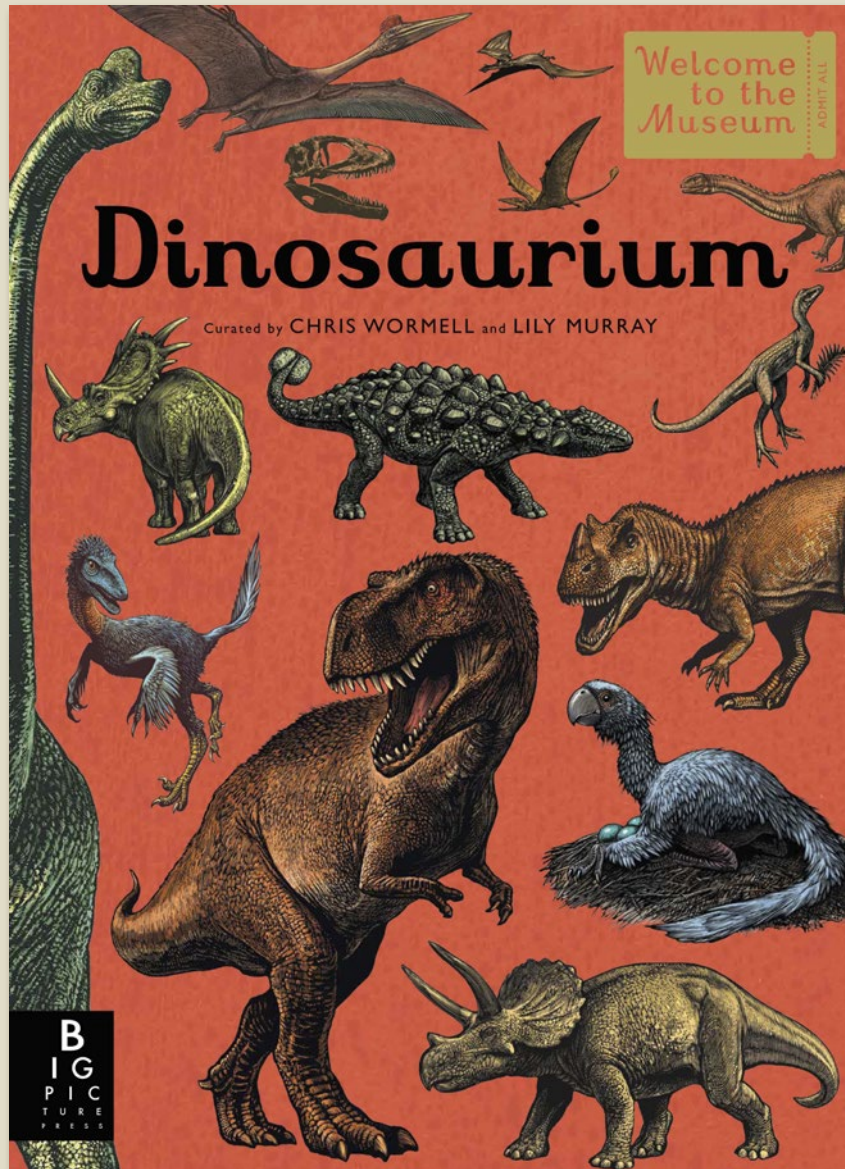




**Big Picture Press Sample**

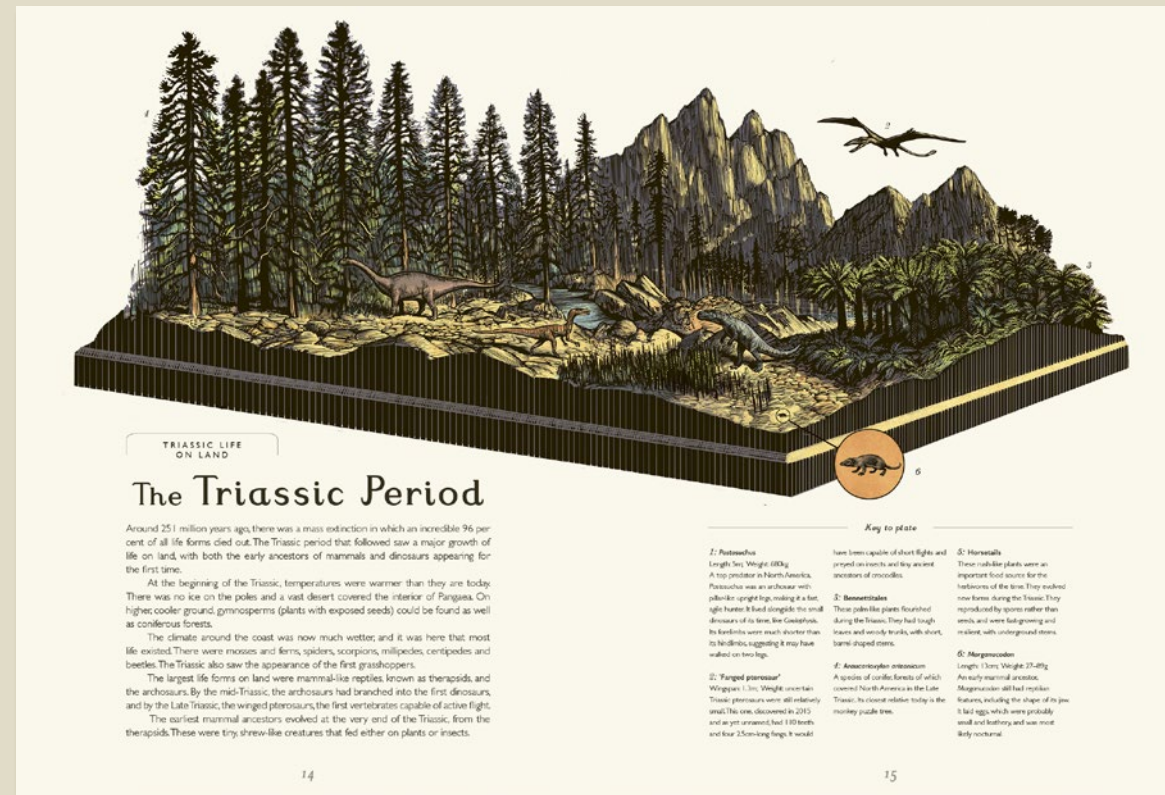
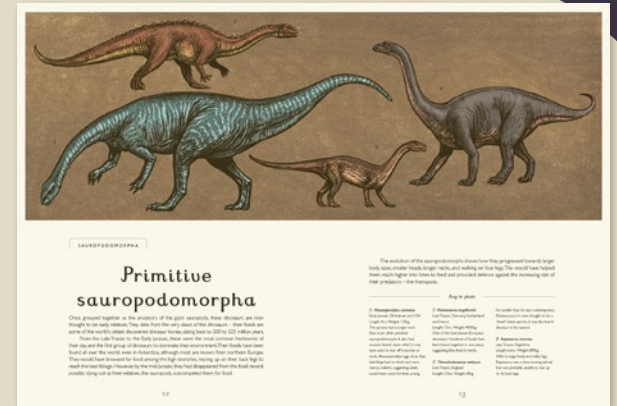
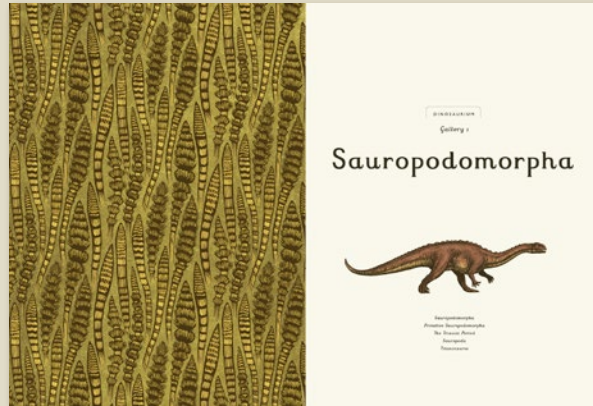
# Dinosaurium



**Featuring a comprehensive collection, from the legendary T. rex and Triceratops to lesser-known species.**

- *Dinosaurium* has sold over 240,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: Sauropodomorpha; Theropoda; Ornithopoda; Thyreophora; Marginocephalia; Non-Dinosaurs
- Artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust Volume One* by Philip Pullman
- The book's consultant, Jonathan Tennant, was a research palaeontologist at Imperial College London.

# Dinosaurium



## TRIASSIC LIFE ON LAND

### The Triassic Period

Around 251 million years ago, there was a mass extinction in which an incredible 96 per cent of all life forms died out. The Triassic period that followed saw a major growth of life on land, with both the early ancestors of mammals and dinosaurs appearing for the first time.

At the beginning of the Triassic, temperatures were warmer than they are today. There was no ice on the poles and a vast desert covered the interior of Pangaea. On higher, cooler ground, gymnosperms (plants with exposed seeds) could be found as well as coniferous forests.

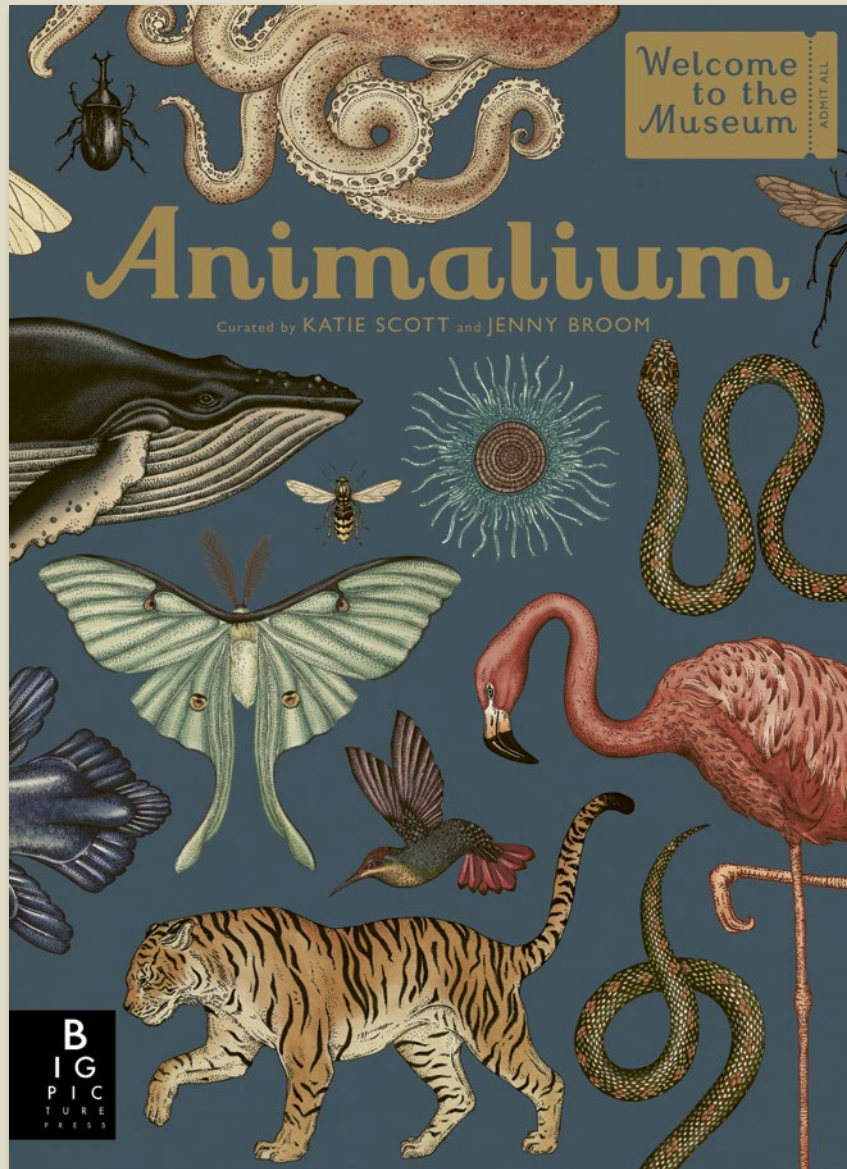
The climate around the coast was now much wetter, and it was here that most life existed. There were mosses and ferns, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, centipedes and beetles. The Triassic also saw the appearance of the first grasshoppers.

The largest life forms on land were mammal-like reptiles, known as therapsids, and the archosaurs. By the mid-Triassic, the archosaurs had branched into the first dinosaurs, and by the Late Triassic, the winged pterosaurs, the first vertebrates capable of active flight.

The earliest mammal ancestors evolved at the very end of the Triassic, from the therapsids. These were tiny, shrew-like creatures that fed either on plants or insects.

- Key to plate**
- 1: **Pantodon**  
Length 1.5m; Weight 600kg  
A top predator in North America. Pantodon was an arched, fish-like creature with a flat, paddle-like body, making it a fast, agile hunter. It fed alongside the small dinosaurs in the West Coast.
  - 2: **Bennettitales**  
These palm-like plants flourished during the Triassic. They had tough leaves and woody trunks, with short, branched stems.
  - 3: **Archaeopteryx lithuanicus**  
A species of coralline forests of which covered North America in the Late Triassic. Its closest relative today is the monkey puzzle tree.
  - 4: **Horsetails**  
These rubbery plants were an important food source for the herbivores of the time. They evolved new forms during the Triassic. They reproduced by spores rather than seeds, and were fast-growing and resilient, with underground stems.
  - 5: **Margosaurus**  
Length 1.5m; Weight 27-40kg  
An early mammal ancestor. Margosaurus still had monkey-like features, including the shape of its jaw. Its teeth were probably small and bony, and were used for chewing.

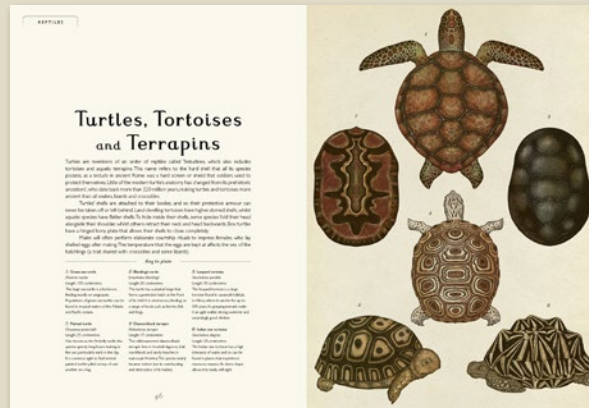
Pub Date	19/10/2017
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781783707928
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Chris Wormell
Extent	112pp
Word Count	20500 words
Rights Available	World



**Learn how animals have evolved, see inside the dissection laboratory and discover the great variety of habitats on Earth.**

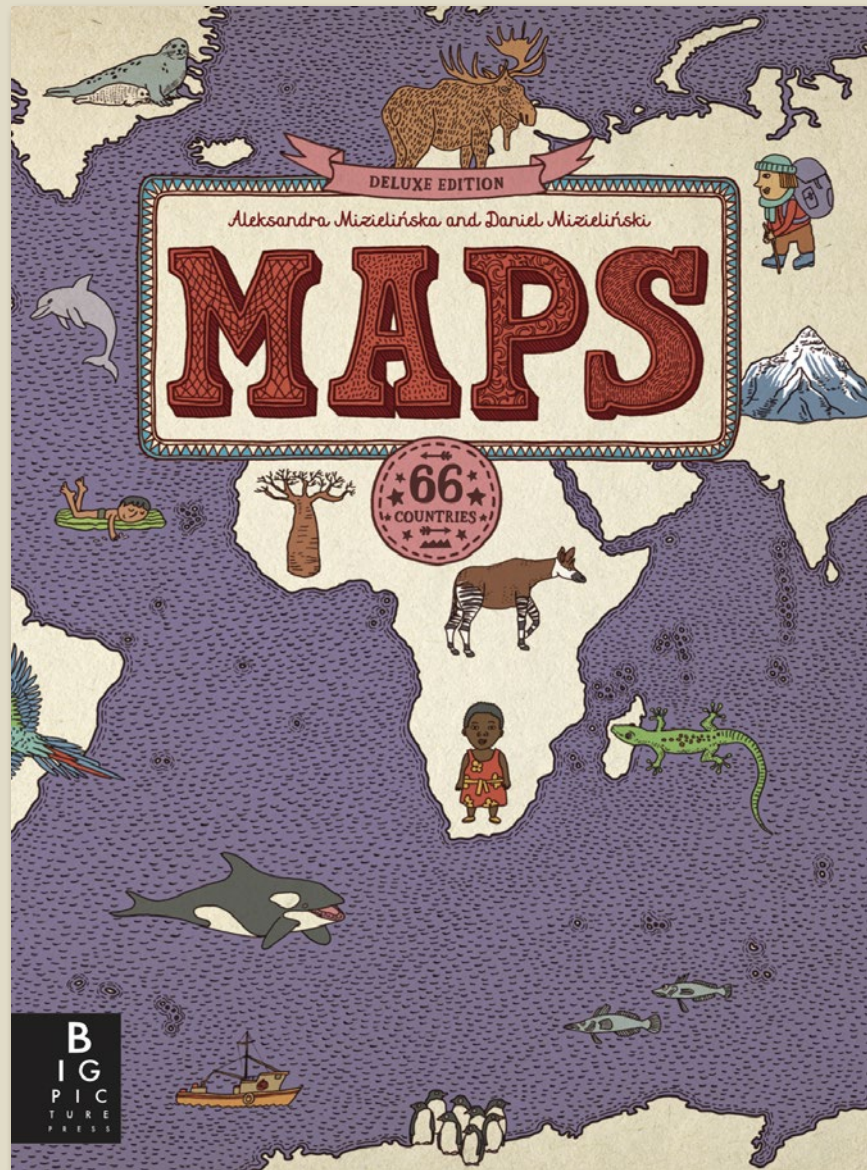
- Over 100 full colour, immaculately detailed pages, featuring intricate cut-aways and curated exhibits, from unparalleled talent, Katie Scott
- See the story of evolution unfold and discover Darwin's secrets in this chronologically compiled collection of animal specimens
- Large, high quality format makes this the ultimate gift for book lovers
- Contents: Invertebrates; Fish; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Mammals

# Animalium



Pub Date	19/10/2017
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781787411647
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jenny Broom
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	112pp
Word Count	18600 words
Rights Available	World

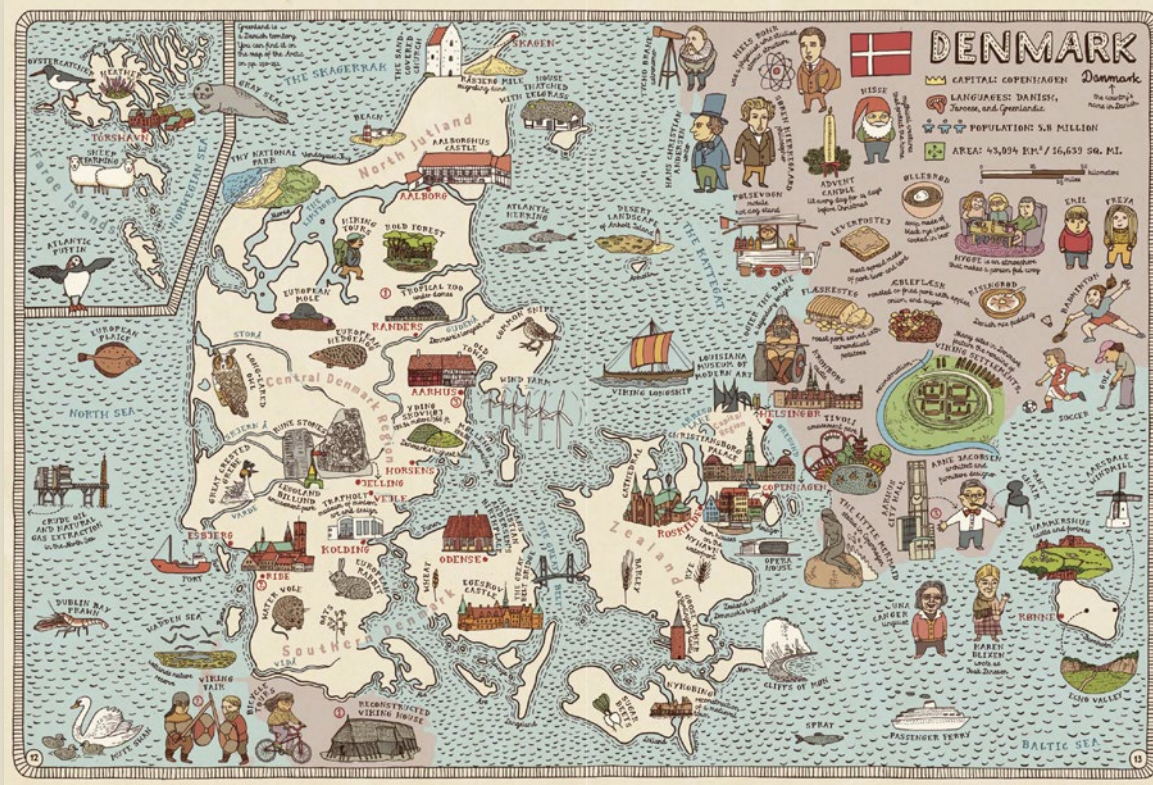
# MAPS: Deluxe Edition



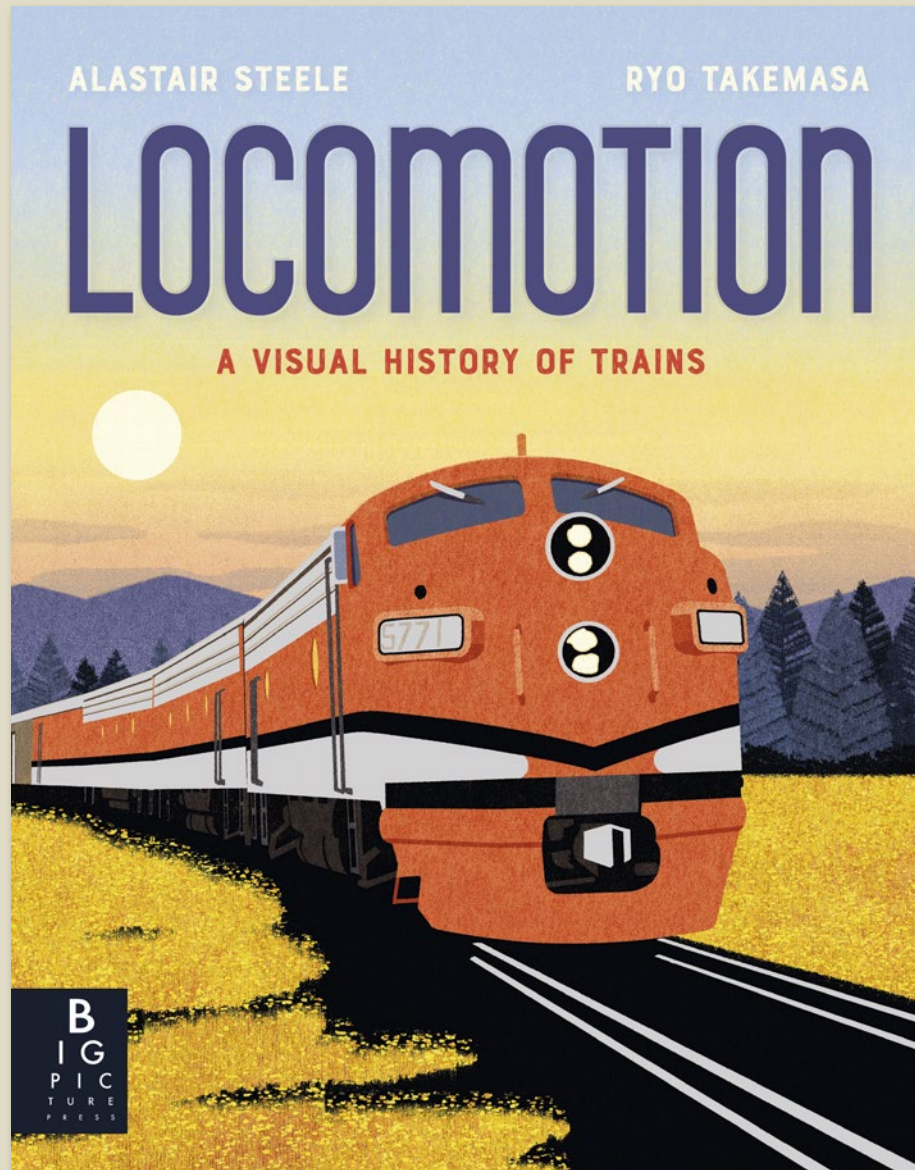
**Discover the world in this collection of 66 countries and 6 continents, with beautiful illustrations.**

- A stunning compendium of maps across the globe - this is the go-to book of Maps for children of all ages
- More than geographical locations, this book features an introduction to cultures, cuisine, lifestyle, traditions, wildlife and much more.
- Fully up-to-date expanded edition
- Large format means this book is perfect for shared reading, and poring over intricate details

# MAPS: Deluxe Edition



Pub Date	<b>09/07/2020</b>
Pub Price	<b>£30.00</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787417199</b>
H x W	<b>370 x 272mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Aleksandra and Daniel Mizielski</b>
Illustrator	<b>Aleksandra and Daniel Mizielski</b>
Extent	<b>160pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World ex India/S Africa</b>



**A stunningly illustrated tribute for train lovers of all ages, celebrating the ingenuity of trains past, present and future.**

- Sample contents: The First Railways; Steam Locomotions; The Ffestiniog Railway; The Orient Express; Freight Trains; The Baikonur Cosmodrome; Mail by Rail; The California Zephyr; Mountain Railways; The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway; Trams; Sky Lines; Railways At War; The Princess Christian; High-speed Rail; The Shinkansen
- Beautiful artwork by multi award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa
- Stunning journey through the history of locomotives, suitable for all ages
- Expertly written by railway historian, Alastair Steele



# Locomotion

## THE FIRST RAILWAYS

Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people, up across our continents, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around for less than two hundred years.

Railways were first used before the first steam engines were invented. These 'hulks' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to haul heavy loads. They were made of wood and had a single set of wheels. The wheels were made of iron and were very heavy. The rails were made of wood and were also very heavy.

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 17th century to pump water to water-lifting devices, and in 1802 the American Richard Trevithick built the first steam-powered locomotive.

Over the next few decades, engineers sought to make the first steam engine that could carry a passenger. In 1804, the first passenger-carrying steam locomotive was built in Britain. It was called the 'Puffing Blower' and was built by Richard Trevithick. It was used to transport passengers between the towns of Penryn and St Austery in Cornwall.

Puffing Blower was so successful that it was used to transport passengers between the towns of Penryn and St Austery in Cornwall. It was used to transport passengers between the towns of Penryn and St Austery in Cornwall.

## THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most significant developments in railway engineering was the invention of the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is the distance between the rails that allows the wheels of the train to run smoothly. By using the same gauge on different railways, the wheels of the train can run on any railway. This has been a major factor in the success of railways. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is the distance between the rails that allows the wheels of the train to run smoothly. By using the same gauge on different railways, the wheels of the train can run on any railway. This has been a major factor in the success of railways.

## STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Once the possibility of mass-produced engines had been realized, a whole host of locomotives were tried and tested around the world. Some proved to be heavy, others too unreliable and some were dangerous, but the arrival of one revolutionary design changed the course of history. Another, designed by engineer Robert Stephenson (George Stephenson's son - see page 51) was to provide the principles of design for the rest of the century of steam locomotives that followed.

It was the first to pass through the water-tight boiler. This was the water-tight boiler, which was the water-tight boiler. This was the water-tight boiler, which was the water-tight boiler.

The original steam engine was built by James Watt. It was used to pump water out of mines. It was used to pump water out of mines. It was used to pump water out of mines.

A second set of British locomotive designs was the 'Puffing Blower' built by Richard Trevithick. It was used to transport passengers between the towns of Penryn and St Austery in Cornwall. It was used to transport passengers between the towns of Penryn and St Austery in Cornwall.

## - RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog railway in North Wales is a marvel of 19th-century engineering. It was built in 1825 and is the only railway in the world that still uses the original steam engines that were used to build it. It was built in 1825 and is the only railway in the world that still uses the original steam engines that were used to build it.

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## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

The first electric train was tested as far back as 1837. Unlike steam trains, electric locomotives do not carry fuel on-board. Instead, they are powered by electricity which can be supplied from overhead lines, a third rail or in storage such as batteries. Because electric trains can be powered by renewable energy sources, they are considered less polluting than steam or diesel trains.

The first electric passenger train was presented by Werner von Siemens at an exhibition in Berlin in 1879. Consisting of a small locomotive and three cars, it reached a speed of just 13km/h.

The ETR 200 is a record-breaking electric passenger train. It is widely considered one of the first ever high-speed trains and was put into service in 1936. In 1938, it broke the speed record for trains by reaching just over 201km/h.

The ICE (Intercity Express) is one of Germany's most successful electric trains. The third generation ICE 3 can reach speeds of 300km/h. Since 2018, it has run on entirely renewable energy sources.

## DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel patented his first diesel engine in 1898, but it wasn't until around 1912 that they were first used in a locomotive.

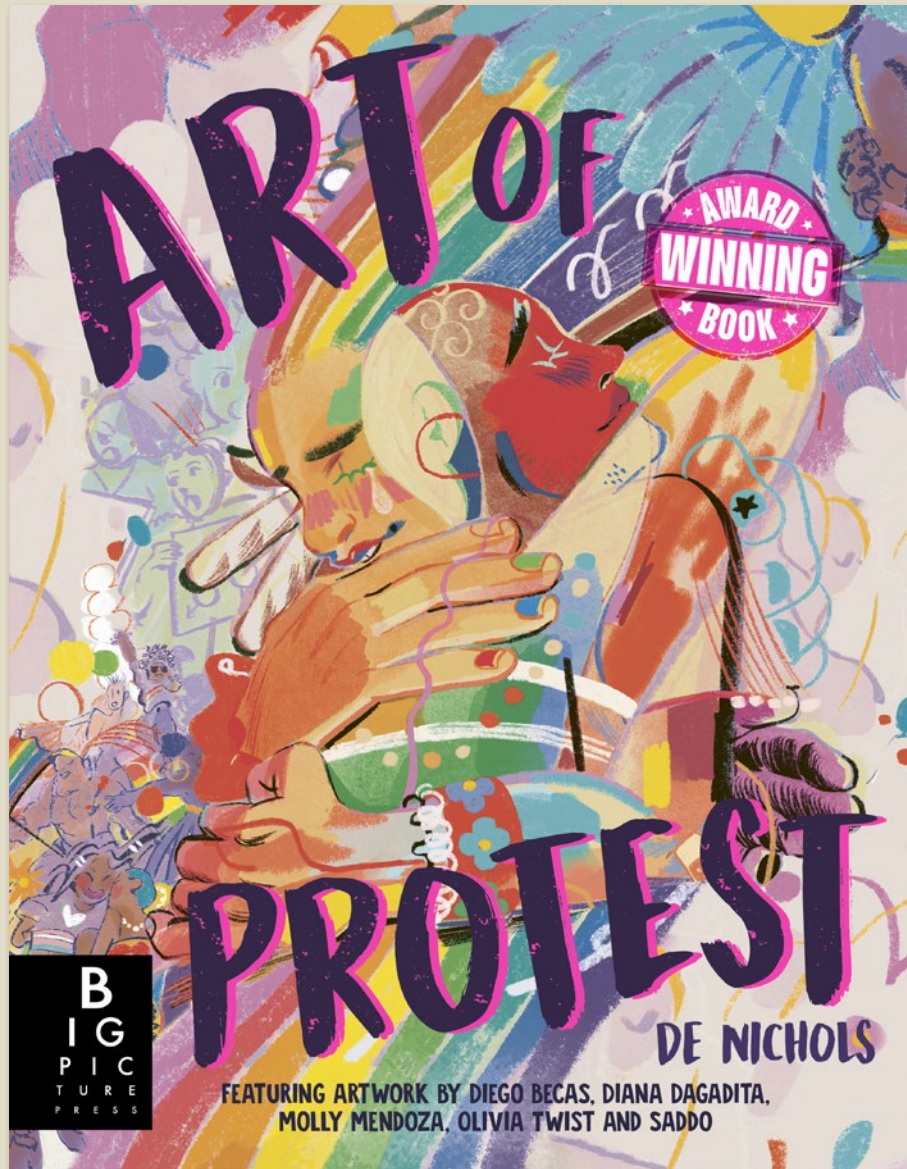
The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

The De10s, built in 1956, was considered the most powerful diesel locomotive in the world at that time.

The Intercity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238km/h, which it reached in 1987.

Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

# Art of Protest



Discover the power of words, images and much more in this analytical and thought-provoking look at protest art.

- Stunning artwork by contemporary artists around the world
- As told by TED talker, activist, lecturer and artist De Nichols
- De's *Mirror Casket* project was commended by legendary activist Angela Davis in Smithsonian Magazine.
- **WINNER OF THE BRITISH BOOK DESIGN & PRODUCTION AWARDS IN THE CHILDREN'S TRADE 9 TO 16 CATEGORY!**
- **WINNER OF THE 2023 BOLOGNA RAGAZZI AWARD!**
- Uncoated and fluoro pantone cover treatments with flaps.

# Art of Protest



**Protest art often makes use of symbols, which can quickly convey powerful meaning.**

**SYMBOLISM**

**Paper Cranes**  
In Japan, it is believed that someone who folds 1,000 origami cranes will be granted a wish. In 1945, two-year-old Sadako Sasaki was in the vicinity of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. She suffered long-term effects from that exposure, including developing leukaemia. Before she died at the age of 12, Sadako folded more than 1,000 cranes, and the paper crane went on to become a symbol of peace.

**The Peace Sign**  
The peace sign was created by the British artist Gerald Holtom in 1958 as the logo for a campaign for nuclear disarmament in the UK. It has since become an iconic symbol of calls for peace.

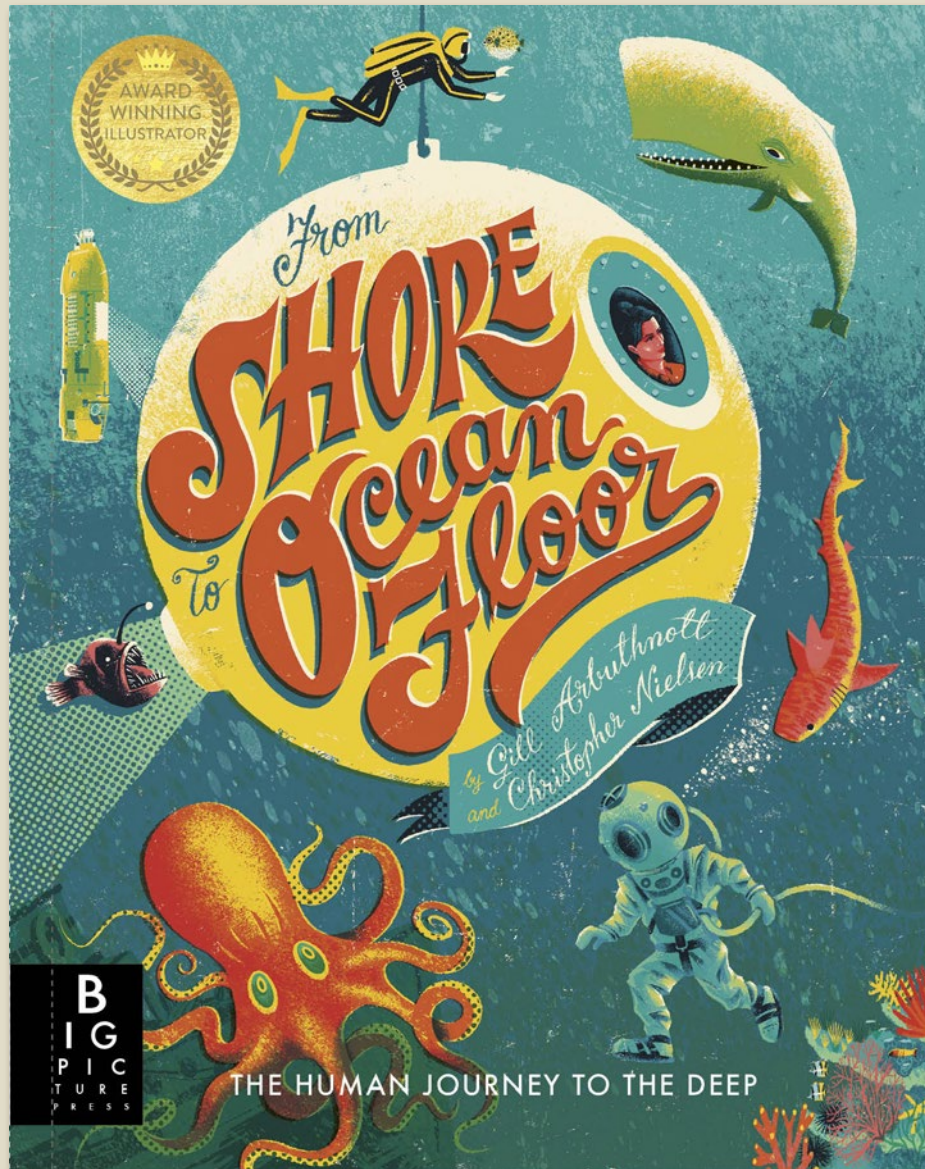
**Umbrellas**  
During protests for democracy in Hong Kong in 2014, activists used umbrellas as shields against tear gas and other aggressions by the police. The umbrellas came to symbolize the protests and gave the movement its name (read more on pages 52-53).

**The Clenched Fist**  
The image of an upraised clenched fist is a powerful symbol of protest and resistance. Some of its first uses were by labour unions in the early 1900s, before it grew in popularity and became a symbol of many causes, including Black Power, the anti-apartheid movement and the feminist movement.

**The Rainbow**  
The rainbow is the most iconic symbol of the LGBTQ+ movement. It represents diversity, acceptance and the spectrum of human sexualities and genders.

Pub Date	31/08/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787418240
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	12+ years
Author	De Nichols
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12282 words
Rights Available	World

# From Shore to Ocean Floor



**From sandy beaches to mysterious, inky depths, this beautiful book is the story of ocean exploration.**

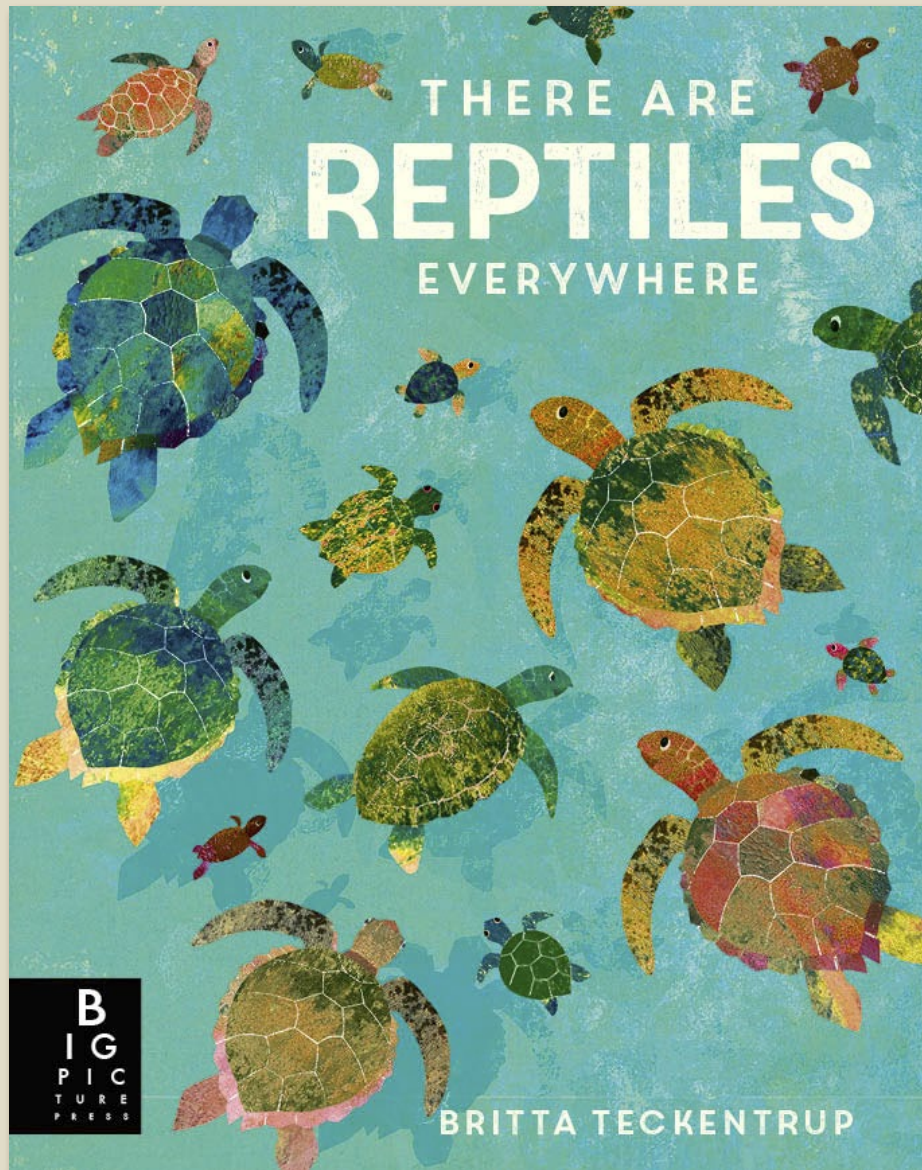
- Sequel to *Balloon to the Moon*, winner of the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a narrative journey through one of the world's most fascinating stories of exploration
- Gill Arbuthnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Made in consultation with the Maritime Museum.

# From Shore to Ocean Floor



Pub Date	30/09/2021
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787418349
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

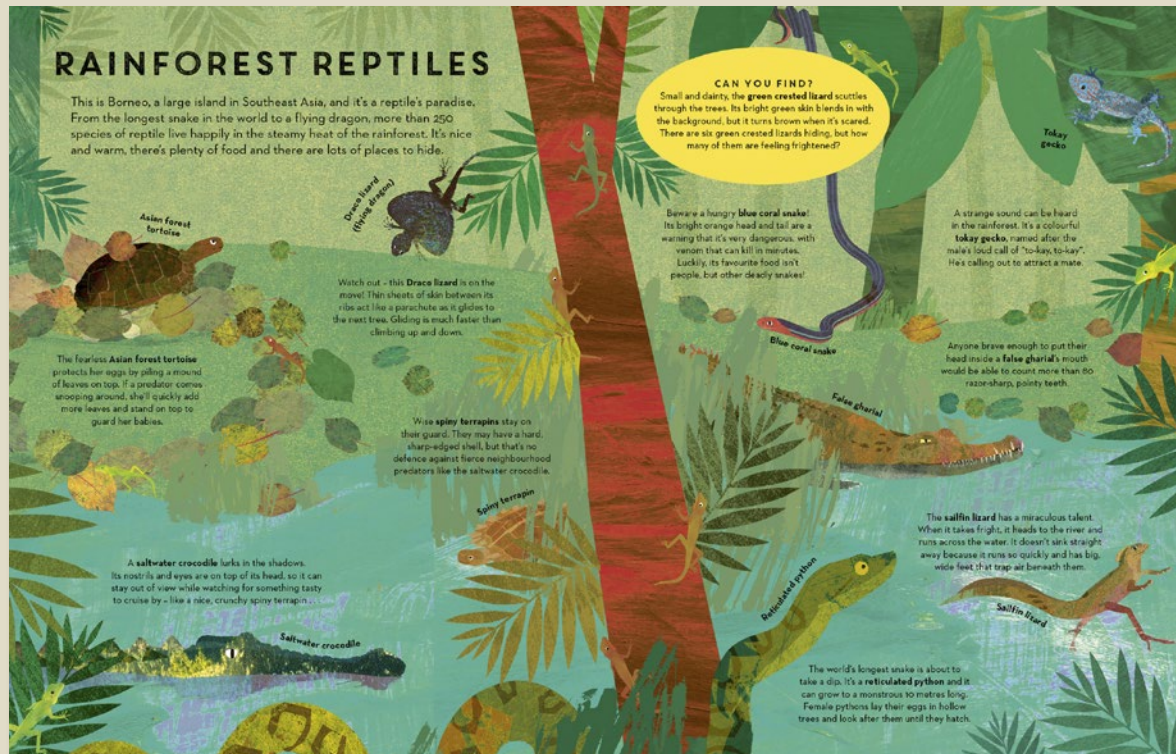
# There are Reptiles Everywhere



**An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.**

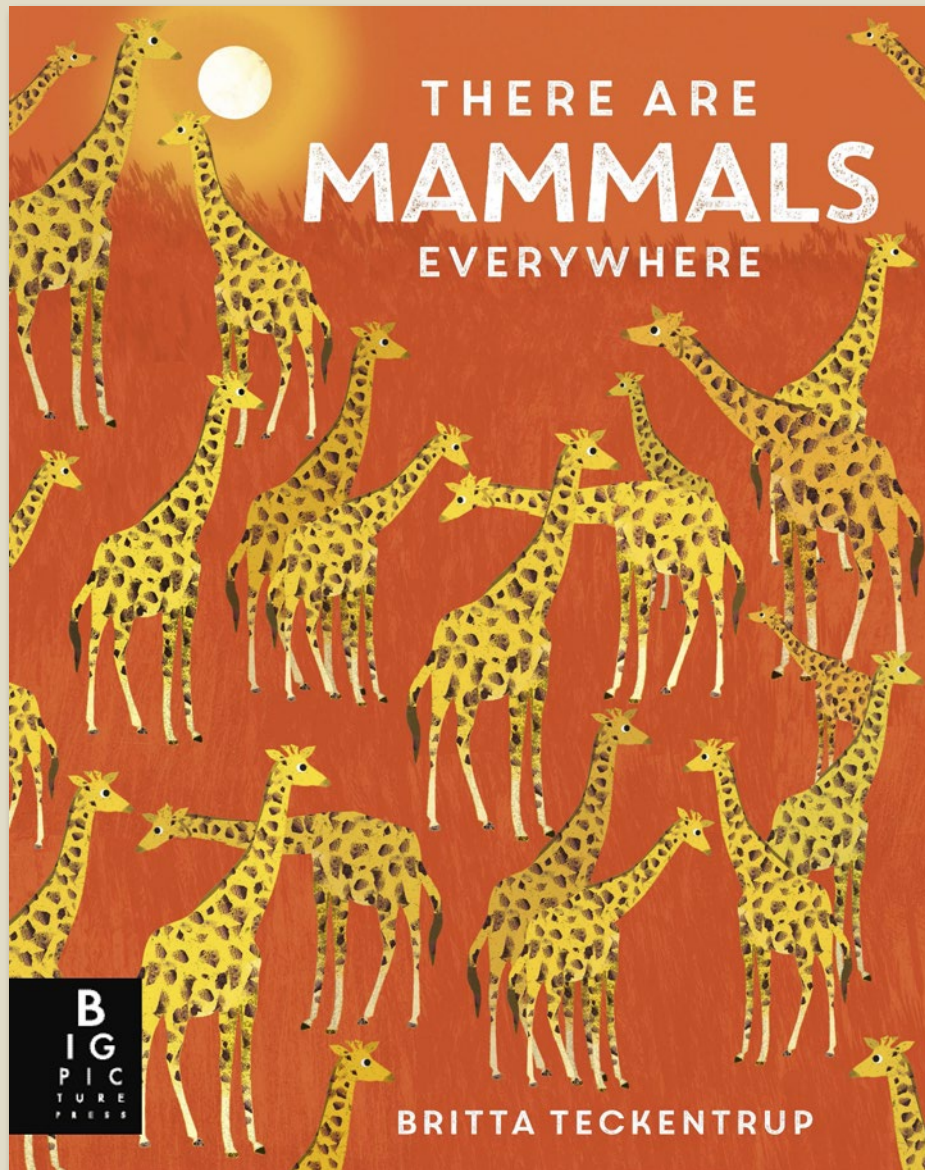
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

# There are Reptiles Everywhere



Pub Date	08/06/2023
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781787419094
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

# There are Mammals Everywhere



## An illustrated introduction to mammals.

- A combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022) has sold for Britta's *There Are...* series
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: There are mammals everywhere; It's a mammal! So what is that that?; Mammals have been around for ages; Where do mammals live?; The savannah; Staying alive; Feeding; Moving (elephant spotlight spread); Mammal parents; Mali elephants; Birds and people
- The colourful exploration of mammals follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere*, *There are Bugs Everywhere*, *There are Reptiles Everywhere* and *There are Birds Everywhere*.



# There are Mammals Everywhere

## IT'S A MAMMAL! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are almost 6,000 species of mammal alive today. Mammals may look very different on the outside, but they all have **skullcaps** that allow them to perform a wide range of movements. Some mammals have four legs and a tail, but others walk on two legs, fly using two wings, or have flippers and fins.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have a large brain, which means they can think and learn. This is why they can use tools, solve problems and even play together.

**BREATHING AIR**  
Mammals have lungs, which means they can breathe air. This is why they can live on land, in the water or even in the air.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
Mammals have some amazing records. The blue whale is the largest animal ever to live on Earth. The cheetah is the fastest land animal. The kangaroo rat can go without drinking water for months.

**BATS**  
Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They have wings made of skin stretched over their forelimbs. They can fly for hours at a time.

**CATS**  
Cats are the only mammals that can retract their claws. They have sharp teeth and a keen sense of smell. They are also very agile and can jump high.

**SEALS**  
Seals are the only mammals that can breathe through their skin. They have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm in the water. They are also very good swimmers.

## MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny animals with long, pointed snouts. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals evolved like birds and some of these grew much bigger than cats. Other mammals had long necks, long legs and some even had wings. The earliest mammals were very small and lived in the forests of the time.

**PROBOSCIDEANS**  
Proboscideans were among the earliest mammals to have long necks and long legs. They were very good at digging for food.

**MAMMALS**  
Mammals can differ in size from tiny shrews to the largest mammals on the planet, the blue whale. They have a wide range of adaptations for life on land, in the water or in the air.

**THE FIRST MAMMALS**  
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**THE FIRST MAMMALS**  
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## WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

Mammals are a large and very successful group of animals. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

**WARM BLOOD**  
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. This means they can live in a wide range of climates, from the hot desert to the cold tundra.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have a large brain, which means they can think and learn. This is why they can use tools, solve problems and even play together.

**SEA OTTERS**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They have a thick layer of blubber to keep them warm in the water. They are also very good swimmers.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
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## WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

Nearly all species of mammals live on land – about 98 per cent of them. However, there are groups of mammals that spend most, or all, of their lives in water. These include **pinnipeds**, **whales** and **dolphins**. Other groups of mammals are superb swimmers and spend lots of time in the water, but choose to stay on land when they give birth or raise their young.

**WHALES**  
Whales are perfectly adapted to life in the ocean. They have smooth skin and torpedo-shaped bodies that slip easily through the water. They have **flippers** instead of legs and they breathe using **blowholes** on the top of their heads.

**BEAVERS**  
Beavers belong to a group of mammals called **rodents** that have super-strong front teeth. They use these teeth to gnaw trees and branches and use the wood to build their homes in the middle of a pond or slow-flowing river.

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**TUNDRA**  
The land around the Arctic is called the **tundra** and it is famous for its snowy blizzards and blustery winds. It is a difficult place to live – unless you can stay snug inside your own super-thick fur coat. **Musk oxen** have hair that almost touches their toes and they snuggle up next to each other to get the benefit of some buddy-body-warmth!

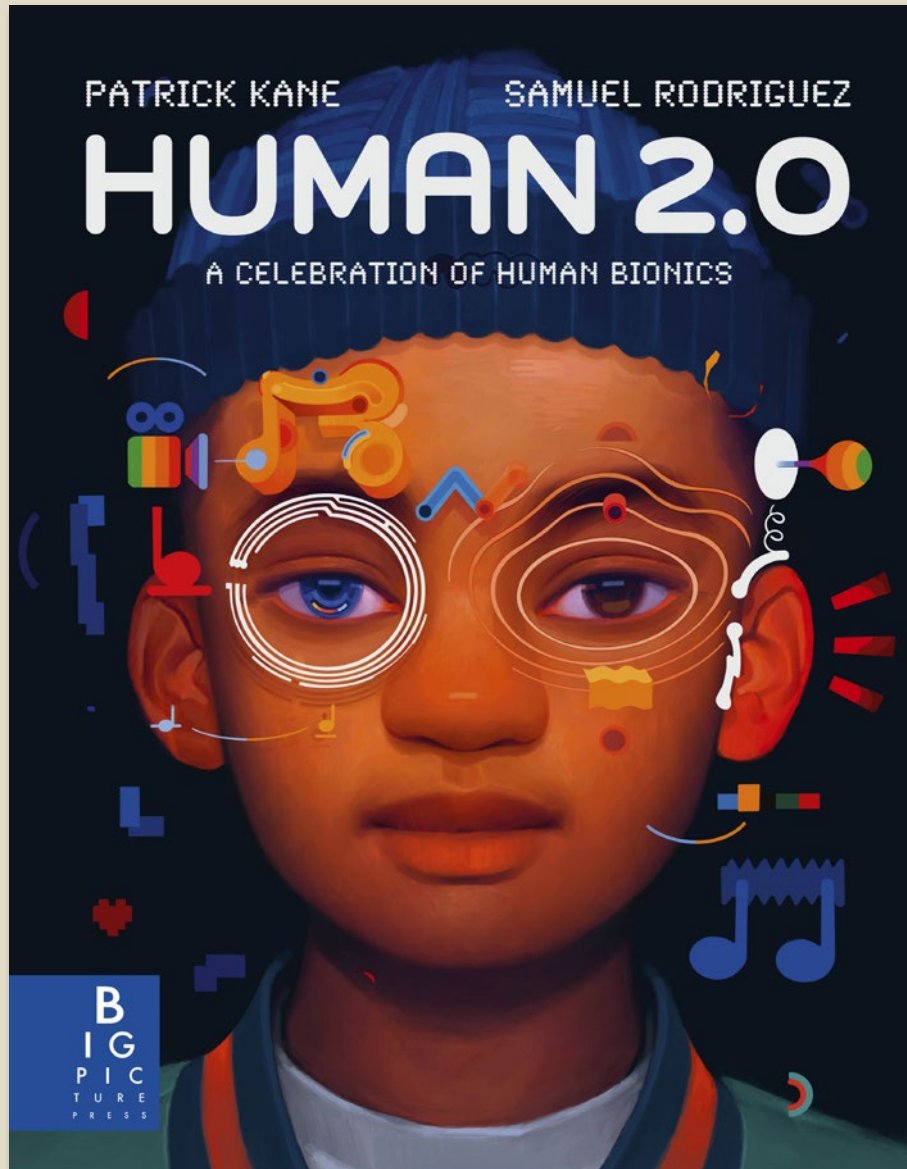
**FORESTS**  
Tropical forests are packed with tall trees that bloom all year round, producing plenty of fruit for any animals that can reach it. **Orang-utans** spend almost all of their lives in the branches, using their strong arms to climb from tree to tree, following the fruit as it ripens.

**DESERTS**  
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two humps. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

**CAVES**  
Many species of bats gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

**CAN YOU FIND?**  
Other animals like to camp out in a beaver's lodge, including **water voles**. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

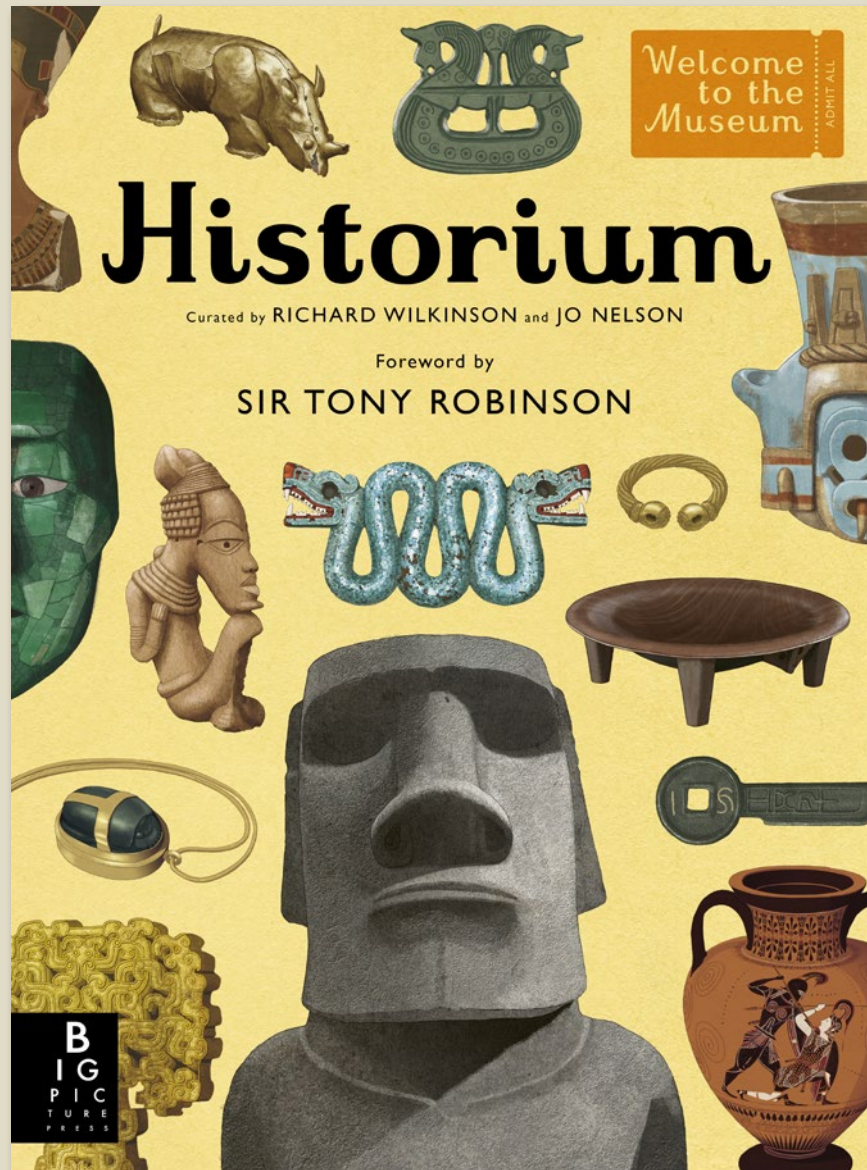
Pub Date	24/11/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419940
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World



**Celebrate the achievements made in medical engineering and take a glimpse into the future.**

- Sample contents: The First Prosthetics, Jack E. Steele - Father of Bionics, Arne Larsson - The First Pacemaker Patient, How Cochlear Implants Work, Eye Replacements, Keith Hayman - The First Bionic Eye, How Bionic Limbs Work, Campbell Aird - The First Prosthetic Arm, Exoskeletons, Neural Implants, The Paralympics, Neil Harbisson - The First Cyborg, Ethics
- Phenomenal artwork by highly acclaimed artist Samuel Rodriguez
- As told by UK Sepsis Ambassador Patrick TJ Kane
- The first of its kind - a book that celebrates the history of medical implantables and prosthetics





**Explore the wonders of the past in this stunning collection of over 160 historical artefacts.**

- Updated text and new cover design including matt lam and foil treatments
- Included foreword by Sir Tony Robinson
- A beautiful collection of artefacts from ancient civilisations around the world.
- The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies in 48 languages with *Historium* selling over 100,000 copies (as of July 2022)
- *Historium* was shortlisted for the People's Book Prize.

## Southern Africa

Africa has the longest history of human habitation of any continent on the world. The earliest stone tools were found in southern Africa and early human civilisations seem to have emerged in southern Africa around one million years ago. It is thought that the majority of the modern human beings descended from the southern African population.

Cave paintings, rock tracks and other hand-drawn pictures in the hills have an equal length of human habitation in the hills through the centuries of being painted and being painted in southern Africa. The oldest rock art in the world is thought to have emerged in southern Africa by about 70,000 BC. Around 200,000 years before present, the first modern human beings were thought to have emerged in southern Africa.

The language and human forms were used at each trade route in southern Africa, using tools and gold from the east to bring goods on the coast to the southern coast of the first other centres emerged in the region both the wealthy Phoenician cities and the Egyptian. Great Zimbabwe is thought to have prospered in the region of gold.

The rock paintings in southern Africa include the San (Dama) in the north and the Khoisan (Khoisan) in the south. The Khoisan people are thought to have emerged in southern Africa around 100,000 years ago. The Khoisan people are thought to have emerged in southern Africa around 100,000 years ago. The Khoisan people are thought to have emerged in southern Africa around 100,000 years ago.



**Key to plate**

1 Rhinoceros skull  
2 Rhinoceros horn  
3 Rhinoceros tusk  
4 Rhinoceros tooth  
5 Rhinoceros bone  
6 Rhinoceros skin  
7 Rhinoceros hair  
8 Rhinoceros nail  
9 Rhinoceros claw  
10 Rhinoceros hoof



## Western Africa

The oldest known civilisation in western Africa is the Nok civilisation, which existed from about 900 BC to around 200 BC. The Nok civilisation was based in the area of the present-day Nigeria. The Nok people are thought to have emerged in western Africa around 900 BC. The Nok people are thought to have emerged in western Africa around 900 BC. The Nok people are thought to have emerged in western Africa around 900 BC.



## The Maya

The Maya civilisation rose to prominence in around 400 BC. Its people never formed a single empire but lived in city-state kingdoms dotted across present-day southern Mexico, Guatemala, northern Belize, western Honduras and El Salvador. What brought the Maya together as a culture was a shared belief system, a similar structure of society and similar styles of art and architecture.

The Maya settled in villages as early as 650 BC. Their cities began as ceremonial centres. Successive rulers added to the cities, building stone temples, palaces, pyramids, Ball Game courts and plazas. The lifestyles of the royal family, aristocrats, priests and craftsmen in the city were sustained by the maize, squash and beans grown in the surrounding terraced fields.

Central to Maya life was a desire to please and appease the gods through rituals and ceremonies. People believed the gods required regular offerings, in particular human blood and sacrifices, to maintain order on Earth. Priests studied the heavens for a deeper understanding of the supernatural and became excellent astronomers and mathematicians.

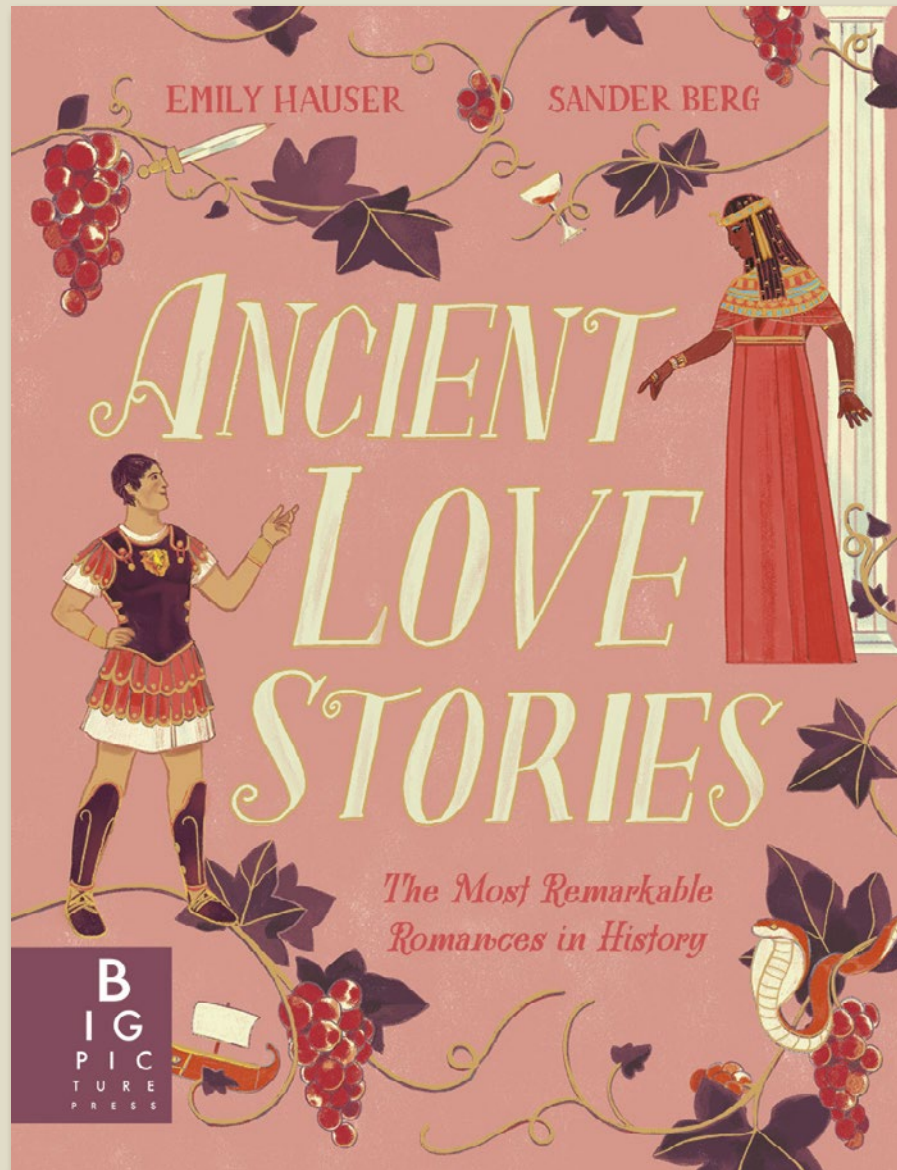
Hieroglyphic writing carved on stone buildings has revealed much of what we know about the Maya. Their cities are now overgrown ruins, but around six million Maya descendants still live in the same region, mostly in small village communities, and some 70 Maya languages are spoken.

### Key to plate

- 1 Vessel with a procession of warriors  
450-400 BC  
The relief figures on this vessel is a prisoner being led to a ritual sacrifice. At the head of the procession is a ruler identifiable by his jaguar pelt – a symbol of power and authority. He carries a blooded maceon and has an ornament for bloodletting in his headdress. Even the Maya rulers would submit themselves to bloodletting when making special requests to the gods. The painting on this vessel is one of the few surviving examples of the colourful scenes that would have adorned the walls of ancient Maya cities.
- 2 Ceramic incense burner  
Fourth century AD  
This ceramic incense burner shows a Maya king sitting cross-legged and wearing an elaborate headdress. The headdress formed part of the king's ceremonial regalia, identifying him as the god's representative on Earth and suggesting his own divine status. It was thought that the king could communicate with the gods and that he would join them when he died. Some from human incense was also thought to reach the gods and carry offerings to them.
- 3 Pair of ear flares  
Third-sixth century AD  
These ear ornaments measure 5cm (2in) across and would have been attached to a shaft that went through a side hole in the earlobe. They are carved with a motif based on gods or deities. Many figures in Maya art are shown wearing ear flares, including the incense burner king also in this gallery. Jade was a material of wealth since it was rare and very difficult to carve.
- 4 Jade mask, funerary mask  
AD 600  
This mask, which belonged to Palat

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Rights Available	World

# Ancient Love Stories



## A striking collection of love stories from ancient history.

- Final contents - Sappho (ancient Greek), Nebuchadnezzar II and Amytis (Babylonian), The Sacred Band of Thebes (ancient Greek), Sima Xiangru and Zhuo Wenjun (Chinese), Mark Antony and Cleopatra (ancient Rome), The Lovers of Pompeii (ancient Rome), Hadrian and Antinous (ancient Rome), Eloise and Abelard (French), Frances Howard and Robert Carr (English), Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal (Indian), The Sanchos (USA)
- Written by award-winning classicist and author, Emily Hauser.
- Featuring a range of true stories from around the world, discover the astonishing lengths humankind have gone to in the name of love.
- A list of Sander's publishers: US - Penguin Random House; Germany - Knesebeck Von Dem GmbH

# Ancient Love Stories



THE SACRED BAND OF THEBES

This was the final meeting place of the Sacred Band of Thebes, one of the most remarkable and most loyal armies that had ever lived. A bold experiment in an open town square by attacking war and heroes alike, who had died fighting for the freedom of the Greeks. An army, not just of soldiers, but of a hundred and fifty noble boys.

Born together by love loyalty to each other, the crack team of warriors was founded in Thebes in 378 BC by an extraordinary visionary by the name of Pammenes. It began as a resistance corps against the looming military power of Sparta (renowned the world over for its famously trained soldiers across the continent to the south). These were chivalry, aristocratic boys, splashing blood across the pages of history, and well suited to the birth of a new kind of army.



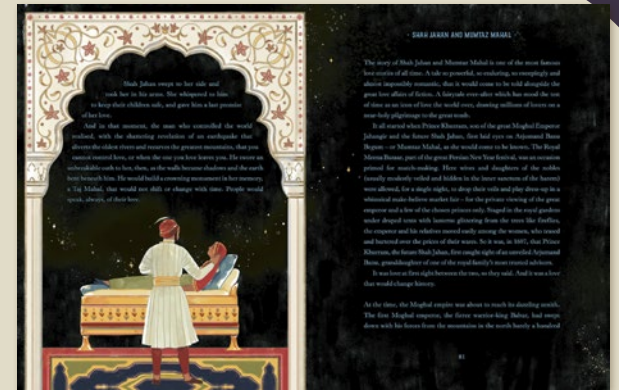
HERODIAS AND ANTOCHUS

These parts first crossed across years earlier, when Herodias - ruler of the Roman world and self-proclaimed priestess - took a summer jaunt across the Roman province of Bithynia, in northern Turkey, where Antiochus had his home. The emperor, busy with his job, probably did not spot Antiochus among the crowds of adoring subjects and eager petitioners. But one of his maids did - and, as usual, with an eye to the emperor's taste, spent a night in the maids' quarters, the kitchen-baked young man. Antiochus was duly offered a dinner invitation to the palace's imperial suite along with a tuition package to the emperor's personal academy in Rome. To his boy from a dusty village on the fringe of the Roman empire, this must have seemed an offer too good to be true - a one-way ticket to live among the stars. But, in any good student of mythology would have known, by invitation to dinner and you might get burned.

Antiochus' rise to the top was meteoric even by Roman standards, where there were plenty of holy emperors who made it to the big time. Set among the other staff of the imperial household, Antiochus - handsome, good-looking, smart, with a magnetic personality and a nose for the emperor's favored boys - quickly caught the emperor's eye. Herodias was instantly besotted, and Antiochus became his pet. In the summer of 100 BC, at the age of seventeen, Antiochus was personally selected to accompany Herodias on a tour of Greece (Herodias was a notorious Greek overlander, seen with Asia Minor and, finally, Egypt).

HERODIAS AND ANTOCHUS

It was clear to everyone that Herodias was willing to let Antiochus out of his sight - and together, they took part in many extraordinary experiences on their round-the-world trip. A night-long dip into mystical events at the Thracian Mountain of Gaea. A bank heist in the highlands of Asia Minor. A quest - about the searching out of Herodias' much-loved Greek mythology books - to take down a mountain lion that had been terrorizing the people of Licia. On all these adventures, the new obsession with each other grew steadily.

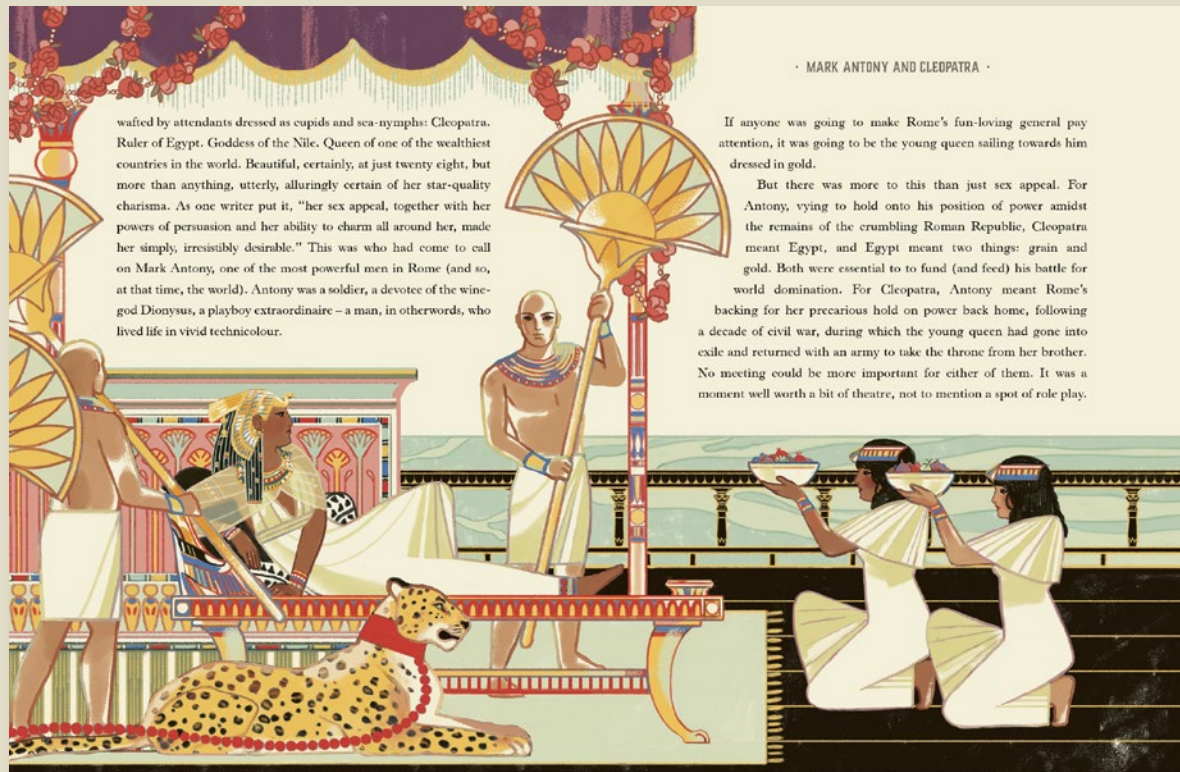


SHAH JAHAN AND MUMTAZ MAHAL

The story of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal is one of the most beautiful love stories of all time. A tale of passion, devotion, tragedy and ultimate sacrifice, their love story is a testament to the power of love. Mumtaz Mahal, the great favorite of Shah Jahan, was a woman of great beauty and intelligence. She was the daughter of a noble and powerful family, and her marriage to Shah Jahan was a political alliance. However, their love was true and deep, and they were inseparable.

It all started when Shah Jahan, second of the great Mughal Emperors, fell in love with Mumtaz Mahal, the most beautiful woman in the world. The Prince Mumtaz Mahal, the great favorite of Shah Jahan, was a woman of great beauty and intelligence. She was the daughter of a noble and powerful family, and her marriage to Shah Jahan was a political alliance. However, their love was true and deep, and they were inseparable. Her love and devotion to him were unwavering. Her love and devotion to him were unwavering. Her love and devotion to him were unwavering.

At the time, the Mughal empire was down to its last days, and the Shah Jahan was a man of great power and influence. He was a man of great power and influence. He was a man of great power and influence. He was a man of great power and influence. He was a man of great power and influence. He was a man of great power and influence.



MARK ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA

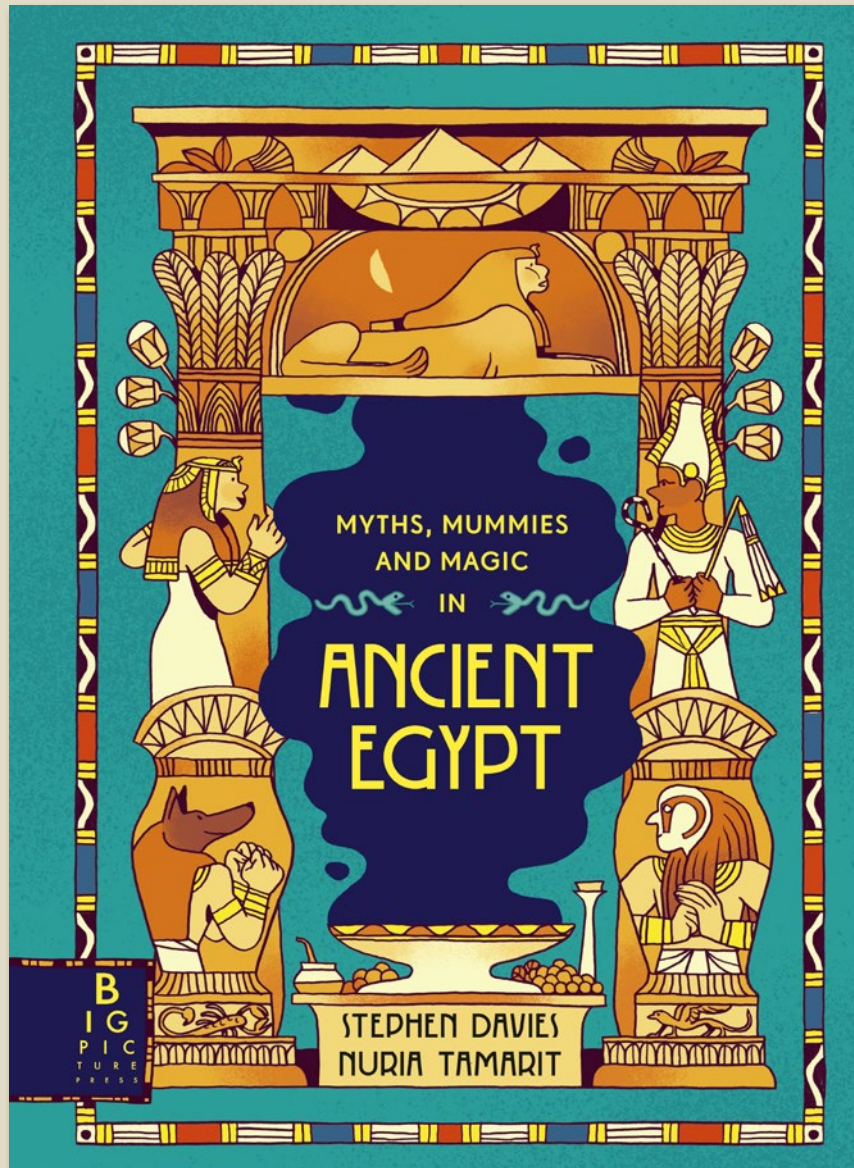
wafted by attendants dressed as cupids and sea-nymphs: Cleopatra, Ruler of Egypt. Goddess of the Nile. Queen of one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Beautiful, certainly, at just twenty eight, but more than anything, utterly, alluringly certain of her star-quality charisma. As one writer put it, "her sex appeal, together with her powers of persuasion and her ability to charm all around her, made her simply, irresistibly desirable." This was who had come to call on Mark Antony, one of the most powerful men in Rome (and so, at that time, the world). Antony was a soldier, a devotee of the wine-god Dionysus, a playboy extraordinaire - a man, in other words, who lived life in vivid technicolour.

If anyone was going to make Rome's fun-loving general pay attention, it was going to be the young queen sailing towards him dressed in gold.

But there was more to this than just sex appeal. For Antony, vying to hold onto his position of power amidst the remains of the crumbling Roman Republic, Cleopatra meant Egypt, and Egypt meant two things: grain and gold. Both were essential to fund (and feed) his battle for world domination. For Cleopatra, Antony meant Rome's backing for her precarious hold on power back home, following a decade of civil war, during which the young queen had gone into exile and returned with an army to take the throne from her brother. No meeting could be more important for either of them. It was a moment well worth a bit of theatre, not to mention a spot of role play.

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# Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt

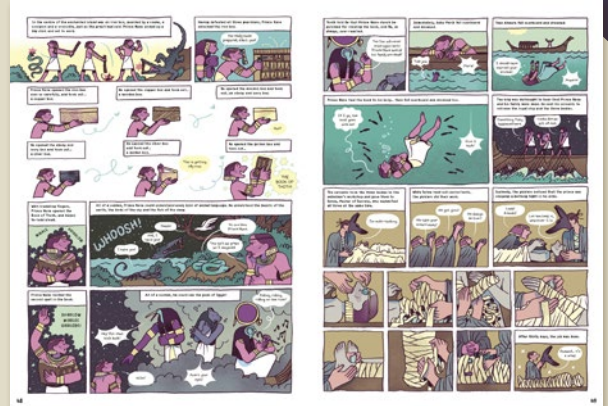


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- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 35,000 copies worldwide as of July 2022)- this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press



# Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



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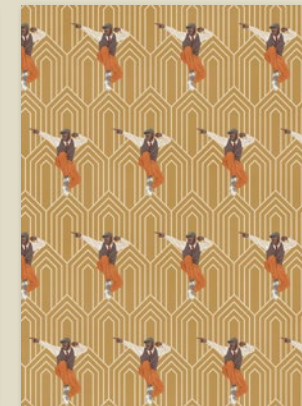
# Welcome to the Arts: Dance



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# Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

# Martha Graham

Born in 1894 in Pennsylvania, Martha Graham showed an early interest in dance, but her parents did not approve of her becoming a dancer. It was only after her father's death in 1914 that Graham, then aged 20, was able to pursue her dream and enrolled at the Denishawn school in Los Angeles. The eventual pioneer and creator of modern dance, Graham allowed and encouraged women to be at the forefront of artistic achievement.

Graham created a dance technique that allowed the performers to become aware of, and use, their gravity as opposed to ballet where the emphasis was on the dancers appearing weightless. Graham also worked on the principle of 'contracting and release', in her choreography movement comes from the tension of pulling in, or 'contracting', the pelvic muscles and curving the spine. The flow of energy is then 'released' from the body when it straightens. When repeated, this gives a rhythmic flow to the movement, a cycle similar to breathing in and out, but with more exaggerated movements. It was used in many of Graham's greatest choreographies, including the solo dance Lamentation and larger group works such as Chronicle (1926). It is still practised as a daily class in many dance companies and schools today.

The main themes of Graham's work include Greek mythology and American history. While her early works featured only female dancers, men joined Graham's company in 1938, prompting her to explore new themes. For example, the staged work Appalachian Spring (1944) explores the experiences of early American pioneers, but also the act of falling in love.

By presenting ideas and images that were unfamiliar, Graham introduced a new era in dance. She collaborated with composers such as Louis Horst and the fashion designers Calvin Klein and Donna Karan. She taught actors including Liza Minnelli and Gregory Peck and inspired future dance greats such as Merce Cunningham (see page 39) and Taylor Swift.

— NOW SHOWING —

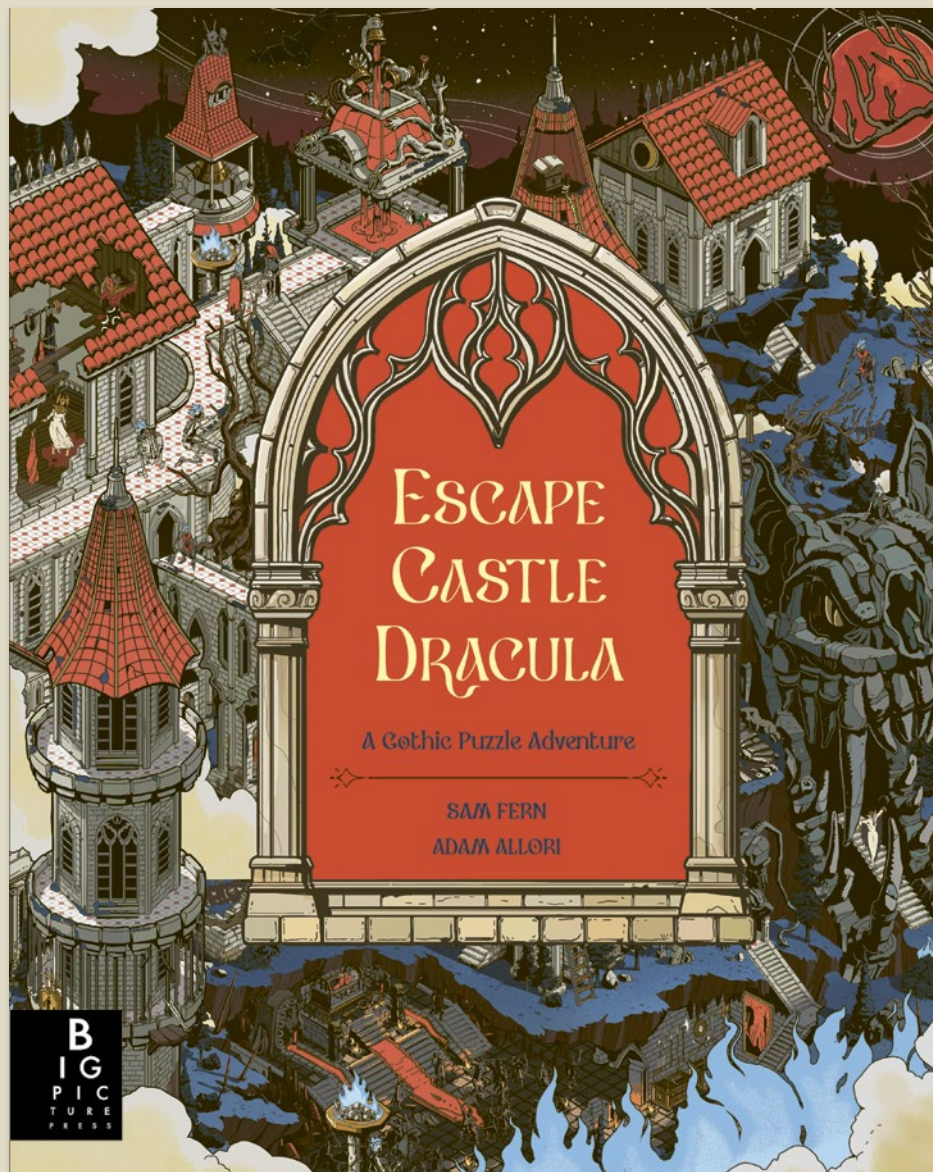
Martha Graham stars in Lamentation, premiered 8 January 1930 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York City | Choreographed by Martha Graham | Music by Zoltan Kodaly

Lamentation, sometimes referred to as the Dance of Sorrow, is a four-minute solo piece first performed by Graham herself. The costume was deliberately designed to restrict her movements and to enhance the accession of grief, but also to highlight its boundaries.

41

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Illustrator	<b>Jason Raish</b>
Extent	<b>112pp</b>
Word Count	<b>21858 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Escape Castle Dracula



## A stunningly illustrated gothic puzzle adventure!

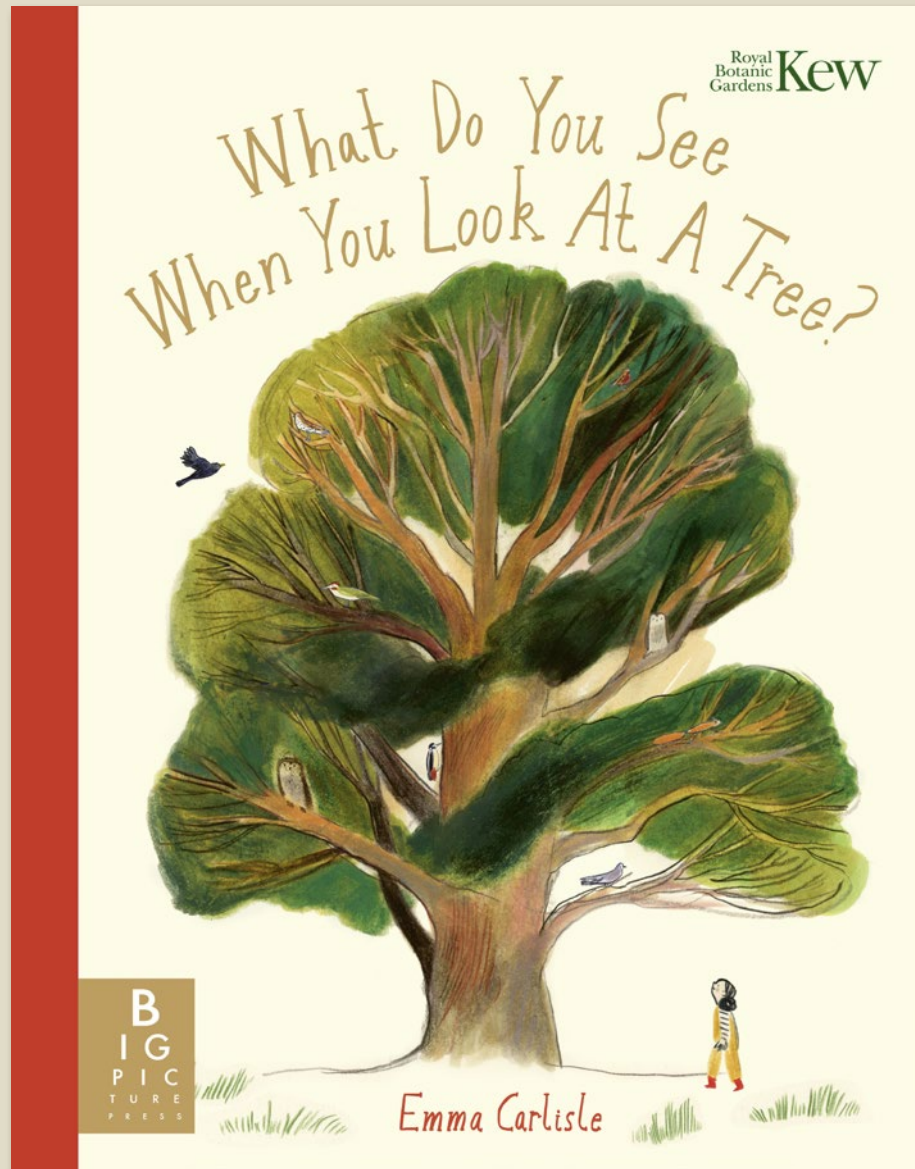
- Expanding our high-end activity offering - a core part of the Big Picture Press list
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- A fresh approach to an evergreen, universal subject
- Adam Allori's immersive artwork will appeal to readers of all ages
- Strong backlist and series potential - our follow up title could focus on classic adventure stories

# Escape Castle Dracula



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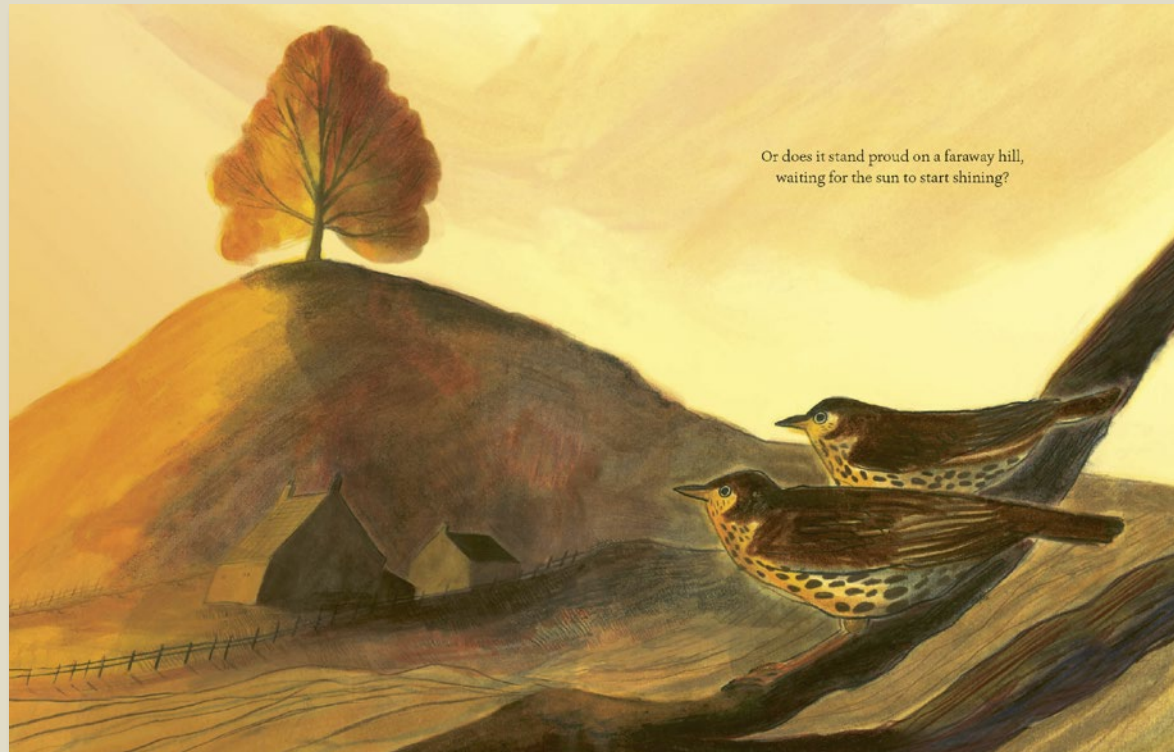
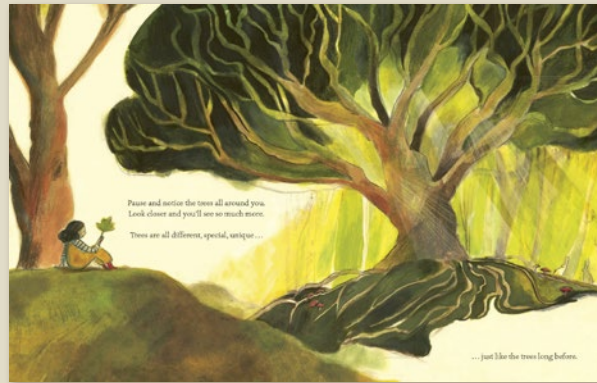
# What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



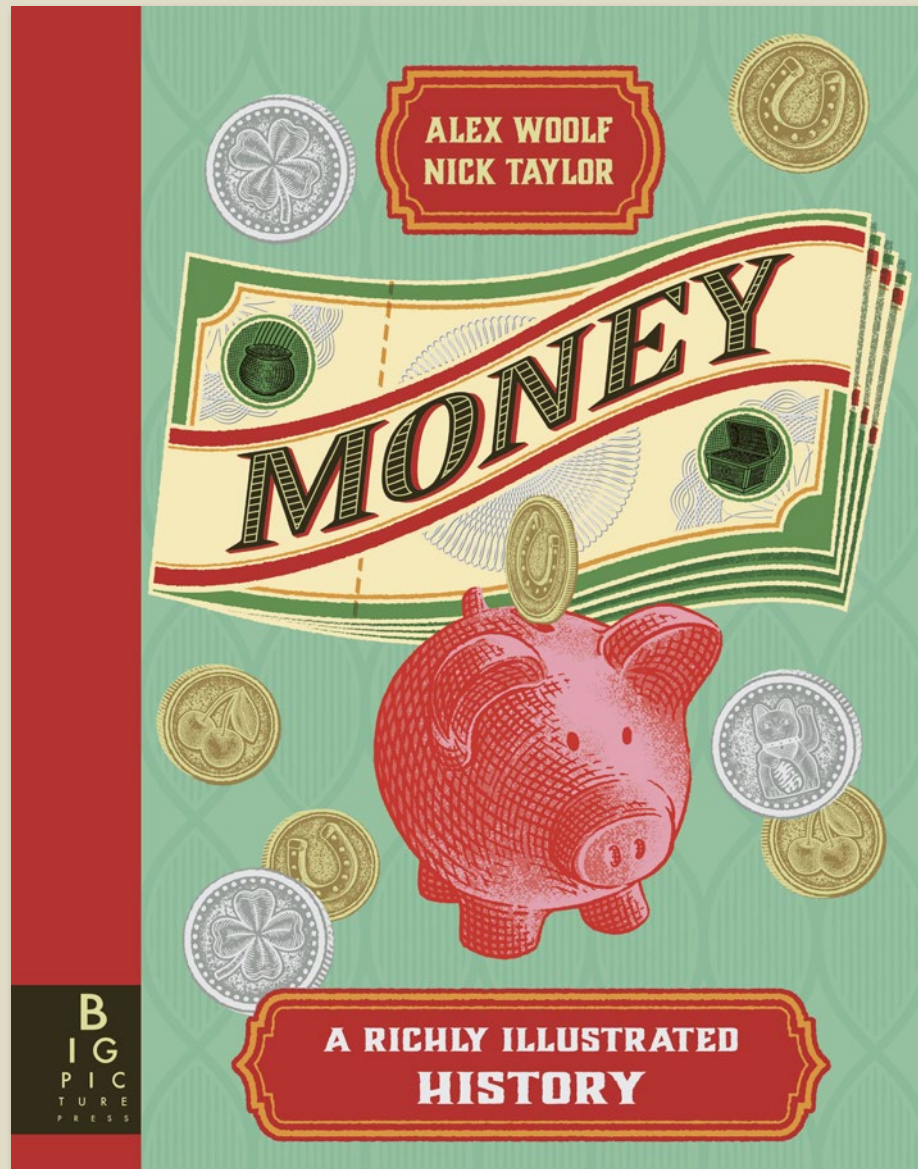
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# What Do You See When You Look At a Tree?



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Illustrator	<b>Emma Carlisle</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>800 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



**This visually extraordinary book presents the history of money as it has never been seen before - from coins to contactless, bankruptcy to billionaires**

- Vibrant illustrations and dynamic layouts will appeal to the audience
- Digestible and easy-to-understand text by expert children's author, Alex Woolf.
- A global topic with growing relevance in today's world. There is a significant lack of publishing for children on this subject.
- Pantone and 100% foil cover finishes.



## DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money serves because it is traded, but this trade doesn't come out of nowhere. It has to be based on something. There are several reasons why money might be valued. Some money is traded because it is made of something valuable, such as gold or silver. This is called commodity money. Another kind is traded because it represents something valuable. This is called representative money. A third kind is traded simply because a government tells it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

### COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value in themselves. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. It is also used in places where the government is strong, but the people do not trust the government's money.

### REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and silver, and they were used in many parts of the world. Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government, and the government is strong.

### FIAT MONEY

The earliest form of fiat money was paper money. It was made of paper and was used in many parts of the world. Fiat money is made from things that have no value in themselves. It is only valuable because the government says it is. Fiat money is often used in places where there is a government, and the government is strong.

## A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money. In such a world, the only way to get hold of the things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are called barter. Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

### BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It is often used in places where there is no money, or where the money is not trusted. Barter is also used in places where the government is weak, or where the government is strong, but the people do not trust the government's money.

### THE PEOPLES WITH BARTER

The earliest form of barter was the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Barter is often used in places where there is no money, or where the money is not trusted.

### COMMODITY OF WANT

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value in themselves. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things.

## WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest form of money was very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make it with their hands. They used the things they had, like cowrie shells, beads, and stones. These things were used to buy things, and they were traded for other things.

### LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. It was made from animal skins and was used to buy things, and it was traded for other things.

### BEAD MONEY

Bead money was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. It was made from beads and was used to buy things, and it was traded for other things.

### LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. It was made from animal skins and was used to buy things, and it was traded for other things.

## QUIRKY CURRENCIES

Many unusual objects were used as money in the era before notes and coins. These included foodstuffs such as barley, rice, corn and wheat. The Chinese used tea bricks to pay for things, whereas the Aztecs used cacao beans, and the peoples of ancient Africa and the Middle East measured value in coffee beans. The Mesopotamians kept sacks of grain in protected barns, much like the banks of today. When stored carefully, these foods could provide a reasonable store of value. But a storm or a bad harvest could wipe out your wealth.

### MONEY YOU CAN EAT

Some surprising foods have been used as units of exchange in different parts of the world. Here are some of them.

#### BUTTER

The Pilgrims of the island of Nauru used butter as a unit of exchange. They used it to buy things, and they traded it for other things.

#### CHEESE

In the early 1800s, the people of the island of Nauru used cheese as a unit of exchange. They used it to buy things, and they traded it for other things.

#### EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in many parts of the world. They were used to buy things, and they were traded for other things.

#### COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua New Guinea, coconuts were used as a unit of exchange. They used them to buy things, and they traded them for other things.

#### EGGS

When the people of the island of Nauru used eggs as a unit of exchange, they used them to buy things, and they traded them for other things.

## POTATO MASHERS

In ancient Cameroon, potato mashers were used as a currency. These heavy iron objects, called ensusbas, were shaped like a club.

### KISSI PENNIES

The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

### IRON SNAKES

The Lobi tribe of Burkina Faso used iron snakes as a currency. They would also attach them to their calves as a protection from snake bites and lightning.

### KNIVES

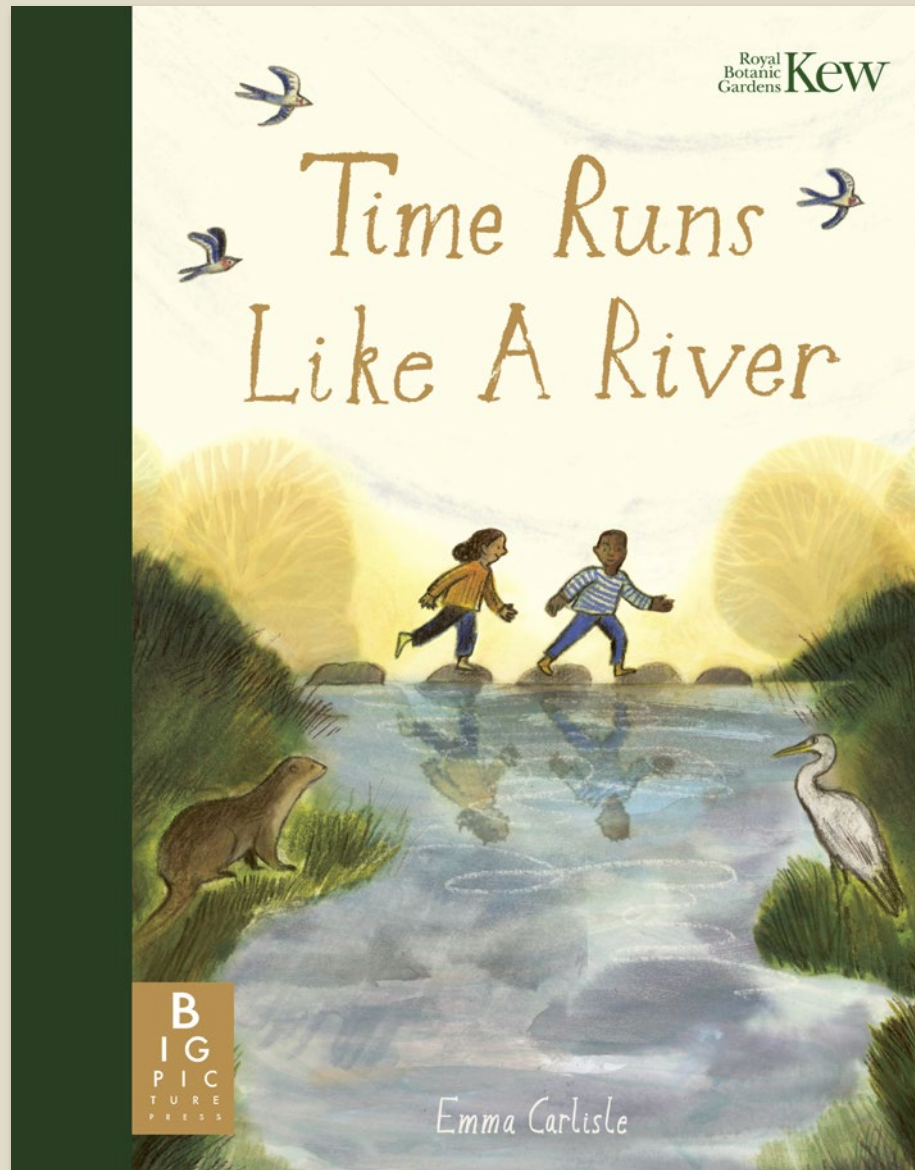
Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

### RAI STONES

The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise for wrongdoing.

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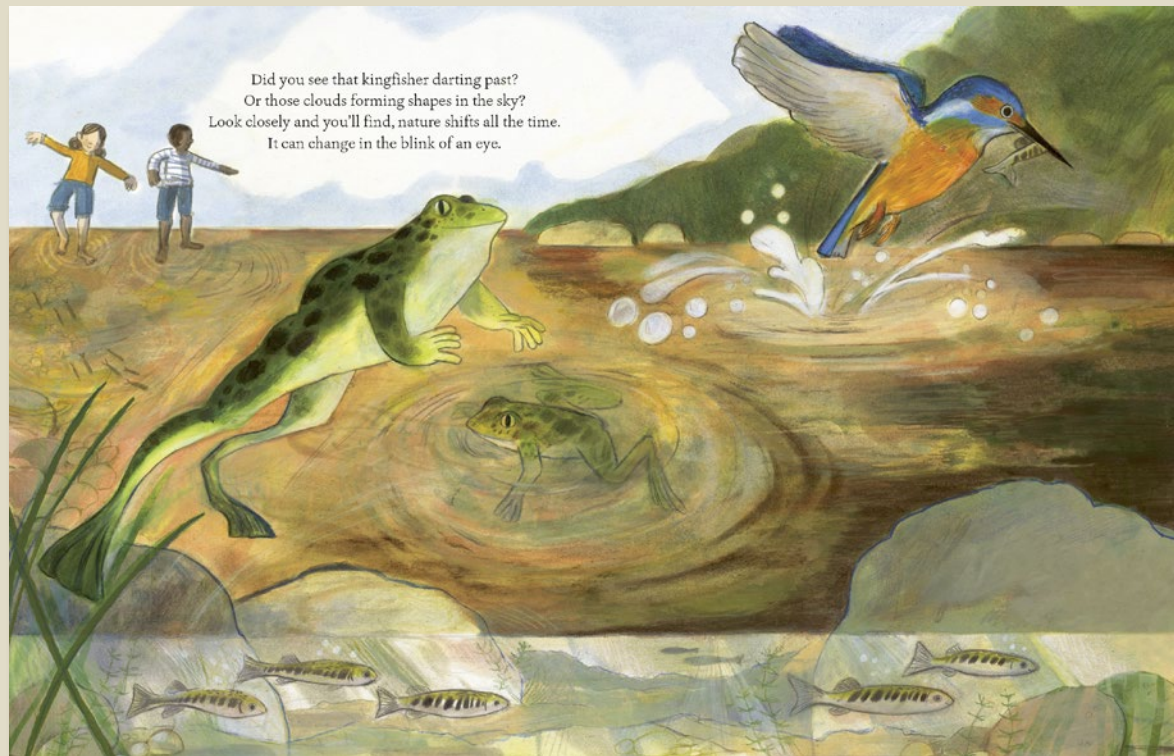
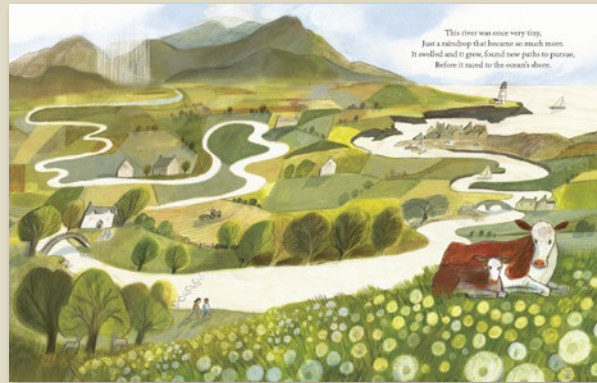
# Time Runs Like A River



*Time runs like a river, never resting, moving steadily on. But if we notice how different each minute can be, we can appreciate them before they are gone.*

- A beautiful new picture book to follow on from the bestselling *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?*
- *What Do You See When You Look At A Tree?* was selected as a 2023 Empathy Labs title, and shortlisted for the Waterstone's Children's Prize 2023.
- Soft watercolour artwork encourages children to slow down and notice nature.
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# Time Runs Like A River



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# The Spaces In Between



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# The Spaces In Between



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H x W	<b>280 x 215mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>5-7 years</b>
Author	<b>Jaspreet Kaur</b>
Illustrator	<b>Manjit Thapp</b>
Extent	<b>32pp</b>
Word Count	<b>1244 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



# Big Picture Press Sample

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