading	4:00 AM – 9:30 AM	Monday – Friday
After-Hours Trading	4:00 PM – 8:00 PM	Monday – Friday
Forex	24 hours (Rotating Sessions)	Monday – Friday
Crypto	24/7 (No Closing Time)	Every Day
Commodities (CME Group)	6:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Sunday – Friday
Futures & Options	24 Hours (Varies by contract)	Monday – Friday

KingDom
CURRENCY

FOREX MARKET SESSIONS

Since Forex trades 24 hours, it operates in different global sessions. Here's a breakdown:

Session	Hours (EST)	Major Markets
Sydney	5:00 PM - 2:00 AM	Australia
Tokyo	7:00 PM - 4:00 AM	Japan and Asia
London	3:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Europe
New York	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	USA

The best times to trade Forex? When sessions overlap!
London + New York Overlap (8:00 AM – 12:00 PM EST) = Most volatility & liquidity!
Tokyo + London Overlap (3:00 AM – 4:00 AM EST) = Good movement in Asian & European markets.

CRYPTO MARKET HOURS

Unlike traditional markets, Crypto NEVER CLOSES!
Crypto markets are open 24/7, meaning you can trade anytime—but that doesn't mean you should. The best trading opportunities happen during peak volume hours, typically when U.S. and European markets overlap (8:00 AM – 12:00 PM EST).

BEST TIMES TO TRADE

Market	Best Trading Hours	Why?
Stocks	9:30 AM - 11:20 AM	High volume; Big moves after market open
Forex	8:00 AM - 12:00 PM	London & New York overlap = peak volatility
Crypto	8:00 AM - 12:00 PM	High trading volume during U.S. session
Commodities	9:00 AM - 2:30 PM	Major futures contracts trade during this time
Futures and Options	9:30 AM - 4:00 PM	Aligned with stock market hours

OPENING YOUR FIRST BROKERAGE ACCOUNT

How to Open a Broker Account

Get started with confidence—here's exactly how to open and set up your brokerage account the right way.

A brokerage account is your gateway to the markets. Think of it like a digital wallet for trading—you deposit money, buy and sell assets, and manage your investments, all in one place. The process is simple, but choosing the right brokerage and setting up your account properly makes all the difference. Let's walk through it step by step.

Step 1: Choose the Right Brokerage for You

Before signing up, pick the best brokerage for your needs.

Key factors to consider:

- What do you want to trade? (Stocks, forex, crypto, options, etc.)
- Fees & commissions (Some platforms charge per trade, others are commission-free.)
- User experience & tools (Beginner-friendly vs. advanced trading tools.)
- Customer support & security (24/7 support, FDIC insurance, etc.)

Refer to previous section for more assistance with this process.

Step 2: Gather Your Personal Information

Before signing up, have your documents ready to speed up the process.

What you'll need:

- Full Name & Date of Birth (You must be 18+ to open an account.)
- Social Security Number (SSN) or Taxpayer ID (for U.S. residents)
- Government-Issued ID (Driver's License, Passport, etc.)
- Employment Information (Some brokers ask for job & income details.)
- Bank Account Details (For deposits & withdrawals.)

Pro Tip: Make sure the name on your bank account matches the name on your brokerage account to avoid issues.

Step 3: Sign Up & Complete Your Application

This part is simple—just follow the steps on the brokerage's website.

How to do it:

Go to the brokerage's official website or app. (Avoid scams—use official links!)

Click "Open an Account" or "Sign Up."

Enter your personal information & verify your identity.

Select the type of account you want. (Individual, joint, retirement, margin, or cash account.)

Agree to the brokerage's terms & disclosures.

Pro Tip: Read the fine print—especially about fees, account requirements, and withdrawal policies.

OPENING YOUR FIRST BROKERAGE ACCOUNT

Step 4: Choosing the Right Account Type

Before you finalize your brokerage account setup, you need to decide what type of account best fits your trading goals. Each type serves a different purpose, so let's break it down.

Cash Account (Best for Beginners)

A cash account is the safest and simplest option.

- You can only trade with the money you deposit—no borrowing.
- Lower risk, making it ideal for new traders.
- No margin (borrowed money), meaning no leverage.
- Best for: Long-term investors, swing traders, and beginners who want to control risk.

Margin Account (For Experienced Traders)

A margin account lets you borrow money from the broker to trade larger amounts.

- Offers leverage, meaning you can trade with more than your actual cash balance.
- Can increase profits (but also losses).
- Requires a minimum deposit (usually $2,000).
- The broker can issue a margin call if your account drops too low, forcing you to deposit more money or sell your assets.
- Best for: Experienced traders who understand risk and want to trade aggressively.

Individual vs. Joint vs. Retirement Accounts

- Individual Account: Most common, owned by one person.
- Joint Account: Shared with another person, such as a spouse.
- Retirement Accounts (IRA, Roth IRA, 401k Rollovers): Designed for long-term investing with tax benefits.
- Best for: Those planning for retirement or looking for tax advantages.

Which Account Type Should You Choose?

If you're new to trading: Cash account

If you want to trade aggressively: Margin account

If you're investing for the future: Retirement account

Pro Tip: If you're just starting, go with a cash account to stay safe and avoid unnecessary risks.

KINGDOM CURRENCY

OPENING YOUR FIRST BROKERAGE ACCOUNT

Step 5: Fund Your Account

Once your brokerage account is set up, you'll need to deposit funds before you can start trading. Different brokers offer multiple funding methods, but here's what you should know.

Ways to Fund Your Trading Account

Bank Transfer (ACH Deposit): Most common and usually free. Takes 1-3 business days.

Wire Transfer: Faster but often comes with fees. Used for larger deposits.

Debit Card or Credit Card: Some brokers allow this, but not all. Check for fees.

Check Deposit: Less common but available with certain brokers. Takes longer to process.

Transfer from Another Brokerage: If you already have an account elsewhere, you can do an ACAT transfer (Automated Customer Account Transfer) to move funds and assets.

Minimum Deposit Requirements

- Some brokers require a minimum deposit to open an account (e.g., $0, $50, $500, or more).
- Margin accounts often require at least $2,000 by law.
- Check your broker's policies before signing up.

Pro Tip: Start with an amount you're comfortable with—never deposit more than you can afford to lose.

Step 6: Download the Trading Platform

Whether you're trading on desktop, web, or mobile, it's crucial to familiarize yourself with your broker's platform.

Key Features to Learn

- Dashboard & Account Summary: Where you track your balance, holdings, and trade history.
- Stock & Market Research Tools: Access charts, news, and fundamental data.
- Order Entry Screen: Learn how to place market, limit, and stop-loss orders.
- Watchlists: Set up a list of stocks you're interested in tracking.
- Notifications & Alerts: Customize alerts for price changes, news, and trade confirmations.

Mobile vs. Desktop Trading

Mobile App: Convenient for quick trades and monitoring.

Desktop/Web App: Offers more in-depth research tools and charting.

Pro Tip: Before placing a real trade, do a test run with the platform to understand order execution.

OPENING YOUR FIRST BROKERAGE ACCOUNT

Step 7: Paper Trade

Paper Trading: Practice Before You Risk Real Money

Jumping straight into the markets with real money is like playing basketball without practicing first—you're setting yourself up to lose. Paper trading lets you practice for free.

What is Paper Trading?

- Simulated trading with fake money – allows you to test strategies without financial risk.
- Uses real market data, so it mimics actual trading conditions.
- Helps you get comfortable with placing orders, chart reading, and risk management.

Where to Paper Trade?

TD Ameritrade (ThinkorSwim) – One of the best platforms for free simulated trading.

Webull – Offers a paper trading feature on its app.

TradingView – Good for practicing charting and technical analysis.

Pro Tip: Treat paper trading like real trading—track your results, analyze mistakes, and refine your strategy.

Now that you've set up your brokerage account, secured your funds, and practiced with paper trading, it's time to step into the real market. But before you start clicking "buy" on random stocks, you need to understand what you're actually trading.

The financial markets offer a variety of investment options, and not all assets move the same way. Some are great for long-term growth, while others are better for short-term plays.

In the next section, we'll break down the foundation of investing: Stocks, ETFs, and Mutual Funds—what they are, how they work, and which might be best for your strategy.

Let's get into it.

INTRODUCTION TO STOCKS, ETFS, & MUTUAL FUNDS

Now that your brokerage account is set up, it's time to talk about what you can actually trade and invest in. There are tons of assets in the market, but three of the most common (and beginner-friendly) options are stocks, ETFs, and mutual funds. Each of these plays a different role in wealth-building. Some offer quick flips for traders, while others are designed for long-term growth. Let's break it down.

STOCKS

Stocks: Owning a Piece of a Company

What Are Stocks?

A stock (also called "equity") is a share of ownership in a company. When you buy a stock, you become a part-owner of that business. If the company does well, the value of your shares goes up, and you can sell them for a profit. If the company struggles, the price can drop.

How Do Stocks Make You Money?

Capital Appreciation: Buy low, sell high (profit from price increases).

Dividends: Some companies pay shareholders a cut of their profits, usually quarterly (every 3 months).

Types of Stocks

- Growth Stocks: Companies growing fast, reinvesting profits instead of paying dividends (e.g., Tesla, Amazon).
- Dividend Stocks: Companies that pay regular cash payouts to shareholders (e.g., Coca-Cola, Johnson & Johnson).
- Blue-Chip Stocks: Large, established companies with a track record of stability (e.g., Apple, Microsoft).
- Penny Stocks: Cheap stocks (under $5) with high risk and potential reward.

Pro Tip: Beginners should start with blue-chip and dividend stocks for stability before trying riskier plays.

INTRODUCTION TO STOCKS, ETFS, & MUTUAL FUNDS

ETF'S

ETF's: Exchange-Traded Funds

An ETF is like a basket of stocks that you can trade just like an individual stock. Instead of buying one company, an ETF lets you invest in multiple companies at once. Think of it like buying a combo meal instead of just one item—you get diversification without needing to pick each stock yourself.

Why Trade ETFs?

- Built-in Diversification – Lowers risk by spreading your money across multiple companies.
- Lower Costs – No need to buy multiple stocks individually.
- Flexibility – You can trade ETFs like stocks, buying or selling anytime the market is open.

Popular Types of ETFs

- Index ETFs – Track major indexes like the S&P 500 (e.g., SPY, VOO).
- Sector ETFs – Invest in a specific industry, like tech (XLK) or healthcare (XLV).
- Commodity ETFs – Hold assets like gold, silver, or oil (GLD, SLV).
- International ETFs – Exposure to foreign markets (EFA, VWO).

Pro Tip: ETFs are a great way to get exposure to the market without the risk of picking individual stocks.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Mutual Funds: Hands-Off Investing

A mutual fund is a professionally managed investment where a fund manager pools money from multiple investors and invests in a mix of stocks, bonds, or other assets. Unlike ETFs, you can't trade mutual funds throughout the day—they only settle once per day after the market closes.

Pros & Cons of Mutual Funds

Professional Management – You don't have to pick investments yourself.

Diversification – Like ETFs, but actively managed.

Higher Fees – Fund managers charge a fee (expense ratio), which can eat into profits.

Less Flexibility – Can't be traded throughout the day like stocks or ETFs.

Pro Tip: Mutual funds are best for long-term, hands-off investing (e.g., retirement accounts).

INTRODUCTION TO STOCKS, ETFS, & MUTUAL FUNDS

Stocks vs. ETFs vs. Mutual Funds: Which One Should You Choose?

Feature	📊 Stocks	🔵 ETFs	🟠 Mutual Funds
Best for...	Active traders, stock pickers	Diversification, easy investing	Long-term passive investing
Trading Flexibility	Trade anytime market is open	Trade anytime market is open	Only buy/sell at end of day
Risk Level	Can be high (depends on stock)	Lower risk (spread across assets)	Lower risk (professional management)
Fees	None (unless using margin)	Low fees	Higher fees (management costs)
Dividend Income	Some stocks pay dividends	Some ETFs pay dividends	Some mutual funds pay dividends

Now that you know what assets you can invest in—stocks, ETFs, and mutual funds—it's time to learn how to actually place a trade.

Buying and selling in the stock market isn't just about hitting a "buy" button. There are different order types that control when and how your trade executes. Understanding these will help you avoid overpaying for a stock, protect your profits, and manage risk like a pro.

In the next section, we'll break down the three most important order types: Market Orders, Limit Orders, and Stop-Loss Orders—and how to use them strategically.

Let's get into it.

BASIC ORDER TYPES

Basic Order Types: Market, Limit, & Stop-Loss Orders

Now that you understand what you're trading, let's talk about how to buy and sell stocks properly. When you place a trade, you have different order types to control when and how your trade gets executed. Using the right order type can help you:

-Get the best price possible

-Avoid overpaying for a stock

-Protect your money from major losses

Let's break down the three main order types every trader needs to know: Market Orders, Limit Orders, and Stop-Loss Orders.

Market Order

Fast Execution, No Price Control

<u>What It Is:</u>

A market order buys or sells a stock immediately at the best available price. It's the fastest way to enter or exit a trade, but you have no control over the exact price you get.

<u>When to Use It:</u>

-When you need to buy or sell immediately

-When trading highly liquid stocks (stocks with lots of buyers and sellers)

-If a few cents difference in price doesn't matter to you

<u>Example:</u>

-You want to buy Apple stock, and it's currently trading at $150 per share.

-You place a market order to buy 10 shares.

-The order fills immediately, but the price may vary slightly (e.g., $150.10 or $149.90).

Warning: Market orders can be risky in volatile stocks—prices can change fast, and you might pay more (or sell for less) than expected.

BASIC ORDER TYPES

Limit Order

Set Your Own Price

What It Is:

A limit order lets you set a specific price at which you're willing to buy or sell a stock. Your order only executes if the stock reaches your set price or better.

When to Use It:

-When you want to control the exact price you buy or sell at

-If a stock is moving fast, and you don't want to overpay

-When trading low-volume or volatile stocks

Example (Buying):

-Apple stock is trading at $150, but you don't want to buy until it drops to $148.

-You place a limit order to buy at $148.

-If the stock falls to $148, your order fills. If it never reaches $148, your order won't execute.

Example (Selling):

-You own Tesla stock, and it's currently at $700.

-You place a limit order to sell at $720.

-Your shares only sell if the price reaches $720 or higher.

Pro Tip: Limit orders guarantee price, but they don't guarantee execution—if the price never hits your target, the trade won't happen.

BASIC ORDER TYPES

Stop-Loss Order

Protect Your Profits & Limit Losses

What It Is:

A stop-loss order automatically sells your stock if the price drops to a certain level, helping you protect yourself from big losses.

When to Use It:

-When you want to limit potential losses

-If you can't monitor the market 24/7

-To lock in profits by setting a trailing stop

Example (Basic Stop-Loss):

-You bought Microsoft stock at $280, but you don't want to lose more than 10%.

-You set a stop-loss order at $252.

-If the stock falls to $252, it automatically sells, preventing further losses.

Example (Trailing Stop-Loss):

-You own Amazon stock at $3,000.

-You set a trailing stop-loss of 5%.

-If the stock rises to $3,500, your stop moves up to $3,325 (5% below the new price).

-If the stock drops 5% from its highest point, your shares sell automatically, locking in your gains.

Pro Tip: Stop-loss orders are great for protecting profits, but if a stock temporarily dips before recovering, you might get stopped out too early.

Overview of Order Types

If you need to enter a trade FAST → Market Order

If you want to buy at a SPECIFIC price →Limit Order

If you want to PROTECT your money → Stop-Loss Order

ORDER EXECUTION

1. Order Execution Time (Good-til-Canceled vs. Day Orders)

Day Order (Default): If your limit order doesn't fill by the end of the trading day, it's automatically canceled.
Good-til-Canceled (GTC): Your limit order stays active until it gets filled or you manually cancel it (usually up to 90 days).
Pro Tip: If you don't want to keep re-entering your order every day, GTC is the way to go.

2. Pre-Market & After-Hours Trading

The market isn't only open from 9:30 AM – 4:00 PM EST (regular trading hours). Some brokers let you trade before and after these hours.
Pre-market hours: 4:00 AM – 9:30 AM EST
After-hours trading: 4:00 PM – 8:00 PM EST
Warning: Prices can be super volatile outside of regular hours due to low volume.
Pro Tip: If you're trading pre-market or after-hours, use limit orders to avoid getting a bad price

3. Partial Fills

If you place a limit order for 100 shares at $50, but only 50 shares are available at that price, your order might partially fill with just 50 shares.
The rest of your order stays open until the price hits your limit again or the order expires.
Pro Tip: Some brokers let you choose "All-or-None" (AON) orders to avoid partial fills, but this may cause delays.

4. Trade Confirmation & Order Status

After placing your order, always check your order status tab:
Pending: Waiting to be executed.
Filled: Your trade is complete.
Partially Filled: Only some shares executed.
Canceled/Rejected: Order didn't go through (check your balance or stock price).
Pro Tip: If an order doesn't fill, check the bid-ask spread—your price might be too far from the current market price.

ORDER EXECUTION EXAMPLES

Step- by- Step

Let's walk through three different ways to place a trade:

Market Order (Fastest execution, no price control)

Limit Order (Set your price, no guarantee it fills)

Stop-Loss Order (Protect yourself from losses)

Example Trade: Buying Tesla Stock with Different Order Types

Limit Order: Buying at Your Preferred Price

Use this when: You want to control the price you pay.

Steps:

1. Log in to your brokerage account.
2. Search for TSLA (Tesla stock symbol).
3. Click Buy and select Limit Order.
4. Set your limit price to $198 (meaning you won't buy unless the stock drops to that price).
5. Enter the number of shares (e.g., 5).
6. Choose Good-til-Canceled (GTC) so the order stays active.
7. Review and confirm the order.
8. If Tesla's price drops to $198, your order will execute. If it never reaches $198, your order won't fill.

Pro Tip: Limit orders guarantee price, but not execution. If the price never hits your target, you won't get in.

Market Order: Buying Instantly at the Best Price

Use this when: You want the trade executed immediately at the current price.

Steps:

1. Log in to your brokerage account.
2. Search for TSLA (Tesla stock symbol).
3. Click Buy and select Market Order.
4. Enter the number of shares (e.g., 5).
5. Review and confirm the order.
6. Your order fills instantly at the best available price (it might be slightly above or below $200 due to market movement).

Pro Tip: Market orders are great for high-volume stocks, but they can lead to unexpected prices if a stock is moving fast.

ORDER EXECUTION EXAMPLES

Example Trade: Buying Tesla Stock with Different Order Types

Stop-Loss Order: Protecting Yourself from Losses

Use this when: You want to limit your downside risk by automatically selling if the price drops too much.

Steps:

1. Log in to your brokerage account.
2. Search for TSLA (Tesla stock symbol).
3. Click Buy and execute a Market Order for 5 shares at $200 each.
4. Now, set a Stop-Loss Order to sell if Tesla drops to $190.
5. Click Sell, select Stop-Loss Order, and set your stop price to $190.
6. Review and confirm the order.
7. If Tesla's price falls to $190, your stop-loss will automatically sell your shares to prevent bigger losses.

Pro Tip: Stop-loss orders are great for risk management, but they can trigger on temporary price dips. Some traders prefer a Trailing Stop-Loss, which moves up as the stock price rises.

Which Order Type is Best?

Order Type	When to Use	Pros	Cons
Market Order	You need to buy/sell instantly	Fast execution	No price control
Limit Order	You want a specific price	Price control	No guarantee it fills
Stop-Loss Order	You want to limit losses	Protects your money	May trigger on short-term dips

SETTING FINANCIAL GOALS

Listen—before you even think about placing another trade, you gotta know your why.
Are you trading to make quick cash for a vacation? Stack up for a down payment on a house? Or are you trying to build generational wealth and escape the rat race for good?
The way you trade should match your financial goals, because not every strategy works for every situation.

Before you start clicking buy and sell, let's be real—what's your endgame?

- Are you trying to make quick flips for extra cash?
- Are you stacking up for financial freedom?
- Are you building a long-term wealth strategy to break generational cycles?

Most people jump into trading with no clear direction—just chasing hype and hoping for the best. And guess what? The market eats them alive.
But smart traders move differently.
They have a strategy that matches their financial goals—a blueprint that keeps them focused, disciplined, and profitable.

- Short-term moves? That's a different game than long-term investing.
- Flipping trades for daily income? You need a strategy that aligns with that.
- Building wealth for the future? You gotta know how to reinvest and scale up.

Here's the real key: The way you trade should match the bigger financial picture you're trying to build. That's where Volume 2 comes in.

What's Next? Crafting Your Personal Trading Plan
In Volume 2, we're taking it to the next level—breaking down:
-How to build a trading plan tailored to your financial goals
-The step-by-step process for scaling up your investments
-How to balance short-term and long-term plays for real wealth
-Risk management strategies to protect your profits

You've got the foundation. Now, let's turn this into a real money-making machine.

AVOIDING BEGINNER MISTAKES

Don't Fumble the Bag!

Aight, let's keep it 100—the stock market can make you money, but it can also take your money just as fast if you don't know what you're doing.
Too many beginners blow their accounts because they make avoidable mistakes. But you? You're about to move smarter.
Here are the top rookie mistakes that wipe out traders—and how to avoid them like a pro.

❌ 1. Trading Without a Plan

Mistake: Jumping into trades based on emotions, hype, or random tips.
Fix: Always have a strategy before you place a trade. Know why you're entering, your profit target, and when you'll cut losses if things go south.

❌ 2. Risking Too Much on One Trade

Mistake: Going all in on a single stock or trade. If it goes left, you're wiped out.
Fix: Never risk more than 1-2% of your total account on any single trade. Spread your money across different plays to stay balanced.

❌ 3. Ignoring Stop-Losses

Mistake: Holding onto losing trades hoping they'll come back. Spoiler alert: hope is not a strategy.
Fix: Always set a stop-loss to protect your money—it's like an "emergency exit" for bad trades.

❌ 4. Chasing Hype & FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) Trades

Mistake: Buying a stock just because it's trending on social media. By the time you hear about it, the big players are already selling.
Fix: Do your own research before buying in. If a stock is pumped up, wait for a pullback before jumping in.

❌ 5. Trading Without Learning the Basics

Mistake: Thinking you can just wing it without studying charts, market trends, or trading strategies.
Fix: Take time to learn the game—Volume 1 gave you the foundation, and Volume 2 will take it to the next level with advanced strategies.

❌ 6. Letting Emotions Control Your Trades

Mistake: Selling too early out of fear or holding onto losses too long out of greed.
Fix: Stick to your trading plan and keep your emotions in check. Trading is a game of discipline.

A TRADER'S CHEAT SHEET

Keep This Handy While Trading

This quick-reference guide will help you stay on point while placing trades, managing risk, and making smart moves in the market.

Order Types – How to Enter & Exit Trades

- Market Order – Instant execution at the best available price.
- Limit Order – Buy/sell only at your set price or better.
- Stop-Loss Order – Automatically sells if the price drops to protect your money.

Pro Tip: Use limit orders to avoid overpaying & stop-losses to protect your trades!

Trade Execution Checklist

- Did I research this stock? (Check the chart, news, & fundamentals)
- What's my entry price? (Set a limit order if needed)
- What's my exit strategy? (Profit target & stop-loss level)
- How much am I risking? (Never risk more than 1-2% of your account per trade)

Pro Tip: If you can't answer these, don't trade yet!

Risk Management – Protect Your Money

- Risk per Trade: Max 1-2% of your total account.
- Position Sizing: Don't go all in on one trade—spread it out.
- Stop-Loss Strategy: Cut losses early to prevent big drawdowns.

Pro Tip: Your #1 job as a trader is to protect your capital.

Market Timing – Know When to Trade

- Pre-Market (4 AM - 9:30 AM EST) – High volatility, low volume.
- Regular Market (9:30 AM - 4 PM EST) – Best liquidity for most trades.
- After-Hours (4 PM - 8 PM EST) – Risky, lower volume.

Pro Tip: Avoid trading in the first 5-10 minutes of market open—it's volatile!

Emotions Control The Market – Stay Disciplined

- Don't chase hype.
- Don't trade without a plan.
- Don't let emotions dictate your moves.
- Stick to your setup, follow your rules, and trade with confidence!

KINGDOM CURRENCY

THE SMARTEST MOVE?

Keep Leveling Up

You Made It... But This is Just the Beginning.

You didn't just read this manual—you leveled up. Now you understand:
-How the stock market works
-How to place trades like a pro
-How to avoid rookie mistakes
But knowing how to trade is just the first step.

The real key? Turning this knowledge into a profitable strategy that fits your financial goals.
That's exactly what we're covering in Volume 2.

What's Next? Volume 2

Building a Full Trading Plan – How to match your trades to your financial goals.
Scaling Up – Using your profits to fund bigger investments.
Risk Management – Protecting your money while growing your wealth.
Advanced Market Strategies – Understanding deeper moves like options, trend trading, and smart portfolio building.

The next level is where you start making serious money moves.
Are You Ready?
You've got the foundation. Now it's time to take this to the next level.

Stay locked in. Volume 2 is coming soon. Get ready to trade smarter, invest wisely, and build real wealth.
Follow Kingdom Currency for updates, strategies & exclusive drops.
The market waits for no one... let's get it.

KINGDOM
CURRENCY