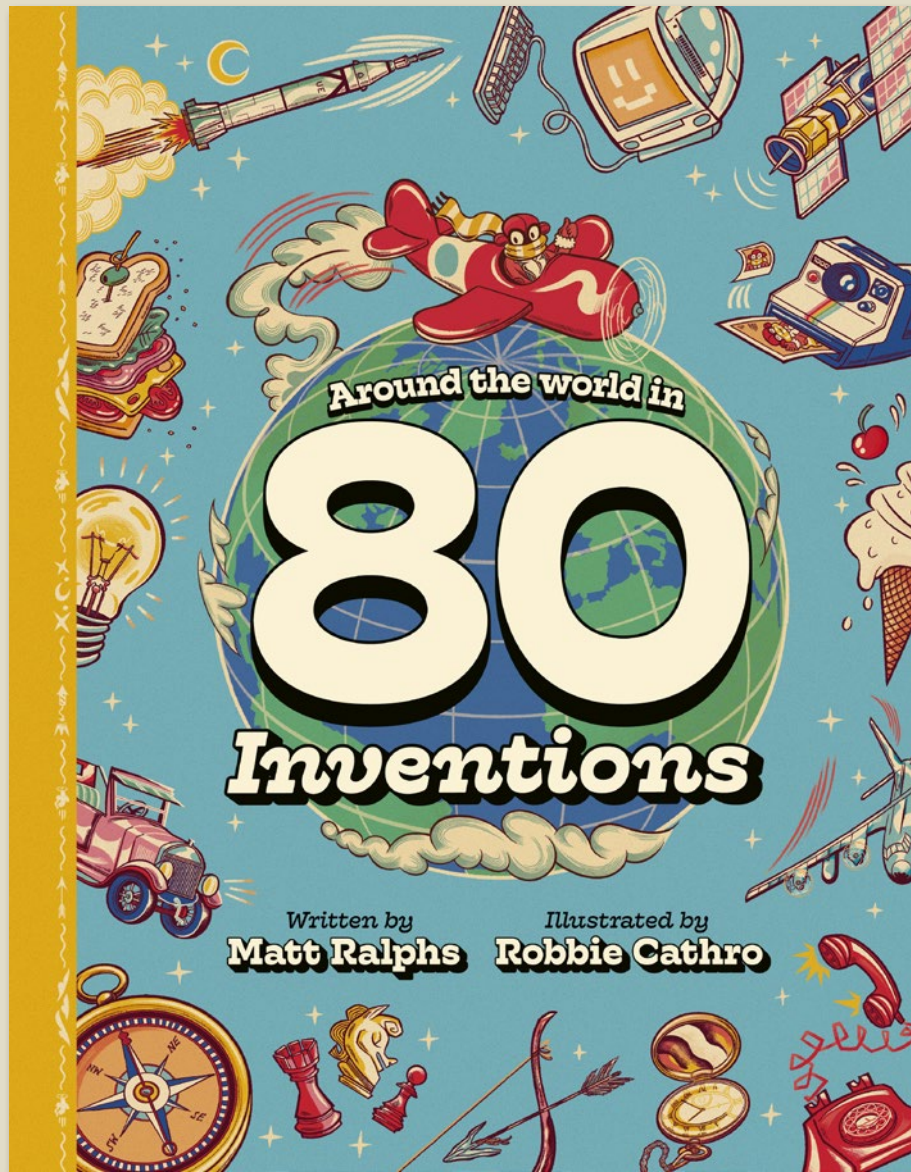


Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

- A fun and accessible look at history and STEM with ties to the curriculum
- Written by emerging author Matt Ralphs, who has titles published with Nosy Crow, DK and Flying Eye
- Exciting talent Robbie Cathro has worked for clients including Aquila Magazine, Natural History Museum and Kingfisher.
- A travel theme inspired by postcards and travel posters gives this book a fun and engaging aesthetic
- Expertly checked by science writer Anne Rooney


Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

Of all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The first ice cream was made in ancient Persia, where it was made by mixing snow with fruit and honey. The Romans used snow and fruit to make a similar treat. In the 17th century, a Frenchman named Pierre Berridge brought the recipe to England. He used a hand-cranked machine to mix the ingredients. The first ice cream parlour was opened in London in 1687. Today, there are over 100,000 ice cream parlours in the world. Ice cream is made from a mixture of cream, sugar, and flavourings. It's a delicious treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages.



Easy Ice Cream


Put 1 cup of heavy cream, 1/2 cup of sugar, and 1/2 cup of vanilla extract in a large bowl. Whisk together until the mixture is thick and smooth. Pour into a shallow dish and freeze for 2 hours. Remove from the freezer and stir. Repeat until the ice cream is completely frozen. Serve in cones or cups.

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1791? It was called a 'boneshaker' and was made of wood. The first bicycle was made by a Frenchman named Michoud. He used a hand-cranked machine to mix the ingredients. The first bicycle parlour was opened in London in 1817. Today, there are over 100,000 bicycle parlours in the world. Bicycles are made from a mixture of metal, rubber, and plastic. They are a popular mode of transport and a fun way to exercise.



Pertious Penny-Farthing


It was the first of a new breed of bicycle, the Penny-Farthing. It was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. It was called a 'boneshaker' because of the way it bounced over bumps. The first Penny-Farthing was made in 1869. It was a popular mode of transport for a short time, but it was eventually replaced by the safety bicycle.

Camera

"Say cheese"

24

Although it's often thought of as a simple device, the camera is a complex piece of machinery. The first camera was invented in 1816 by a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce. He used a hand-cranked machine to mix the ingredients. The first camera parlour was opened in London in 1839. Today, there are over 100,000 camera parlours in the world. Cameras are made from a mixture of metal, glass, and plastic. They are a popular way to capture memories and document events.



Developed to Perfection


The first camera was made of wood and had a large lens. It was called a 'camera obscura' because of the way it worked. The first camera was made in 1816. It was a popular way to capture memories and document events.

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" speedsters"

25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage. The first high-speed train was invented in 1825 by a Britishman named George Stephenson. He used a hand-cranked machine to mix the ingredients. The first high-speed train parlour was opened in London in 1825. Today, there are over 100,000 high-speed train parlours in the world. High-speed trains are made from a mixture of metal, rubber, and plastic. They are a popular mode of transport and a fast way to travel.



Marvelous Maglevs


The first high-speed train was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. It was called a 'boneshaker' because of the way it bounced over bumps. The first high-speed train was made in 1825. It was a popular mode of transport for a short time, but it was eventually replaced by the safety bicycle.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It's a device that converts the energy of the wind into electricity. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by a Danishman named Poul la Cour. He used a hand-cranked machine to mix the ingredients. The first wind turbine parlour was opened in London in 1890. Today, there are over 100,000 wind turbine parlours in the world. Wind turbines are made from a mixture of metal, rubber, and plastic. They are a popular way to generate electricity and a clean source of energy.



Green Energy


The first wind turbine was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. It was called a 'boneshaker' because of the way it bounced over bumps. The first wind turbine was made in 1890. It was a popular way to generate electricity for a short time, but it was eventually replaced by the safety bicycle.

Helicopter

"A soaring way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can take off and land vertically. The first helicopter was invented in 1907 by a Frenchman named Paul Corbière. He used a hand-cranked machine to mix the ingredients. The first helicopter parlour was opened in London in 1907. Today, there are over 100,000 helicopter parlours in the world. Helicopters are made from a mixture of metal, rubber, and plastic. They are a popular mode of transport and a fast way to travel.



Versatile VTOLs


The first helicopter was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. It was called a 'boneshaker' because of the way it bounced over bumps. The first helicopter was made in 1907. It was a popular way to generate electricity for a short time, but it was eventually replaced by the safety bicycle.

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

Can you imagine a world without wheels? Apart from sledges and ships, there would be no vehicles – no carts, cars, bikes, buses, trucks, trains, trams or aeroplanes. The first wheeled vehicles were animal-drawn carts with solid wooden wheels. They were invented in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) around 3200 BCE. 300 years after the horizontal potter's wheel. These carts carried cargo to market and heavy loads, such as stone and timber for building projects. The horse-drawn chariot came next. In about 2500 BCE, chariot wheels were spoked rather than solid like a cartwheel, so they were faster and lighter. The wheel may be one of the simplest inventions, but without it our world would be completely different.



Potter's Wheel


The very first wheels were used to make pottery. The art of pottery began around 30,000 years ago. Originally, potters would shape clay into pots with their hands, but this took a long time. The Mesopotamians invented a better method in around 3500 BCE. The potter's wheel was a large stone disc balanced on a stick called an 'axle', which could be spun. By putting clay on the wheel and spinning it, the potter could shape the clay quickly into pots. We don't know for sure, but it seems likely that the potter's wheel led to the invention of the vehicle wheel.

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when computers were the size of an entire room. The United States government wanted a communication system that couldn't be destroyed in a single attack, so they created ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network): a series of linked computers across different locations, which allowed information to be relayed along telephone lines. The first message was sent in 1969. It was a single word: LOGIN, but only the 'L' and the 'O' got through before the network crashed. By the end of the same year four computers were connected on the ARPANET. It took years to create the 'network protocol' that allows computers to transfer data and 'speak' to each other. From the 1970s this network grew into the global Internet, which now links billions of devices. Today, whatever you want – books, food, holidays, cars – with the Internet you simply click a button and wait for it to arrive. Social media sites allow people all over the world to communicate instantly. We can consume films, television shows, music and video games, and even do our banking online.



World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a gateway to the Internet. It's made up of search engines like Google and Safari, the Internet addresses (also called URLs) we type in, and the websites that appear on our screens. It was invented by a British computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 while working at CERN, a science research laboratory in Switzerland. The WWW made the Internet accessible to everyone, not just scientists and academics.

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