

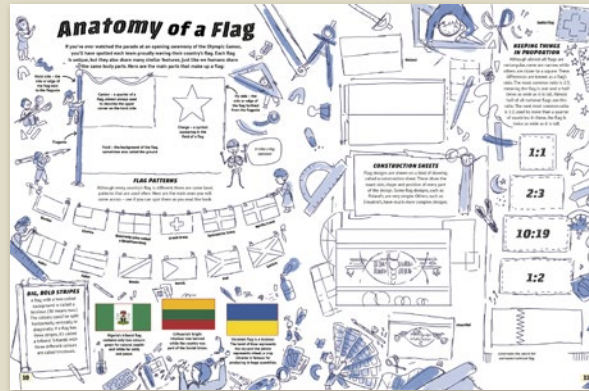
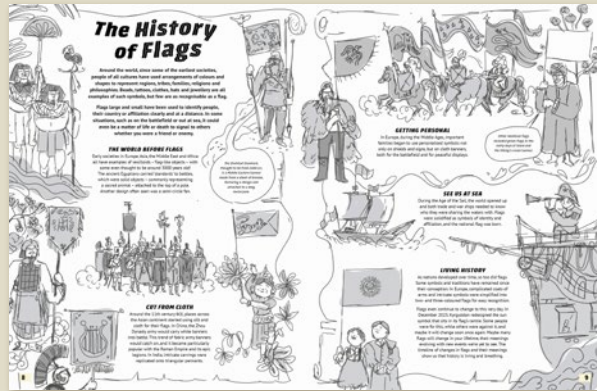


DK - FBF24 - Non-fiction



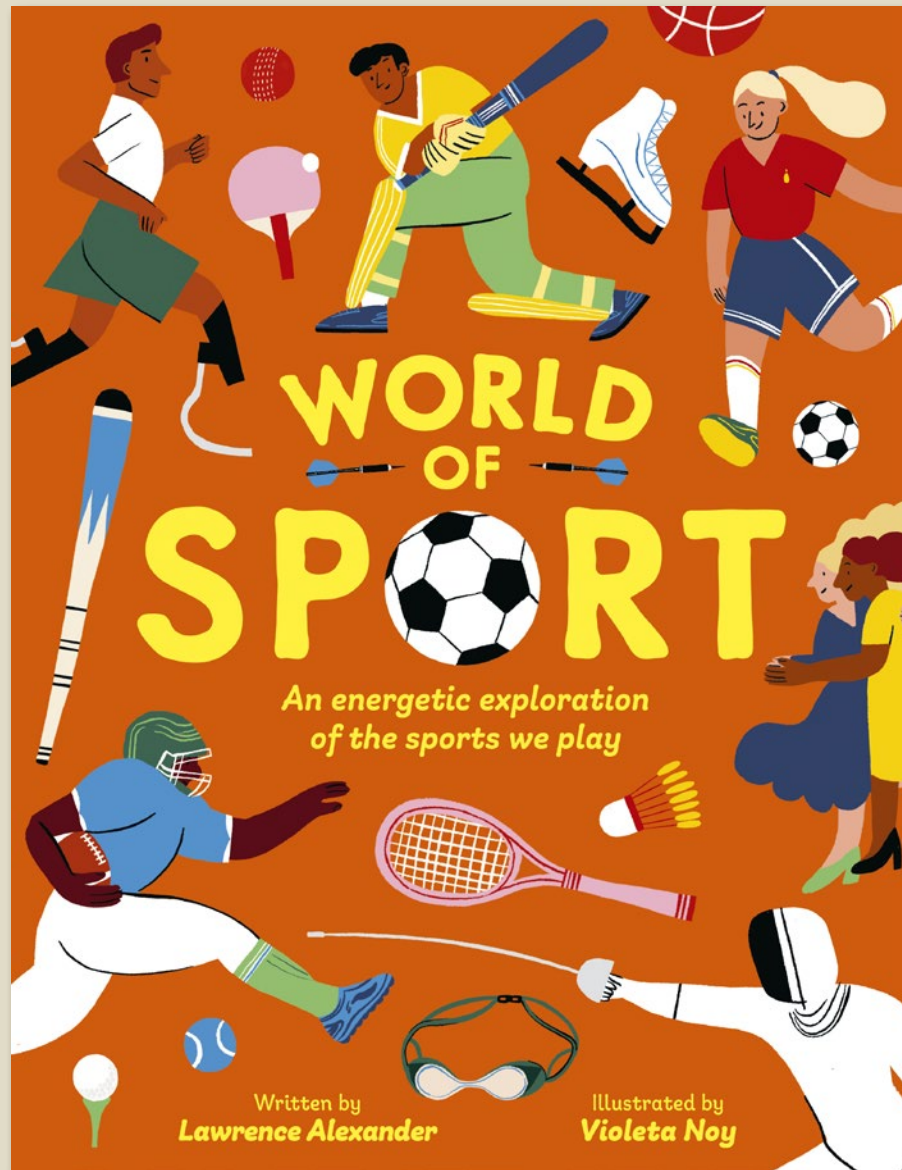
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- A vibrant exploration of our world's marvellous flags! Take a fact-filled and fun journey across the contents to discover all that lies in our national flags.
- Content is split into 5 chapters based on the continents: Europe, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania. Each section features a chapter opener, 4-5 spreads looking at specific flags in detail, and a theme spread which looks at the world more broadly.
- Feature spreads look at an individual flag's history, symbolism and meaning, and also include 2 or more other flags which share a similarity in some way, whether that be a symbol, geographical location or a shared history.



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	17/04/2025
Rights Available	World

World of Sport



In this beautifully illustrated book, learn about the incredible variety of sports that are played around the world.

- A lively, inspiring and fact-filled exploration of a globally unifying topic: sport! From ancient times to today, covering every corner of the world.
- Featuring extensive coverage of women's sports and sporting heroes, plus sports from different, lesser-known regions and cultures around the world.
- Positioned to publish in time for the 2024 Olympic Games.
- With vibrant, energetic illustrations from Violeta Noy, author and illustrator of *The Right One*.

World of Sport

TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS
Track and field sports take place outdoors on a running track. Both events are exciting competitions and in field events, athletes compete in jumping and throwing events.

JAVELIN
The javelin is a long, thin spear-like object. It is made of wood, bamboo or metal. The first javelin was made of wood and was used in ancient Greece. It was used for hunting and for war. The javelin was used in the ancient Olympic Games. It was used for hunting and for war. The javelin was used in the ancient Olympic Games. It was used for hunting and for war.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is a track and field event. It is a jumping event. The jumper runs down a runway and jumps into a sandpit. The jumper's goal is to jump as far as possible. The jumper's goal is to jump as far as possible. The jumper's goal is to jump as far as possible.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

DISCUS
One of the most beautiful sights in the ancient world is called the Discobolus or 'discus thrower'. The statue is a Greek statue. The statue is a Greek statue. The statue is a Greek statue.

JAN SZENT
Jan Szent is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport. It is played on a rectangular field. The players wear helmets and jerseys. The players wear helmets and jerseys. The players wear helmets and jerseys.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field.

MAKING A PLAY
The players try to move the ball down the field. The players try to move the ball down the field. The players try to move the ball down the field.

FOR READY
The players try to move the ball down the field. The players try to move the ball down the field. The players try to move the ball down the field.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport. It is played on a rectangular field. The players wear jerseys and shorts. The players wear jerseys and shorts. The players wear jerseys and shorts.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport. It is played on a diamond-shaped field. The players wear jerseys and pants. The players wear jerseys and pants. The players wear jerseys and pants.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field. The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field. The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport. It is played on a rectangular field. The players wear jerseys and trousers. The players wear jerseys and trousers. The players wear jerseys and trousers.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field. The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field. The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field.

HOW SPORT BEGAN
People have always enjoyed getting together and competing to find out who's the strongest, fastest or best at something. Humans have been playing sport since ancient times.

WHAT WAS THE FIRST SPORT?
Can you see any ancient cave paintings on the map? We don't know for certain what the world's first sport was, but we can guess from these ancient artworks.

GRAND BEGINNINGS
The first competitive sport we know about was recorded in a famous story, the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, from 2100 BC. In it King Gilgamesh fights a wild man to see who is stronger.

Patota puripatka
Patota puripatka was played in the ancient Mexican city of Teotihuacan as long ago as 1500 BC. It was a bit like hockey except the ball was on fire!

In chunky
In chunky, played for centuries by Native Americans, a stone disc was rolled across the ground. Teams throw spears to predict where they thought it would land.

The ancient Mayan ballgame
The ancient Mayan ballgame of pitz was invented sometime between 2,000 and 4,500 years ago. Competitors had to get a ball through a stone hoop without using their hands.

Sometimes rival cities settled
Sometimes rival cities settled disagreements with pitz instead of going to war.

Wall paintings made
Wall paintings made in caves in Lascaux, France, around 20,000 years ago, seem to show people running and wrestling.

Some ancient Egyptian tomb
Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

The army of ancient Rome
The army of ancient Rome played harpastum, a dangerous sport a bit like rugby, as a way of training their soldiers.

During the Western Zhou Dynasty
During the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046-771 BC), archery was part of the education of wealthy men.

In boat jousting
In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

Surfing has been popular
Surfing has been popular in the Pacific for hundreds of years. In Hawaii, chiefs competed in fierce competitions, and good surfers could win high social status.

The Māori of New Zealand
The Māori of New Zealand participated in a competition known as the Māori Games - often between neighbouring villages. Men, women and children all competed in canoe races, athletics and martial arts.

Pub Date	06/06/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787416642
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lawrence Alexander
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World

Against the Odds



Meet the adventurers who have tried, failed and succeeded against the odds!

- *Alastair Humphreys's Great Adventurers* won the Stanford Travel and Teach Primary Book awards and has sold over 45,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Sample contents: , Junko Tabei, Juanita Harrison, Ffyona Campbell, Bernard Moitessier, Goran Kropp, Terry Fox, Matthew Henson, Frank Wild, Joe Simpson, Jack Swigert, Jeanne Baret, Robert Smalls, Zheng He, Emile Leray , Karen Darke, Beth French and Marianne Du Toit.
- Author Alastair Humphreys - National Geographic Adventurer of the Year 2012 - has hand-selected 20 inspiring adventurers and retold their stories in his own words

Against the Odds

JEANNE BARET

Small text describing the story of Jeanne Baret, a French explorer and the first woman to cross the Andes mountains.



INTO THE WILDERNESS

A MAN IN DISGUISE

Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.

A CLEVER DISGUISE

Small text describing the story of a man in disguise.



A NEW LIFE

Small text describing the story of a new life.

Was Robert Smith's legend?

Small text describing the legend of Robert Smith.

JUNKO Tabei


Small text describing the story of Junko Tabei, a Japanese mountaineer.



Small text describing her achievements and the challenges she faced.

ROBERT SMALLS

Robert Smalls was born into slavery in 18th-century America, deep in the South. He was desperate for his family to escape to a better life. But the outbreak of the American Civil War seemed certain to end his hopes of freedom and safety.




As a child, Robert Smalls worked as an enslaved cotton picker on a plantation.


When he was 12, he was sent to Charleston as a labourer, working in a hotel and then as a lamplighter.

As a teen, he worked on the docks. He got to know the ships well and became a helmsman, in charge of steering the boat.

At 17, Robert got married and was desperate to buy his family's freedom. But for every \$15 he earned as an enslaved man, he was only allowed to keep a single dollar. This made it impossible to save the \$800 he needed. Robert was trapped, as his people had been for centuries, and he knew that if he wanted to be free, he would need to come up with a spectacular plan.



US CIVIL WAR 1861 - 1865




DREAMS OF FREEDOM

The American Civil War began in 1861, between the Southern States (the Confederacy) who wanted to keep slavery, and the Northern States (the Union), who did not.

In 1861, Robert was forced into service on a transport ship for the Confederate Army called the CSS Planter, delivering ammunition and supplies up and down the coast. The ship was led by Captain Bevela, with two other white officers and a crew of enslaved Black men.

The captain always wore a wide-brimmed straw hat to protect his head from the bright southern sun. This gave Robert the first glimmering of an idea...



Pub Date	20/07/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787410169
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Humphreys
Illustrator	Pola Mai
Extent	96pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

- Broadcaster, songwriter, composer and Scala Radio presenter Jack Pepper is an exciting, young voice in classical music.
- A fun and approachable introduction to classical music
- Includes a playlist, so you can listen as you read
- **SAMPLE CONTENTS:** Hildegard of Bingen 1098-1179; Claudio Monteverdi 1567-1643; Barbara Strozzi 1619-c. 1664; JS Bach 1685-1750; Joseph Bologne 1745-1799; Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827; Richard Wagner 1813-1883; Giuseppe Verdi 1813-1901; Ethel Smyth 1858-1944; Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951; Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971; Florence Price, 1887 - 1953; George Gershwin, 1898-1937; Leonard Bernstein, 1918-1990

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of music for a large group of players. The word itself comes from the Greek, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and cost of the orchestra is hard to pull off.

A symphony is often in an orchestra, with two or three of each. There are two or three, called movements, which are arranged in the sequence of three or four. It is often in the form of a sonata, which means it is in a single key and has a single melody line. It is often in the form of a sonata, which means it is in a single key and has a single melody line.

LEARNING TIP
Look for the key signature in the starting notes, and the key signature in the ending notes. It is often in the form of a sonata, which means it is in a single key and has a single melody line.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

1700s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

1776
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

1807
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

1748
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

Present
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement and was in a single key.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Can we really think of Wagner as a composer who wrote operas? Or is he a composer who wrote music that was used in operas? Wagner was a composer who wrote music that was used in operas.

Wagner had a lot to say and did things his way. He pushed music to its limits and revolutionized everything. He had to invent a new language.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

LISTEN!
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George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin was a composer who wrote music that was used in operas. He was a composer who wrote music that was used in operas.

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LISTEN!
Gershwin was a composer who wrote music that was used in operas. He was a composer who wrote music that was used in operas.

Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

Here's someone who was, in every sense, a visionary Hildegard of Bingen had visions of God and wrote them down as poems and music.

Hildegard's Sound
Her music is often monophonic - a single line, a tune on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

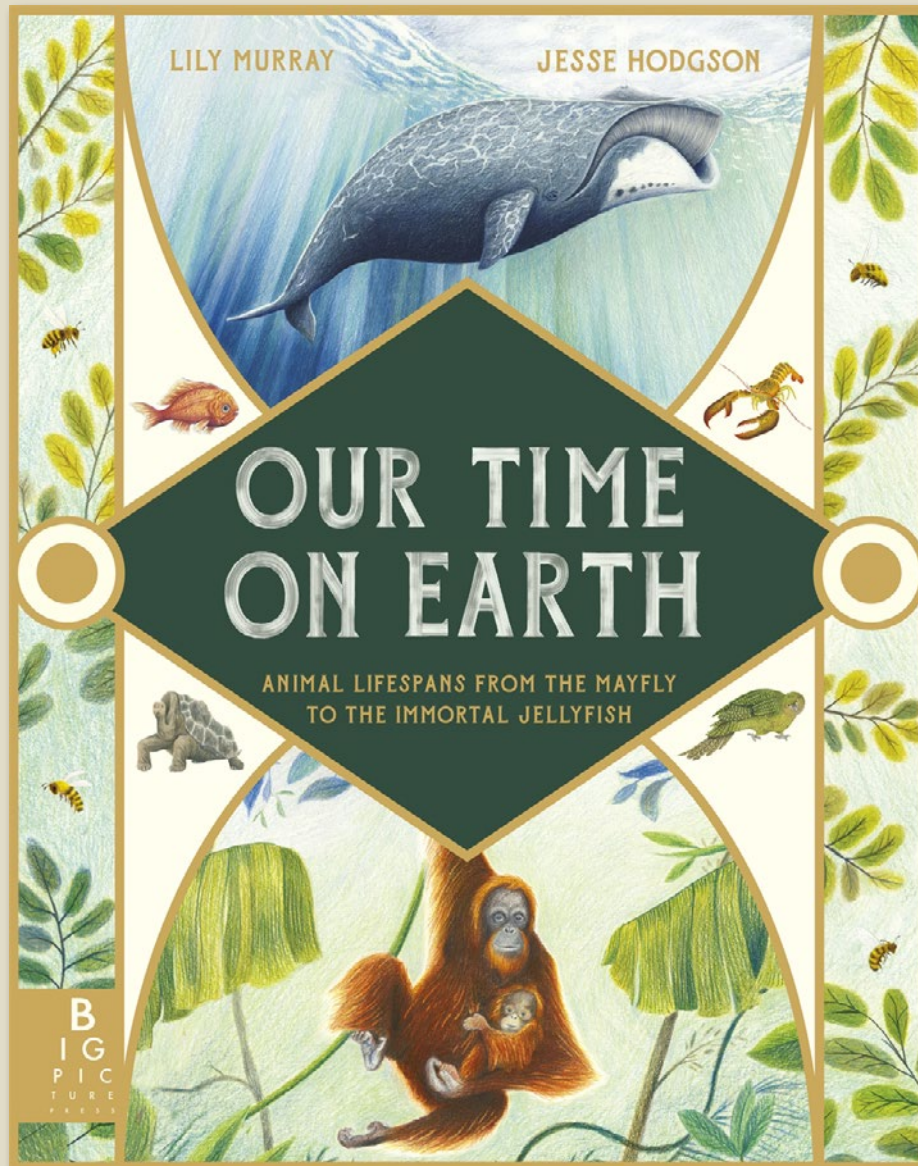
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised 80 hours of music, all by ear! By the 900s, it took around 10 years to teach a young chorister all the pieces they'd need to know for future services. And you think school is intense...

LISTEN!
A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices
Hildegard was a Bala-leaves name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the standards in this album, released in 1985.

She sent me a letter!
And a botany book to me!
I'm scheduling that next tour!

Pub Date	06/06/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419285
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jack Pepper
Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World

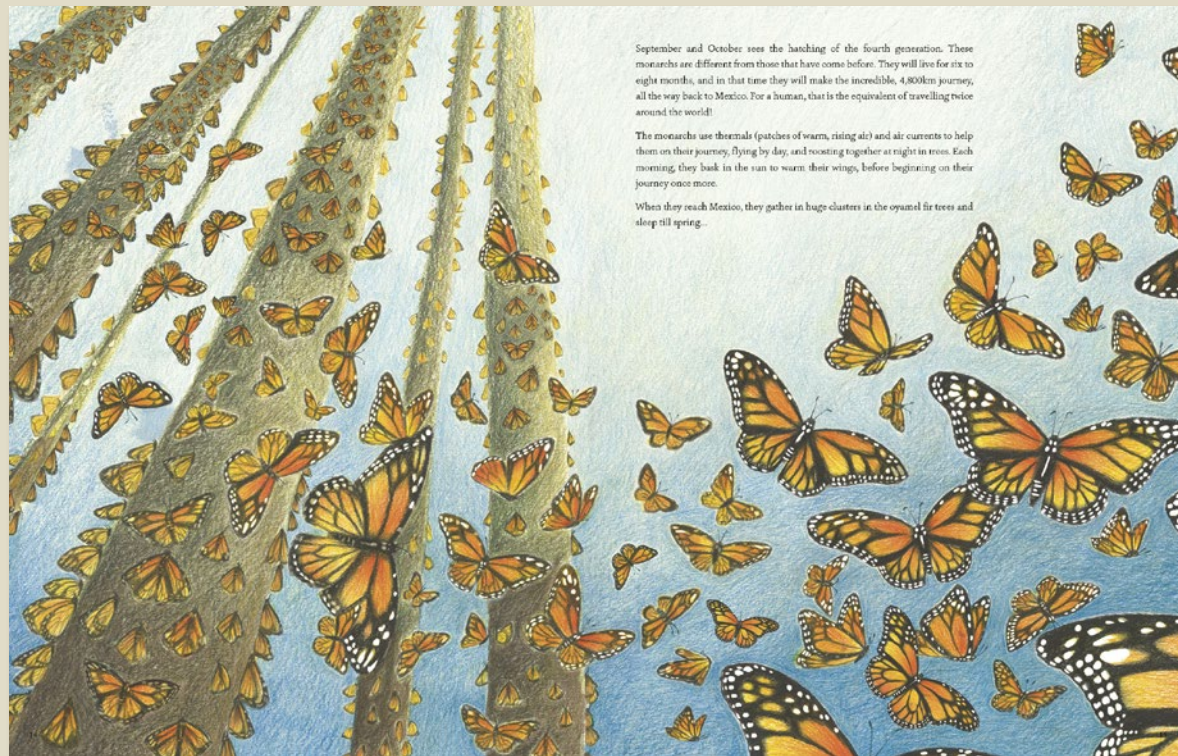
Our Time on Earth



This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.

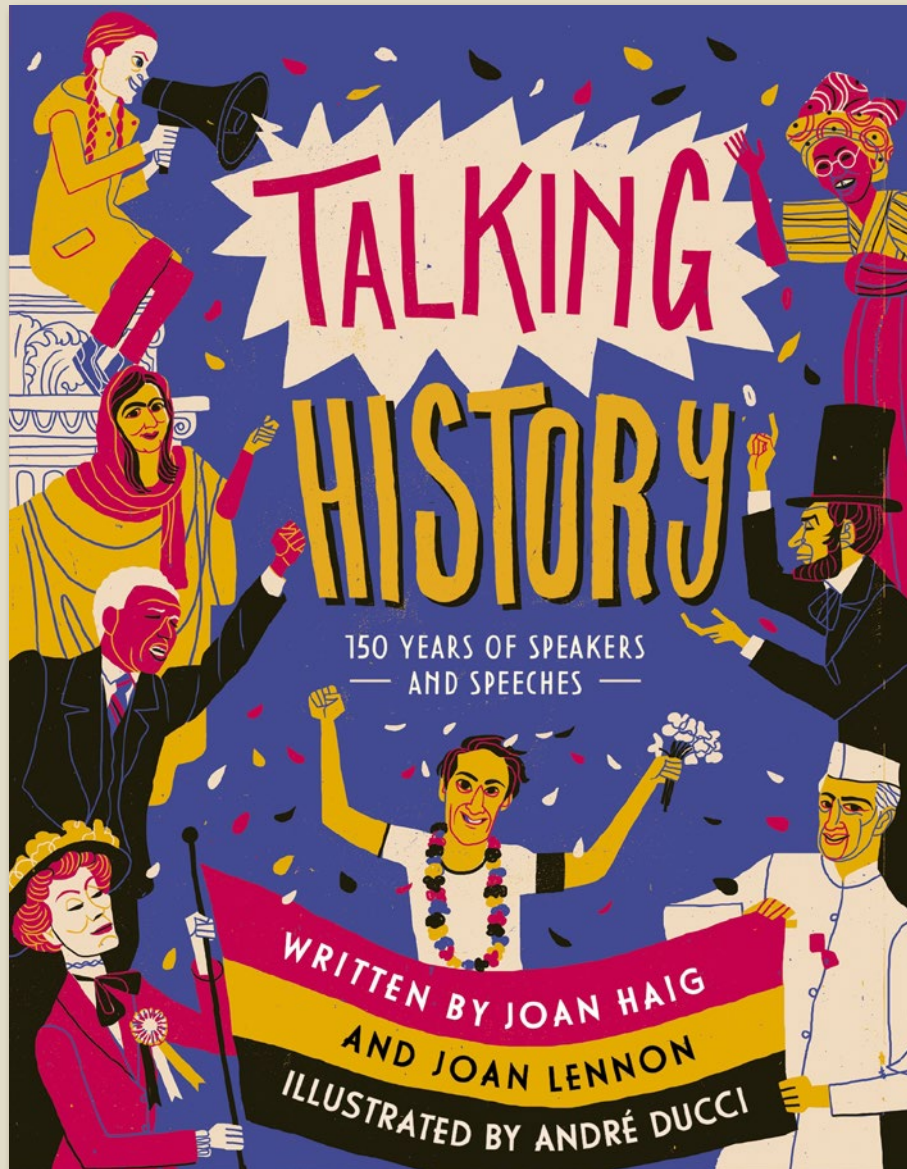
- **WINNER** of the Association for Science Education Award 2022
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American Lobster; Galapagos Giant Tortoise; Bowhead Whale; Greenland Shark; Immortal Jellyfish
- Consulted by wildlife cameraman and producer Fredi Devas, who has worked on David Attenborough's One Planet: Seven Worlds BBC series.
- Discover creatures who are born within a day of their mothers, or others who stay infantile for almost one hundred years.

Our Time on Earth



Pub Date	09/06/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417083
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Jesse Hodgson
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

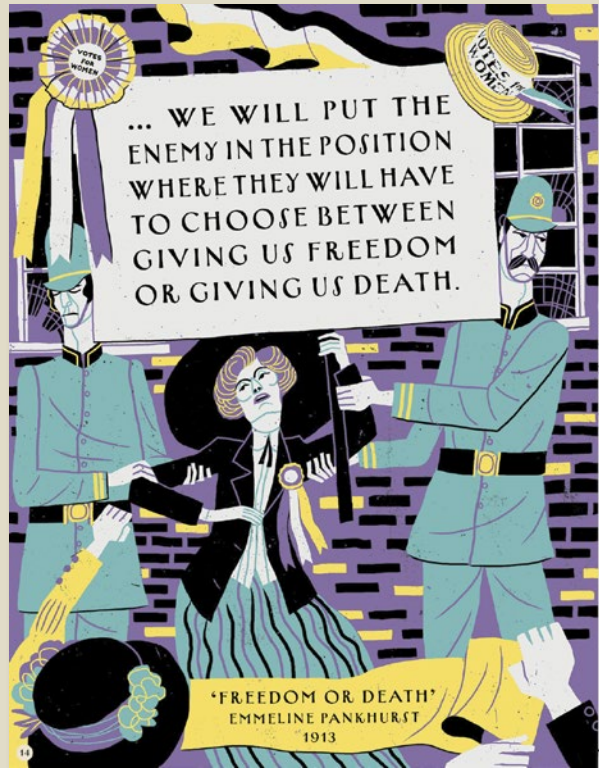
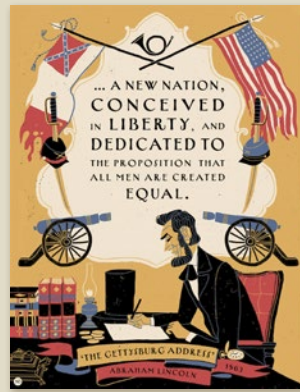
Talking History



150 years of world-changing speeches

- An accessible look at political and social history, and issues that remain pertinent today
- Contemporary design and illustrations from André Ducci accompany engaging text
- Authors are experienced children's writers and academics with expert knowledge on the topics discussed. In 2021, Joan Haig was selected as one of prestigious Scottish Book Trust's authors in residence, working with a school in Aberdeen
- Sample contents: Abraham Lincoln, 'The Gettysburg Address', 1863; Jawaharlal Nehru, 'A Tryst with Destiny', 1947; Nelson Mandela, 'Speech from the Dock', 1964; Harvey Milk, 'The Hope Speech', 1978; Angela Merkel, 'Address to 68th Session of the WHO', 2015 and Severn Cullis-Suzuki, 'Listen to the Children', 1992,

Talking History



In 1903, in the city of Manchester, UK, Emmeline Pankhurst and her eldest daughter Christabel founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). The organisation campaigned fearlessly for women's right to vote.

THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

This wasn't the first time that women in Britain had fought for the vote. Since the mid-nineteenth century, female campaigners called 'suffragists' had tried to win rights for women in society through peaceful petitions and, later on, by refusing to pay their taxes.

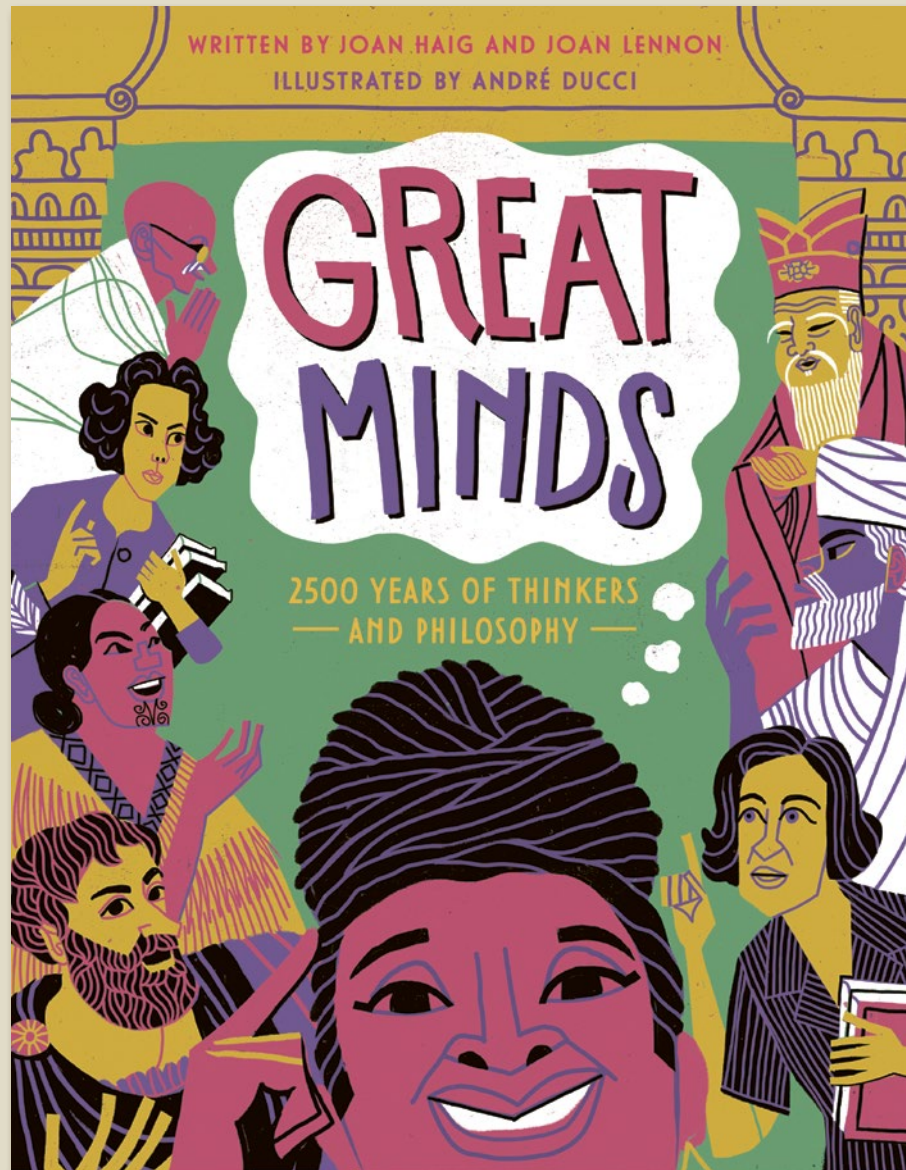
But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, hacked politicians' names off buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities. They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government. Newspapers began referring to militant WSPU campaigners as 'suffragettes'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture. The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.

Emmeline Pankhurst was imprisoned and released 16 times! It was in 1913, in between prison sentences, that she visited the United States to campaign for support and funding. She addressed a group of women at the Parsons Theatre in Hartford, Connecticut, in a powerful speech attempting to justify the use of militant tactics in the fight for women's rights.

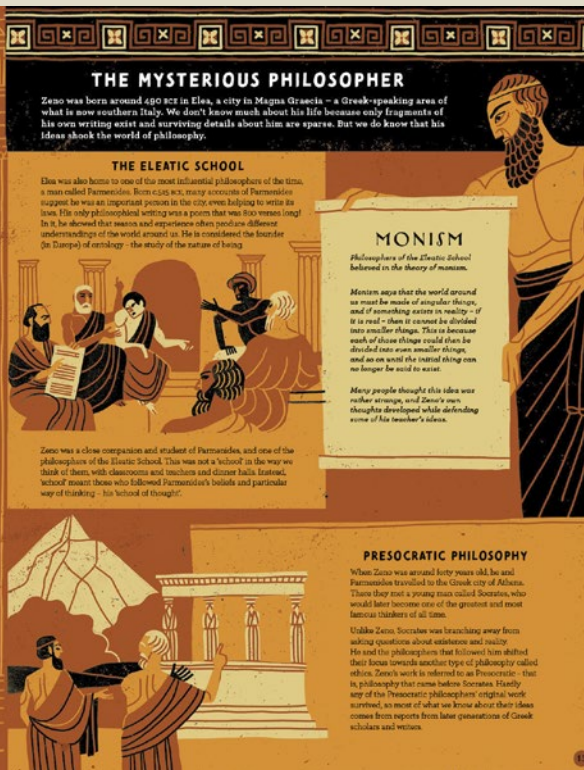
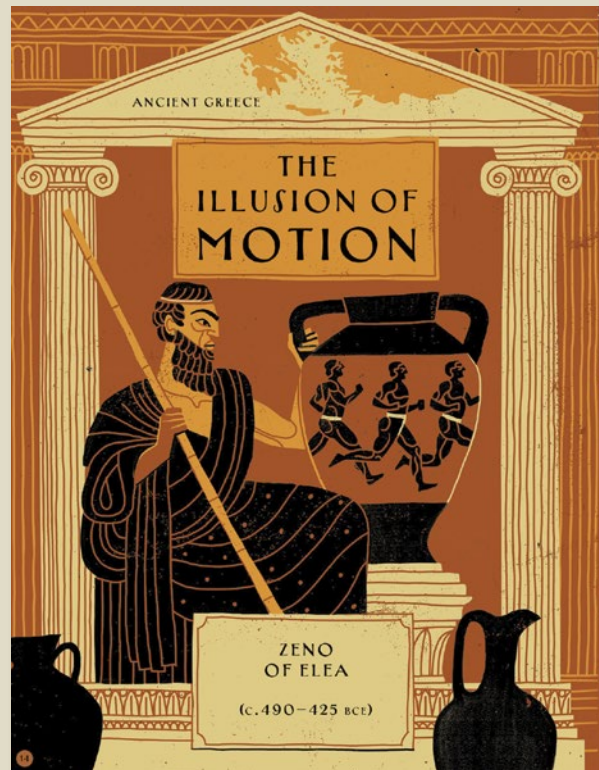
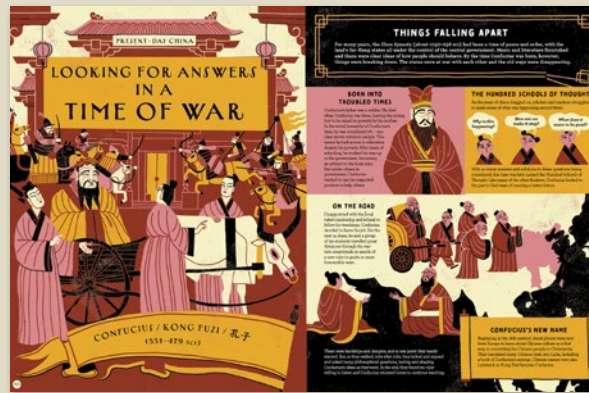
Pub Date	20/01/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417328
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Lennon Joan Dritsas Haig
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.

- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. To change the world (Karl Marx)8. Experiments with Truth (Gandhi)9. The existence of nothing (Nishida Kitaro)10. We are the symbol makers (Susanne Langer)11. The trolley problem (Philippa Foot)12. African philosophy (Henry Odera Orika)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

Great Minds



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Under the Starlit Sky



A journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest.

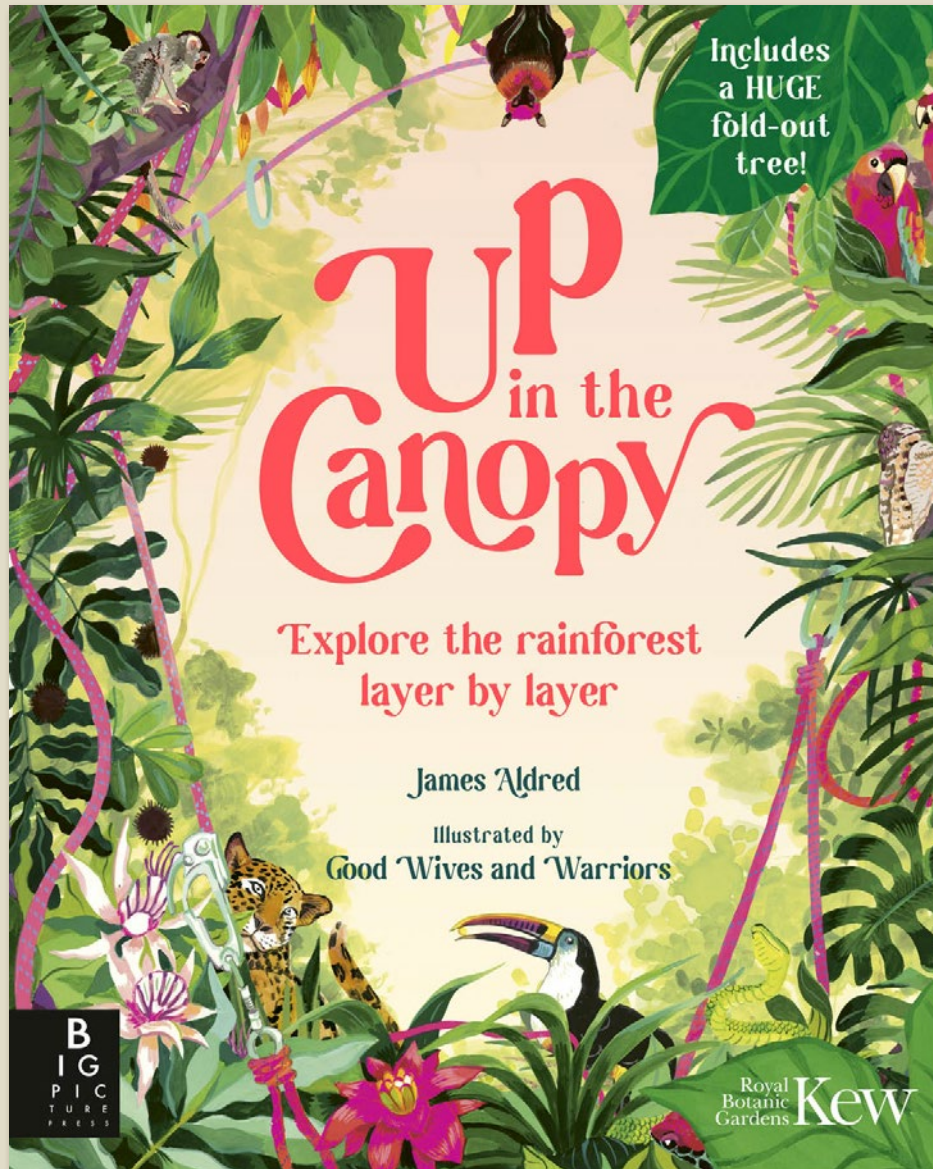
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam, fluro pantone and spot UV finishes.

Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Up in the Canopy



Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.

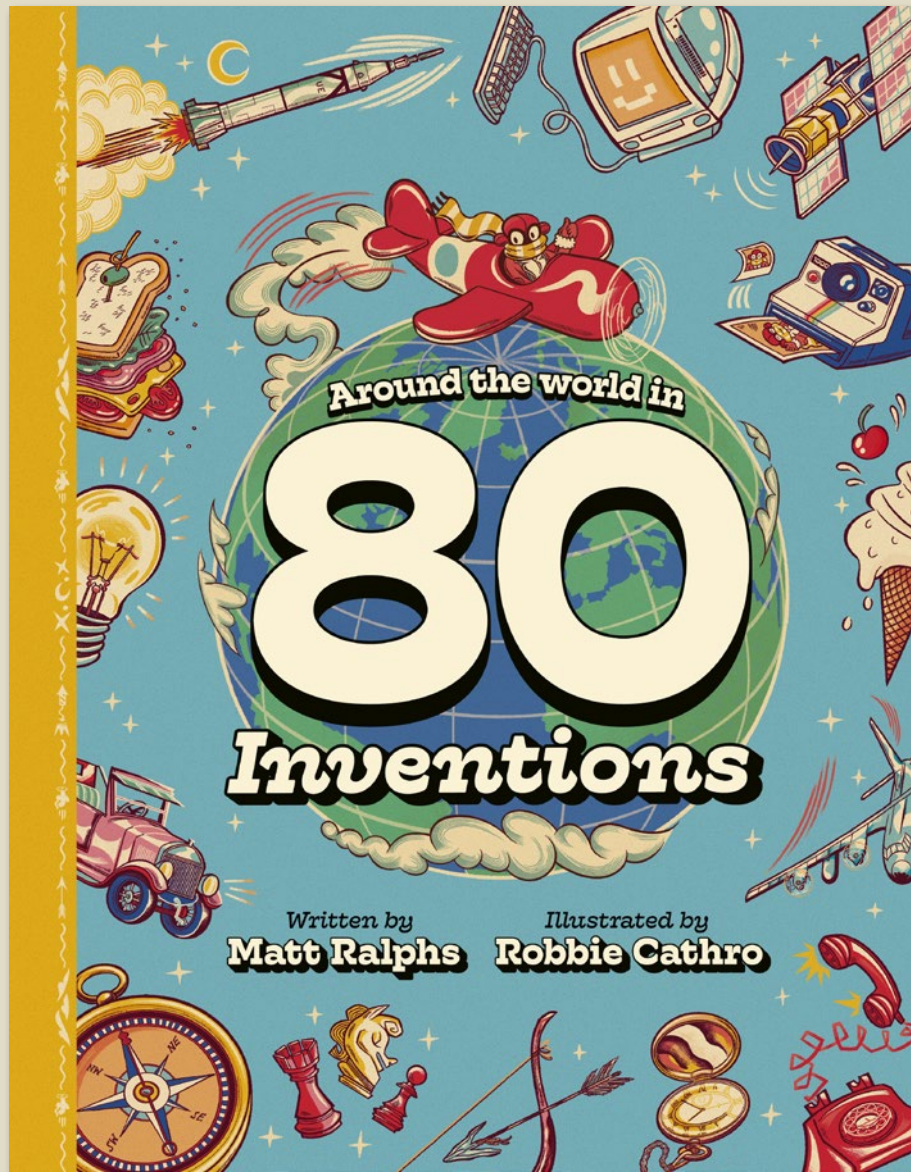
- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam and spot UV finishes.

Up in the Canopy



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781835870945
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Freight On Board	09/08/2024
Rights Available	World

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

On the hot day of the 18th century, when the British were still in the grip of the Great Frost, the streets were filled with a new, refreshing treat. The British had discovered the secret of making ice cream in 1660. The recipe was a simple one: a mixture of cream, sugar, and fruit, which was then churned in a wooden bucket. The result was a delicious, refreshing treat that was enjoyed by all.

Easy Ice Cream

15

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1791? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was a simple machine with two wheels of equal size and a seat. The rider would push the pedals with their feet to move forward. It was a simple but revolutionary invention that paved the way for the modern bicycle.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

Camera

"Say cheese"

24

Although it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. It was invented in 1816 by Nicéphore Niépce and Louis-Jacques M. Niepce. The camera captures light through a lens and focuses it on a light-sensitive surface, creating a permanent image. This invention revolutionized photography and allowed us to capture moments in time.

Developed to Perfection

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" locomotive"

25

Before the high-speed train, the only way to travel quickly was by horse-drawn carriage or steam locomotive. The high-speed train was invented in 1904 by the Japanese. It was a sleek, aerodynamic train that could travel at speeds of up to 100 miles per hour. This invention revolutionized long-distance travel and made it much faster and more comfortable.

Marvelous Maglevs

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. These turbines are used to generate electricity from the power of the wind. They were first invented in the 19th century and have since become a major source of renewable energy. Wind turbines are a clean and sustainable way to produce electricity.

Green Energy

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a military helicopter. But the helicopter was first invented in 1783 by the Montgolfier brothers. They were the first to create a machine that could take off and land vertically. This invention revolutionized aviation and has since become a common mode of transport.

Versatile VTOLs

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

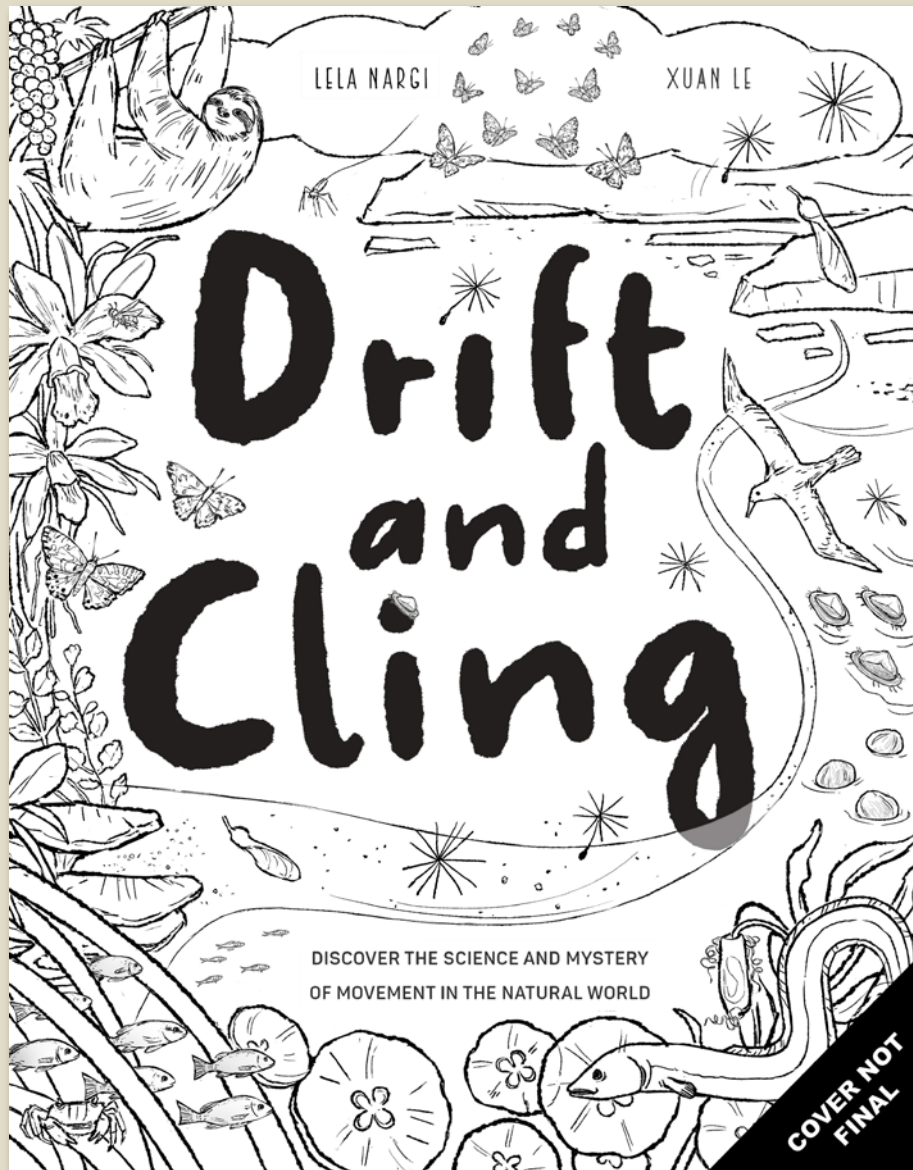
The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when 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.

Pub Date	12/10/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419315
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
Extent	96pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

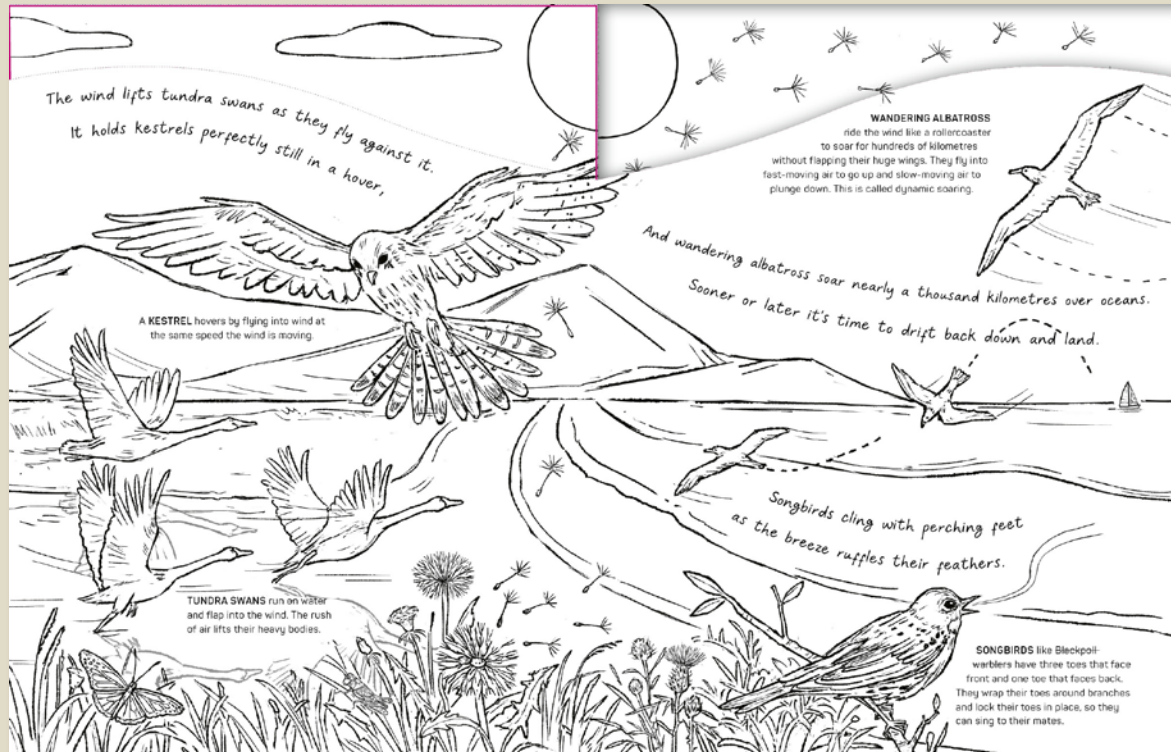
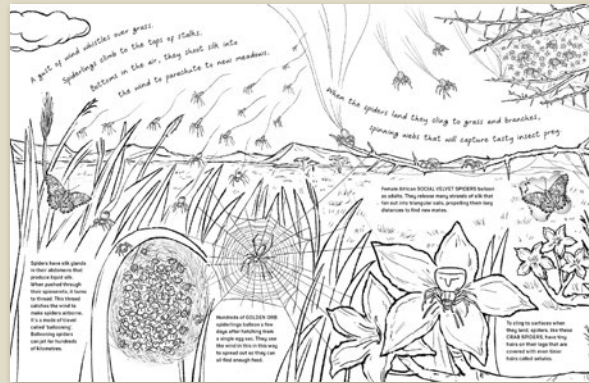
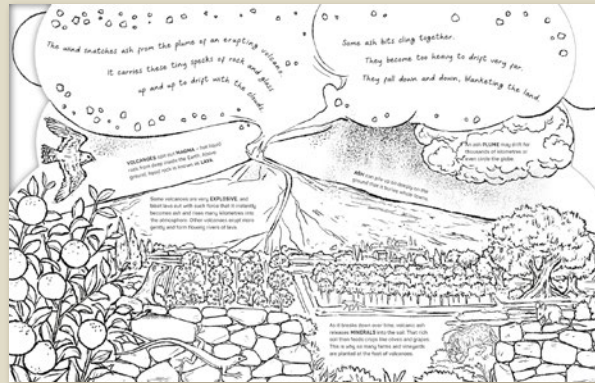
Drift and Cling



The science of movement in the natural world

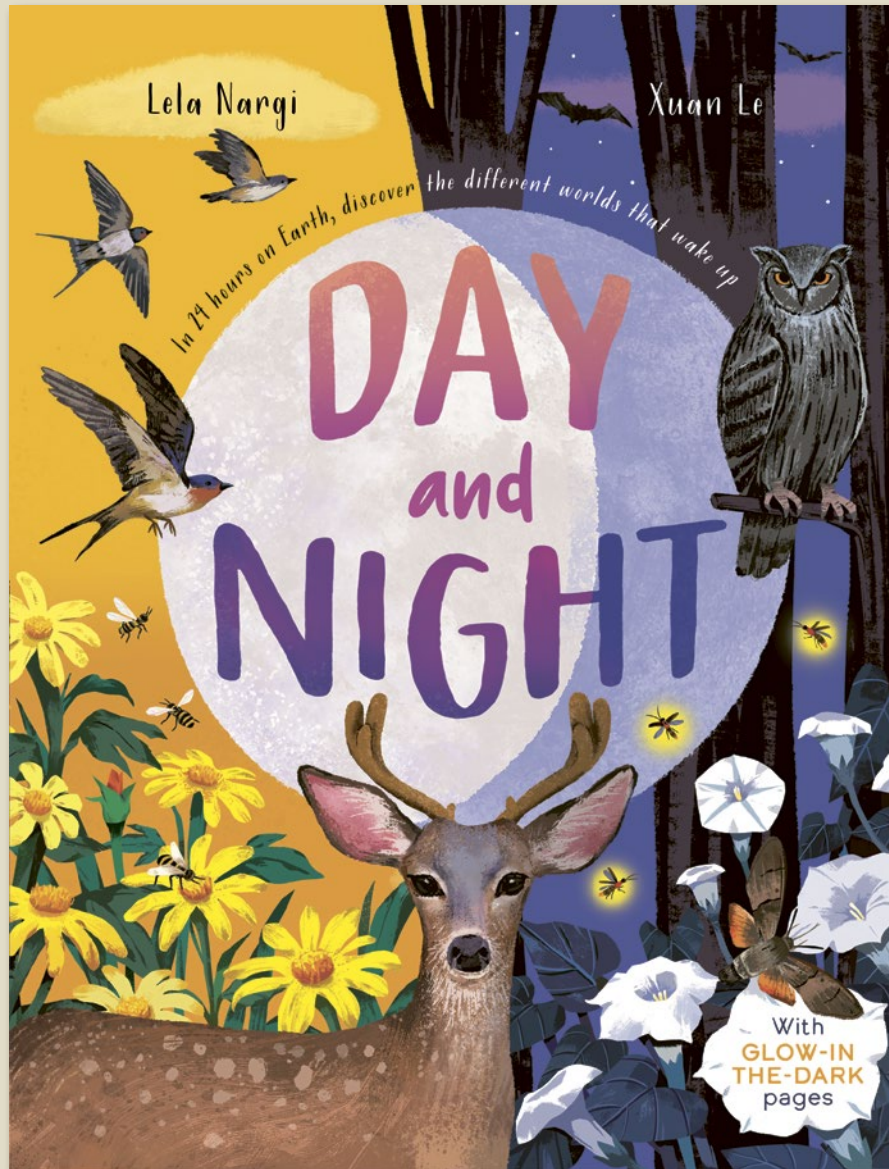
- Die-cuts on every spread lead the reader through the book, providing a sense of movement
- With a lyrical story and captions, this book can be read on two levels
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV
- Sample contents: AIR: Parachuting Spiders, Volcanic Ash Cloud, Migrating Butterflies, Birds; LAND: Seed Dispersal, Mangroves, Parasitic Plants, Tree-Dwelling Mammals; WATER: Driftwood and its Passengers, Marine Snow, Whales, Jellyfish, Icebergs.

Drift and Cling



Pub Date	14/08/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800782112
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Translation Files	02/12/2024
Files To Printer	24/02/2025
Freight On Board	29/05/2025
Rights Available	World

Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

- Sample contents: TWILIGHT Mule deer and mountain lion (North America); DAWN Spiders weaving webs (Australia); EARLY MORNING Hummingbirds & sweat bees (Mexico); LATE MORNING Andean condor (South America); NOON Cicadas (Western Europe); EARLY AFTERNOON Caracal, python (Africa); EARLY EVENING coral reef (Fiji); DUSK Moonflowers & sphinx moth (South Asia)
- Glow-in-the-dark ink on the nighttime pages
- This book can be read as a gentle story at bed time or to learn more about the world
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + glow-in-the-dark-ink (cover and nighttime pages)

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

Polar night and midnight sun

At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**, and it is light all the time.

This phenomenon happens because Earth is tilted. When one pole is tilted towards the sun, the other pole is tilted away. This makes daytime or nighttime last more than 24 hours in these places.

Dawn

Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.

Sunrise

The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.

Daytime

The period between sunrise and sunset, when the sun peaks up over the horizon line then travels in an arc across the sky. It is warmer than it is at night and there is more food around, but animals are more easily spotted by predators in the light.

Sunset

The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.

Dusk

The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.

Night

The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.

Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called **CREPUSCULAR**.

DIURNAL animals and plants that are active in daytime are called **DIURNAL**.

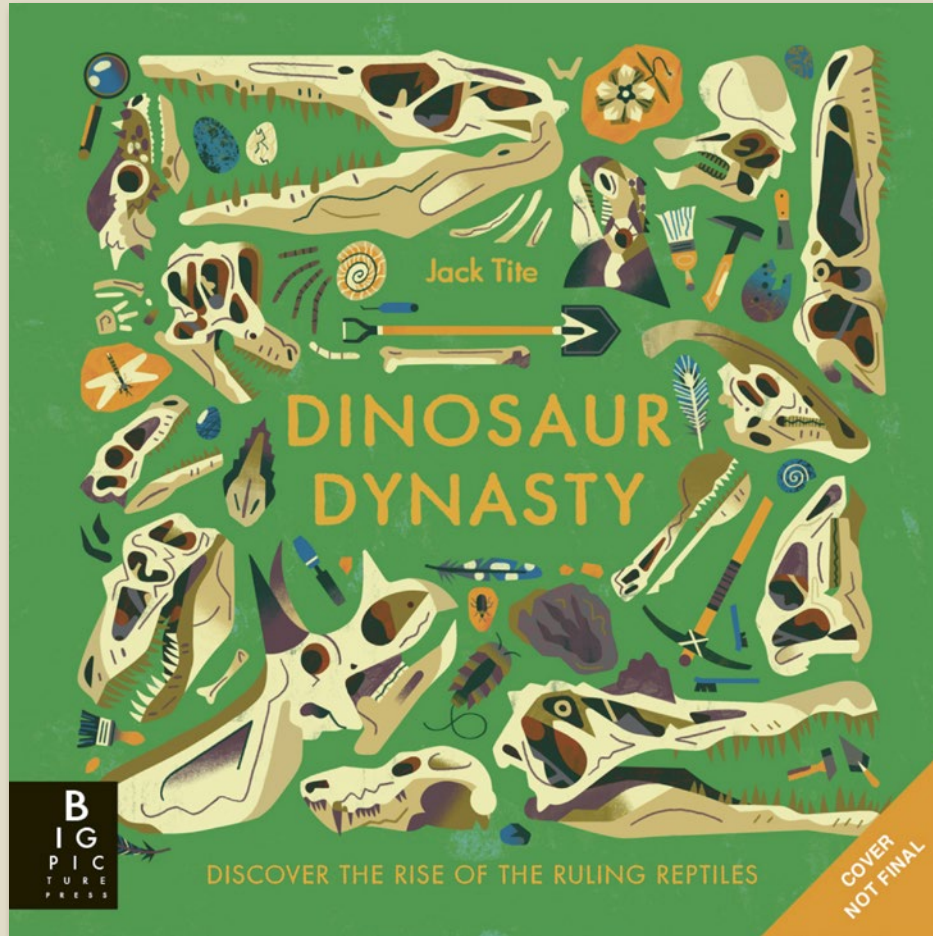
DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.

CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.

Animals that are active at night are called **NOCTURNAL**.

Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419346
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

Dinosaur Dynasty



Step back in time to when dinosaurs stalked the earth in this stylish non-fiction book by Jack Tite, the creator of *Mega Meltdown* and *Viking Voyagers*.

- The third stunning book from author-illustrator Jack Tite
- Large fold-out pages let you take a closer look into the dinosaur world
- Fully illustrated in Jack's striking contemporary style, with lively, fact-filled text
- Cover treatment: Arlin with debossing

Dinosaur Dynasty



HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

The earliest dinosaurs arrived around 245 million years ago, in the Middle Triassic. Instead of topping the ruling archosaurs, they lived alongside them, probably falling prey to the larger predators of the time. We know of a few early dinosaur species that the later giants evolved from.

Brain size of a Fox
Dinosaurs had small brains compared to their body size. Scientists believe they behaved like today's crocodiles and lizards.

We don't know what the Eoraptor's skin looked like, but it was probably scaly like many other dinosaurs. Later dinosaurs evolved long armour plates called osteoderms, dangerous spiked spines and even funky feathers.

Like most lizards, dinosaurs laid eggs to reproduce. The eggs varied in shell colour, size and thickness depending on the dinosaur. Some laid 1 egg whilst others popped out a whopping 40 at a time.

The hips don't lie
Dinosaurs branched out and evolved rapidly from early species like the Eoraptor. Later dinosaurs came in all shapes and sizes, with all kinds of diet, teeth, feet, defence mechanisms and an arsenal of weapons. They are divided into two groups based on their pelvic bones, which differed from one another. Sauropods included four-legged, long-necked dinosaurs and deadly carnivores such as the T-Rex. The Ornithomimids included the spiky Stegosaurus and Triceratops.

This is the Eoraptor discovered in Argentina, South America. It most likely used its sharp leaf-shaped front teeth and curved, saw-like back teeth to eat plants, small lizards and insects. The Eoraptor stood on two legs about the size of a small dog. It was built for speed, with a long neck, slinky frame, powerful back legs, and five-fingered hands. Only three of these fingers had claws, the other two were basically useless. Dinosaur claws were made from a type of keratin, the same material in our hair, nails and Rhinoceros horns.

Eoraptor compared to a human and small dog

Eoraptor diet

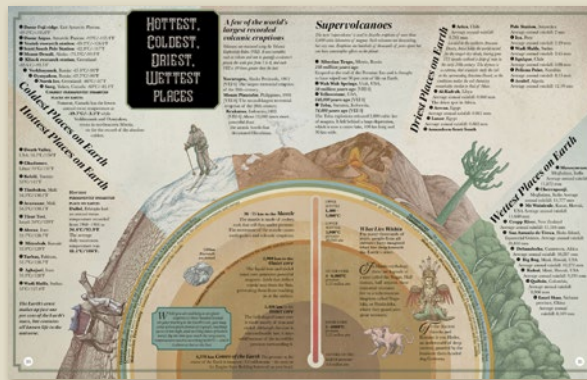
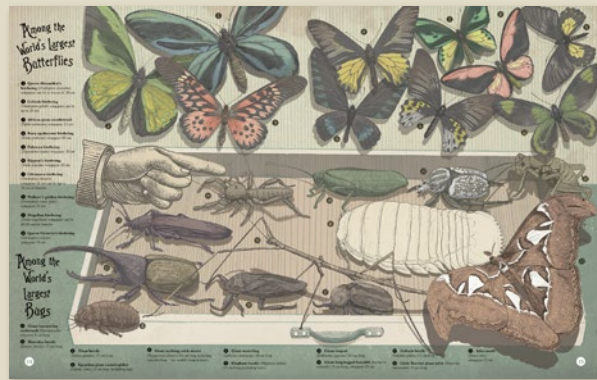
Eoraptor had hollow bones, making them incredibly light yet strong, a trait that many dinosaurs benefited from. With legs beneath their bodies, dinosaurs could grow taller and move quicker than today's reptiles, who have shorter legs pointing out sideways.

Diplodocus
T-Rex
Stegosaurus

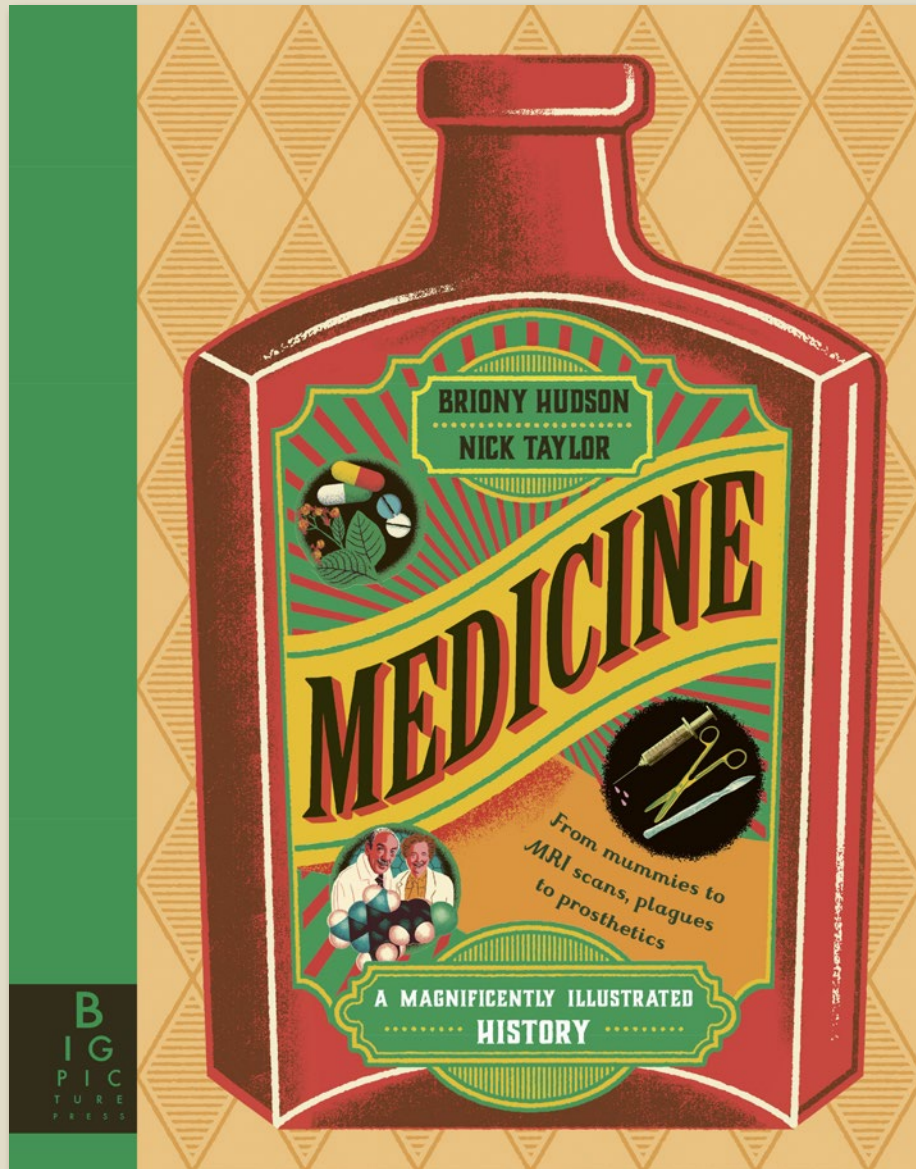
16 17

Pub Date	06/11/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800789883
H x W	290 x 290mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jack Tite
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	21/04/2025
Files To Printer	16/06/2025
Freight On Board	21/08/2025
Rights Available	World

Hottest Desert, Fastest Rocket

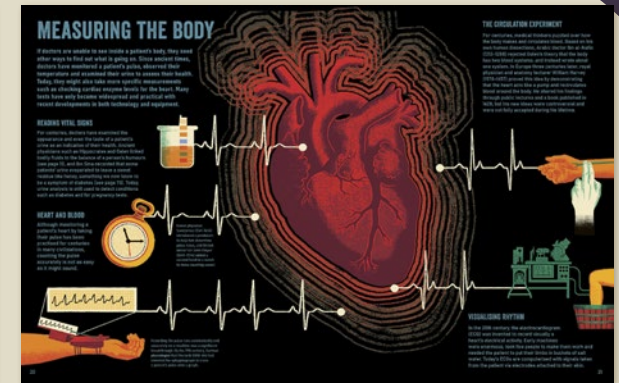


Pub Date	13/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781835871324
H x W	292 x 232mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Kate Baker
Illustrator	Page Tsou Studio
Extent	72pp
Freight On Board	28/11/2024
Rights Available	World

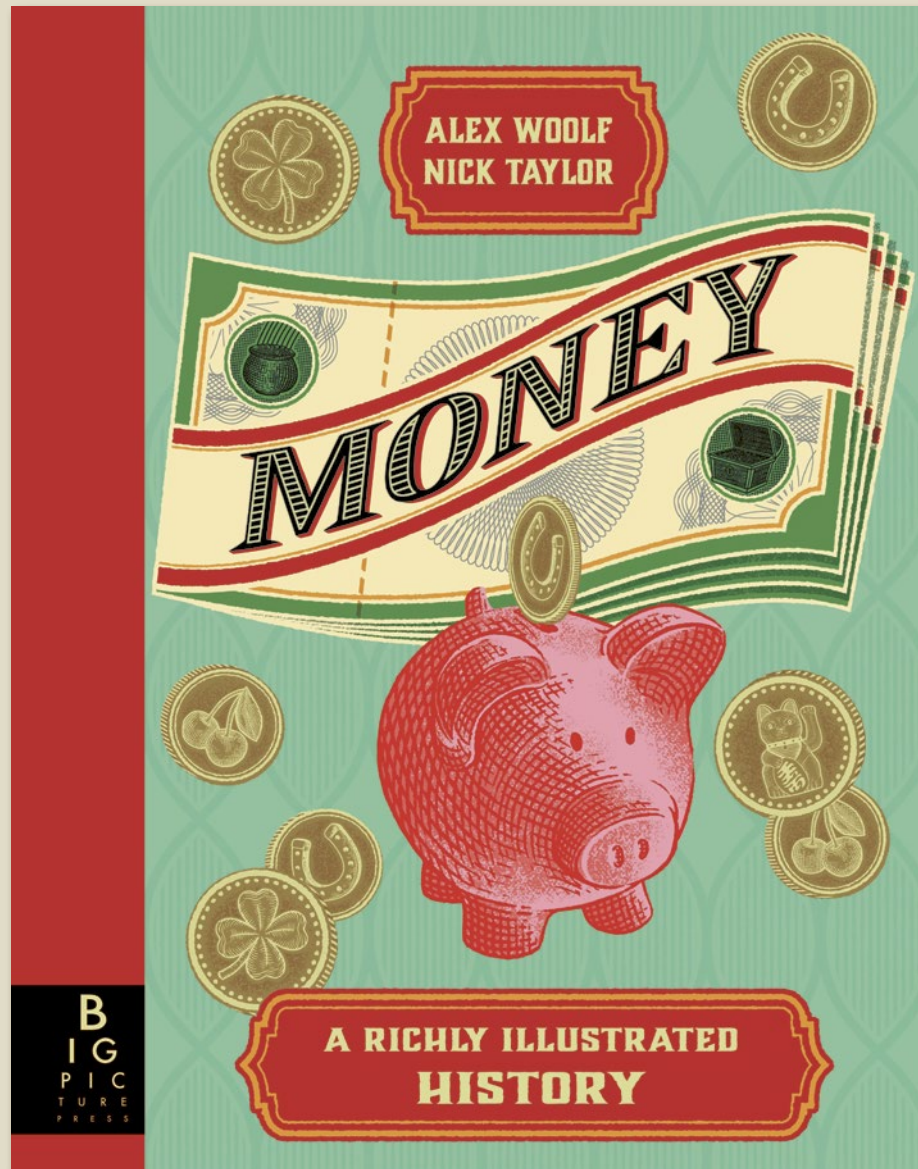


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

- Sample contents: The History of Medicine, Learning from the Past, Ancient Beliefs, Mental Health, How Medicines Work, Opening Up the Body, The Power of Plants, Malaria Medicines, Making Medicines, Poisons, Hospitals Through History, Early Surgery, Cholera, Plagues and Pandemics, Vaccination, D.I.Y. Medicine, Transplants, Prosthetics
- Expertly written by curator, lecturer and historian, Briony Hudson
- Striking artwork from Aquila artist Nick Taylor is sure to make this title stand out from the crowd
- Perfect for students but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers



Pub Date	18/08/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419377
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World



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.

RICH AND POOR

THE HISTORY OF WEALTH

Wealth is the difference in wealth between the richest and the poorest. It has been around since the beginning of time, but it has become more important in the modern world. Wealth is the ability to acquire the things that we need to live and to enjoy. It is the ability to have more than we need. Wealth is the ability to have more than we need. Wealth is the ability to have more than we need.

WEALTH CONCENTRATION

One of the biggest reasons for wealth is inequality. It is the way that wealth tends to be concentrated in the hands of a few people. This is because of the way that wealth is passed on from one generation to the next. Wealth is the ability to have more than we need. Wealth is the ability to have more than we need.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?

There are many reasons for wealth inequality. Some people have more money than others. This is because of the way that wealth is passed on from one generation to the next. Wealth is the ability to have more than we need. Wealth is the ability to have more than we need.

GOLDEN YEARS

AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

In the 1920s, the gold standard was finally adopted. This meant that all countries agreed to use gold as the basis of their currencies. This was a big step towards international trade and cooperation.

THE COST OF WAR

World War I had a huge impact on the world. It led to the end of the gold standard and the start of a new era of international trade. The war had a huge impact on the world. It led to the end of the gold standard and the start of a new era of international trade.

THE HOOR DOLLAR

The gold standard was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had. This was a big step towards international trade and cooperation.

FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER

Alves dos Reis was a master counterfeiter who lived in Brazil. He was famous for his ability to create counterfeit money that was almost indistinguishable from the real thing. He was a master of his craft and his work was highly respected.

FIRST COUNTERFEITS

The first counterfeit coins were made in ancient times. They were made by hand and were often of a different metal than the real coins. They were a big problem for governments and people alike.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

At regular markets people buy and sell things like food and clothing. At financial markets, people trade money-related assets. These include stocks and bonds. Stocks are shares in a company that the company sells to raise capital. Shareholders are paid dividends (regular sums paid out of the company's profits). Bonds are certificates issued by a government or corporation, promising to repay borrowed money at a fixed rate of interest. Financial markets can be physical places, like the New York Stock Exchange, or they can take place online.

Fred buys shares in a company. The company uses the money raised from selling shares to invest and grow, creating profits to pay. Fred's shares go up in value. Fred holds on to his shares and receives a dividend. Fred sells his shares to Jill for a profit.

THE FIRST BONDS

In the twelfth century, the government of Venice came up with a new way of raising money to fight a war. It offered its citizens certificates, known as prestiti, in exchange for a loan, promising to pay them back by a certain time, plus 5 per cent interest. These were the first government bonds. Before long they became a popular investment, and a market developed for the buying and selling of prestiti.

THE FIRST STOCKS

Founded in 1602, the Dutch East India Company was the first business to sell shares to the public. The money it raised from this funded its voyages to the East Indies, and it paid its shareholders out of the profits from its trade in enslaved people and spices. The shares were traded in the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, also established that year.

THE DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 1929 NEW YORK CITY

THE WALL STREET CRASH

FINANCIAL MARKETS CAN BE VOLATILE. A RUMOUR OR A MINOR PIECE OF ECONOMIC NEWS CAN CAUSE BIG SWINGS IN PRICES. THE DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY OR AVOID LOSING IT IS A POWERFUL ONE, AND A HERD INSTINCT CAN SOMETIMES TAKE OVER WITH PEOPLE STAMPEDING TO BUY OR SELL. THE MOST SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THE WALL STREET CRASH OF 1929.

THE ROARING TWENTIES

The 1920s was boom time in the United States. There was a spirit of optimism in the country and it became fashionable to play the stock market. Share prices soon rocketed to a point where they represented a value far greater than the total worth of their companies' assets. This was now a mania – a period when everyone, from wealthy financiers to common investors, lost touch with reality and seemed to believe that prices could keep rising forever.

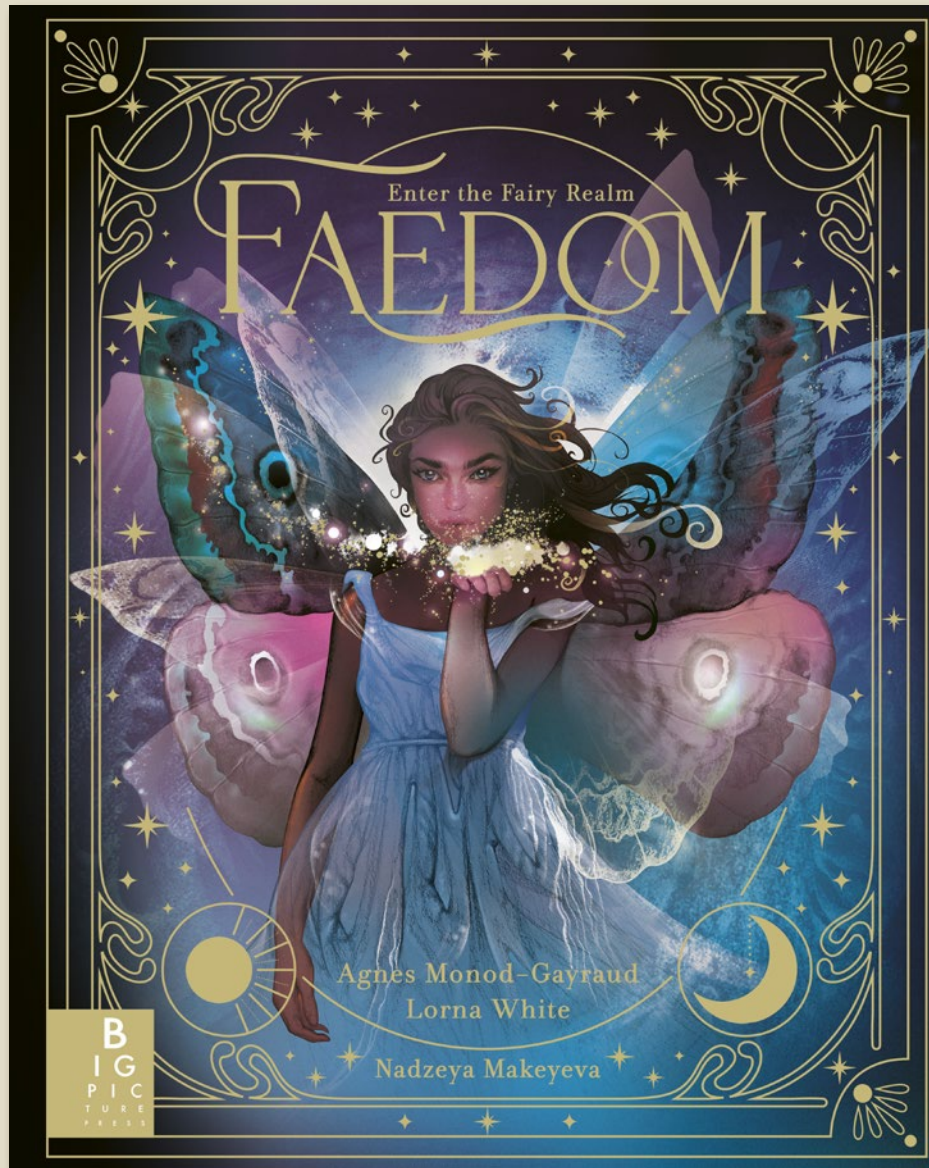
AFTER EFFECTS

As a result of the crash, businesses were bankrupted, banks closed, millions lost their jobs and the world plunged into a deep and lasting economic depression. This had a big political impact. In Europe, extreme right-wing parties exploited the misery of mass unemployment, blaming 'foreigners' such as Jews. Germany's Nazi Party rose to power in 1933. The consequences for the world would be devastating.

DISASTER

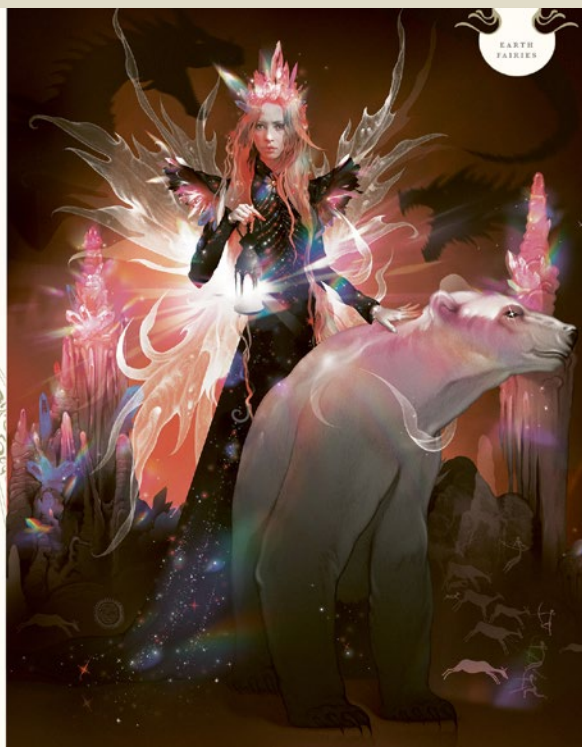
The crash occurred at the end of October 1929, during three calamitous days of trading at the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street, when huge numbers of people decided collectively it was time to sell. With so many sellers, there were few buyers, and share prices plummeted. In those three days, billions of dollars were wiped off the value of American companies. And over the following years the market kept on falling. By 1932, stocks had lost nearly 90 per cent of their pre-crash value.

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World



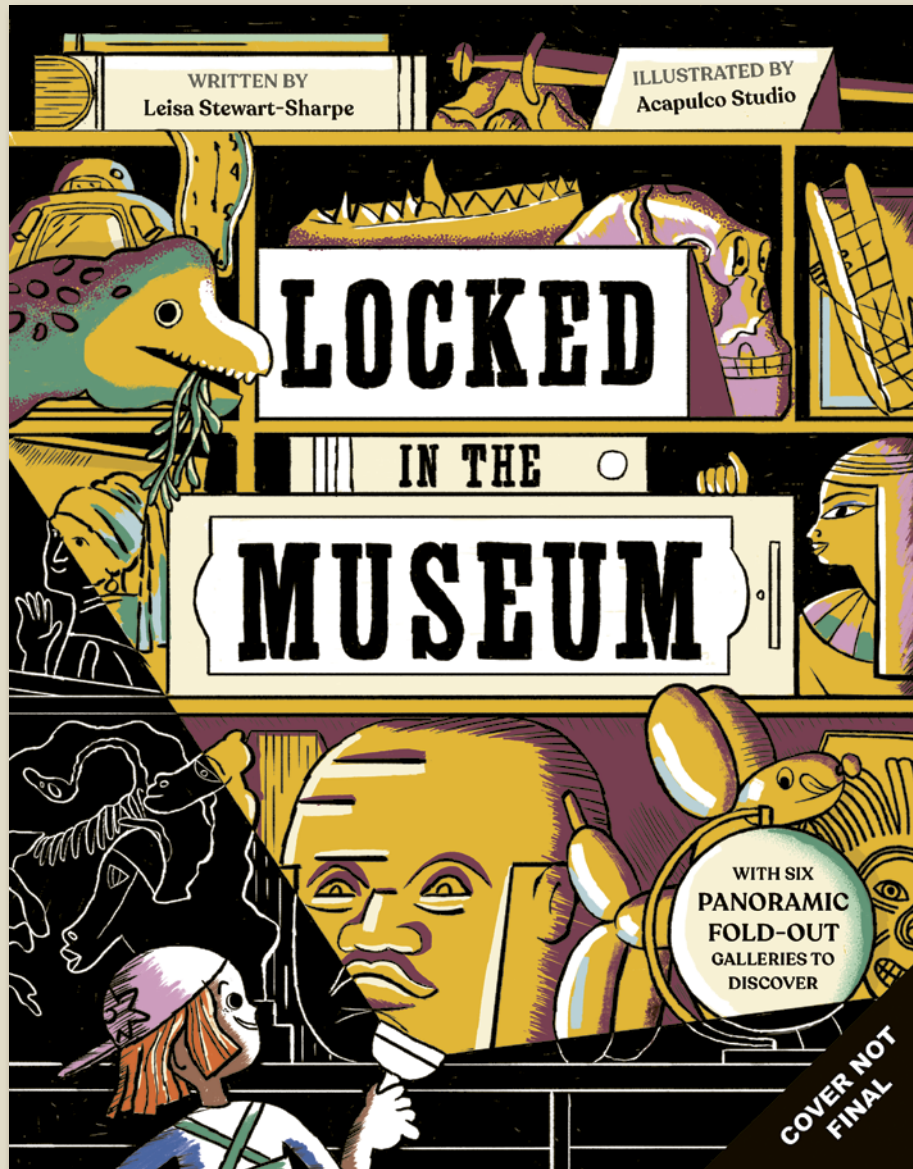
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- An incredible collection of fairies to be enjoyed by children and adults alike.
- *Faedom* also includes facts about the natural world including lunar cycles, astrology, crystal healing and herbology, bringing the world of fairies to life.
- Stunning ethereal artwork by debut talent Nadzeya Makeyeva.
- Large format and foil cover finish makes this the ideal gift.
- Agnes Monod-Gayraud is an award-winning translator and editor. Lorna White is a writer and researcher whose focus and expertise is in Ancient Mythology and Folklore.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeja Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Freight On Board	01/09/2024
Rights Available	World

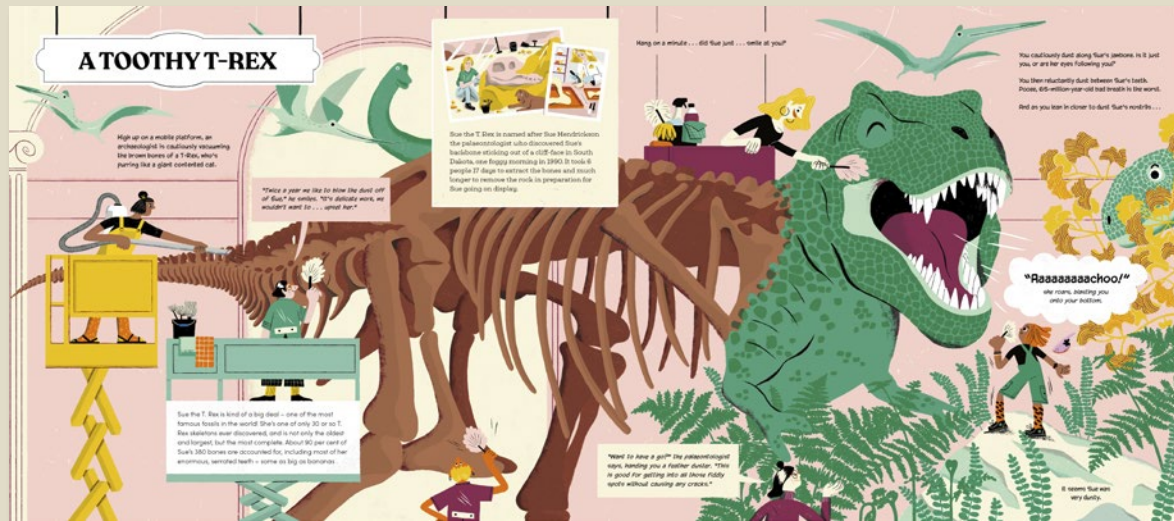
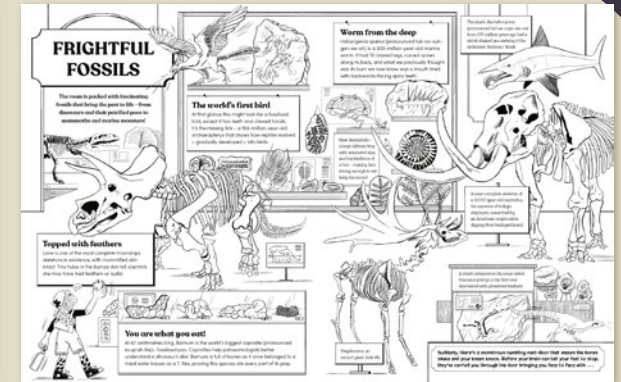
Locked in the Museum



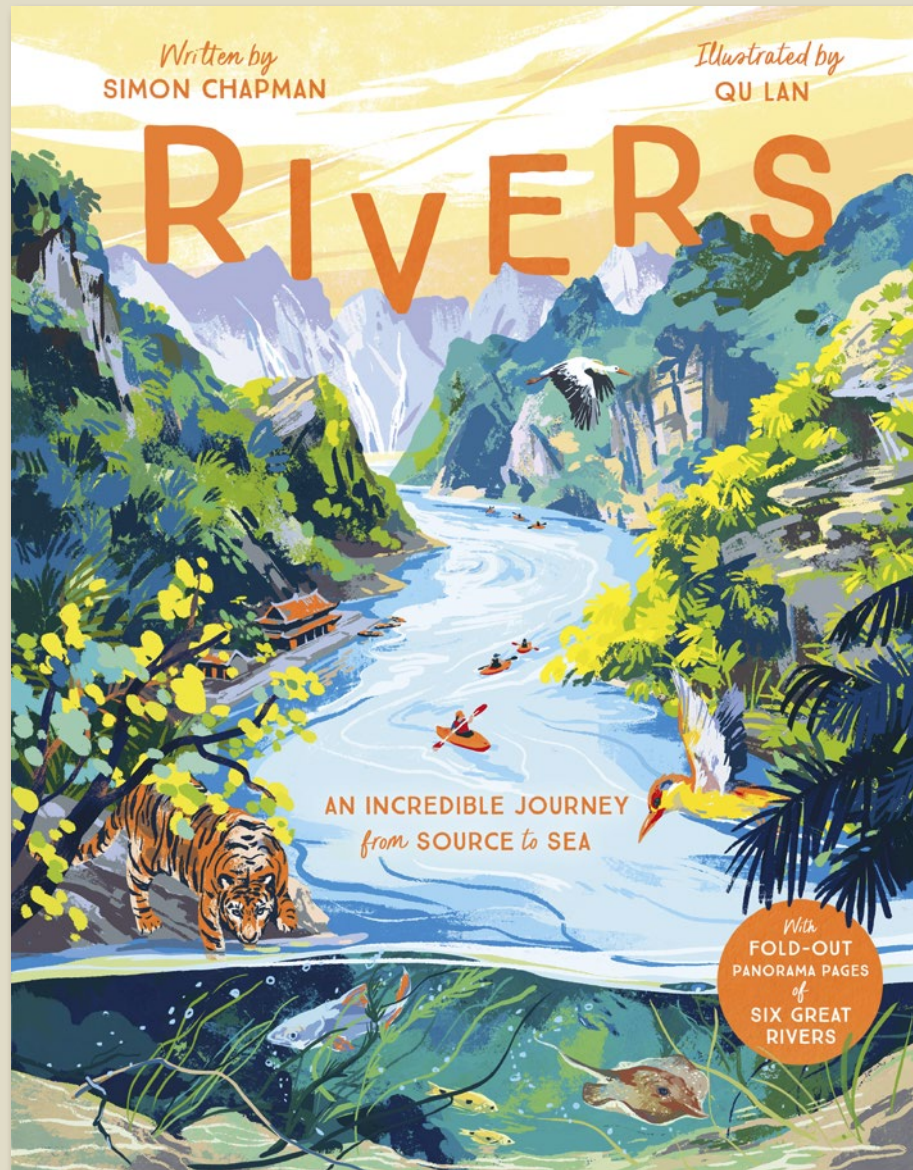
An action-packed tour of the most marvellous museum in the world!

- A thrilling behind-the-scenes museum tour featuring six stunning gatefold scenes.
- Featuring artefacts from real-life museums around the world, the exhibits are organised into eight galleries: Dinosaurs and fossils, Nature, Human Origins, Art, Transport, Space, Science and Technology and Earth and geology
- A fun and accessible cross curricular title perfect for curious kids who are interested in everything from ancient history and art, to STEM topics.
- Features a section on the challenges faced by modern museums and a glossary of tricky terms.
- Cover finishes: gloss art + matt lam.

Locked in the Museum

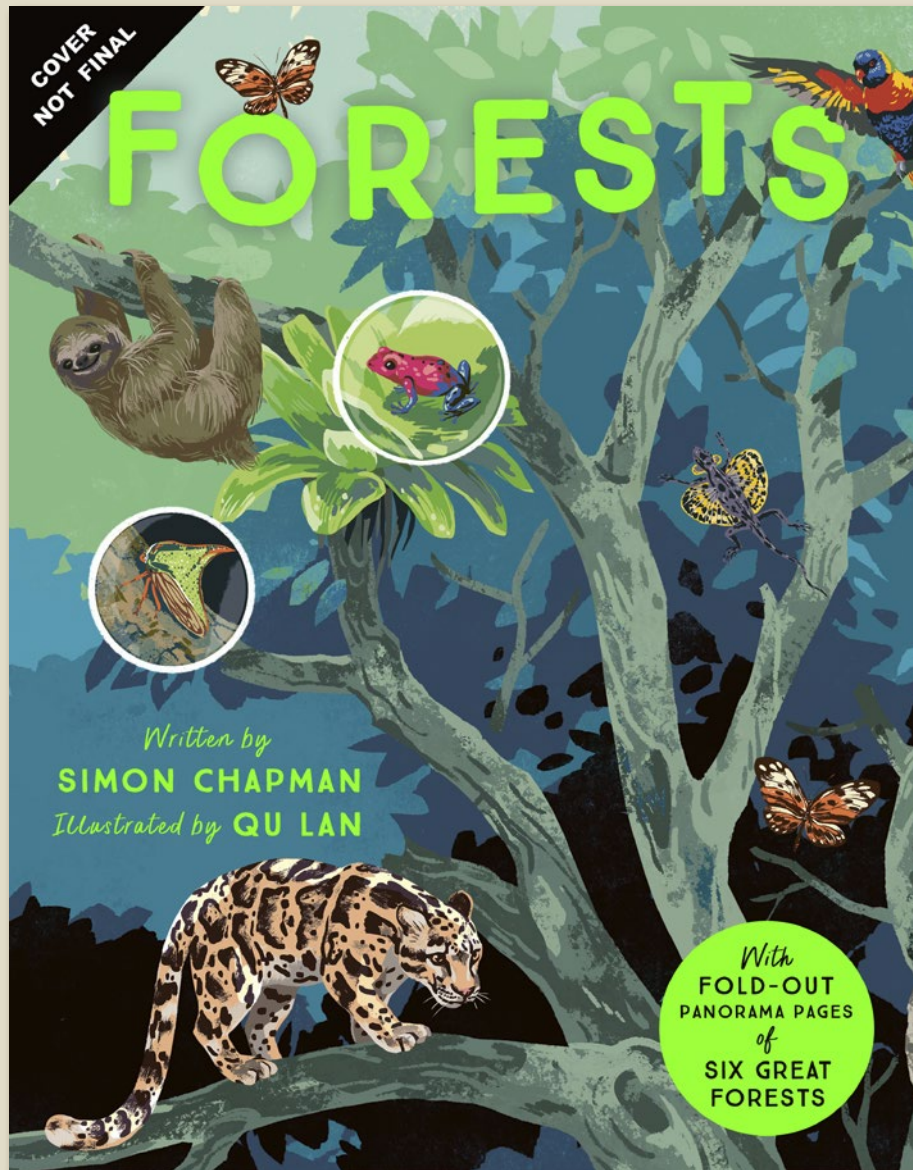


Pub Date	09/10/2025
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800782105
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Leisa Stewart-Sharpe
Illustrator	Acapulco Studio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	15000 words
Translation Files	27/01/2025
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	24/07/2025
Rights Available	World



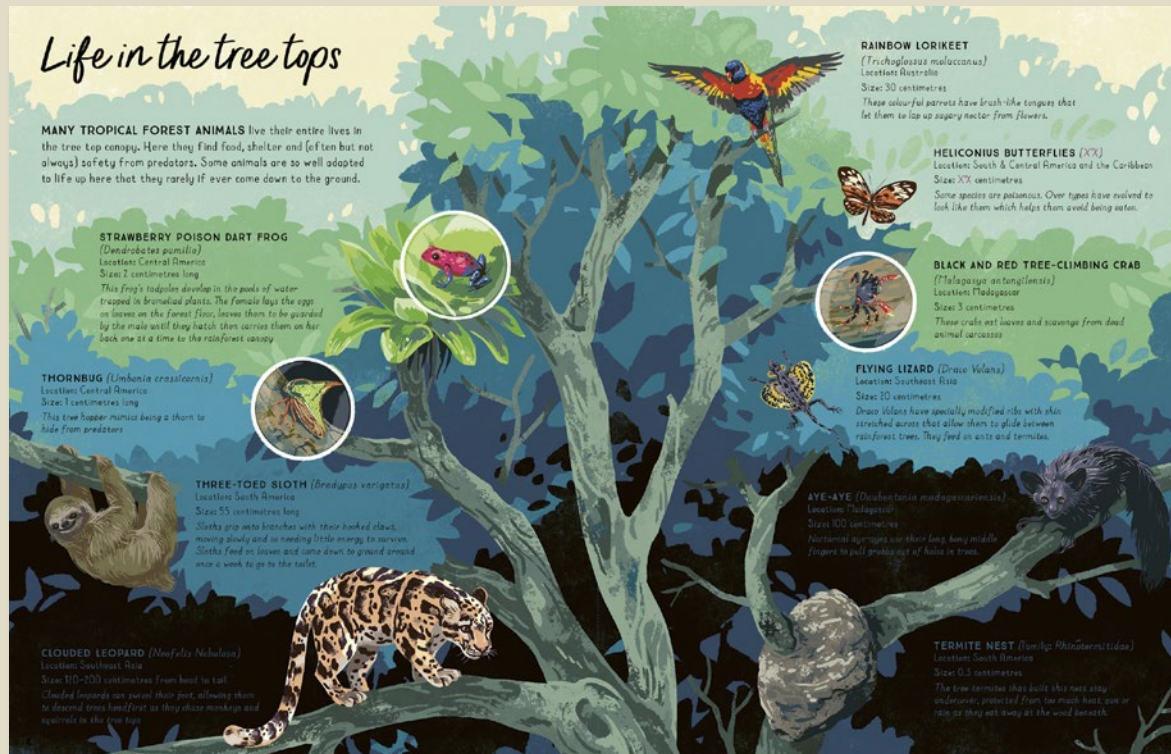
An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

- A stunning look at geography, exploring the physical features of rivers, the unique wildlife they support and how they have shaped human history.
- Featuring 6 mighty rivers from around the world, one from each continent
- CONTENTS: A World of Rivers; Where do rivers get their water?; Source; Heading Downhill; Waterfalls; Underground Rivers; Gorges; Rapids; Dams; The Danube; Around the Bend; River Life; River Highway; The Ganges; Making Lakes; The Amazon; River City; The Murray; Extraordinary Rivers; Floating Islands of the Sudd; The Nile; Deltas; Estuaries; The Mississippi; Mangroves; Salmon Run
- Includes fold-out pages throughout
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour



An exploration of forests with fold-out pages.

- A comprehensive and fascinating exploration of forests including their role, the unique wildlife they support and their fight for survival.
- Features forests from around the world.
- Includes four fold-out pages.
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour



Pub Date	25/06/2026
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800788404
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	13/10/2025
Files To Printer	02/02/2026
Freight On Board	09/04/2026
Rights Available	World

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

THE 1920s American chemist Stanley Miller and British biologist Harold Urey conducted an experiment in 1953 that simulated the conditions of the early Earth. They used a mixture of water, methane, ammonia, and hydrogen gas, and subjected it to electrical sparks. This experiment produced amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, suggesting that life could have begun through natural processes.

THE 1950s British biologist James Watson and American physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA in 1953. They proposed that DNA is a double helix, with two strands of sugar-phosphate groups twisted around each other, and nitrogenous bases pairing up in the middle. This discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the genetic code.

THE 1960s American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis in 1967. She suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were engulfed by a larger cell. Over time, they became integrated into the host cell, forming a symbiotic relationship.

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THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

In the 19th century, scientists discovered, investigated and named many species of dinosaurs. But for a long time, these dinosaurs remained hidden.

MARY ANNING (1804-1847) Mary Anning was a fossil collector and geologist. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1830. Her discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the evolution of life on Earth.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) William Buckland was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Megalosaurus fossil in 1824. His discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the evolution of life on Earth.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) Richard Owen was a biologist, geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Dinosauria fossil in 1842. His discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the evolution of life on Earth.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852) Osborn Martell was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Pterosaur fossil in 1830. His discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the evolution of life on Earth.

THE GREAT OCEAN WASH AWAY The Great Ocean Wash Away was a major geological event that occurred in the late 19th century. It was caused by a massive tsunami that hit the coast of Australia. The tsunami was caused by a volcanic eruption in the Pacific Ocean.

THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were the only animals that ever lived on Earth. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that there had been many other animals living on Earth at the same time as the dinosaurs. This discovery was a major breakthrough in understanding the evolution of life on Earth.

THE DINOSAUR AGE WAS SHORT The Dinosaur Age was a relatively short period of time in Earth's history. It lasted for about 165 million years, from the late Triassic period to the end of the Cretaceous period. This was a very short time compared to the billions of years that have passed since then.

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EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

How long is a million seconds? Have you been alive for one billion seconds? What was happening a million days ago? We find it very difficult to comprehend these huge numbers. If we don't have a feel for how long a million seconds is, how can we possibly comprehend time spans of millions or billions of years? This is one reason why some people have a problem with evolution. The idea that single, primitive cells evolved into all the species that have ever lived seems incredible, unless you get to grips with the timespans involved.

In ancient Greece, philosopher Anaximander suggested that one type of animal could change into another, while Empedocles thought that new types of living things could be made from a range of parts that already existed.

There's NO WAY he's getting into elephants on that boat.

Zam, I've got a better idea.

The naturalist George-Louis Leclerc de Buffon proposed a way for the Earth to have formed from debris in space. Although he believed in spontaneous generation, he thought that animals could change as they migrated to different conditions. This has been explained by the discovery of elephant fossils in North America, and mammoth fossils in Siberia, although living elephants are today only found in Africa and South Asia. He suggested the American ones had become extinct, while the mammoths had changed as they migrated south.

I've got it!

Erasmus Darwin was Charles Darwin's grandfather. He was a doctor, poet and naturalist, and in his book Zoonomia, or 'The Laws of Organic Life', he was one of the first people to propose a theory of evolution. He never hit on the idea of natural selection, but did recognise the importance of sexual selection (see page 59) and realised it could cause changes in species.

GRADUAL CHANGES

In the early 1800s Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, inventor of the terms 'invertebrate' and 'biology', was the first person to develop a coherent theory of the development of life on Earth and its evolution. He believed that life had originated by spontaneous generation, rather than creation by deity, and had then become more complex and varied over many generations. Lamarck suggested how this could happen. His idea is often called the 'Theory of Evolution by Acquired Characteristics'. In simple terms, he thought that the more an animal used an organ during its lifetime, the more well-developed it would become and that these changes could be inherited by offspring if both parents had the same developments.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE GIRAFFE'S NECK, ACCORDING TO LAMARCK:

- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern, long-necked giraffes. Lamarck was not suggesting that their necks suddenly shoot out like telescopic poles!

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

- 1) Early penguins had wings with which they could fly.
- 2) Penguins spend most of their time swimming and very little flying.
- 3) Their wings become smaller, with smaller feathers, from lack of flying.
- 4) The next generation of penguins inherits these smaller, more flipper-like wings.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at the modern penguin, which can no longer fly and whose wings are now adapted to help it swim instead.

Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800781368
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

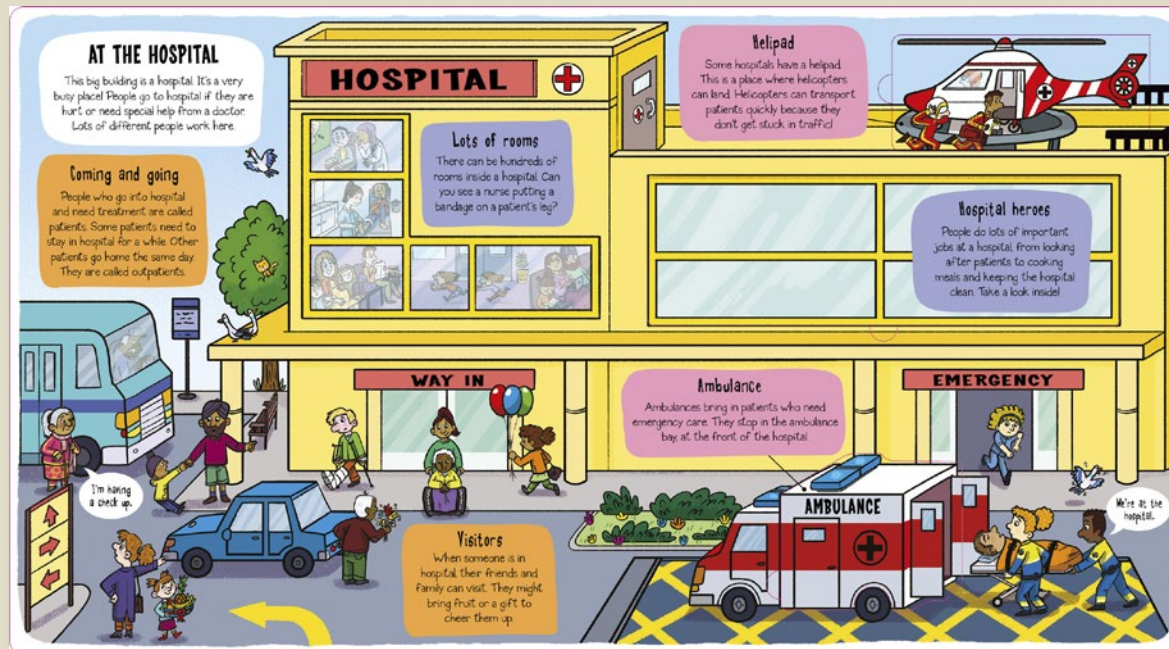
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Explore a hospital with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling LITTLE EXPLORERS novelty non-fiction series, which has sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Hospital; Arriving; Outpatient Department; Emergency!; Broken Bones (Radiology); Staying in Hospital (children's ward); Having an Operation; Having a Baby; Lots of Jobs (other jobs in the hospital)

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800781351
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

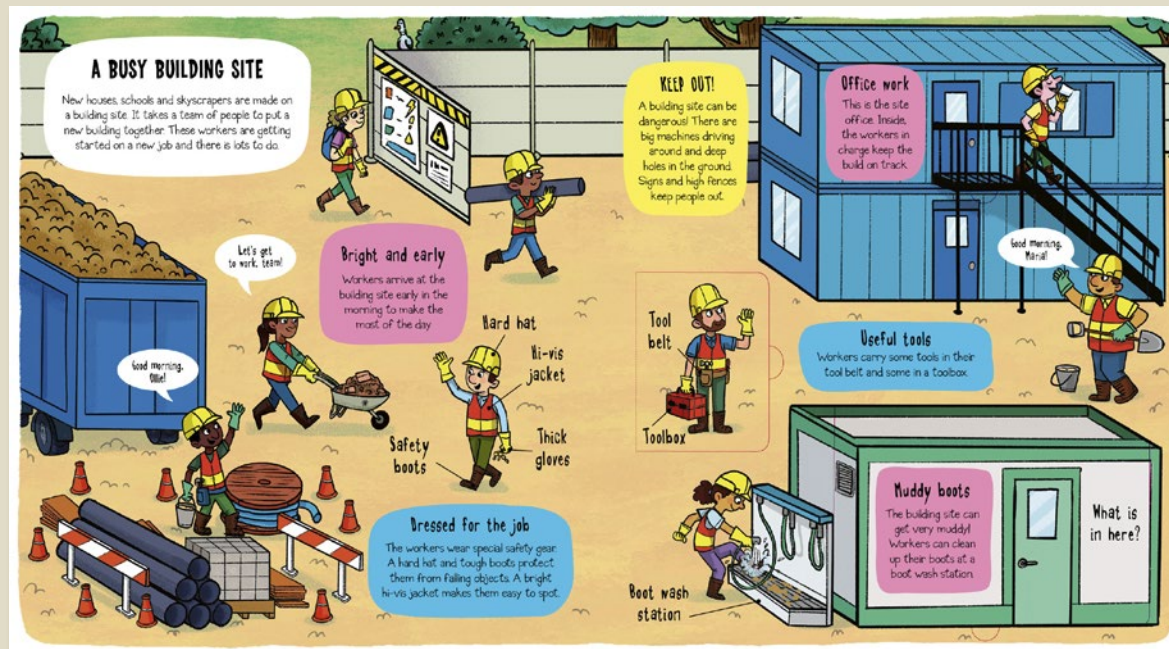
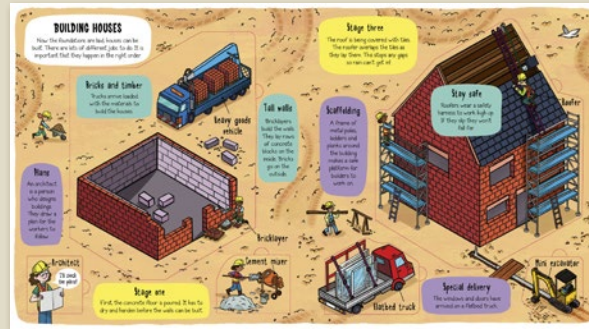
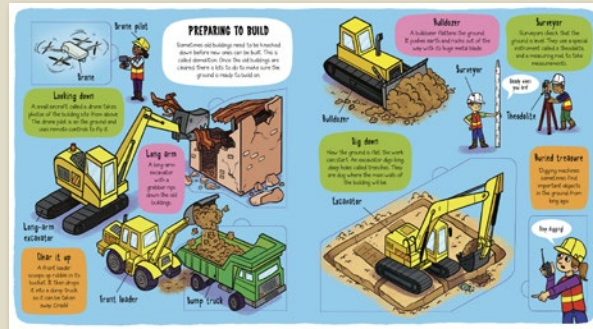
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

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- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Building Site; Preparing to Build; Building New Homes; Heat, Power and Water; A New Road; Building A Tower; Amazing Machines; Tidy-Up Time

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782181
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Explore a busy fire station with 30+ flaps!

- Title 4 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

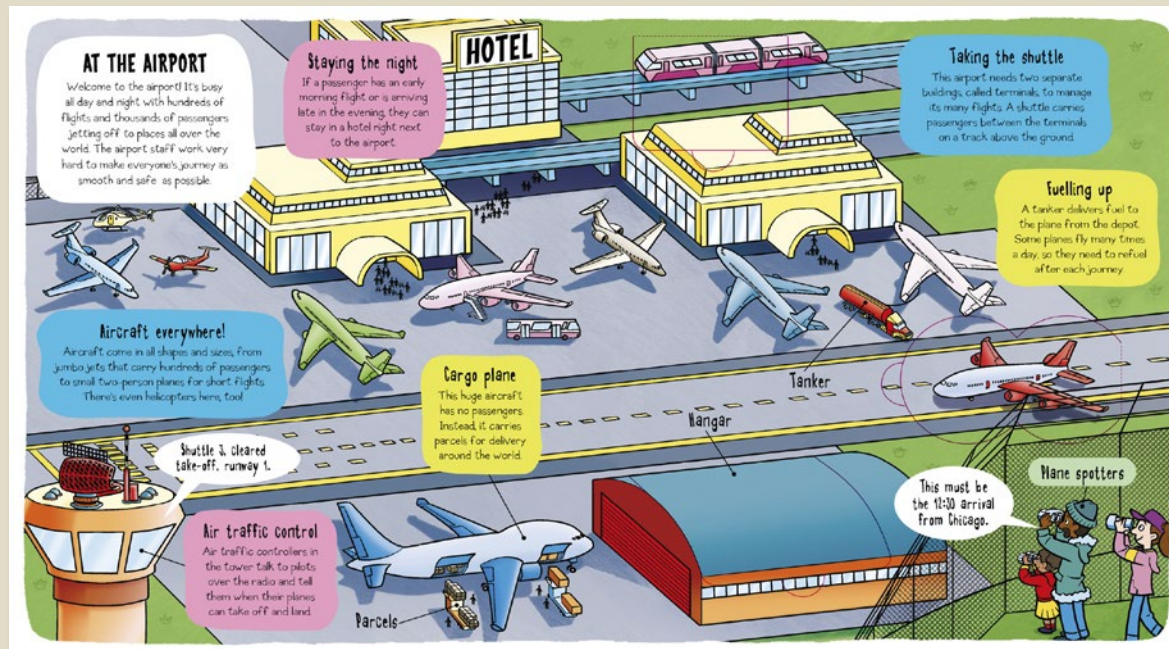
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Explore a bustling airport with 30+ flaps!

- Title 3 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
- Perfect for the littlest book lovers as well as those just beginning to read

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784970
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Food



Take a bite into the tasty world of food, with more than 30 flaps to lift and explore!

- A new edition to the popular non-fiction series, *Little Explorers*, which has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide, this time exploring delicious food!
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift, revealing interesting and fun facts to help children engage with each topic.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and approachable way -through bright, child-friendly artwork and accessible, bite sized text.
- Can be used as a tool to complement KS1 curriculum learning

Little Explorers: Food

FABULOUS FOOD!

Food is for growing your body, but what if it could be used for other things? It's the energy that helps you move, think and play. Before you eat, you need to think about what food to eat.

VEGETABLES
Vegetables help your body work as it should. There are 12 types of vegetables and they all have different jobs.

FRUITS
Fruits are full of vitamins. There are an important energy source for your body.

PROTEINS
Proteins are the building blocks that help your body grow. They come from meat, fish, eggs and beans.

GRAINS
Grains are a source of energy. They give you the energy you need to play and learn.

DAIRY
Dairy products like milk, cheese and yoghurt are full of calcium. Calcium helps your bones grow strong.

DRINKS
Drinks like water, juice and milk are important. They help your body stay hydrated.

THE DIGESTION QUESTION
How does the food you eat turn into energy inside your body? How does it travel? The process is called digestion. Together, the parts of your body that help break down and use food are called the digestive system.

TEETH
The mouth is where food is broken down into smaller pieces. Saliva helps to break down food.

ESOPHAGUS
The esophagus is the tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach.

STOMACH
The stomach is where food is broken down into even smaller pieces.

SMALL INTESTINE
The small intestine is where nutrients are absorbed into the body.

LARGE INTESTINE
The large intestine is where water is absorbed from the food.

LET'S CELEBRATE!

Although food is important for our survival, it has become so much more than that. It's something that we enjoy. Food has become a big part of many celebrations around the world.

Diazi
Diaz is a festival of light celebrated in India. It is a time when people light up their homes with diyas.

Lunar New Year
The beginning of a new lunar year is celebrated with food that symbolizes bringing health and happiness.

Idol-Idol
Idol-Idol is a festival celebrated in India. It is a time when people offer food to their deities.

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Happy birthday!
People celebrate birthdays in different ways around the world. Some people have parties with friends and family.

Thanksgiving
Thanksgiving is a holiday in the United States. It is a time when people give thanks for the good things in their lives.

Diwali
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Idol-Idol
Idol-Idol is a festival celebrated in India. It is a time when people offer food to their deities.

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Thanksgiving
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NOT FOR ME!

Some people have food allergies. This means their body reacts badly to certain foods. They need to avoid these foods to stay healthy.

Which foods cause an allergic reaction?
Different people are allergic to different things. Some common foods that cause allergies are:

- Wheat
- Eggs
- Milk
- Peanuts
- Shellfish
- Soy

FOOD PROBLEMS
The production of food can have an impact on our planet. We need to think about how we produce food and how we use it.

Plastic pollution
Plastic pollution is a big problem. It is everywhere and it is harmful to the environment.

Waste
We need to recycle and reuse things to help the planet. We should not throw away things that can be recycled.

Let's go!
Let's go to the supermarket to buy some food. We need to buy some fresh fruit and vegetables.

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FINDING FOOD

Usually, food appears in front of you at the dinner table. But how did it make its way there? Where does food come from? Many foods go on a journey from farms to factory to finished feast. Some food comes from much closer to home too!

Fantastic farms
A farm is a place where animals might be used to produce food and crops are grown there too. Some farms grow all sorts of fruits and vegetables. Others raise cows for milk and hens for eggs.

Combine harvester
These machines cut and collect crops. They also separate the parts that can't be eaten from the parts that can.

Orchard
An orchard is an area of land where lots of trees are planted to grow fruit.

Tractor
The tractor is the most important machine on the farm. Different attachments can be added for different jobs.

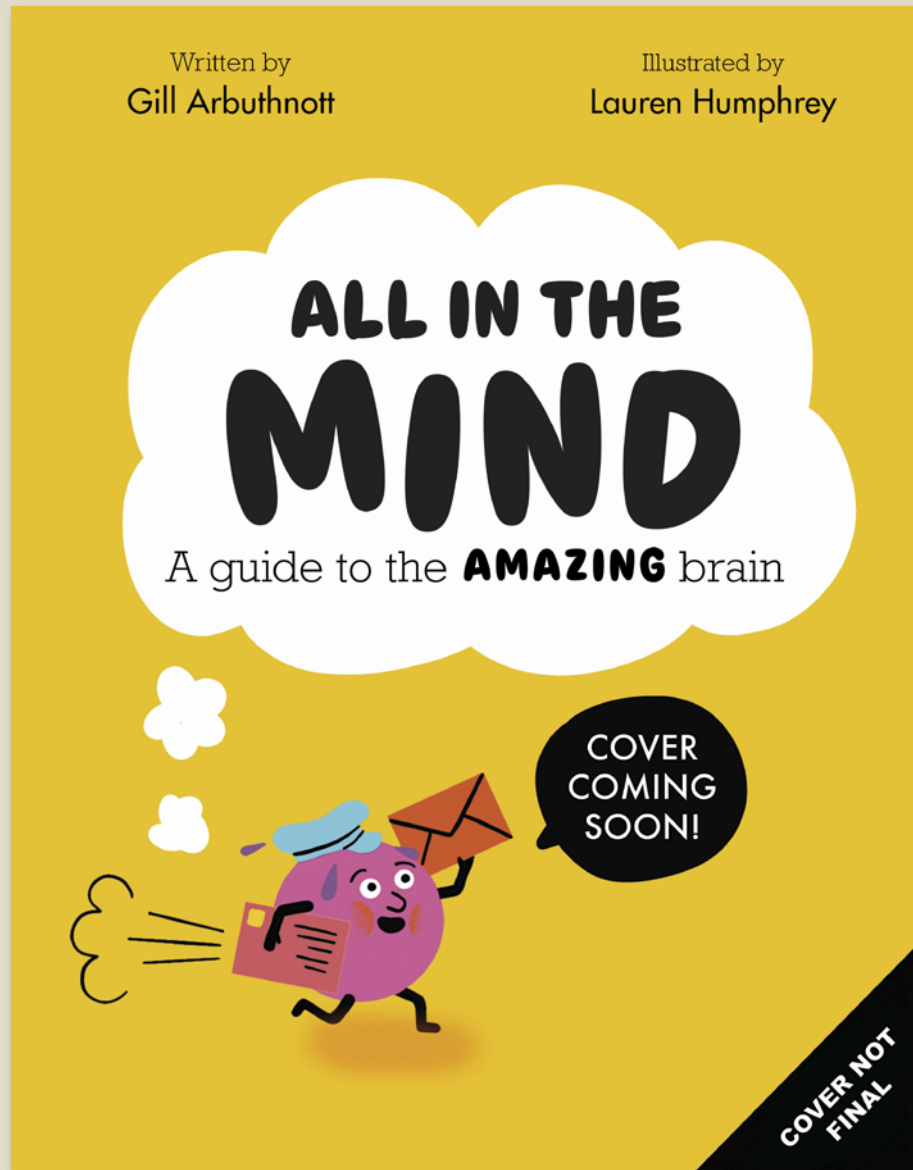
Factory stop
Food grown on farms might go to a factory to be packaged up. It then travels to a supermarket for people like you to buy and enjoy.

In the garden
Some food is grown in your very own garden! People can grow delicious vegetables, such as carrots and cucumbers, and fruits, such as cherries and plums, at home. Local farms might grow food you like too.

Busy bees
Bees are one of the planet's greatest helpers. Here's why...

Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783256
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd.
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

All in the Mind



Get microscopic and dive into the mind – learn all about the amazing brain!

All in the Mind

MEET YOUR BRAIN CELLS

All the information that you need to live is sent to your brain by tiny messengers called neurons.

How neurons talk to each other

Neurons are made up of long, thin parts called dendrites and a long tail-like part called an axon. The dendrites receive messages from other neurons. The axon carries the message to the next neuron. The place where two neurons meet is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse.

MEMORY

What's your earliest memory? Your most vivid memory? Your favourite memory? Memories are how your brain stores information about what you experience – and this is what allows you to learn.

MEMORY DIRECTORY

Memories are stored in different parts of the brain, depending on what type of memories they are.

Memories of specific events like holidays or films are stored in the **hippocampus**.

If you learn to ride a bicycle or play an instrument, the memory of the movements involved is stored in the **cerebellum**.

Memories involving strong emotions – love, grief and especially fear – are stored in the **amygdala**.

REMEMBER, REMEMBER! Why not test your memory? Get a piece of paper and something to write with, set a timer for thirty seconds, then turn to page 5 and follow the instructions!

PUZZLES & BRAIN TEASERS

CONFUSE YOUR BRAIN!

Can you find the object in the picture that is not like the others? Can you find the object in the picture that is not like the others? Can you find the object in the picture that is not like the others?

IT'S THE STRONG EFFECT!

What to see the Strong Effect in action? Don't have a drink – try this! This year you'll see the Strong Effect in action. Don't have a drink – try this! This year you'll see the Strong Effect in action.

MEMORY

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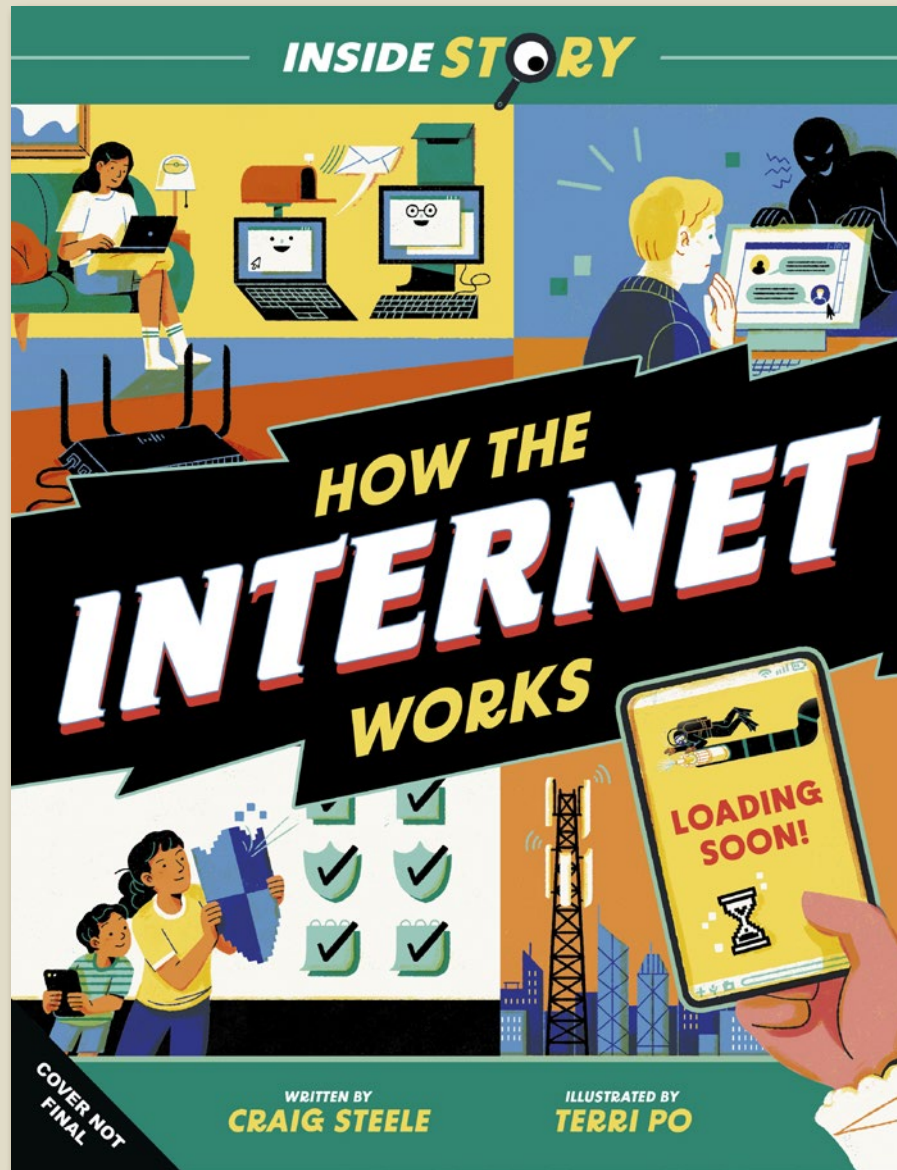
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Pub Date	21/05/2026
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835871058
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Lauren Humphrey
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	18/08/2025
Files To Printer	29/12/2025
Freight On Board	05/03/2026
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the Internet Works



Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the internet like a pro!

- An all-encompassing guide to the internet, looking at how it's made and who by, how the internet plays a role in different areas of our lives (e.g. communication, entertainment, shopping and business), the latest issues surrounding the internet and how to work with parents and guardians to stay safe online.
- Written by an expert author - Craig Steele, a computer scientist and digital skills educator. Plus tips from other contacts in the industry who can provide first-hand knowledge.

Inside Story: How the Internet Works

THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

Some parts of the internet you can see easily, like your broadband router at home. But did you know most of the internet's structure is actually hidden? Below the sea there are long lines of cables, above you, thousands of satellites orbit Earth, and dotted around the globe are warehouses full of powerful computers. These work together to form the physical foundation of the internet – its infrastructure – and each one plays an important role.

Cables
There are hundreds of thousands of miles of internet cables zig-zagging across entire continents, and along the seabed, undersea cables are laid to connect countries and islands. These are used to transfer data across long distances. Most of these cables use fibre optic strands, which are super-thin threads of glass (each one thinner than a human hair) that transmit data as pulses of light.

Satellites
In less populated and more rural areas of the world, satellites are used to connect people to the internet. They orbit high above Earth, beaming signals to and from ground stations. These satellites also provide internet access to people travelling in aeroplanes.

5G Cell Towers
When you use the internet on your phone while out and about, it connects to a nearby cell tower using a high-speed 5G connection. These cell towers are used by mobile network operators (like EE or O2), who send your data through their own networks before it goes to the internet.

Home Wi-Fi
All of your devices at home are most likely connected to the internet using a technology called wireless fidelity, better known as Wi-Fi. Instead of wires or cables, data from your devices is transmitted to a home router using radio waves. The router gives you access to the internet, and it's a smaller, less powerful version than the ones in data centres.

Data centres
A data centre is a giant building that processes data for the internet. They're filled with powerful computers called servers that store the files, code and databases needed by websites and apps. Servers handle millions of requests from across the internet and send data to your device in a fraction of a second. These centres have thousands of machines running all day while per every hour, as much as a swimming pool of water per day, that's the same amount used by a town of 10,000 people!

Routers
Routers are like the internet's traffic officers – they are computers that help direct data around busy sections of the internet. When a router receives a packet of data, it forwards it along the right path to its destination. These powerful computers are set up at important junctions across the internet world, such as at data centres.

Internet Service Provider
To connect to the internet at home or work, people join a company called an internet service provider (ISP) for access. They provide network equipment (like a wireless router) and manage the connection to make sure users have reliable speeds, making getting online a breeze.

Internet Exchange Points
An internet exchange point (IXP) is a location where different ISPs connect their networks to each other. By sharing traffic, data can take the shortest route across multiple networks. Companies that use the internet sometimes keep copies of popular data at an IXP so that it doesn't have to travel as far to reach people, for example, film and TV streaming sites.

HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

Have you ever thought about the internet your family, school, teacher robot – really your whole life – uses to get on? You'll need some computers, cables, wireless signals, routers or wireless phones, wireless data centres, the internet, and computer hardware and files – a lot of stuff. Let's call the internet protocol – the rules that make the network work together – a set of instructions.

Step 1 – You use a device to connect to the internet. The device sends a request to the internet service provider (ISP) to connect to the internet.

Step 2 – The ISP sends the request to the internet exchange point (IXP). The IXP connects the request to the destination.

Step 3 – The data travels through the internet service provider (ISP) to the destination.

Step 4 – The data reaches the destination. The destination sends a response back to the user's device.

Internet UPDATE
The internet is constantly changing. New websites are added, old ones are removed, and the way data is sent is always evolving. This is why the internet is always updating itself.

Internet UPDATE
What is smart? The internet is smart because it can learn from its mistakes and improve itself. It can find the best way to send data and can even predict when there will be a problem before it happens.

CYBER CRIME ON THE INTERNET

There's a dark side to the internet. Some people use it to do bad things. They steal money, steal identities, and even kidnap people. They use the internet to do these things because it's so easy to do. They can hide their faces and their voices. They can talk to people from all over the world. They can do things that are illegal and dangerous.

Malware most wanted
There are several types of malware that are most common. These include viruses, worms, trojans, and ransomware. Each type of malware has its own way of spreading and causing damage.

Who protects us from cyber crime?
There are several groups that work to protect us from cyber crime. These include law enforcement agencies, cybersecurity companies, and government agencies. They work together to catch cyber criminals and protect our information.

FINANCIAL HACKERS
These hackers steal money from banks and other financial institutions. They use sophisticated techniques to break into systems and steal money.

DIGITAL FORENSICS SPECIALISTS
These specialists investigate cyber crimes. They look for evidence on computers and other devices to help law enforcement catch cyber criminals.

CYBER THREAT RESEARCHERS
These researchers look for new ways that cyber criminals might attack. They help organizations stay ahead of the latest threats.

Hacking the human
Some cyber criminals use social engineering to trick people into giving up their information. They might call you and say they're from a company you work for, or they might email you and say they need your help. Be careful!

ON ASSIGNMENT
This is a checklist for staying safe online. It includes tips like not giving out too much personal information, using strong passwords, and being careful of what you click on.

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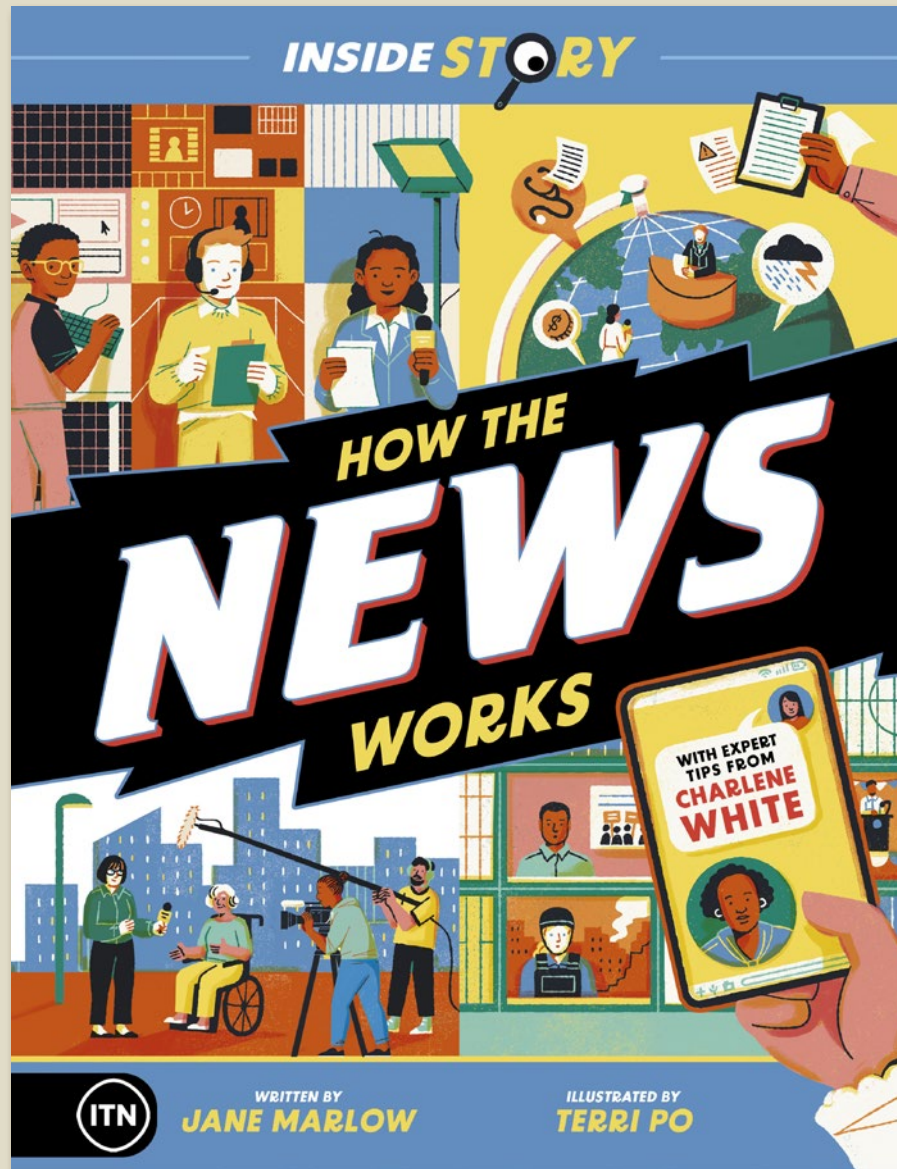
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Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800787988
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Craig Steele
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



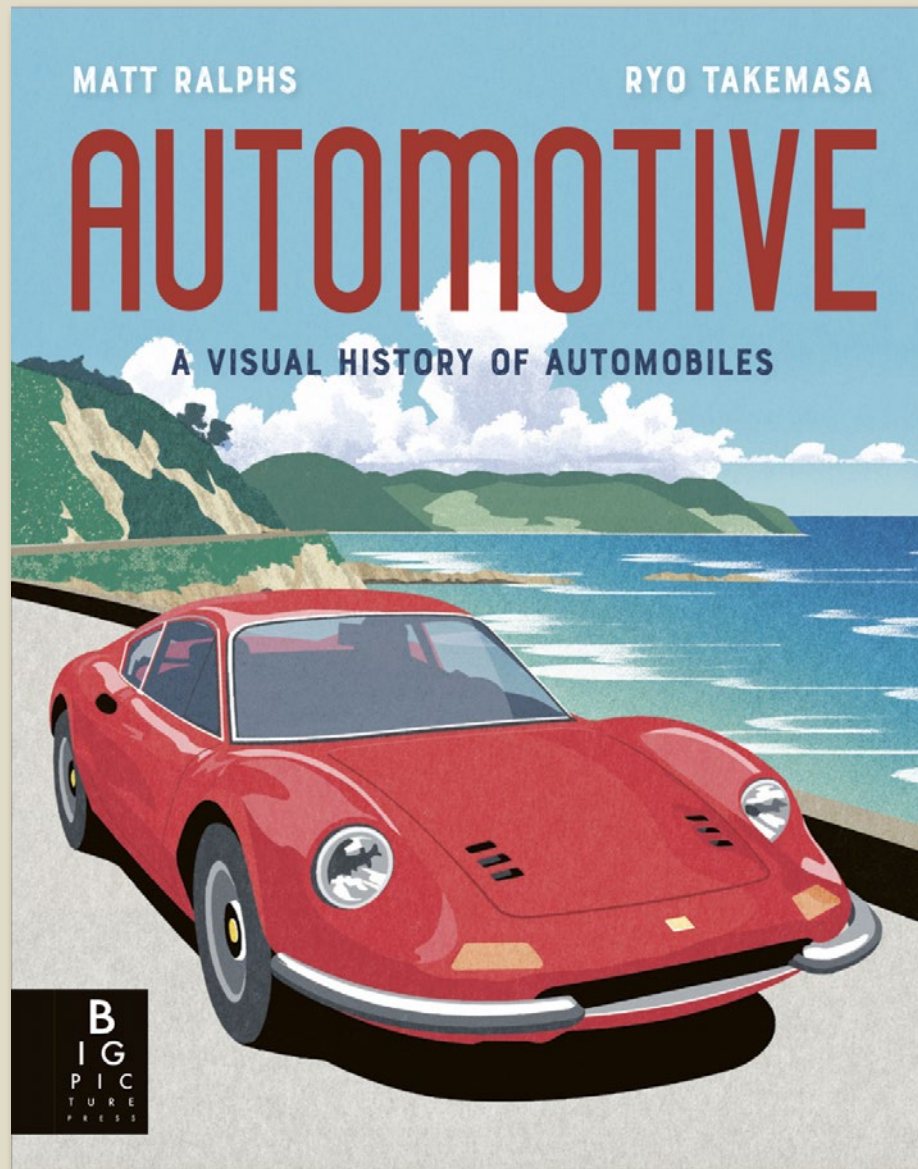
Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by lived experiences of real journalists from across the news sector.
- News from a global perspective: look at key moments in news history and stories that shaped the world from Europe, America, China, Indonesia, India and more.

Inside Story: How the News Works

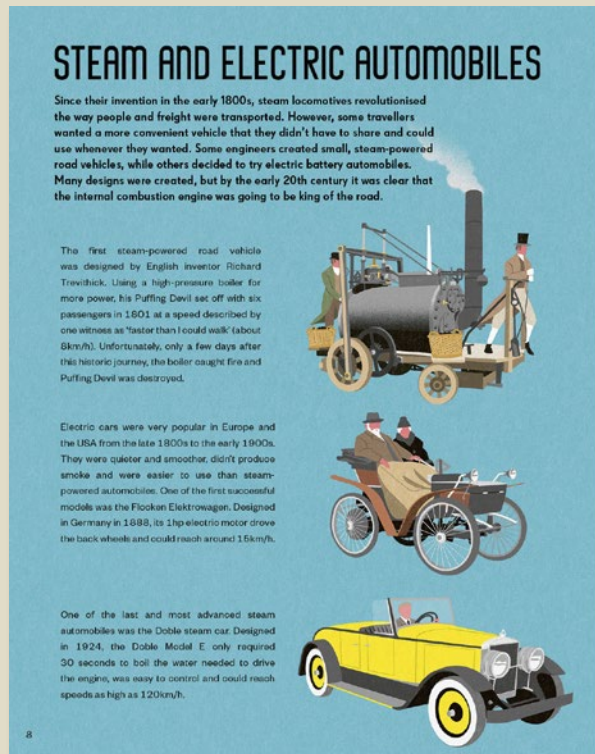
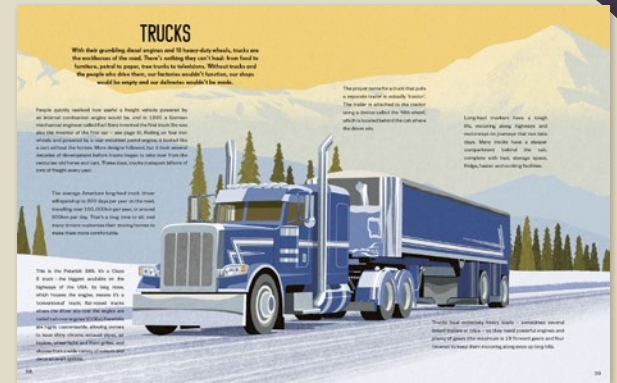
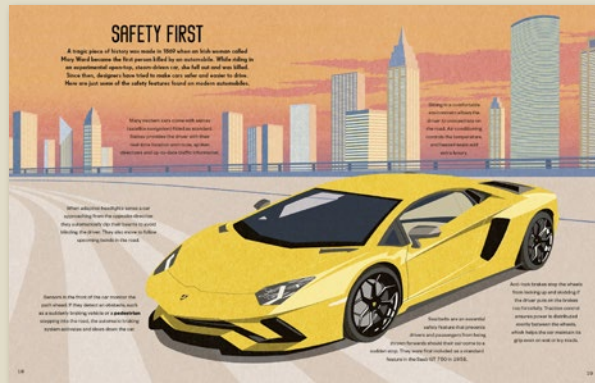


Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

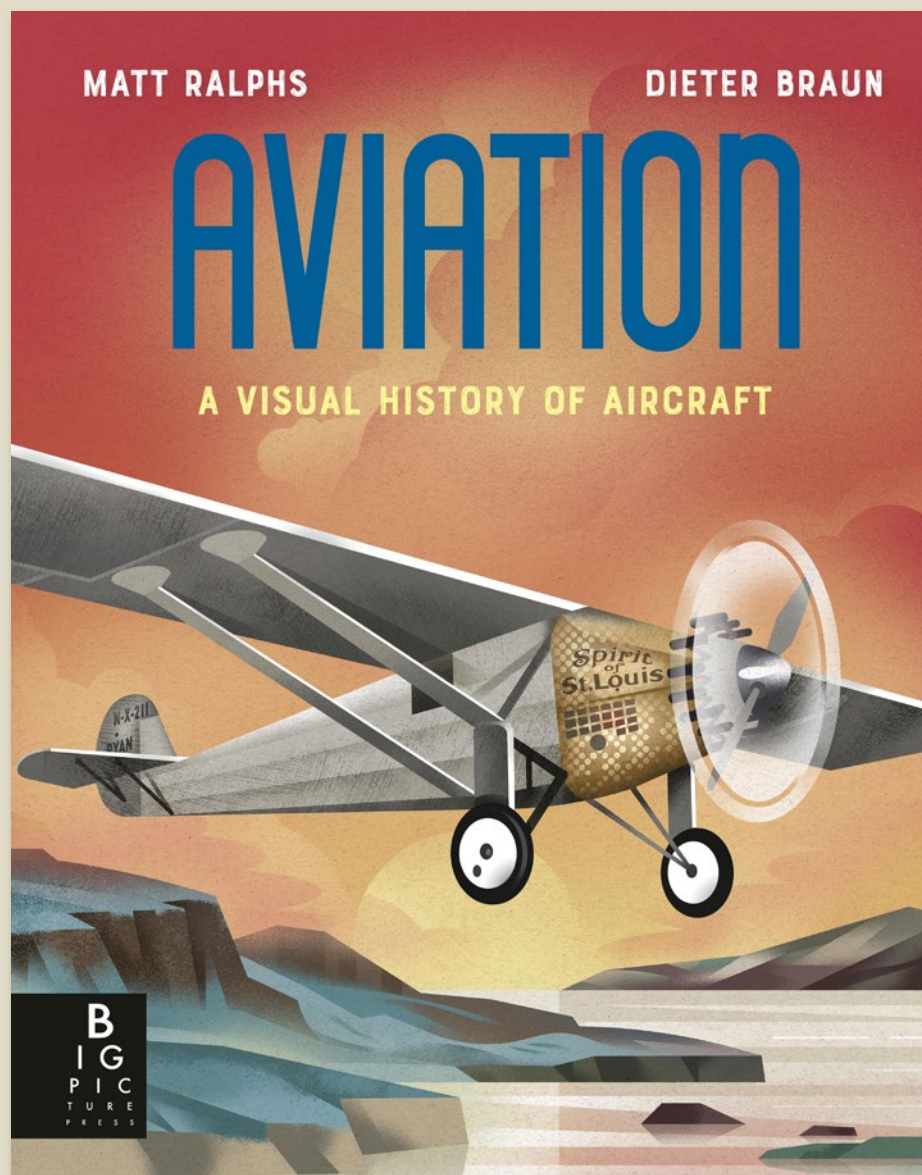


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, The Future of the Automobile
- The follow-up title to the stunning *Locomotive*
- Perfect for car lovers of all ages
- Super cool artwork by award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa



Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



***Aviation* celebrates the ingenuity of aeroplanes, biplanes, monoplanes and helicopters past, present and future.**

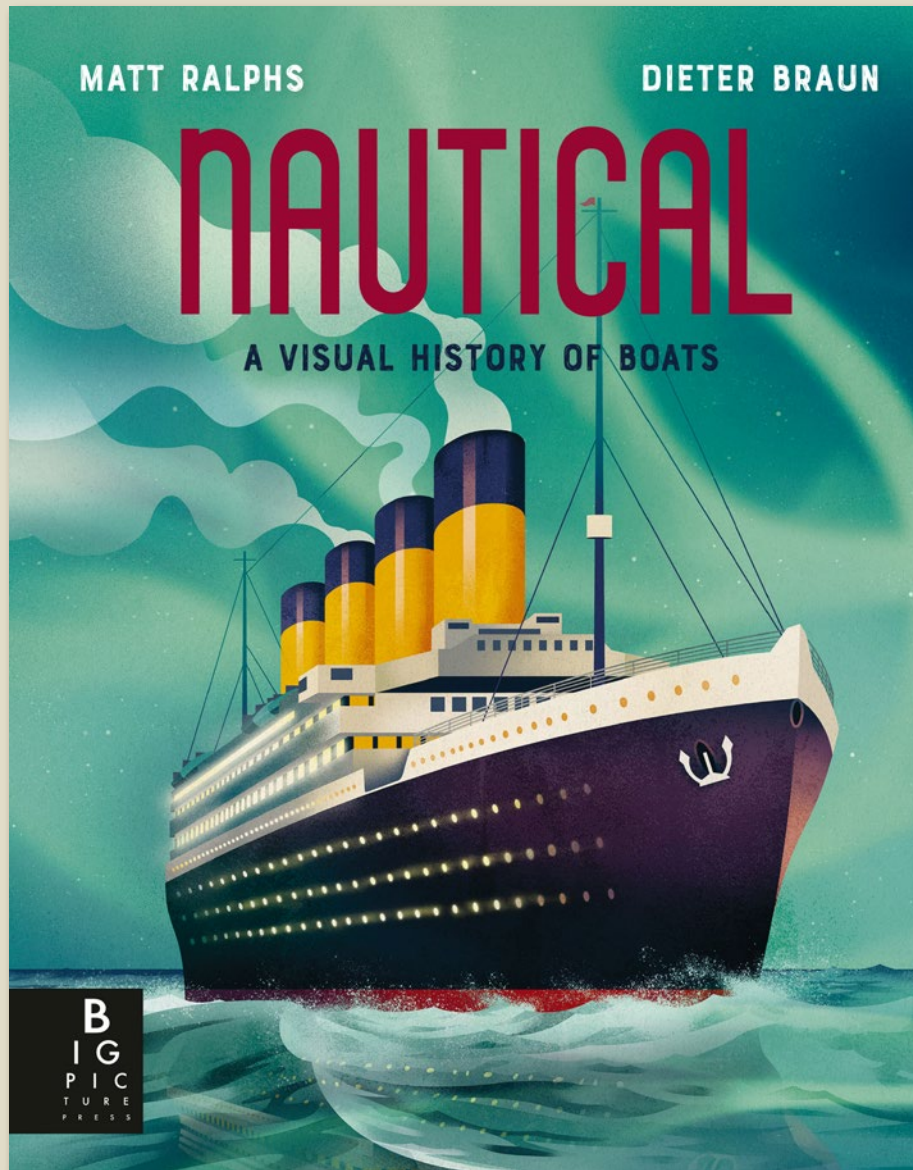
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
- Perfect for plane lovers of all ages.
- Cover treatments: Uncoated and 100% foil.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



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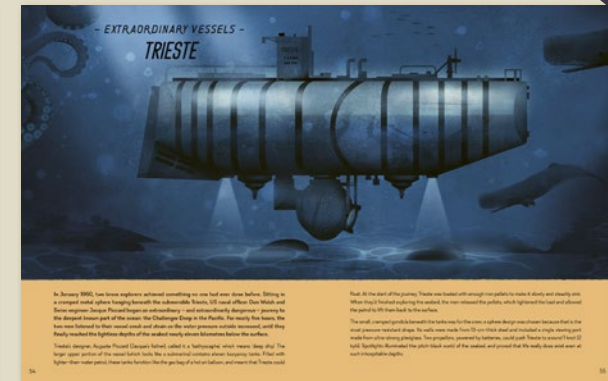
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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World



A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- The fourth and final book in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Perfect for boat lovers of all ages
- Cover treatments: uncoated plus 100% foil



Pub Date	05/06/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800787353
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Files To Printer	06/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

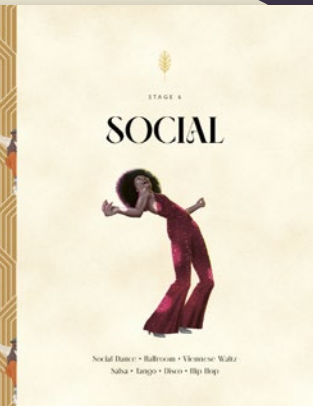
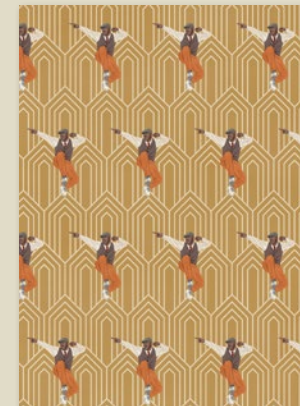
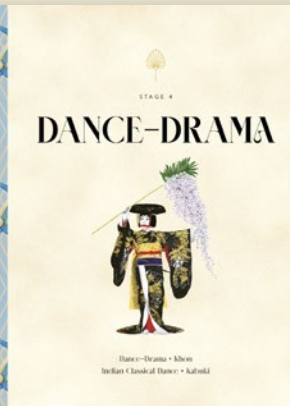
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

- The first title in the new dazzling new Welcome to the Arts series.
- The perfect gift for anyone who is a fan of *Strictly Come Dancing* or *Dancing With the Stars*
- Phenomenal immersive artwork by multi award-winning artist, Jason Raish
- Expertly written, lively text by Sadler's Wells CEO, Sir Alistair Spalding
- Published in conjunction with Sadler's Wells Theatre - one of the world's leading dance organisations
- Beautiful large format artwork makes the reader feel they are really there

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.

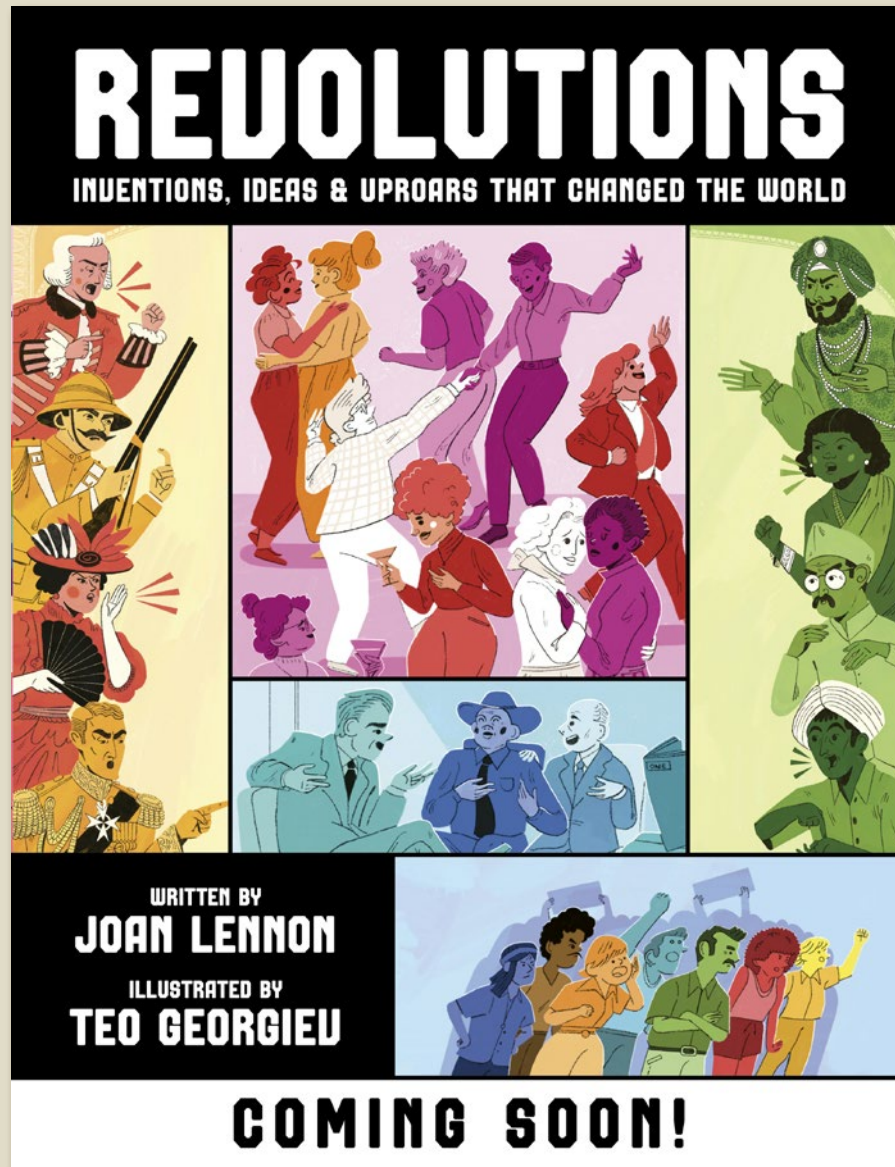
— NOW SHOWING —

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

Illustration, 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 foundation.

41

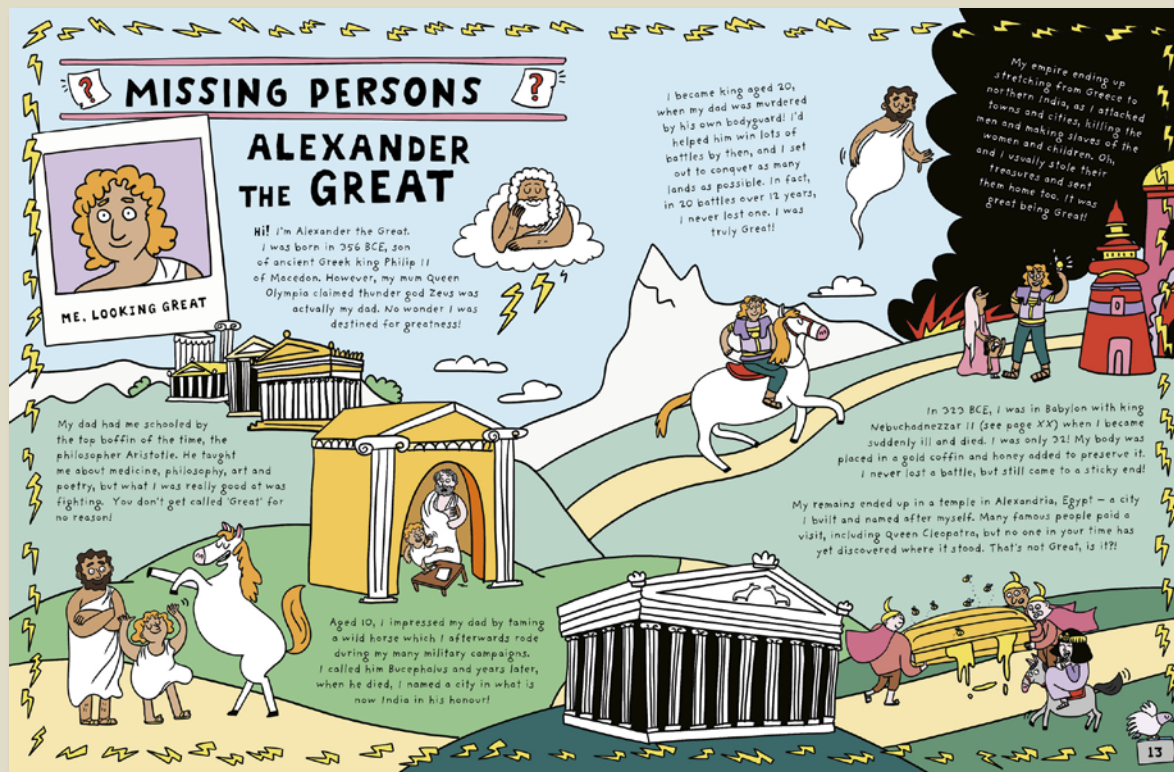
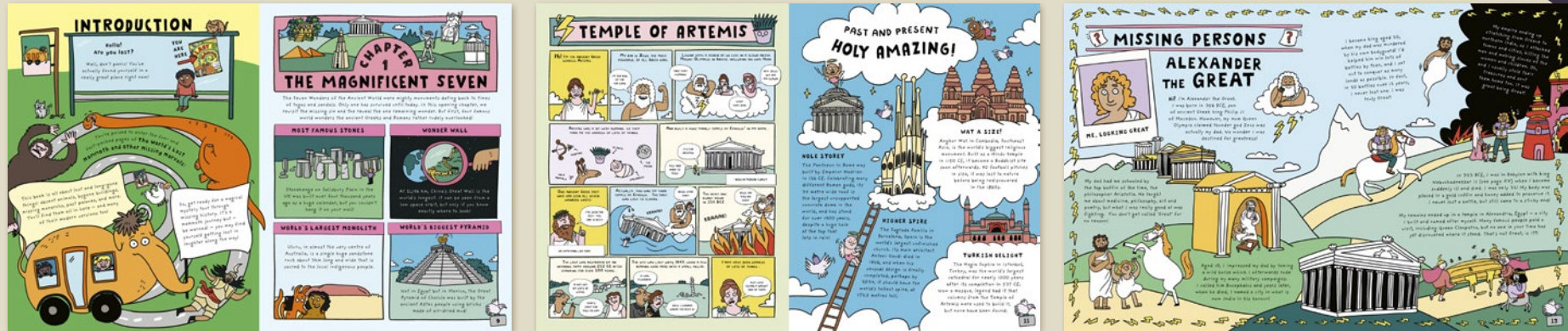
Pub Date	26/10/2023
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800783362
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alistair Spalding
Illustrator	Jason Raish
Extent	112pp
Word Count	21858 words
Rights Available	World



Discover 12 upheavals which changed the world forever.

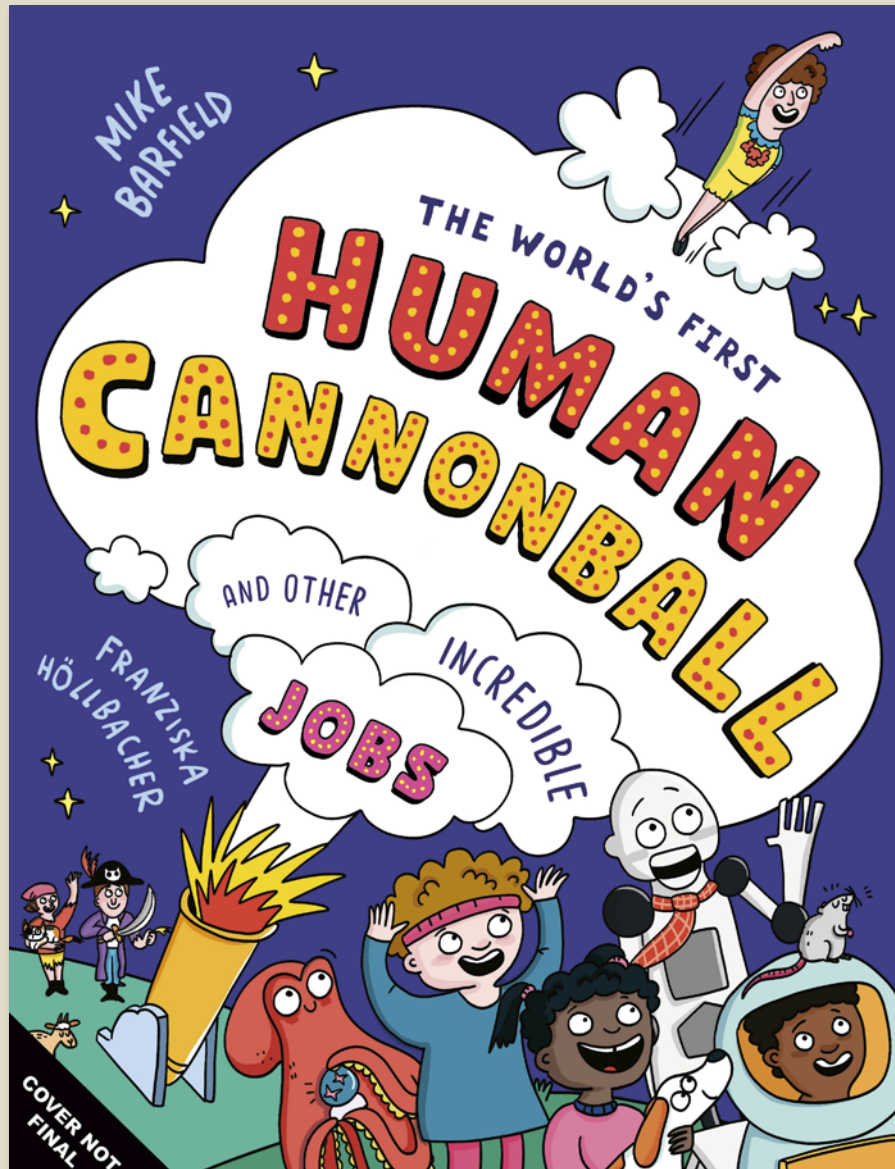
- A thought-provoking exploration of the idea of revolution: how upheavals, ideas and technology have irreversibly changed the world.
- Content split into three distinct chapters: power struggles, social revolutions and new technology. Chapter openers discuss what the word “revolution” means in each of these contexts, while showing how the idea is linked across all areas.
- Written by long-time author and history enthusiast Joan Lennon, who is a Royal Literary Fund Fellow at Dundee University and regular contributor on The History Girls blog. Her previous non-fiction book *Talking History* was shortlisted for the SLA Information Book Award 2023 and longlisted for the UKLA Book Awards 2023 in the Information Books category.

The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



Pub Date	30/04/2026
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783425259
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Translation Files	18/08/2025
Files To Printer	08/12/2025
Freight On Board	12/02/2026
Rights Available	World

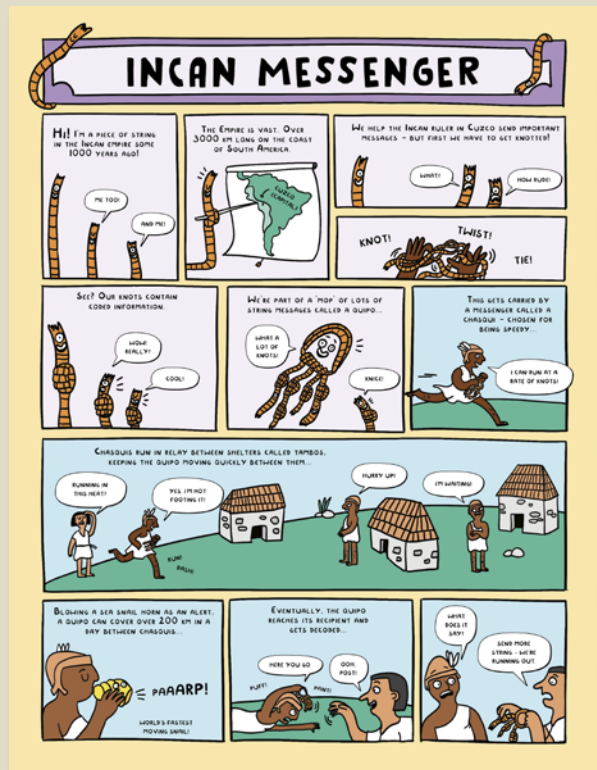
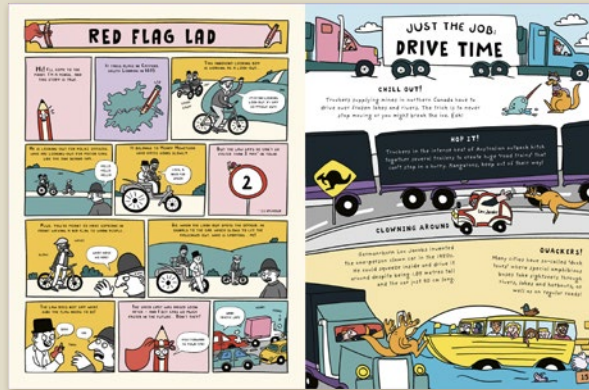
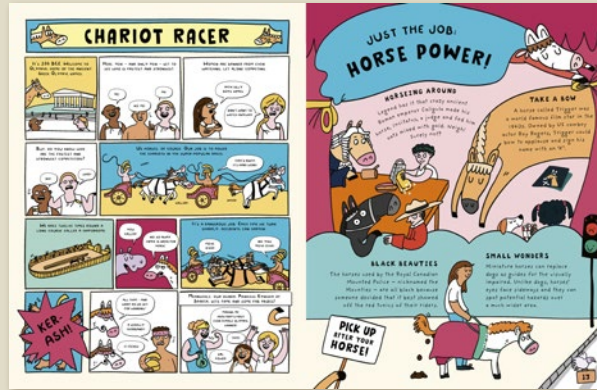
The World's First Human Cannonball



Roll up, roll up! Get your tickets for a whirlwind tour through history's weirdest and wackiest jobs!

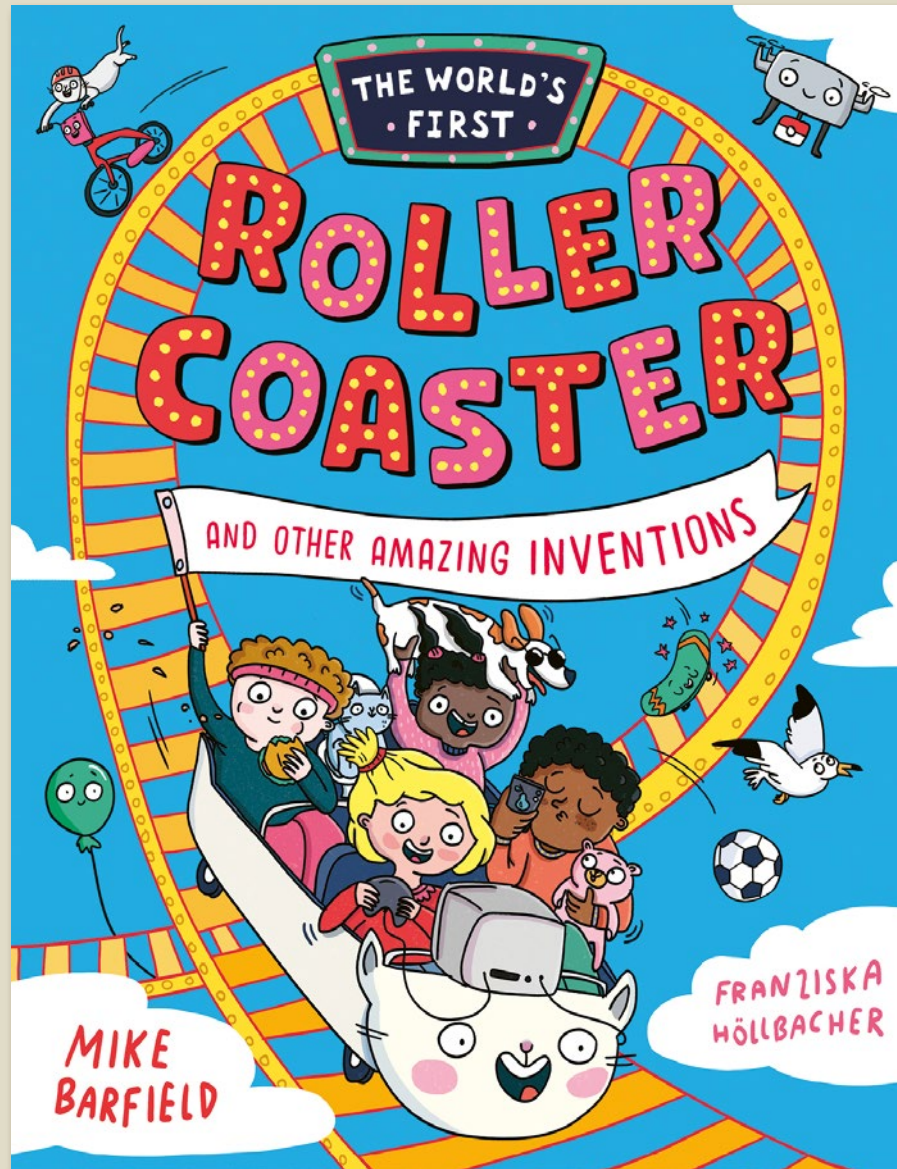
- An irresistible exposé into the world of work from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo*, *a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book with Facts.
- Featuring the weirdest and wackiest jobs throughout the ages, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes jobs in travel, science and sport, as well as the worst jobs in history... and some of the more curious jobs of today!

The World's First Human Cannonball



Pub Date	10/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Files To Printer	18/11/2024
Freight On Board	06/02/2025
Rights Available	World

The World's First Rollercoaster



Amazing inventions stories in comic-book form by Blue Peter Award-winner Mike Barfield.

- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions in architecture, travel, the home, food, fashion, toys, sports, technology and more, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes tips on sending in a patent and profiles of young inventors alongside greats such as Diebedo Kere, Bertha Benz, Percy Spencer, Momofuku Ando, Kano Jigoro and Jawed Karim.

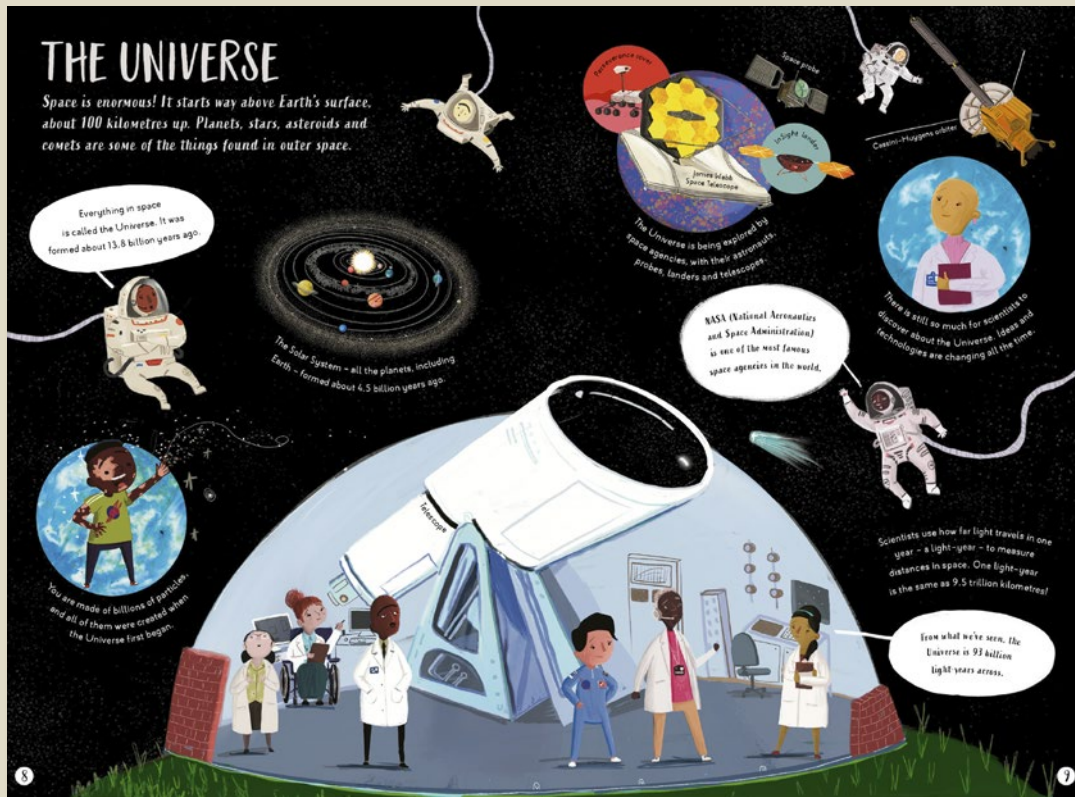
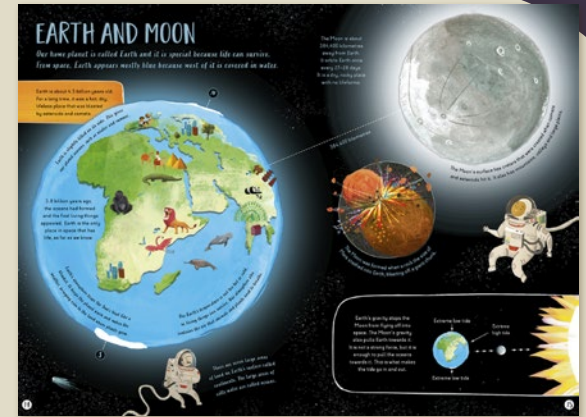
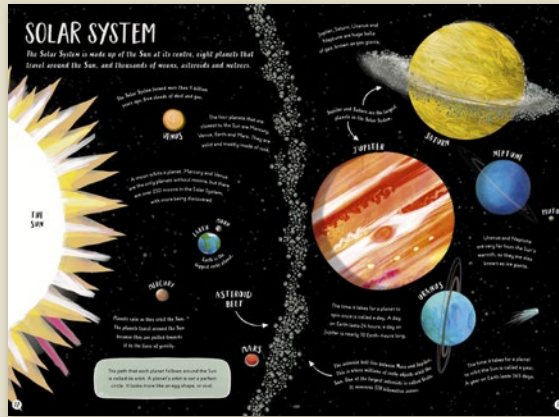
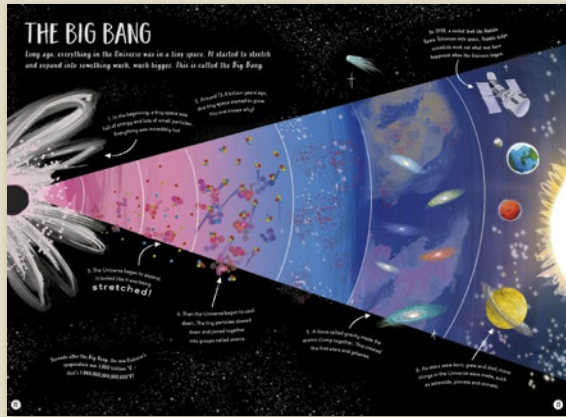
My First Book of Space



Explore the wonders of the cosmos in this gorgeously illustrated first guide to space.

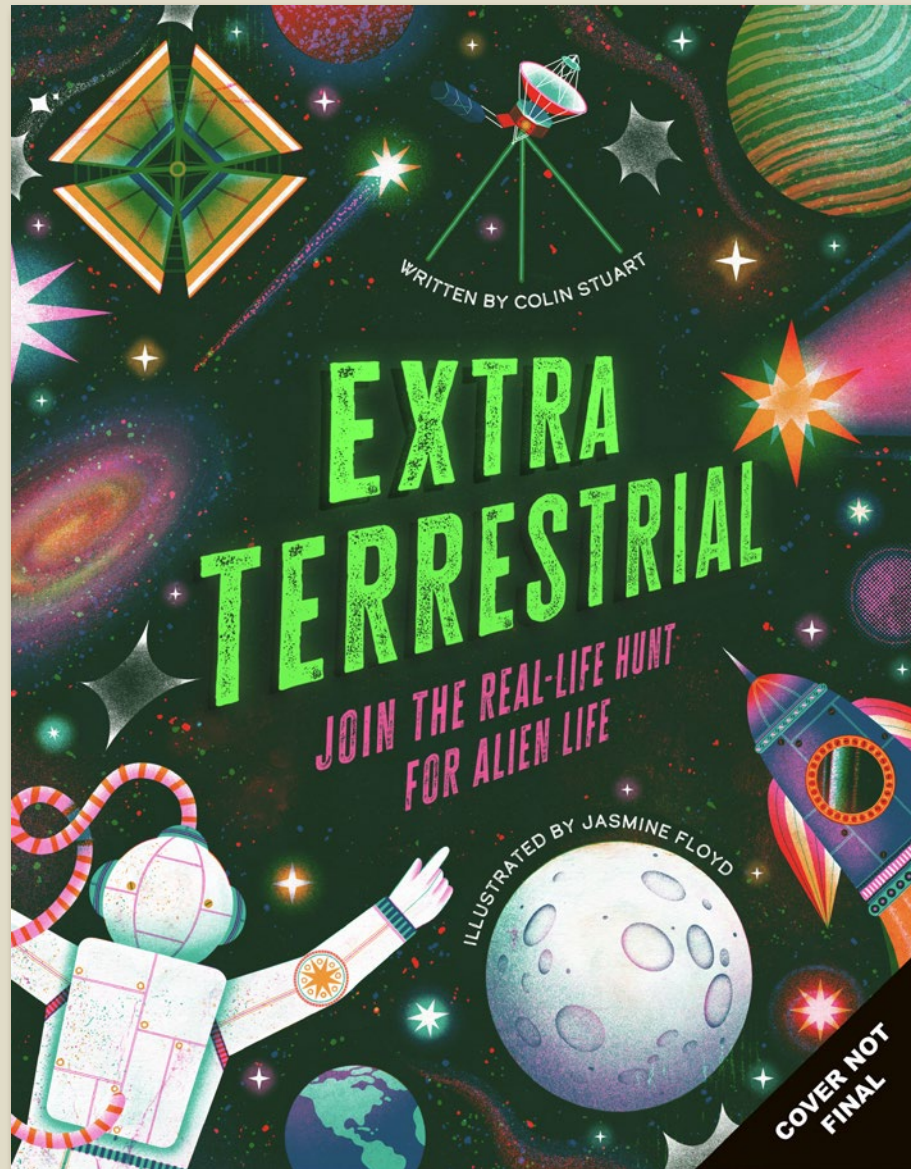
- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and again
- Includes a search-and-find element featuring a shooting star on every page
- *My First Book of Nature* has sold over 64,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023)

My First Book of Space



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784741
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

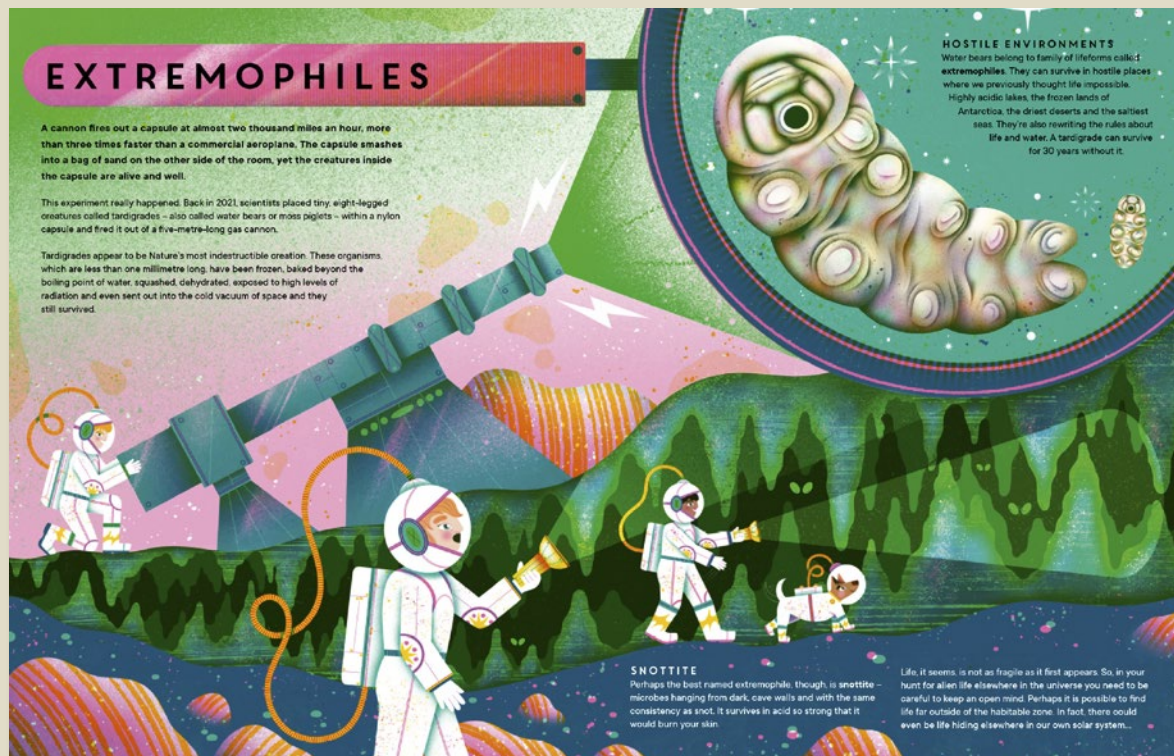
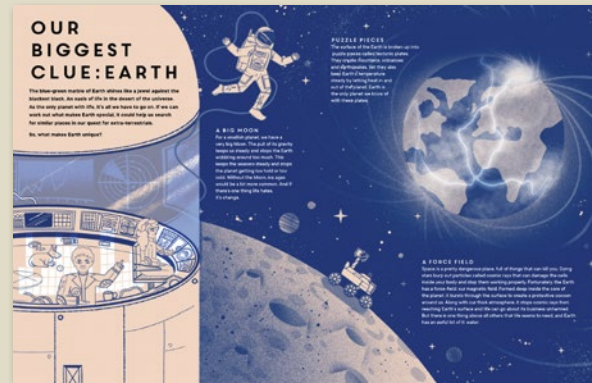
Extra Terrestrial



Do aliens exist? Join the real-life hunt for alien life!

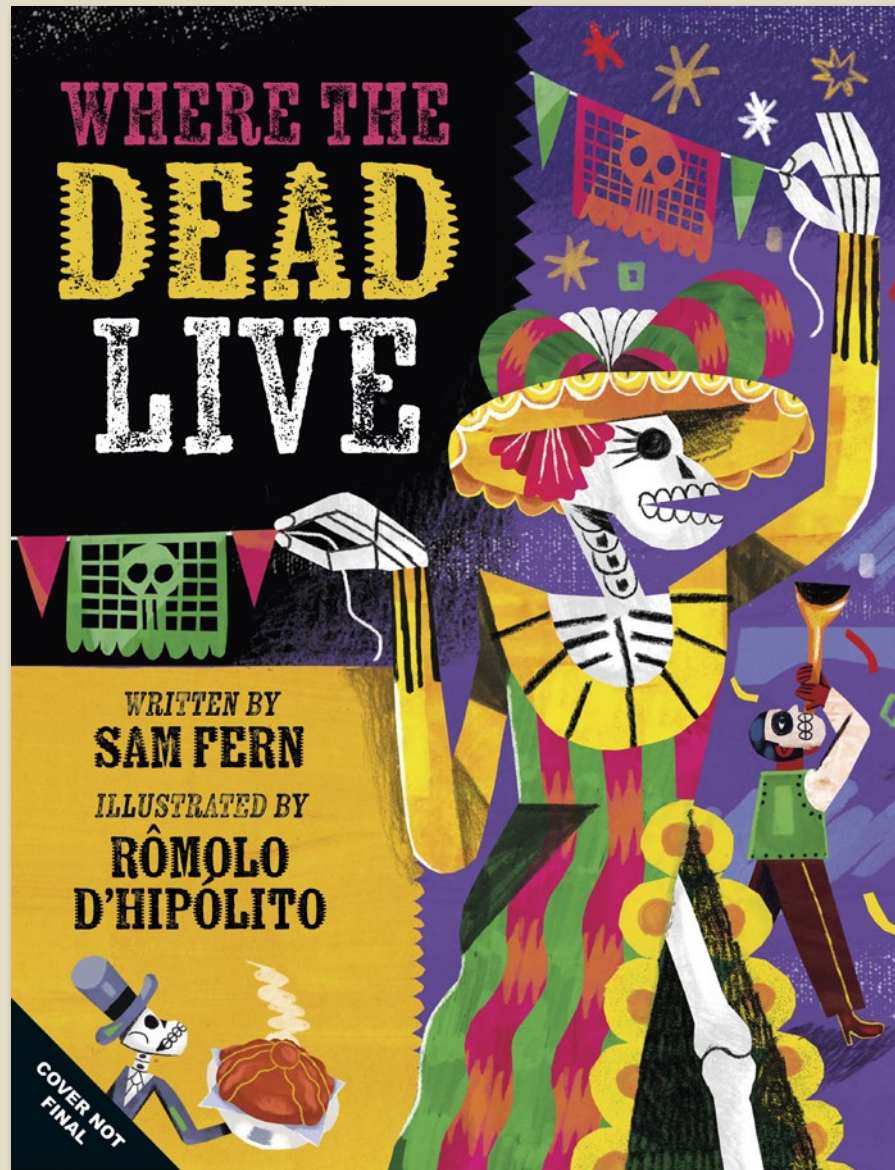
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): Alien Hunter's Toolkit / Section 3 (Types found): Exoplanet File / Section 4 (Alien life): Searching for Alien Life
- Illustrated by the wonderfully talented Jasmine Floyd known for her vibrant colours and psychedelic vibes!

Extra Terrestrial



Pub Date	05/03/2026
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800784611
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
Translation Files	23/06/2025
Files To Printer	13/10/2025
Freight On Board	18/12/2025
Rights Available	World

Where the Dead Live



An illustrated guide to the celebrations, customs and ancient mythologies of the afterlife.

- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



FREE SPIRITS

Not all spirits are evil. Some are helpful, some are neutral, and some are downright good. They can be helpful in many ways, from providing guidance to offering protection. But they can also be dangerous, especially if they are angry or vengeful. So, it's important to know how to deal with them. Here are some tips:

BANSHEES

Banshees are said to be the souls of dead Irish women who were killed in childbirth. They are believed to appear to their families before they die, often in the form of a woman in a white dress, carrying a bundle of laundry.

IBORR

The most common ghost of the British Isles is the ibor, or 'white woman'. It is believed to be the soul of a woman who died in childbirth, and is said to appear to her family in the form of a white woman carrying a bundle of laundry.

JLANSKI

Jlanski is a type of spirit that is believed to be the soul of a dead person who has been killed. It is said to appear to the family of the deceased, often in the form of a man in a dark coat and hat, carrying a bundle of laundry.

STRIGOI

Strigoi are evil spirits that are believed to be the souls of dead people who have been killed. They are said to appear to the family of the deceased, often in the form of a man in a dark coat and hat, carrying a bundle of laundry.

QUINMANOR

Quinmanor is a type of spirit that is believed to be the soul of a dead person who has been killed. It is said to appear to the family of the deceased, often in the form of a man in a dark coat and hat, carrying a bundle of laundry.

DOMOVOI

Domovoi is a type of spirit that is believed to be the soul of a dead person who has been killed. It is said to appear to the family of the deceased, often in the form of a man in a dark coat and hat, carrying a bundle of laundry.



WSZYSTKICH SWIETYCH & DZIEŃ ZADUSZNY

Bring down the lights. Turn down the volume. It's a time to be quiet and to remember the dead. It's a time to be still and to think about the people who have gone before us. It's a time to be sad and to cry. It's a time to be happy and to smile. It's a time to be everything and to be nothing.

DAY TO DAY

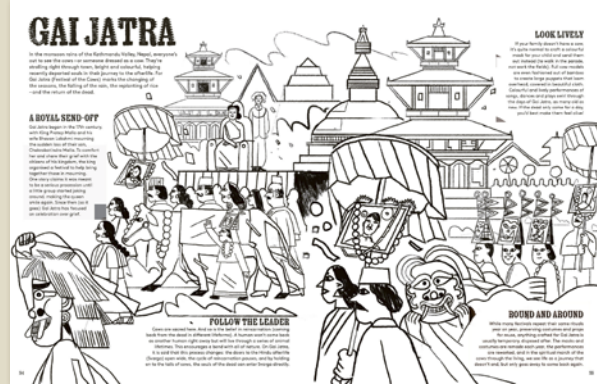
On the day of All Saints, people in Poland and other countries in the region of Central Europe go to church to pray for the souls of the dead. They also visit cemeteries and put flowers on the graves of their loved ones.

A WARM WELCOME

On the day of All Souls, people in Poland and other countries in the region of Central Europe go to church to pray for the souls of the dead. They also visit cemeteries and put flowers on the graves of their loved ones.

HIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

On the day of All Souls, people in Poland and other countries in the region of Central Europe go to church to pray for the souls of the dead. They also visit cemeteries and put flowers on the graves of their loved ones.



GAI JATRA

It's a time to be quiet and to remember the dead. It's a time to be still and to think about the people who have gone before us. It's a time to be sad and to cry. It's a time to be happy and to smile. It's a time to be everything and to be nothing.

A ROYAL SEND-OFF

On the day of All Saints, people in Poland and other countries in the region of Central Europe go to church to pray for the souls of the dead. They also visit cemeteries and put flowers on the graves of their loved ones.

FOLLOW THE LEADER

On the day of All Souls, people in Poland and other countries in the region of Central Europe go to church to pray for the souls of the dead. They also visit cemeteries and put flowers on the graves of their loved ones.

LOOK LIVELY

On the day of All Saints, people in Poland and other countries in the region of Central Europe go to church to pray for the souls of the dead. They also visit cemeteries and put flowers on the graves of their loved ones.

ROUND AND AROUND

On the day of All Souls, people in Poland and other countries in the region of Central Europe go to church to pray for the souls of the dead. They also visit cemeteries and put flowers on the graves of their loved ones.



WAKING THE DEAD

We've just rammed through a load of sacred sites filled with the dreaming dead; isn't it time we stop to ask why? After all, when you put a body into the ground, you expect it to stay there. Death is the end of its usefulness, right? Wrong. The archaeological benefits we've seen have illuminated entire cultures from a few burial artefacts, and sometimes a cemetery just needs the spade back, but there's many more reasons to get a corpse up again. Let's dig in!

THE RESURRECTIONISTS

It's 1820 in smoggy, gothic Edinburgh, and the dead of Greyfriars Kirkyard aren't staying down. Why? Edinburgh's medical schools required that students dissect three bodies each to gain their surgeon's license. However, the law only let students dissect executed criminals, so funeral parlors started sounding like a business opportunity: a fresh corpse could sell to a doctor for £20 (about \$900), so 'resurrectionists' grabbed their shovels and risked the noose! Fearful locals took to burying their relatives under iron bars, stone slabs, and entire prison-like cages, even rigging small guns on tripwires to fire on grovellers!



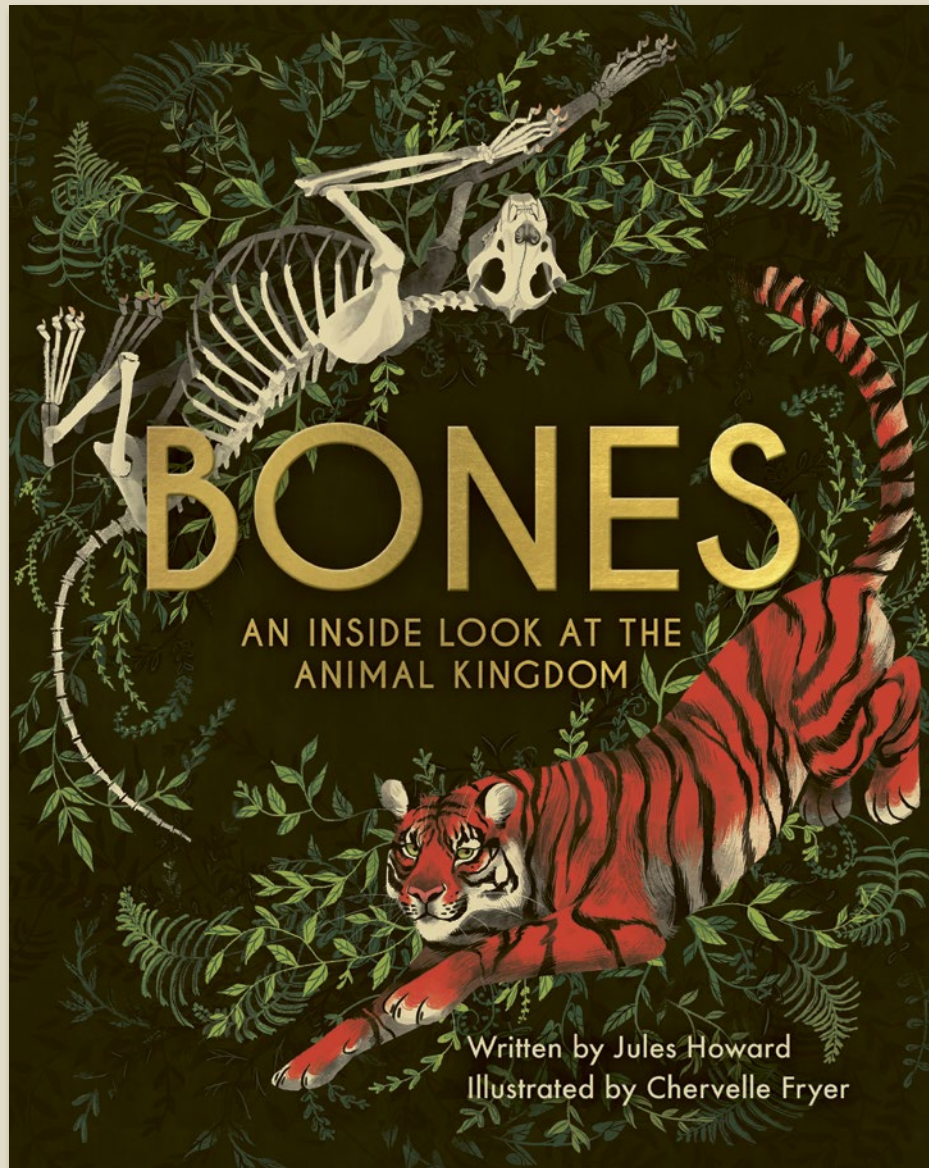
TURNING THE BONES

We all get uncomfortable sleeping in one position for too long. But that's not what the Madagascar practice of Fanadihana ('the turning of the bones') is really about. Practitioners believe that the soul only departs the body when it's completely decomposed, so after a year or so, they dig up their dearly departed, wash and redress the remaining bones in beautiful cloths and silks, and bury them once again for good. It's really the second half of the funeral, and highlights a living openness to caring for your loved ones beyond the end of their time.

CRACKING THE CASE

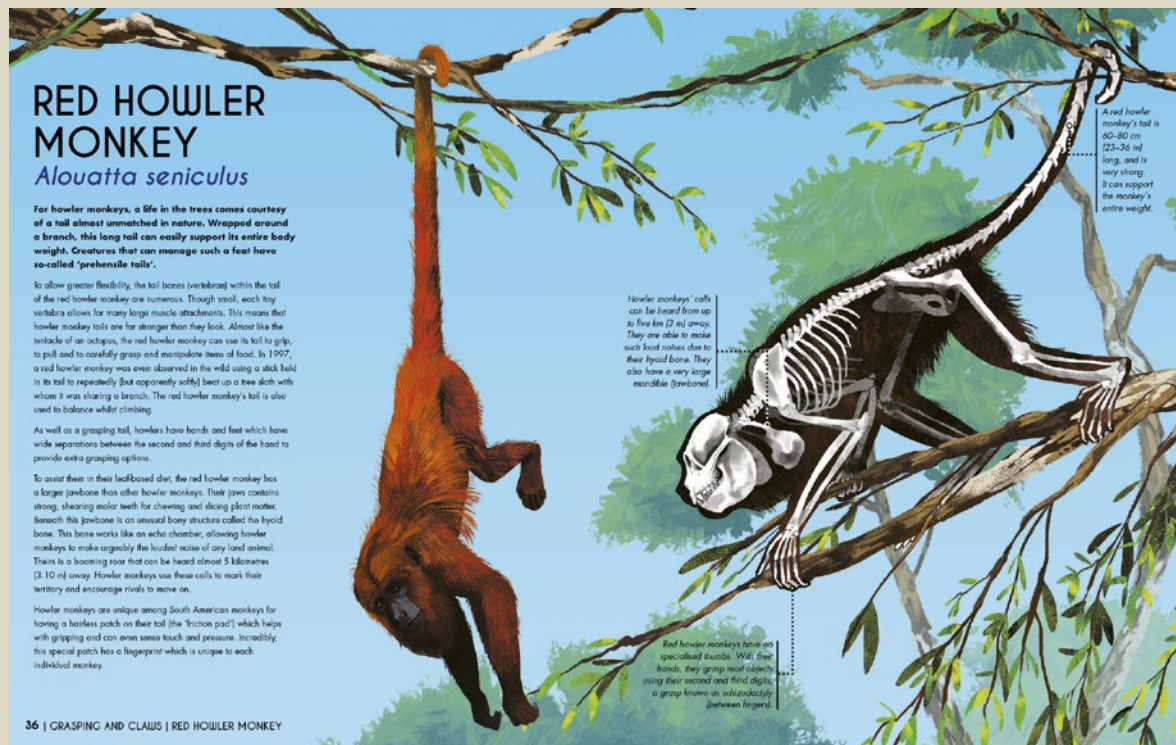
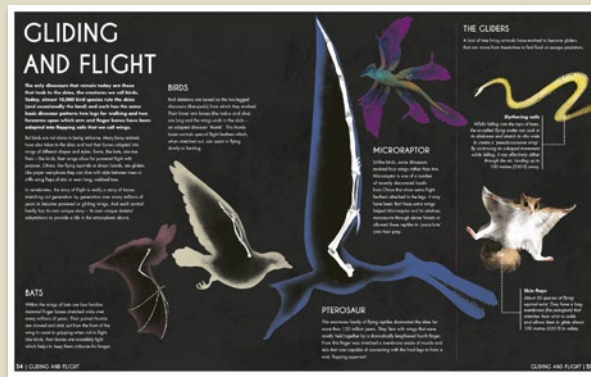
For most of human history, the victim of a murder didn't have a chance to bring their killer to justice. However, with forensic analysis allowing investigators to identify the smallest traces that humans leave behind, the dead can get a parting shot from beyond the grave. Many a cold case has been solved after years by raising the body from their grave and finding evidence to convict those responsible for putting them there, such as skin cells caught under desperate fingernails or decomposed bones revealing a hidden cause of death.

Pub Date	28/08/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Translation Files	16/12/2024
Files To Printer	07/04/2025
Freight On Board	12/06/2025
Rights Available	World



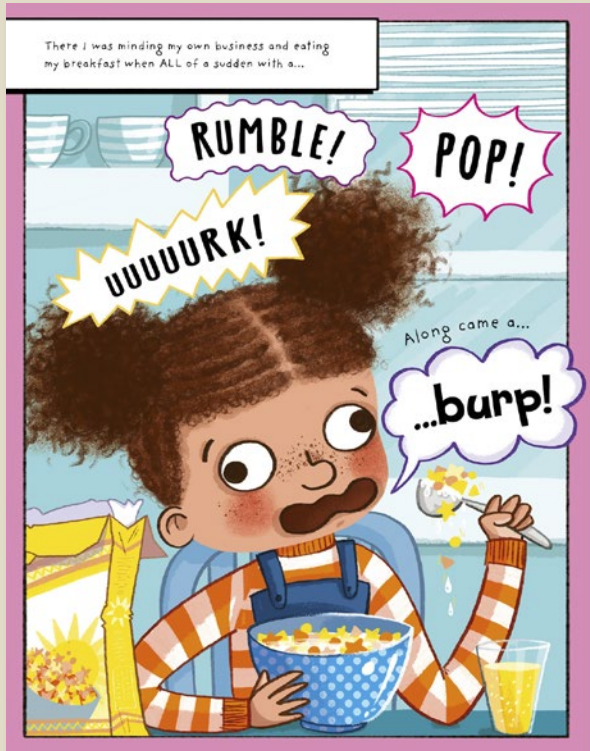
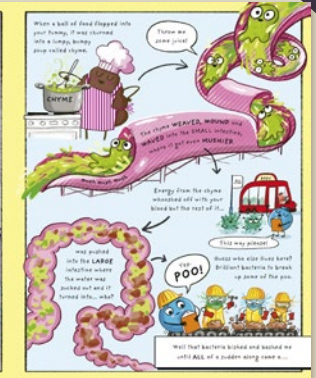
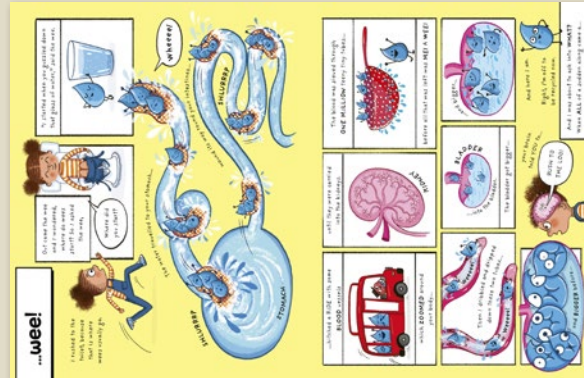
What's so special about animal skeletons? Find out in BONES, an inside look at the animal kingdom.

- Beautiful illustrations set the animal in their natural habitats, showing the motion and incredible evolution of the animals.
- Written by zoologist and writer Jules Howard.
- Chervelle Fryer is an illustrator who works with animals, fauna and natural subjects.



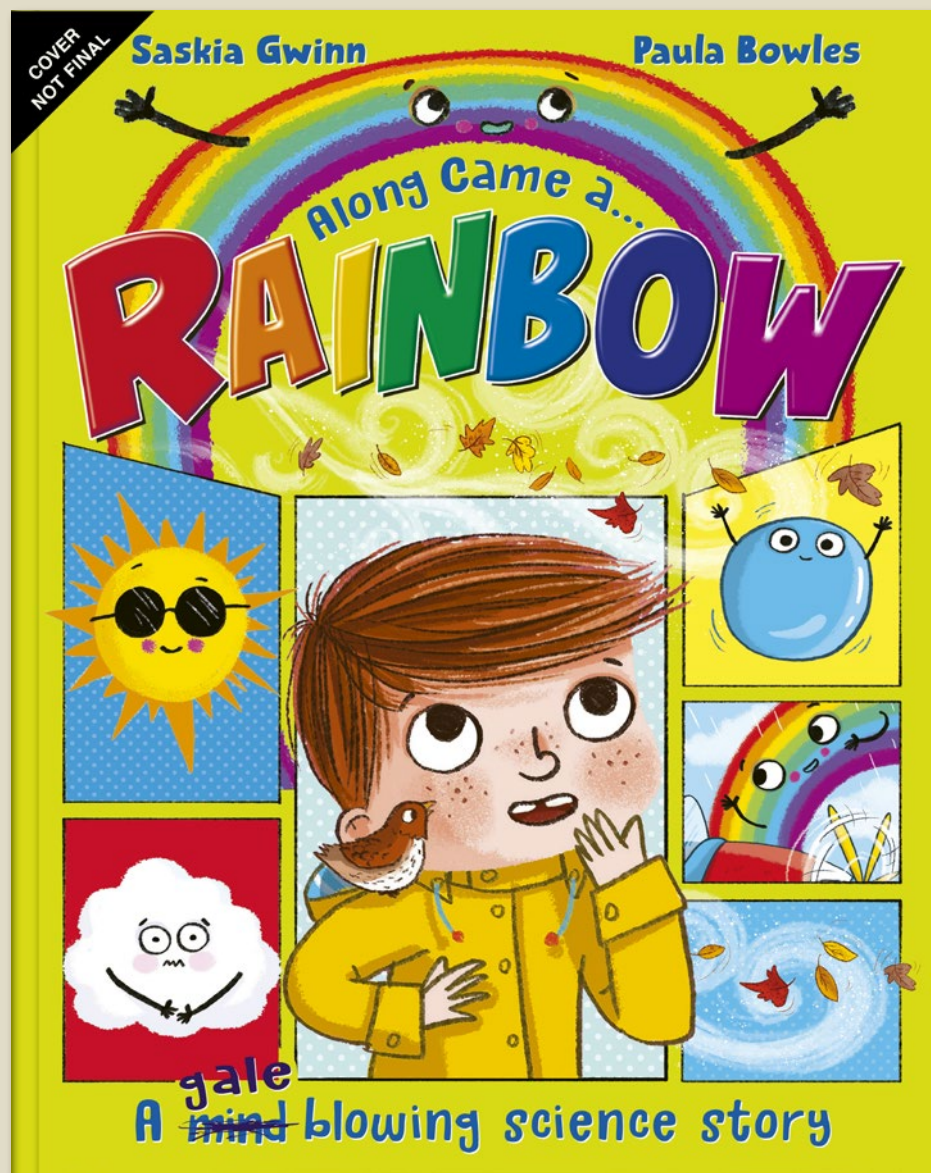
Pub Date	10/04/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781835872024
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Jules Howard
Illustrator	Chervelle Fryer
Extent	72pp
Files To Printer	18/11/2024
Freight On Board	23/01/2025

Along Came a... Burp!



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785175
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

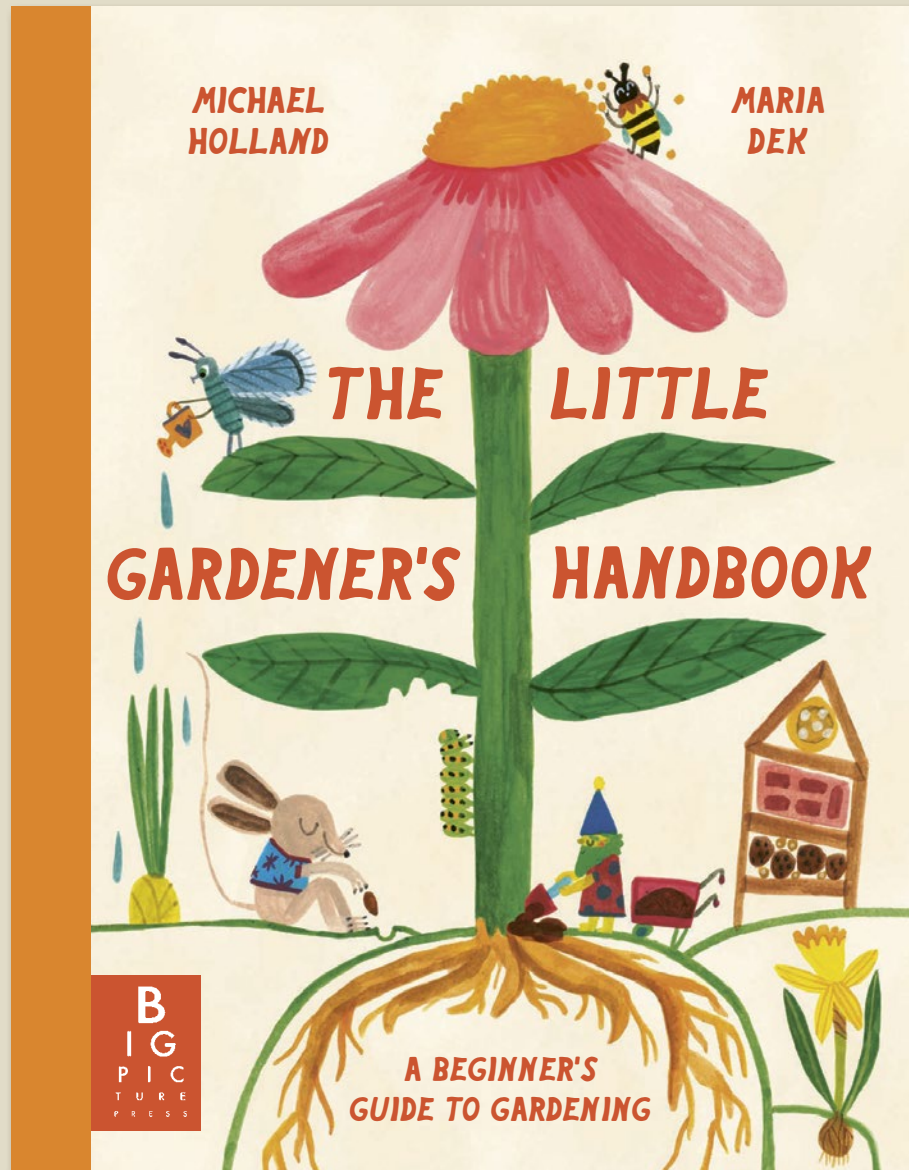
Along Came a... Rainbow!



A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only growing in popularity.
- Arlin quarter binding and matt lam cover finishes.

The Little Gardener's Handbook

ALL ABOUT SOIL

Soil is the brown earth that plants grow in and it plays a very important role in supporting life on our planet. The best way to keep your plants happy is to take care of their soil!

Check a seed has sprouted, the soil helps to anchor the plant's roots in the ground. From here, the roots can absorb water, nutrients and minerals from the soil that help the plant to grow.

Soil is teeming with life. Did you know that there are more living things in a handful of soil than there are humans on earth? Look for all of these organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. As they dig, they stir up what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's a mix of organic matter, like, the moisture and air in a garden. It's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a warm part of the world and you're growing it in a cool soil, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

1. Bring a shovel from pages 10-11. Collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it to a depth of 10cm, because any bigger bits, like twigs or stones, could mess up your soil test.
2. Next, get 100g of soil into a clean jar. Put the lid on tightly and then give it a good shake. Let the water sit for at least 24 hours to settle.
3. You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The amount of soil in different layers and the texture when you touch it, tells you a lot about it. Use the chart to help you. You can write up what you have seen, which is a great record of food for the soil.

GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors - something that eats through your plants and other harmful weeds of hard work. Rather than using harmful chemical pesticides, there are some natural ways you can discourage any unwanted visitors to your garden.

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage beneficial creatures naturally by encouraging beneficial visitors such as ladybirds, bees, hoverflies, birds and frogs in your garden. The planting of flowers that attract these insects, making a bug hotel or adding a bird bath.

PEST REPELLENTS

To repel insects, you can make your own natural repellents using a mixture of water, garlic, onion and chili.

PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect plants from birds and rabbits.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Slugs and snails can eat a whole batch of seedlings overnight. You can try adding a little slug and snail bait to your garden. Remember to check your plants every day for signs of pest damage - gently washing them and watering them in another part of your garden.

RABBITS ARE ON THE LOOSE!

Rabbits are on the loose! They can eat your plants and your garden. You can try using rabbit repellent or netting to protect your plants.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Did you know that certain plants can help other plants in your garden? Some particular plants together can drive out unwanted visitors and even help your tomatoes grow.

The strong smell of French marigolds drives the pest away when grown with tomatoes.

When you plant your garden, you can use the 'Three Sisters' method. The large beans climb up the corn and the corn provides the nitrogen for the beans.

When you plant your garden, you can use the 'Three Sisters' method. The large beans climb up the corn and the corn provides the nitrogen for the beans.

GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

Did you know that you can eat the petals from certain flowers? Nasturtiums are bright and colourful, and they have a little peppery taste. You can add them to a salad for a burst of extra flavour.

YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Water
- Nasturtium seeds
- Wool

1. In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
2. Fill each cup with compost.
3. Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
4. Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the cups and to the water tank above each cup.
5. After a week or two, the seeds will start to grow. When they are growing from water, little and often.
6. In a few more weeks, the plants will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you die on the plant, cut and place off with a scissors. The plants will grow again.

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

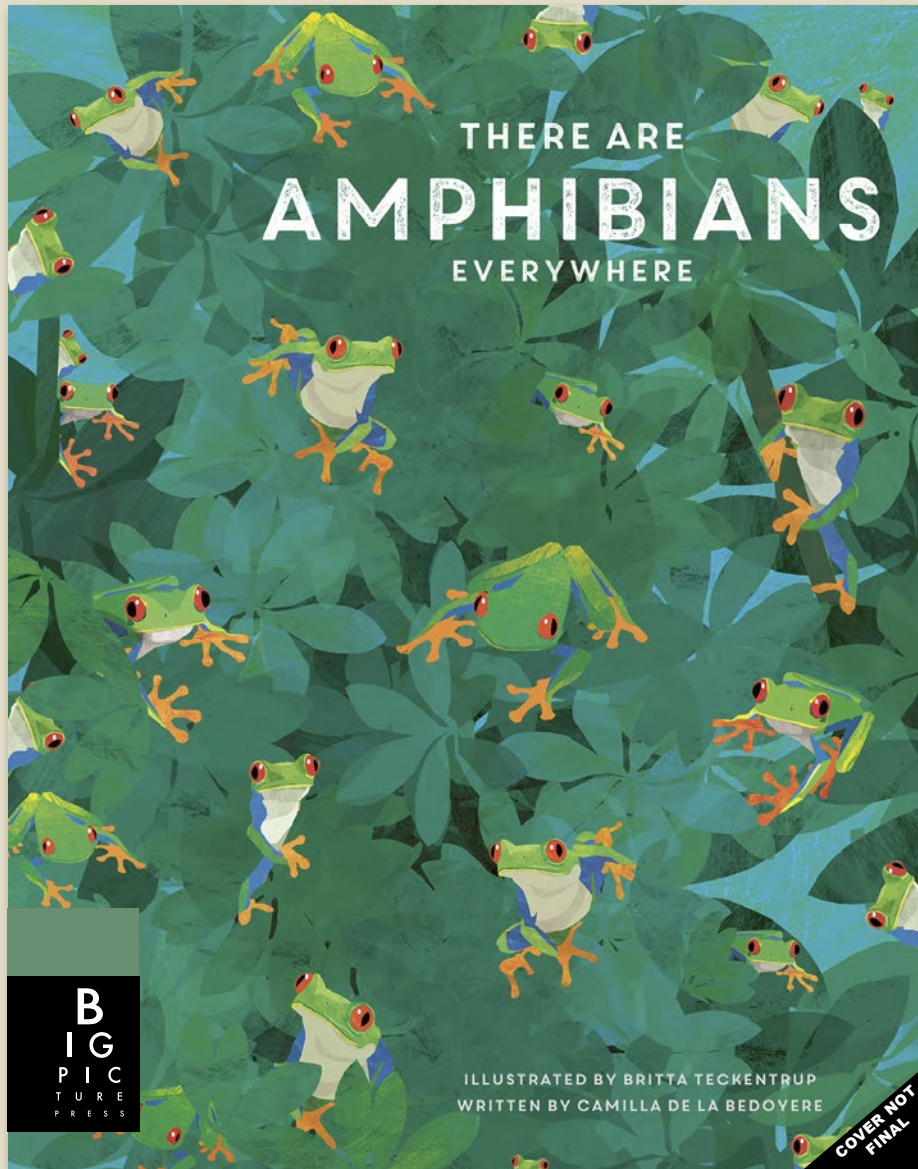
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a very long and important tradition.

In this book, you'll learn about how plants work, how to grow your own vegetables, how to encourage wildlife to your garden and why protecting plants is important for our lovely planet. Along the way, there will be plenty of activities and experiments for you to try for yourself - mostly using everyday materials you can find at home.

What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

Pub Date	25/04/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800786035
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Michael Holland
Illustrator	Maria Dek-Le-wandowska
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

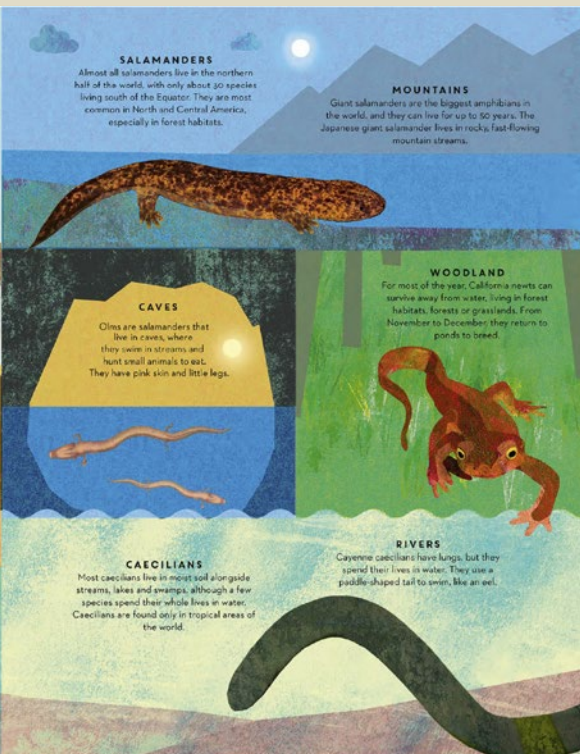
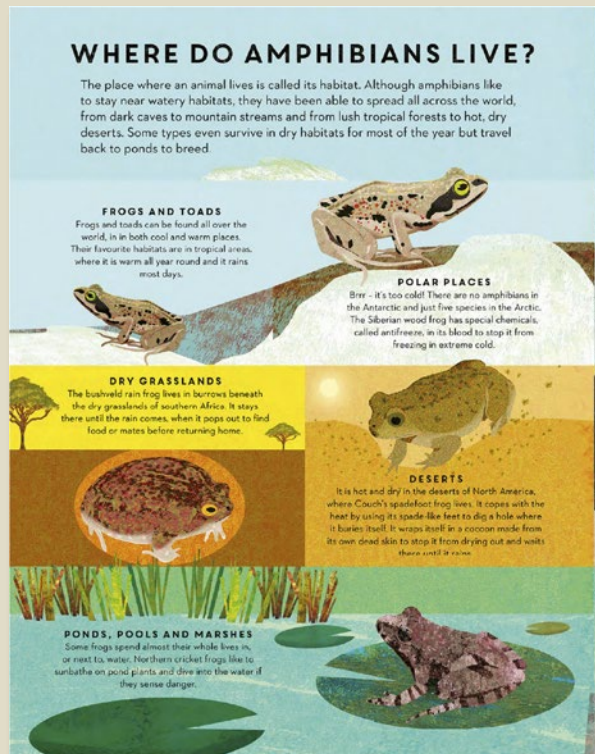
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what *is* that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- Britta's There Are... series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- 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 Amphibians Everywhere



Pub Date	14/08/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800787124
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Translation Files	19/12/2024
Files To Printer	24/03/2025
Freight On Board	29/05/2025
Rights Available	World

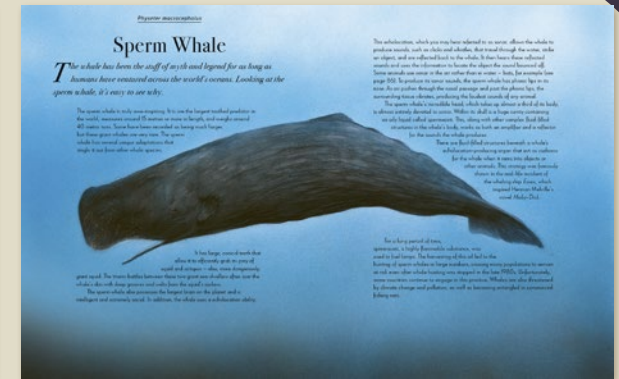
BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



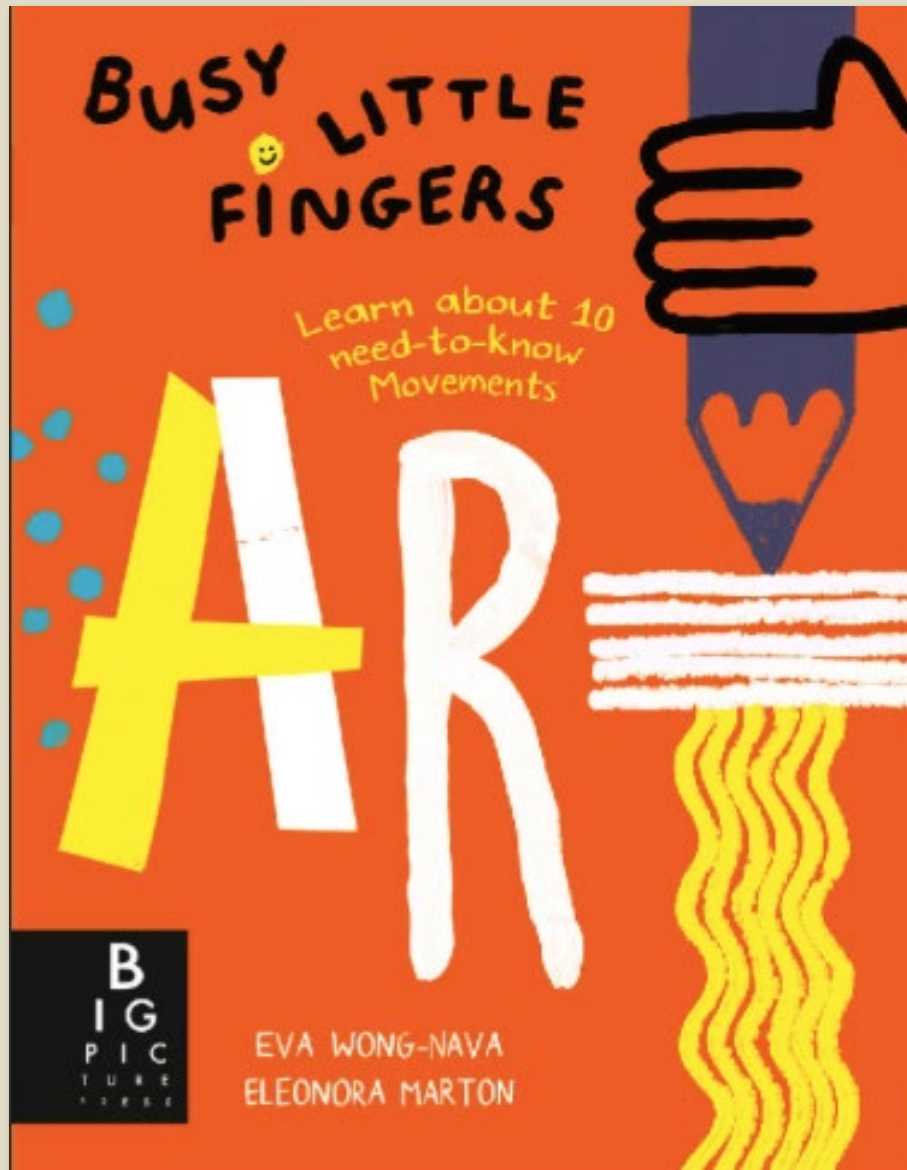
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- Stunning watercolour artwork by the phenomenally talented natural history artist William Spring.
- Large format with 100% foil cover treatments makes this the ideal gift book.
- A poignant message with significance for today's world.
- Includes 50 beautiful creatures to marvel at.
- The perfect book for fans of *Hidden Planet* by Ben Rothery and *The Golden Mole* by Katherine Rundell.



Pub Date	01/08/2024
Pub Price	£18.99
ISBN	9781800786165
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	William Spring
Illustrator	William Spring
Extent	112pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

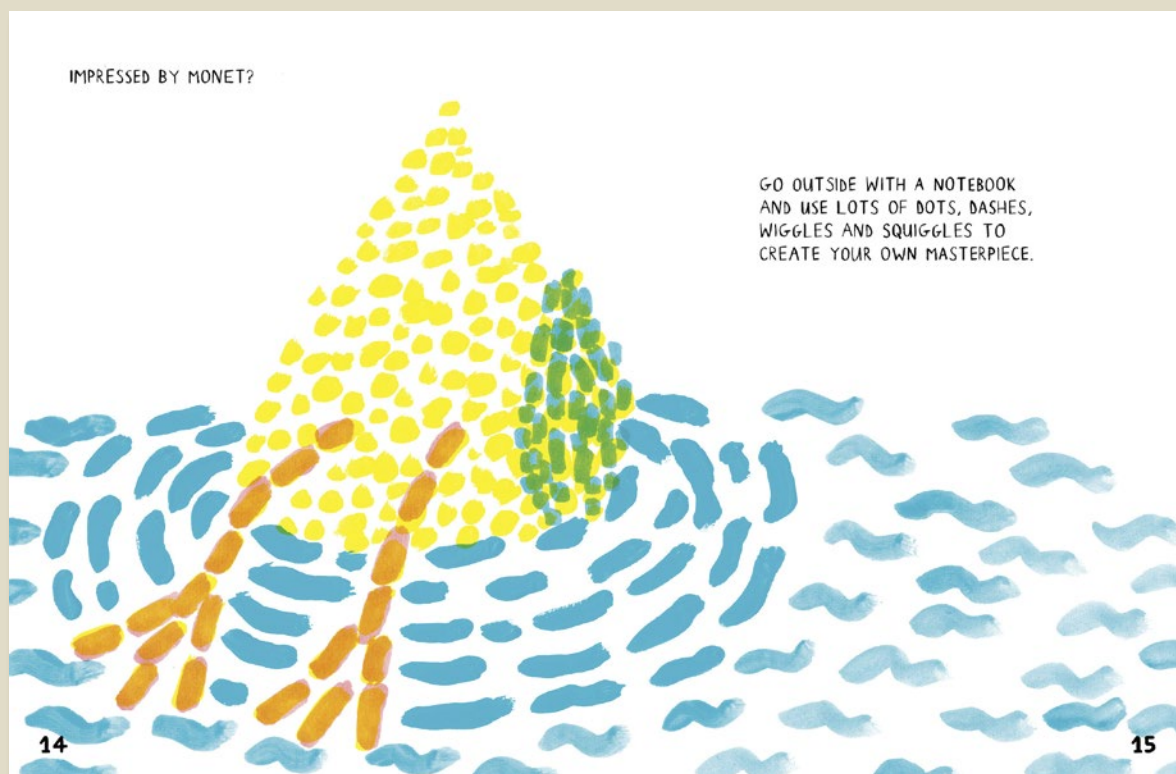
Busy Little Fingers: Art



Can you make a face with vegetables? How do you paint a dream? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at art concepts, and is jam-packed with things for busy little fingers to try!

- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784642
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2001 words
Rights Available	World

Busy Little Fingers: Music



This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at music, with lots for busy little fingers to try!

- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul, Blues, Folk, Country, Rock, Pop, Hip Hop
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**

Busy Little Fingers: Music



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800786455
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World

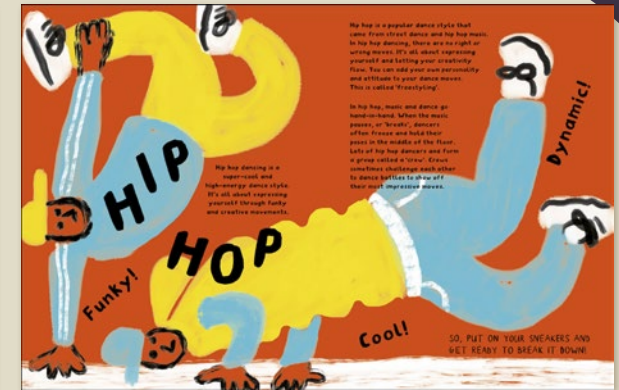
Busy Little Toes: Dance



Can you shuffle your feet like Fred Astaire? What do you need to know to learn ballet? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at dance, and is jam-packed with things for busy little toe-tappers to try!

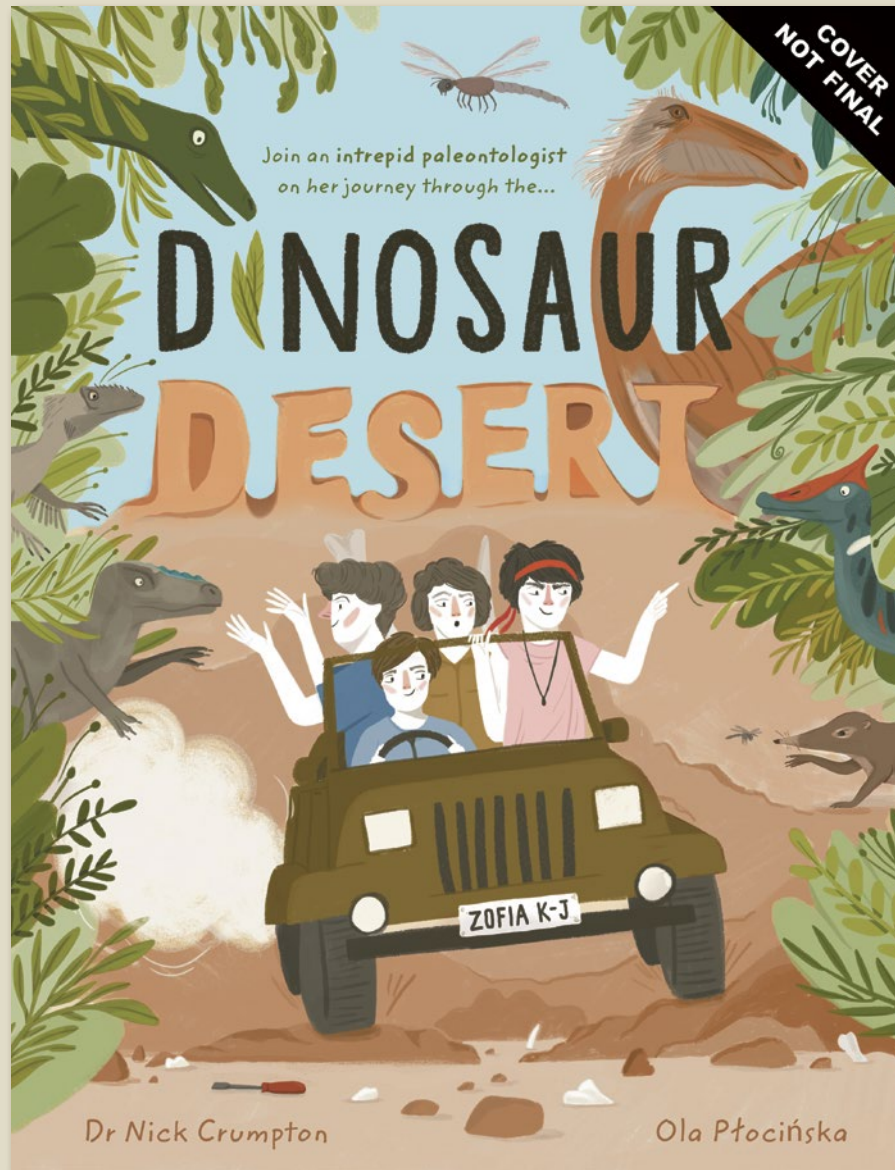
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Vibrant artwork by Eleonora Marton is full of life and movement

Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	06/11/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788169
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	24/02/2025
Files To Printer	16/06/2025
Freight On Board	21/08/2025
Rights Available	World

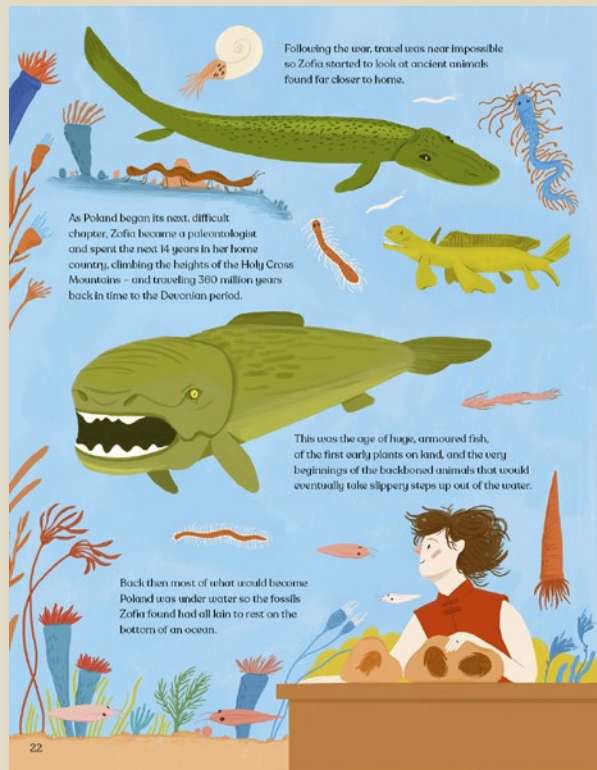
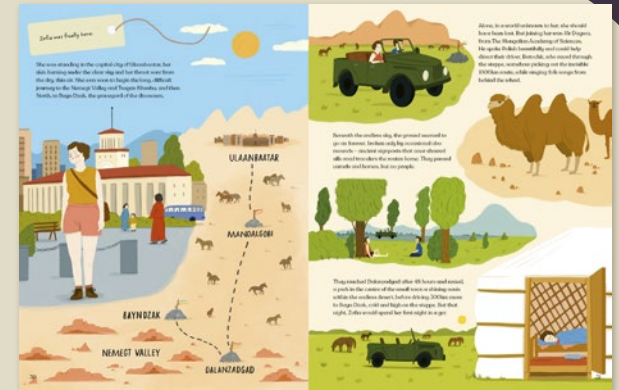
Dinosaur Desert



A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!

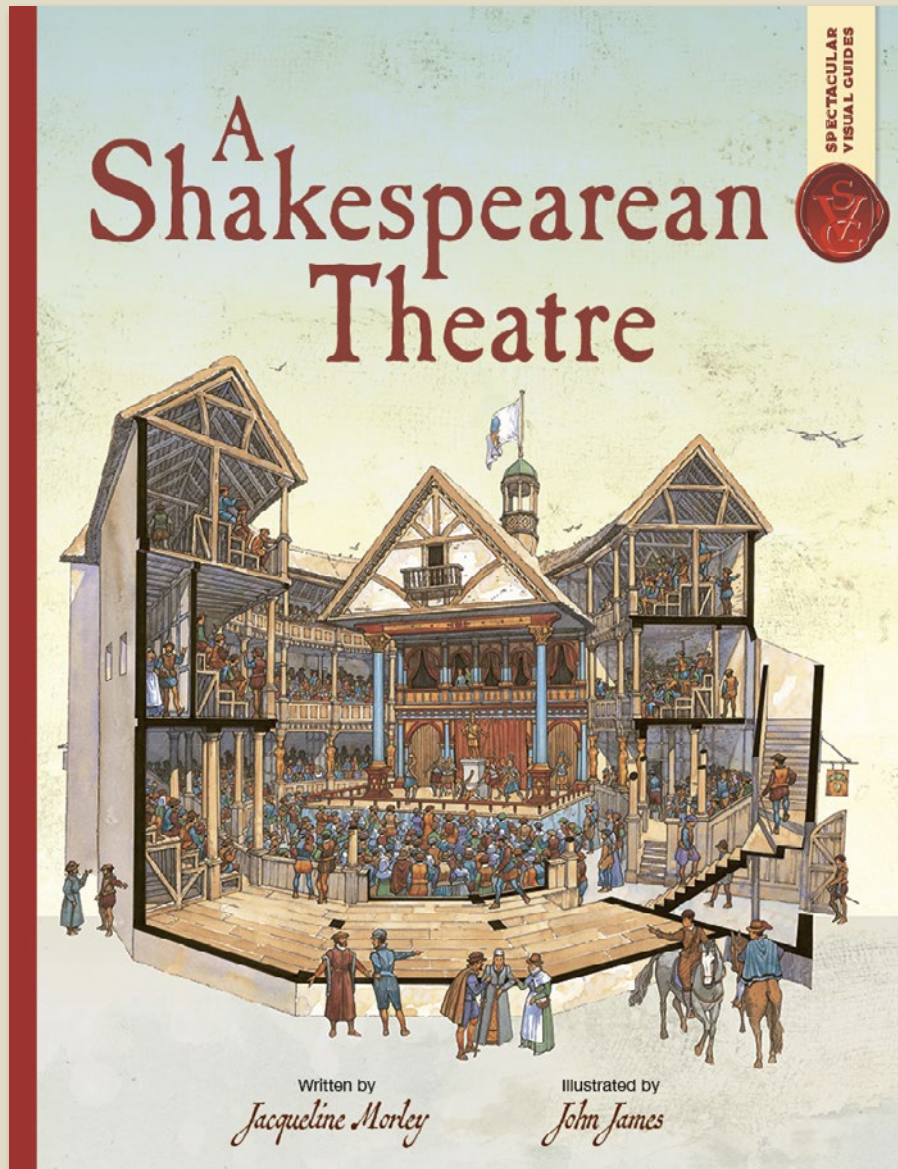
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of the Gobi Desert as well as detailed information on how to find fossils to inspire budding palaeontologists.

Dinosaur Desert



Pub Date	17/07/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Translation Files	04/11/2024
Files To Printer	24/02/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

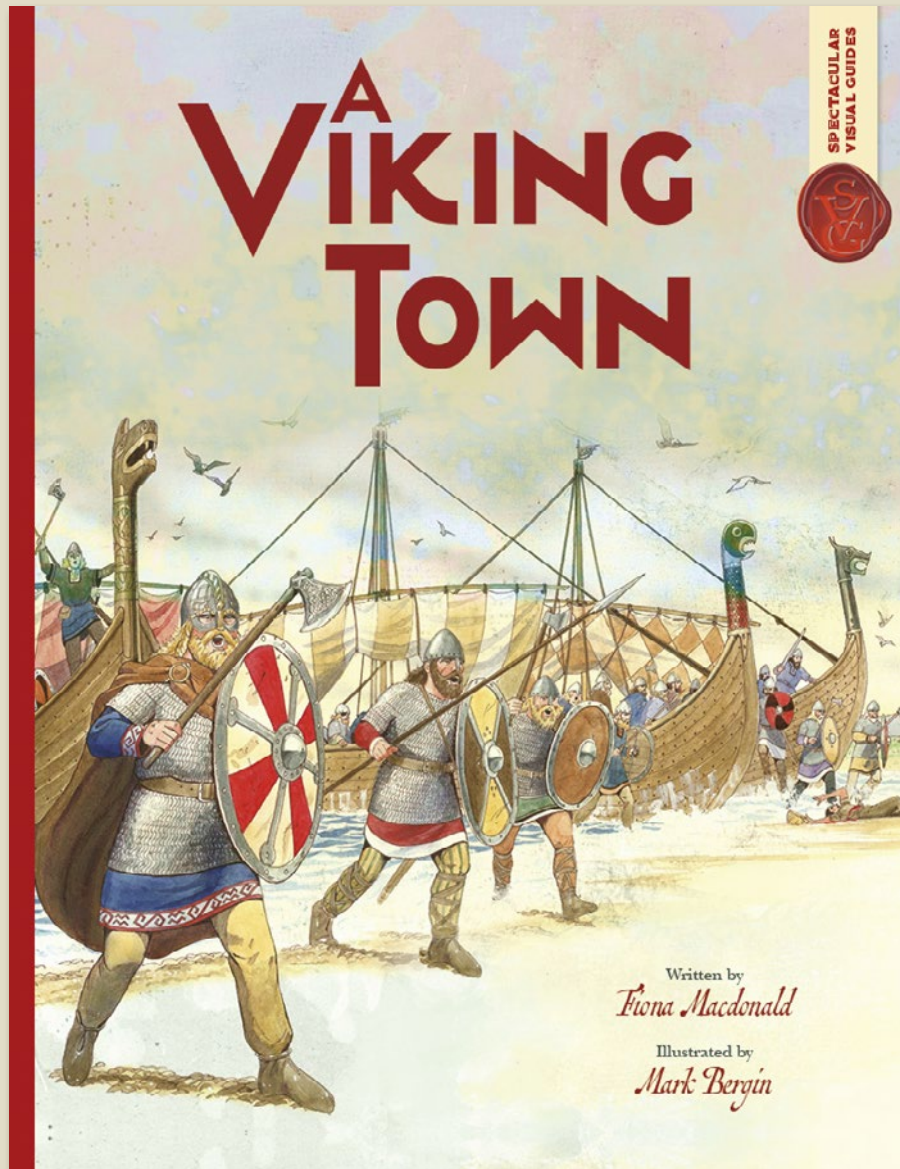
Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



An informative visual guide to Shakespearean theatre, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- Perfect introductory guide to the world of Shakespeare and development of theatre under the reign of Queen Elizabeth I - a great resource for English and drama studies.
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full-colour cutaway illustrations and artifacts and paintings from the era help to support the main text.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the theatre or museum.

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



An informative visual guide to the Viking period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to how Vikings looked, ate, dressed and entertained themselves. A great resource for history students.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available.

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



THE VIKING WORLD

The Vikings lived in northern Europe, in the countries known today as Sweden, Denmark and Norway. They also established colonial settlements all around the shores of the Baltic Sea – as far as present-day England, Russia, Latvia, Estonia and Greece. The Viking colonies had lived in the cold northern regions for centuries, but from around 800 to 1100 the Viking people were more adventurous and more powerful. In search of land for farming, they migrated to Scotland, Ireland, eastern England, Iceland and Greenland, and set up new Viking kingdoms there.

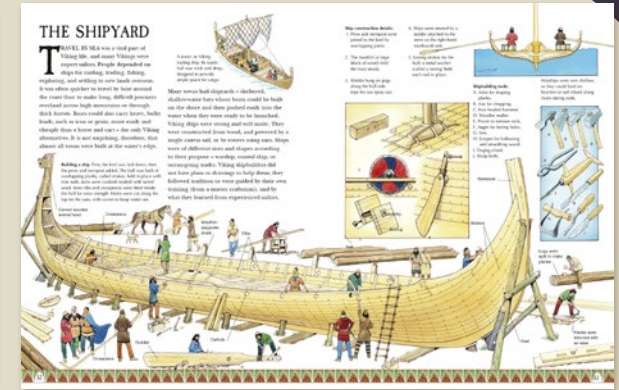
Some adventurous Vikings travelled further. They sailed hundreds of miles west, and across the Mediterranean. A few even reached America. Viking merchants made long sea journeys from Britain and along the coast to Italy and Portugal, where they set up trading centres to buy goods from India and China. They also made the long journey eastward to the city of Constantinople (modern Istanbul).



TOWN DWELLERS

WIKING LIFE IN a Viking town – a cluster of wooden houses and streets, together with people such as farmers, sailors, hunters and merchants, who were used to the open air and the elements. There might be a church and perhaps a schoolhouse, but the most important people in town, such as kings and lords, lived in the town's mansions. They might own the town, and only a portion of the town's houses, but they did not own the town. In each Viking town, people, animals and some trees were raised. In the 10th century, some Vikings built a church at Hedeby, but he did not make any more.

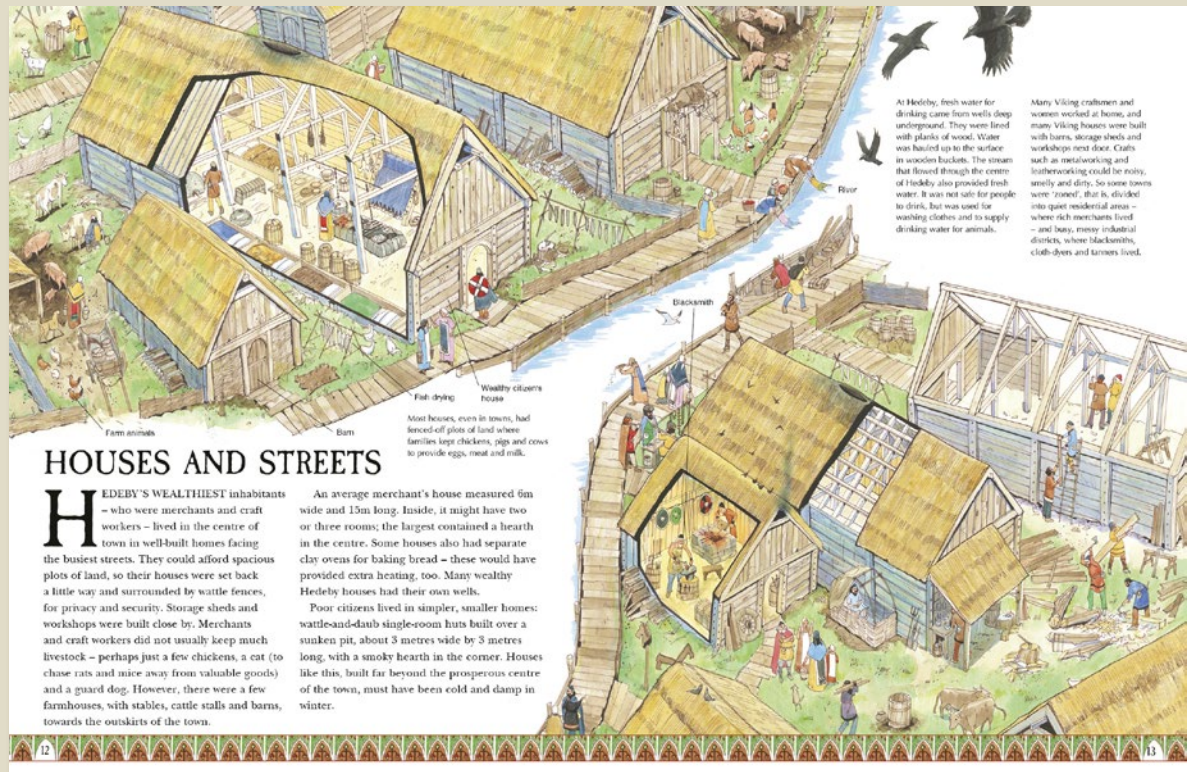
Most town-dwellers were rich, but others were very poor. Rich citizens had their own mansions with multiple floors. Viking men as well as women worked at home, and many Viking houses were built with bars, storage sheds and workshops next door. Crafts such as metalworking and leatherworking could be noisy, smelly and dirty. So some towns were 'zoned', that is, divided into quiet residential areas – where rich merchants lived – and busy, noisy industrial districts, where blacksmiths, cloth-dyers and tanners lived.



THE SHIPYARD

TRAVEL BY SEA was a vital part of Viking life, and most Vikings were expert sailors. People depended on ships for trading, hunting, fishing, exploring, and sailing to new lands overseas. It was often easier to travel by boat around the coast than to make long, difficult journeys overland across high mountains or through thick forests. Boats could also carry large loads, such as iron or grain, more easily and cheaply than a horse and cart – the only Viking alternatives. It was surprising, therefore, that almost all towns were built at the water's edge.

Most towns had a shipyard, a sheltered, shallow-water bay where boats could be built on the shore and then pushed out into the water when they were ready to be launched. Viking ships were strong and fast. They were constructed from wood, and joined by a complex system of, or by means of, pegs. Some were of different sizes and shapes according to their purpose – a single oared ship or a long, narrow, double-ended, shallow-water boat. Viking shipbuilders did not have plans of drawings to help them, they followed traditions or were guided by their own feelings. Their ancient traditions, and the fact that they had no written records, is why the Vikings have inspired so many modern naval architects.



HOUSES AND STREETS

HEDEBY'S WEALTHIEST inhabitants – who were merchants and craft workers – lived in the centre of town in well-built homes facing the busiest streets. They could afford spacious plots of land, so their houses were set back a little way and surrounded by wattle fences, for privacy and security. Storage sheds and workshops were built close by. Merchants and craft workers did not usually keep much livestock – perhaps just a few chickens, a cat (to chase rats and mice away from valuable goods) and a guard dog. However, there were a few farmhouses, with stables, cattle stalls and barns, towards the outskirts of the town.

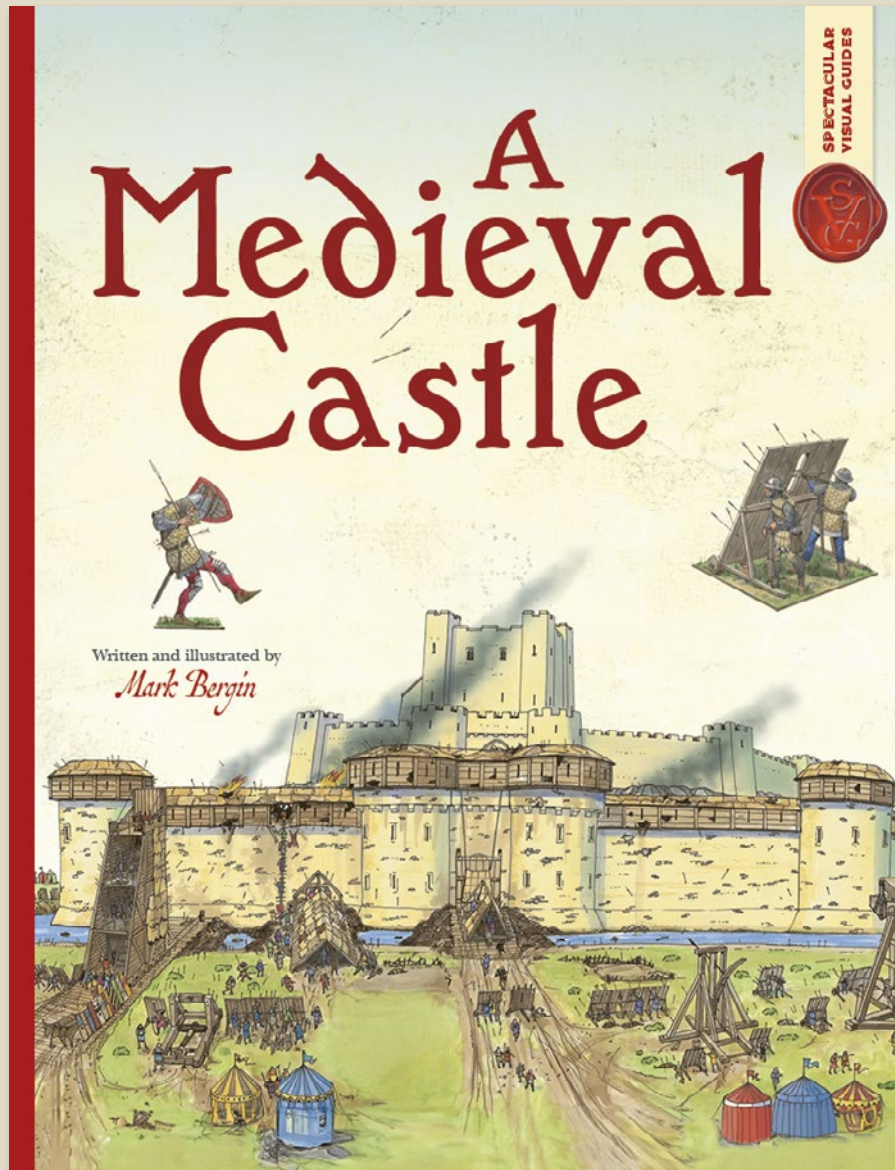
An average merchant's house measured 6m wide and 13m long. Inside, it might have two or three rooms; the largest contained a hearth in the centre. Some houses also had separate clay ovens for baking bread – these would have provided extra heating, too. Many wealthy Hedeby houses had their own wells.

Poor citizens lived in simpler, smaller homes: wattle-and-daub single-room huts built over a sunken pit, about 3 metres wide by 3 metres long, with a smoky hearth in the corner. Houses like this, built far beyond the prosperous centre of the town, must have been cold and damp in winter.

At Hedeby, fresh water for drinking came from wells deep underground. They were lined with planks of wood. Water was hauled up to the surface in wooden buckets. The stream that flowed through the centre of Hedeby also provided fresh water. It was not safe for people to drink, but was used for washing clothes and to supply drinking water for animals.

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787742
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Fiona MacDonald
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10670 words
Rights Available	World

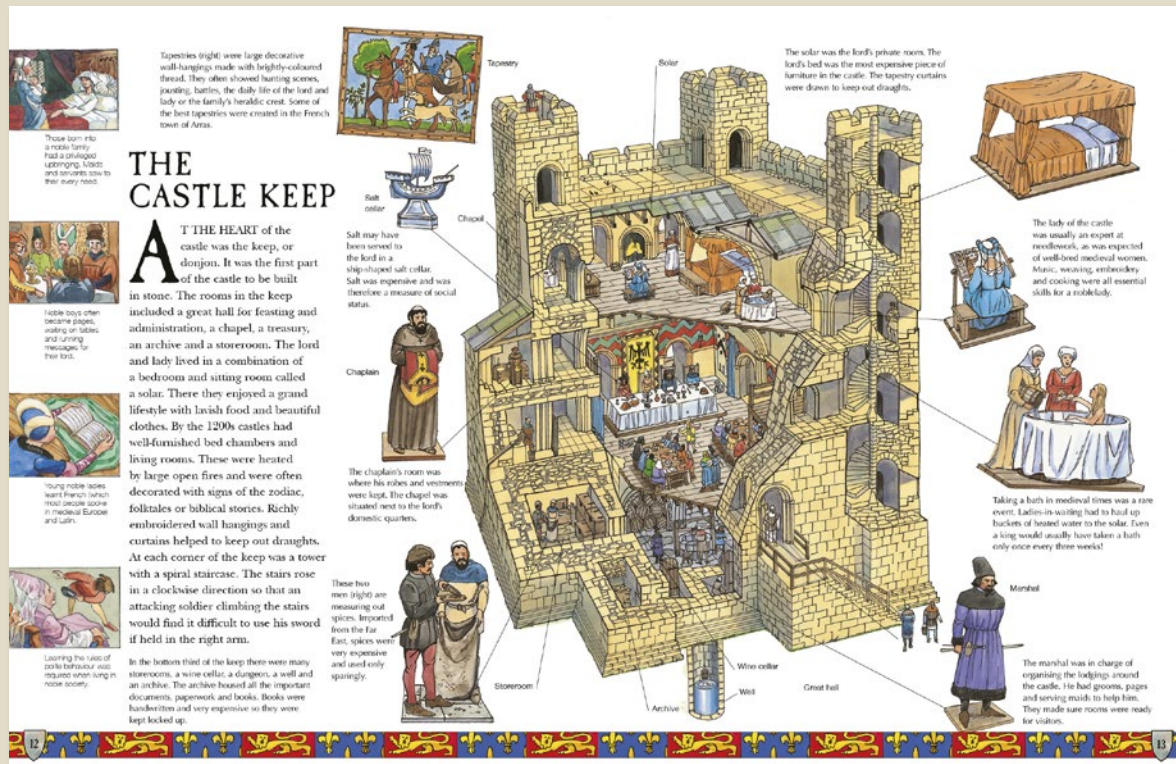
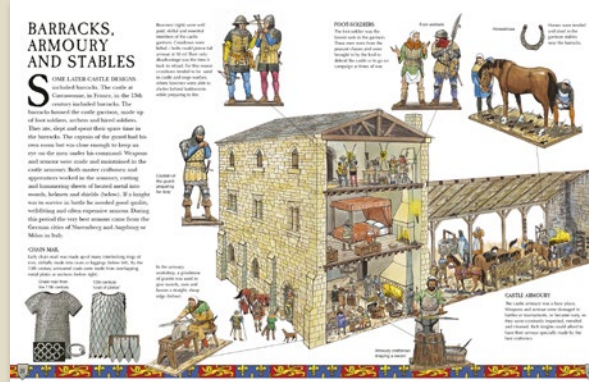
Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



An informative visual guide to the medieval period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

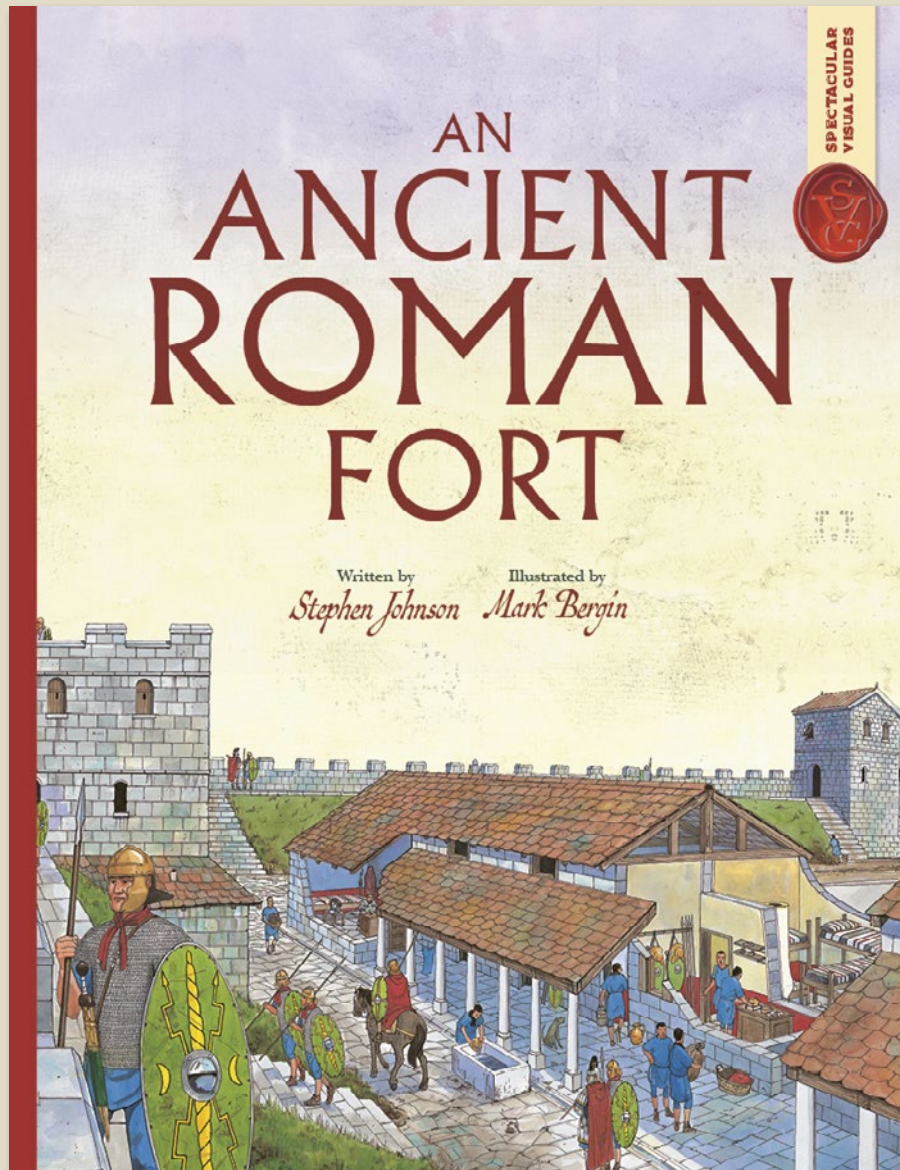
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available!

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787759
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Mark Bergin
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10555 words
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



An informative visual guide to the Ancient Romans, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers
- Perfect introductory guide to the ancient world and the Roman empire - a great resource for history studies or teachers
- In this series, astounding architectural achievements are explained and explored with full colour cutaway illustrations and artefacts and paintings from the era to help support the main text
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
- Continue the series with 20 other Spectacular Visual Guides titles available.

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

The Fort Commander lived in great style, often in the centre of the fort and usually made use of the best materials available. His house was a two-story building, with a central courtyard and a garden. The house was built on a raised platform, and the ground floor was used for entertaining guests and for the commander's private quarters. The upper floor was used for the commander's study and for his private quarters. The house was built with stone and brick, and the walls were decorated with frescoes and mosaics. The house was built on a raised platform, and the ground floor was used for entertaining guests and for the commander's private quarters. The upper floor was used for the commander's study and for his private quarters.

TRIVIAL DATAS

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

THE SETTLEMENT

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

A large amount of work was needed to keep a fort of 600 men in good order. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and severe, and the work was hard. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and severe, and the work was hard. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and severe, and the work was hard.

TRIVIAL DATAS

THE SETTLEMENT

THE SETTLEMENT

Once the fort was built, the settlement grew up around it. The settlement was built on the site of the fort, and the houses were built with stone and brick. The settlement was built on the site of the fort, and the houses were built with stone and brick. The settlement was built on the site of the fort, and the houses were built with stone and brick.

TRIVIAL DATAS

THE BARRACKS

A fort for a cohort of around 600 soldiers would have had six barrack blocks, each containing the living space for a century of 80 men. Plans that have been discovered show that barrack blocks were long and narrow, with the living quarters for the centurion in command at one end. In some parts of the Empire, barracks for the troops had two storeys. The barracks had foundations of stone and the upper parts had a framework of wood, filled with rubble and plastered over. The building would have been roofed in tiles, stone slates, or wooden shingles, depending on what materials were available locally.

Water was precious so rainwater was collected from the roofs of buildings in tanks like this (shown). As well as providing water for washing and cooking, the sides of the stone tank could be used to sharpen knives and swords.

Centurions' helmets had distinctive crests. This meant they could be easily recognised by the men in a century.

The living quarters for the troops were cramped, with 8 men in two small rooms. One was used for sleeping, the other for their equipment, some of which took up a lot of space.

Centurion's quarters

Auxiliary soldiers' quarters

The centurion had a suite of rooms to himself, including a separate bedroom and living room. Parts of his quarters may have been used as offices or storerooms.

GETTING DRESSED

An auxiliary soldier's uniform was not standard issue, but the tunic was put on over the unarmoured tunic, usually a woollen tunic.

Over the tunic, chain mail might have been worn to protect the soldier's arms and body. This could reach as far as the knees and was heavy!

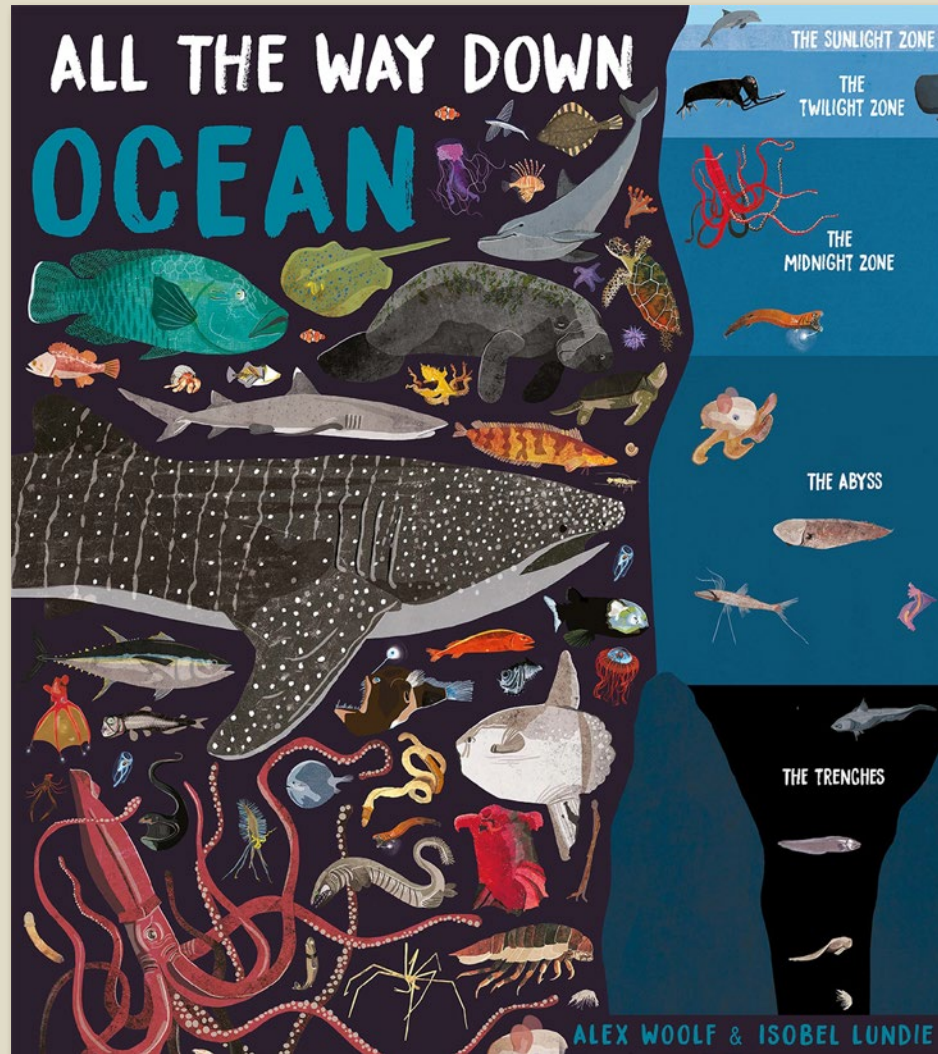
Wooden shoes were made of sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore chunky woollen socks.

There were several different designs of helmets, but they normally protruded against sword cuts on the crests and the neck.

Centurions had different patterns for different units and wore oval or rectangular.

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787766
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Stephen Johnson
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10780 words
Rights Available	World

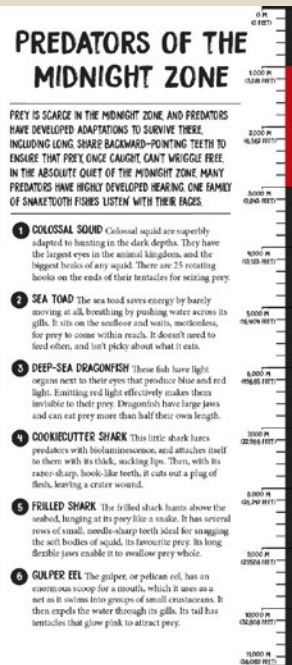
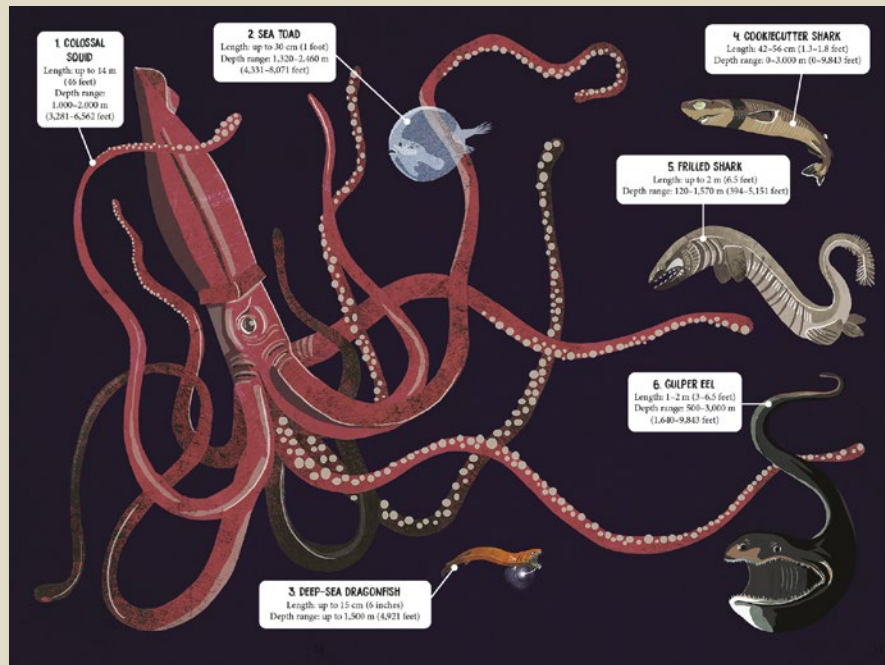
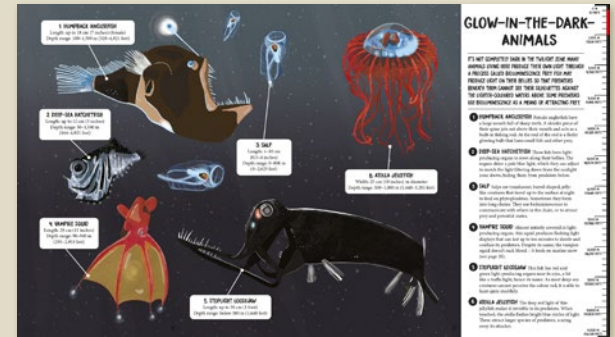
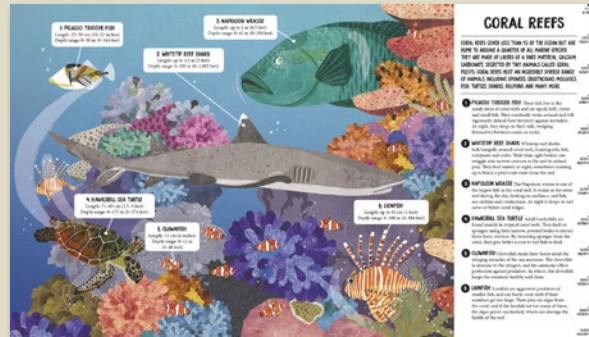
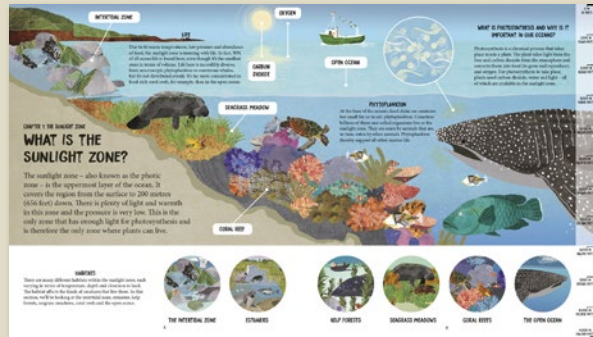
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

- An innovative information book that allows children to dive into the ocean depths and discover what life resides at each level.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the organisms that reside near its top to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for children 7-9 years old and aspiring scientists.

All The Way Down: Ocean



Pub Date	06/03/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
Files To Printer	14/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

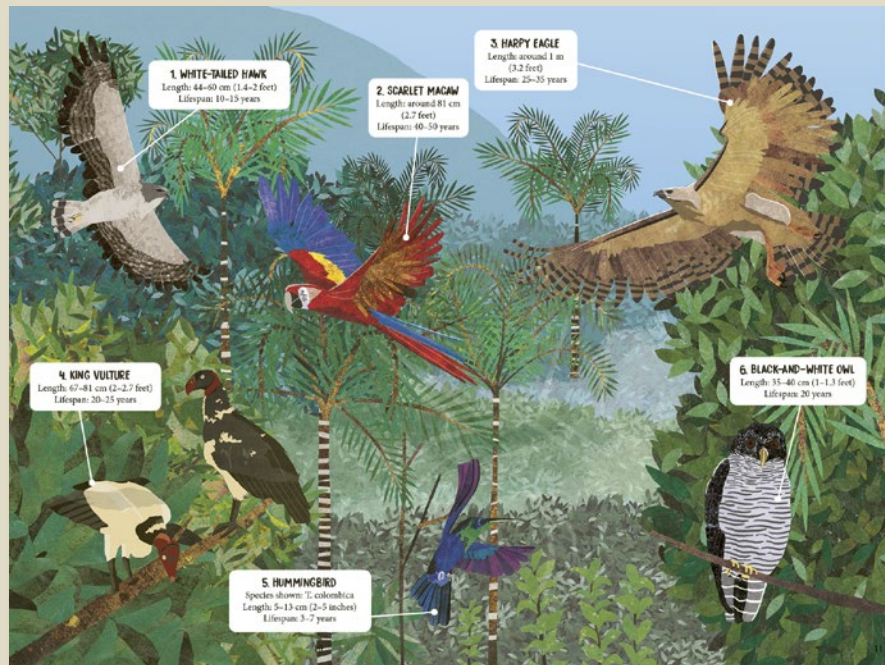
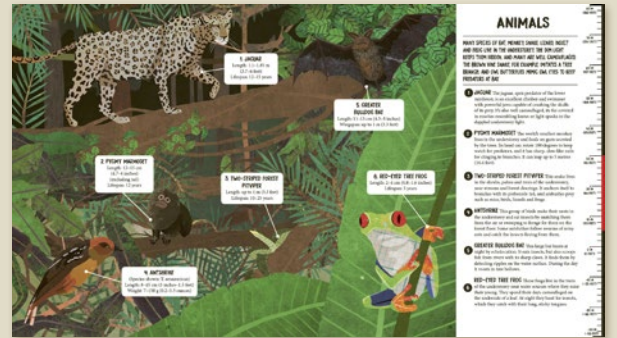
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for aspiring conservationists and scientists aged 7-9 years old.

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



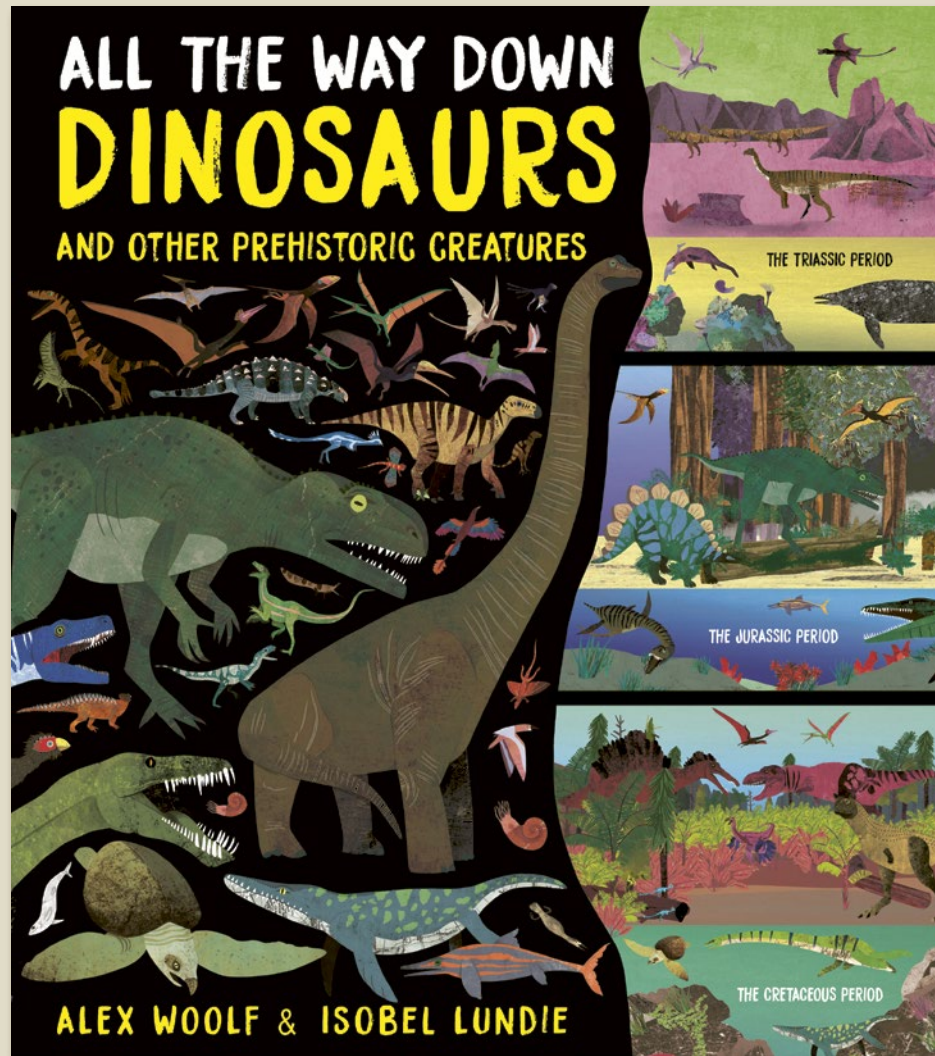
HIGH FLYERS

THE EMERGENT LAYER OF THE AMAZON RAINFOREST IS HOME TO MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS. AT THIS LEVEL, THEY HAVE PLENTY OF SPACE TO ROAM THE FOREST, SWOOPING TO FEED ON PREY OR VEGETATION, AND THEIR NESTS ARE LESS VULNERABLE TO PREDATORS THAN THEY WOULD BE LOWER DOWN. THE APEX PREDATORS OF THIS LAYER ARE THE HARPY EAGLE AND THE WHITE-TAILED HAWK.

- 1 WHITE-TAILED HAWK** This bird of prey likes to hunt in the emergent layer, where there are fewer trees than below to hinder its flight. It hovers in its site, scanning its surroundings, before swooping for its prey. It eats small mammals and reptiles, as well as birds and insects.
- 2 SCARLET MACAW** These large, colourful parrots live in the emergent layer and upper canopy. Here they have the space to fly at speeds of up to 56 km/h (35 mph). They mostly fly alone or in pairs, but sometimes as a flock. They feed on fruits and seeds.
- 3 HARPY EAGLE** These huge, fearsome raptors have wingspans of up to 2 m (6.6 feet), and 13-cm (5 inch) claws - longer than a grizzly bear's. They rest high up in kapok trees and prey on sloths and monkeys, in addition to other mammals, reptiles and birds.
- 4 KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.
- 5 HUMMINGBIRD** This family of birds are amazing flyers. They can hover in mid-air, fly backwards and even upside down. Beating their wings at up to a 1000 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

Pub Date	28/04/2021
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788947
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11097 words
Rights Available	World

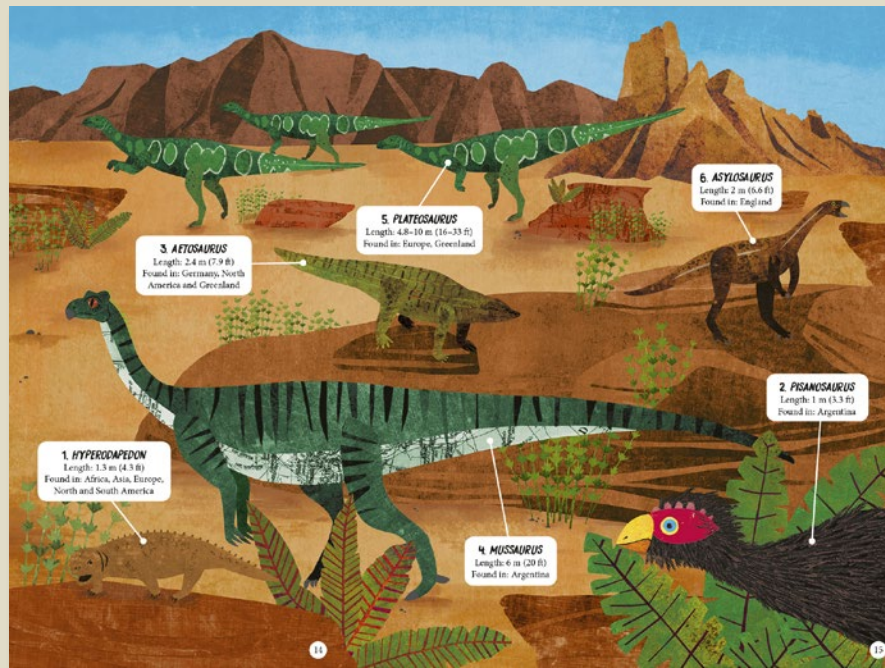
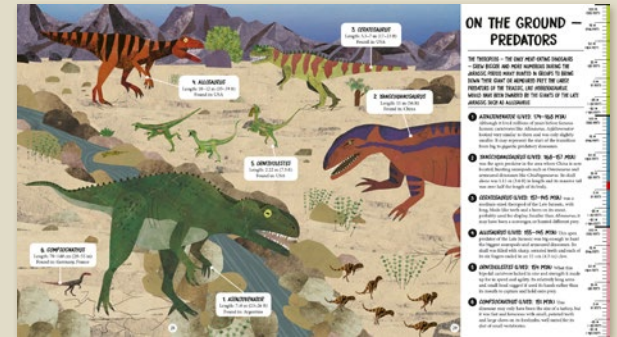
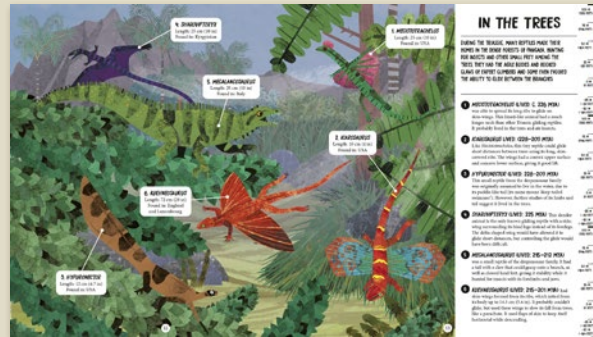
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction book for dinosaur lovers aged 7-8 years old.

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



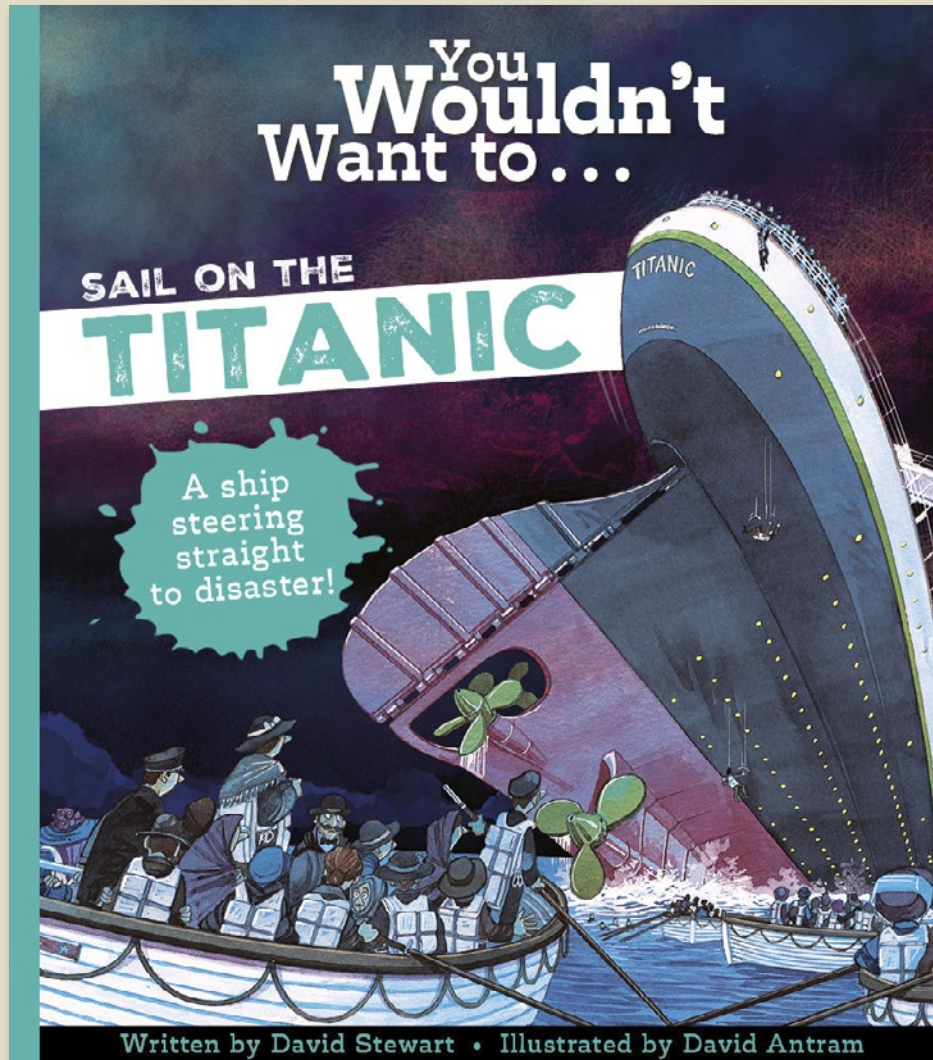
ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 230 MILLION YEARS AGO. THEY WERE SMALL CREATURES DARTING AROUND ON THEIR HANDS. LESS THE DINOSAURS FORMED TWO MAIN GROUPS: THE SAGRISCHIA (LIZARD-HIPPED) AND THE ORNITHISCHIA (BIRD-HIPPED). BIRD-HIPPED DINOSAURS WERE MOSTLY PLANT-EATERS. LIZARD-HIPPED DINOSAURS INCLUDED BOTH MEAT-EATERS AND PLANT-EATERS.

- 1. HYPERODAPEDON (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)**
This weird-looking animal is a kind of stethoceras - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- 2. PISANGSAURUS (LIVED: 226-216 MYA)**
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.
- 3. AETOSAURUS (LIVED: 228-209 MYA)**
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.
- 4. MUSSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)**
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.
- 5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 214-204 MYA)**
Plateosaurus was one of the bigger dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.
- 6. ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)**
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

Pub Date	28/07/2022
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800789012
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



An exciting deep dive into the mysterious *Titanic*!

- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.
- Funny and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!

Wake Up! Life Jackets On!

What Do You Do? Soon after midnight, Captain Smith orders the titanic to prepare and calls women and children to enclose before the men. The first lifeboat number seven, splashes into the water at 12.25 a.m. 45 minutes after the collision. It contains 28 passengers but has space for 45. By 1.30 a.m., only six lifeboats have left the Titanic. Clap in the boiler and engine rooms, engineers and crew risk their lives to keep the lights burning and the pumps working. You help people onto the lifeboats, then quietly slip into collapsible boat C.

Handy Hint
It's not a good idea to panic when you wake up. Stay calm and listen to the crew's instructions. You may have to wait for a while before you can get into a lifeboat.

So much for being 'wreckable'!

SMINKY! DON'T BELIEVE IT!
The captain believed that the ship was unsinkable. He thought it was so big and so strong that it could not be sunk. He was wrong. The Titanic was not invincible.

Sinking Fast

How Titanic Sinks: By 2.15 a.m. on 15 April, fourteen lifeboats, two emergency boats and four collapsibles have left the ship. Over 1,500 people remain on board. Titanic's stern begins to rise up out of the ocean. Water is pouring in through the open portholes. The ship's lights are still on and the band bravely continues to play. At 2.18 a.m., the lights start to flicker. Black smoke is pouring out of the funnels as the ship begins to break in two. The noise is deafening. Once the bow is totally submerged, it finally goes quiet from the rest of the ship and plunges to the ocean floor. A few minutes later you turn your back as Titanic's stern slides underwater. Captain Smith is still on the bridge, offering last orders to the remaining ship.

Handy Hint
If you are on a ship, it is important to know where the lifeboats are. You should also know how to use them. It is a good idea to practice using them regularly.

Molly Brown
Molly Brown was a wealthy woman who survived the Titanic. She was known for her bravery and her ability to help others. She was one of the few women who stayed on the ship until the very end.

The Aftermath

S.S. Carpathia to the Rescue
The Carpathia was the first ship to reach the Titanic. She arrived at 10.30 a.m. on 15 April. She rescued 705 survivors. She was the only ship to reach the Titanic.

What Happens to You?
If you are a survivor, you will be taken to a safe place. You will be given food and water. You will be given medical attention if you need it. You will be given a place to stay. You will be given a chance to tell your story.

THE AFTERMATH
The Titanic sank on 15 April 1912. It was the deadliest disaster in the history of the world. Over 1,500 people died. The ship was found in 1985. It was raised in 2000. It was returned to the ocean in 2002.

RECOVERED TAKEN TO NEW YORK
The Titanic's wreck was discovered in 1985. It was raised in 2000. It was returned to the ocean in 2002.

They are frozen to death, not drowned.

There's someone alive!

We're definitely going to make the newspapers!

Designing the Titanic

The architects and draftsmen at the Harland and Wolff shipyard work hard to make the planned superliners a reality. Meanwhile, three dry docks are converted into two – no existing dry dock is large enough to build the huge new liners! On 29 July 1908, the plans are finalised. The keel plate for *Olympic*, the first of the three giant liners, is laid on 16 December 1908. The keel plate for the second liner is laid just three months later, on 31 March 1909. Her name is *Titanic*.

J Bruce Ismay
You were born in 1862 in Liverpool, England. Your father founded the White Star Shipping Line in 1869. In 1902, White Star was sold to American financier JP Morgan, but you stayed on as managing director.

I have a dream, to build three ships more luxurious than the world has ever seen.

Although *Olympic* and *Titanic* were almost identical in size, *Titanic* was 1,004 tonnes heavier than her sister ship.

The third ship, *Gigantic*, was later renamed *Bosonic*.

Titanic's Specifications

Ship weight: 66,329 gross registered tonnes (each tonne is equal to 100 cubic ft.)
Hull weight: 29,120 tonnes
Length: 269m
Width: 28m
Anchors: Three, with a total weight of 35 tonnes. Each chain link weighs about 60kg.
Rudder weight: 9185kg
Boilers: 29, each weighing over 100 tonnes.
Propellers: Three – one measuring 5m across and two others, each measuring 7m across.
Funnels: Four, but only the front three were in use. Stern funnel used for ventilation.
Cost: Completed ship cost £1,300,000 in 1912. Today, it would cost £200 million.

Handy Hint
You have designed one ship, so you might as well use the same design for two more.

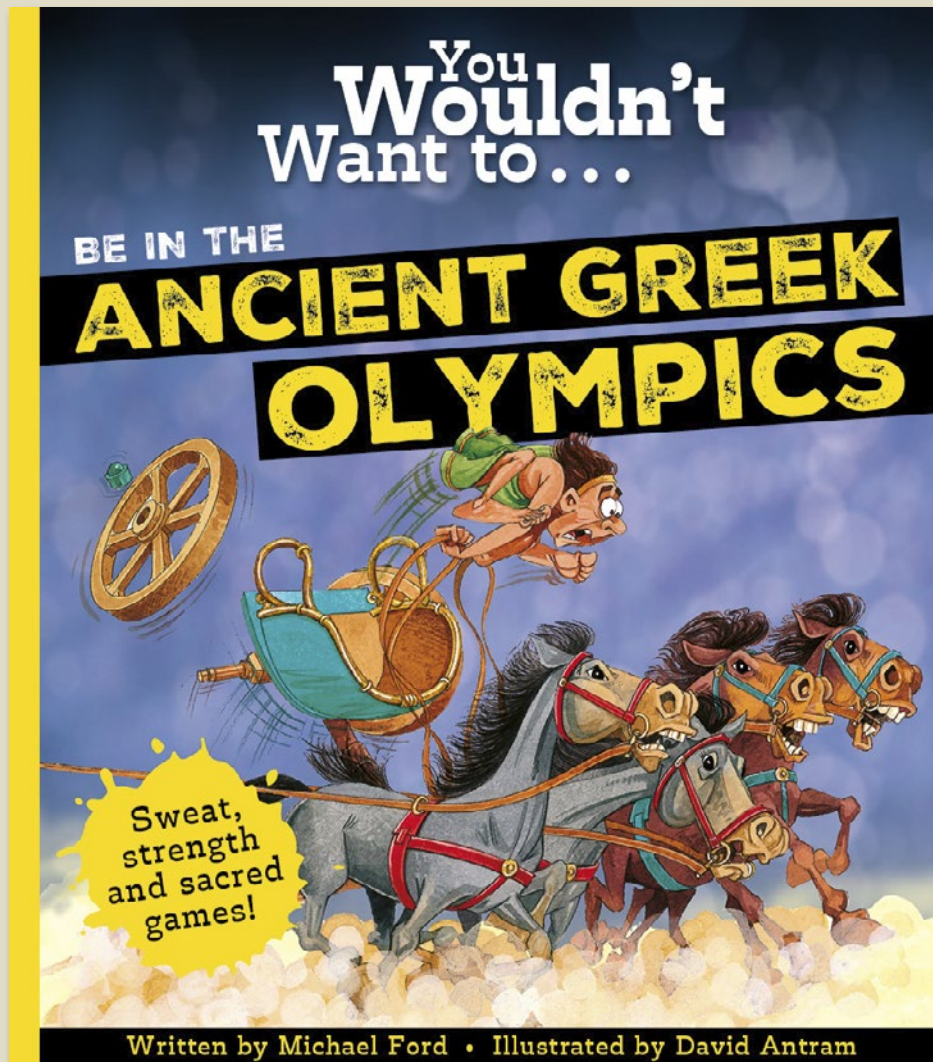
How many passengers and crew on board?

Regulations state that the ship must carry lifeboats for 952 people. We have an extra four collapsible boats – room for 1,178 people.

We have room for 3,511 people.

Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788930
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	David Stewart David Stewart David
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

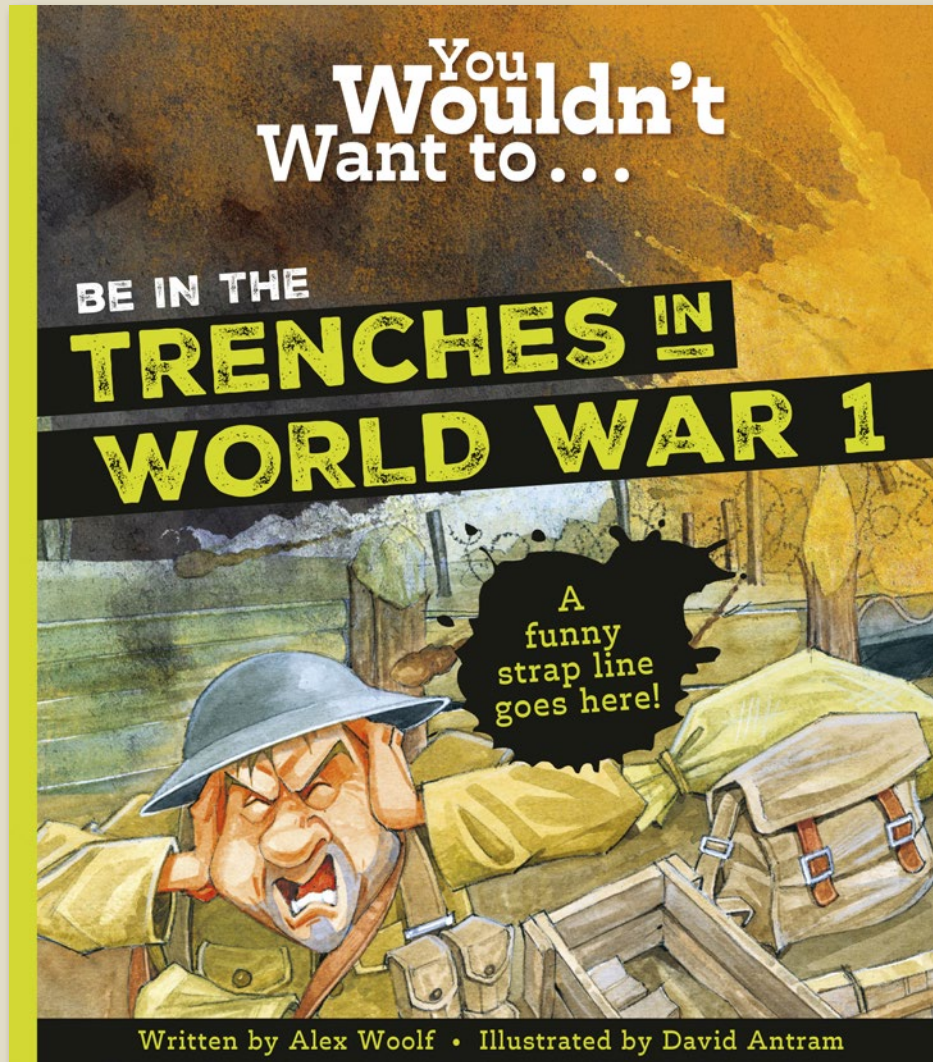
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!



An extraordinary exploration of the ancient Greek Olympics!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans!
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- A hilarious, fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the key stage 2 curriculum.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

- The grisly truth about trench life, ideal for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the KS2 First World War curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!

Joining up

Even though you're under age, you join the queue at the local recruiting centre and try to enlist with the army. When it's your turn to be interviewed, the recruiting sergeant asks for your age. You tell him and he says "Clear off, son. You can't join up unless you're 18 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age." So you return the next day and give your age as 19. They give you a pack of your kit and tell you to get on with it. You're in the front line of the army now. The sergeant looks at your kit and says "You've got a few things wrong with you. You're not prepared to be in the front line."

Handy hint
If you're going to be in the front line, you need to be prepared to be in the front line. You need to be prepared to be in the front line.

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If you're going to be in the front line, you need to be prepared to be in the front line. You need to be prepared to be in the front line.

The cold and the wet

As soon as you're in the front line, you're in the front line. The rain has caused the trenches to overflow and the water is now in the trenches. The rain has caused the trenches to overflow and the water is now in the trenches. The rain has caused the trenches to overflow and the water is now in the trenches.

Handy hint
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Tanks, tunnelling and other terrifying tactics

In their desperation to break the deadlock on the Western Front, military leaders on both sides turn to new methods. In September 1914, you see huge, steam-powered machines chugging slowly towards the German front lines - it's your first sighting of tanks, and they terrify you and your comrades as much as they do the Germans. You learn later that for those driving the tanks, the experience isn't exactly pleasant either. Tanks are hot and noisy inside and, since they lack springs, the crew are thrown around like pins in a can. But on the right, certain things prove very effective at breaking through German lines.

Handy hint
If you're going to be in the front line, you need to be prepared to be in the front line. You need to be prepared to be in the front line.

Handy hint
If you're going to be in the front line, you need to be prepared to be in the front line. You need to be prepared to be in the front line.

No-man's-land

You are selected as part of a patrol to venture into no-man's-land to discover information about the enemy. You must take control of a shell-hole in front of the enemy trench so you can spy on them. Your patrol goes out at night, crawling forward on your stomachs, faces blackened with burnt cork, trying to avoid getting caught in barbed wire. The Germans send up a flare and fire on your patrol. You dive for cover into the shell-hole and then must spend hours lying there silently in the mud, pretending to be dead.

Handy hint
If you're going to be in the front line, you need to be prepared to be in the front line. You need to be prepared to be in the front line.

Light flares
To stop British night patrols, the Germans use light-shell rockets. The flare blazes brightly for up to a minute, giving defending troops a chance to fire at the patrol.

Handy hint
If you're going to be in the front line, you need to be prepared to be in the front line. You need to be prepared to be in the front line.

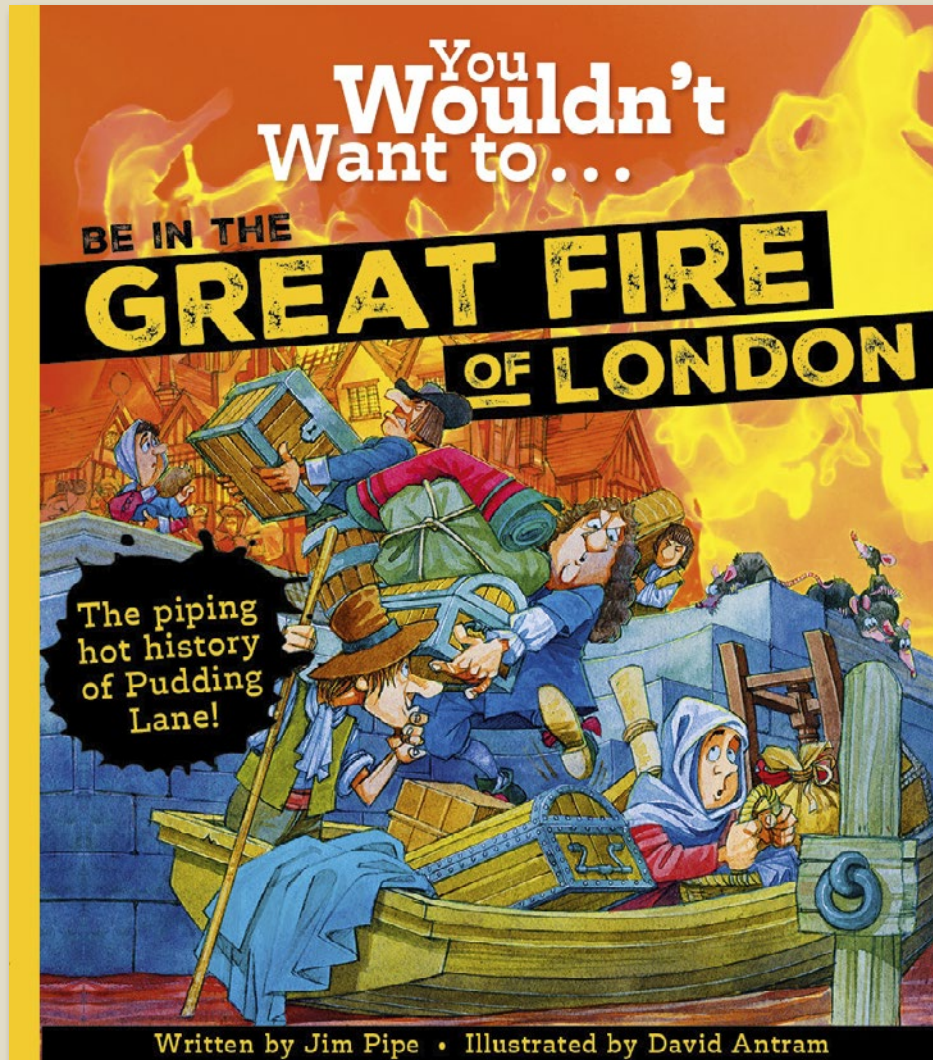
Barbed wire
It is placed in front of trenches to foil enemy infantry attacks. Night patrols are sent out to repair these defences or cut the enemy's wire.

Night raids
Men are often sent into no-man's-land at night on spying missions or to capture enemy soldiers for interrogation.

Handy hint
If you're going to be in the front line, you need to be prepared to be in the front line. You need to be prepared to be in the front line.

Pub Date	01/01/2014
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800788954
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4234 words
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!



The piping hot history of the Great Fire of London!

- History made grisly - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, entertaining way.
- A funny, fiery and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the curriculum.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Great Fire Of London!

Who's to blame?

During the Great Fire many post offices and newspaper offices were burnt down. Robert Haker is blamed for starting the fire. But a year later the King's Council agrees the fire was an accident, they suspect. So calm things down, King Charles speaks to religious at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

On 25 September 1666, Parliament sits up an official inquiry. Frenchman Robert Haker is blamed for starting the fire. But a year later the King's Council agrees the fire was an accident, they suspect. So calm things down, King Charles speaks to religious at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

Handy hint
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

Who'dunnit?
Charles II
Robert Haker
King Charles II
The King's Council
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire was a massive task. The city was almost completely destroyed, and the survivors had to start from scratch. The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire was a massive task. The city was almost completely destroyed, and the survivors had to start from scratch.

Rebuilding London

After the fire, there's lots to be done. Troops are put on alert to case there's a French invasion. The streets are cleared and new markets are created so everyone can get back to business. People also argue about how the City should be rebuilt. Some want a modern, elegant city with wider streets and freer-of houses. Throughout 1667 people clear rubble and survey the burnt areas. New laws are passed so new houses should be built. But by the end of the year only 150 new houses are finished. For decades, parts of the City lie in ruins. The rebuilding takes for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

Handy hint
The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire was a massive task. The city was almost completely destroyed, and the survivors had to start from scratch. The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire was a massive task. The city was almost completely destroyed, and the survivors had to start from scratch.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire was a massive task. The city was almost completely destroyed, and the survivors had to start from scratch. The rebuilding of London after the Great Fire was a massive task. The city was almost completely destroyed, and the survivors had to start from scratch.

The Aftermath

The Great Fire is a disaster but it does bring change. Many of the new houses are built in brick and stone. A huge army of migrant workers come to rebuild the city along with craftsmen to finish the new houses. By the early 18th century London is the largest city in Europe and probably the richest, too. It also has wonderful new buildings, such as a new St Paul's. Though houses built after the Great Fire are safer, a large fire in 1733 destroys over 400 houses south of the river. In January 1673, a fire destroys your home. Eleven years later, another home of yours is only saved when a neighbour's house is blown up to create a firebreak. Will you ever be able to sleep in peace?

Better firefighting
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

What survives today?
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

St Paul's Cathedral
The Great Fire of London was a disaster that changed the city forever. It was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city. The fire was caused by a fire that started in a bakery and spread to the rest of the city.

Dirty old town

Strolling through London in the summer of 1666, it's easy to be swamped by the sights, sounds and smells of this busy metropolis. London is a giant city with over 300,000 inhabitants. It's also a centre for trade, finance and government – a wealthy place where lords are carried in grand coaches by servants. Yet the old centre of London, the City, is a horrible place. Its smoky streets are narrow, stuffy and dark. The summer of 1666 is hot and the place is bone-dry after 10 months of drought. You hold your nose to avoid the stench of dead dogs and rotting waste.

Why is life so grim?
Noisy streets
Fashion
Wigs
Medicine

There are no street signs so you find your way around by shop signs. A sign showing a dragon marks an apothecary (chemist), and Adam and Eve mark a fruit shop.

Women wear white make-up made from poisonous lead. It smells foul and cracks when they smile. People use small bits of mouse skin to make their eyebrows look stylish!

Charles II begins wearing wigs when he spots his first grey hair. Many men copy him. Hats and lace are common.

Medicine is basic. Hospitals are a place to rest, but little else. Doctors cure their patients using leeches to suck their blood.

Handy hint
Beware! People throw the contents of their chamber pots out of the windows. Hug the wall to avoid this filth but don't get in anyone's way – they might get angry!

Mustn't smile, mustn't emile...

Yes, loads of it, thanks!

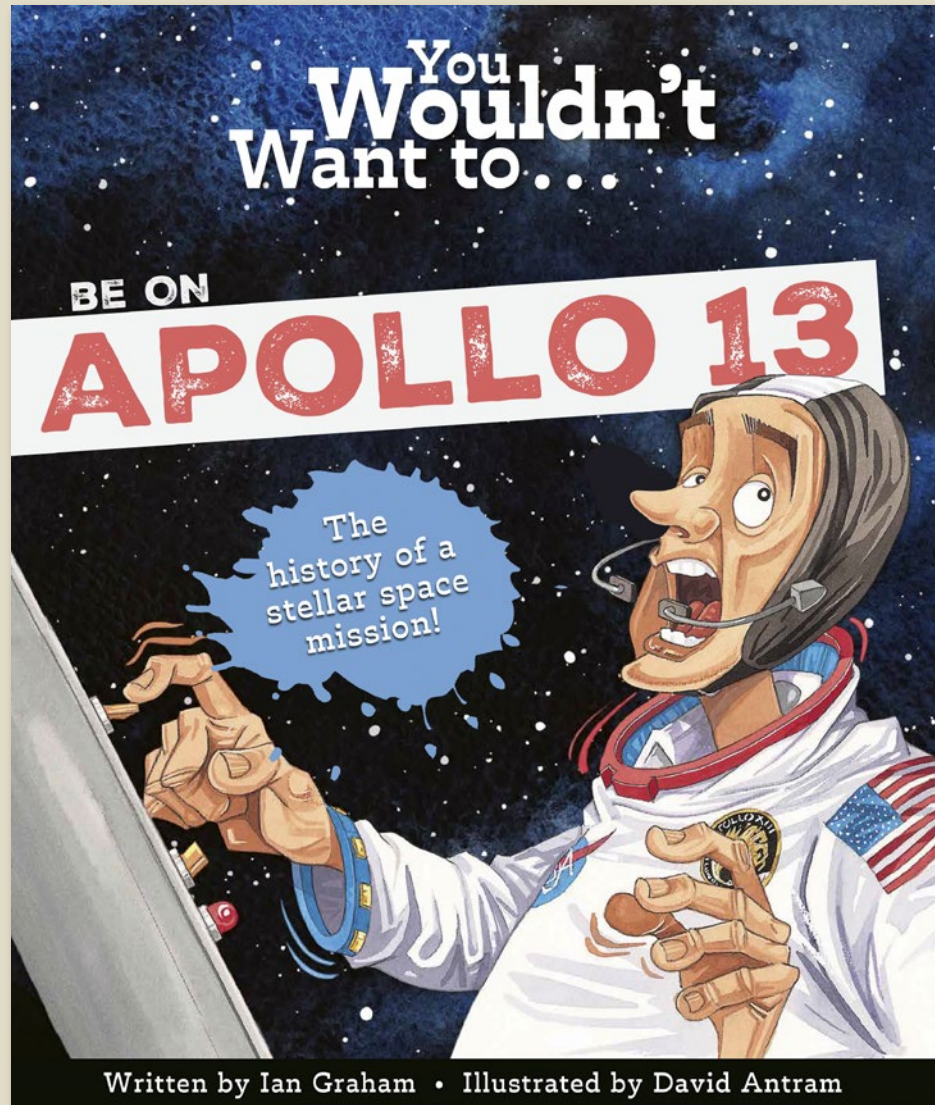
Do you have any money?

I feel much better, honest!

Pollution
Ashes and dust are constantly thrown into the streets. Piles of steaming dung lie everywhere. Every home has a cesspit for sewage. In your dirty you complain that your neighbour's cesspit has flooded your cellar.

Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788961
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jim Pipe
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	5913 words
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!




The history of a not-so-stellar space expedition gone wrong!

- History made funny - brutal truths, comedic illustrations and fun facts that engage reluctant readers. Perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A hilarious non-fiction story on the evergreen topic of space exploration, tying in with the 2025 NASA moon mission.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational yet entertaining way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!

Practise makes perfect

The whole crew practises everything they will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep. You train in simulators that look exactly like the real spacecraft. The mission controllers keep you on your toes by surprising you with all sorts of emergencies to see how well you deal with them. If you're going to make a mistake, it's better to do it in the simulator than on the way to the Moon. By the time launch day comes, you have to know the spacecraft inside out, be able to fix it perfectly and know what to do in any situation.



Handy hint
Remember to practise everything you will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep. You train in simulators that look exactly like the real spacecraft. The mission controllers keep you on your toes by surprising you with all sorts of emergencies to see how well you deal with them. If you're going to make a mistake, it's better to do it in the simulator than on the way to the Moon. By the time launch day comes, you have to know the spacecraft inside out, be able to fix it perfectly and know what to do in any situation.

Handy hint
Remember to practise everything you will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep. You train in simulators that look exactly like the real spacecraft. The mission controllers keep you on your toes by surprising you with all sorts of emergencies to see how well you deal with them. If you're going to make a mistake, it's better to do it in the simulator than on the way to the Moon. By the time launch day comes, you have to know the spacecraft inside out, be able to fix it perfectly and know what to do in any situation.

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Cold, wet and stuffy

Keeping warm is not as important as getting home alive, so the spacecraft heaters are switched off to save electricity. The temperature falls to just above freezing. Measure from your breath condenses on the cold instrument panels, walls and windows. The whole spacecraft is wet. It is dark too, because most of the lights are switched off. It gets very stuffy – the Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

A wee problem!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that was not in the original plan. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

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Lost mission

If everything had gone as planned, Apollo 13 would have landed on part of the Moon called Fra Mauro. Apollo 11 and 12 landed in the Sea of Tranquility and the Ocean of Storms. The ground there was flat, because lava had flowed over it. Scientists wanted samples of older rocks from the hills and mountains that had been covered by lava, but these places are more dangerous to land. The earlier missions proved that astronauts could fly the Lunar Module normally and choose a safe landing spot. It was decided that Aquarius from Apollo 13 would land in the Fra Mauro hills.

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We have LIFT OFF!

When the countdown reaches zero, you start a 12-minute rollercoaster ride through Earth's atmosphere to space. As the rocket leaves the launch pad, the time on the clock at Mission Control in Houston, Texas, is 13.13! Pictures of the soaring rocket and its flight path appear on a big display screen at Mission Control.

Handy hint
Make sure you are strapped tightly into your seat. If you aren't you'll bounce around the Command Module like a cork in a bottle when the rocket blasts off!

The 'T' Timeline

T minus 3 minutes, 7 seconds
The Saturn V rocket is given the firing command and starts its automatic launch sequence. Computers start its fuel pumps.

T minus 8.9 seconds
The first-stage engines fire. The rocket is held down on the launch pad until all five engines are running.

Zero
Apollo 13 and the 3,000-tonne Saturn V launch-vehicle gently lift off the launch pad.

1*3 minutes, 20 seconds
The launch-escape tower's rockets fire, carrying the tower and boost protectors away from the top of the spacecraft.

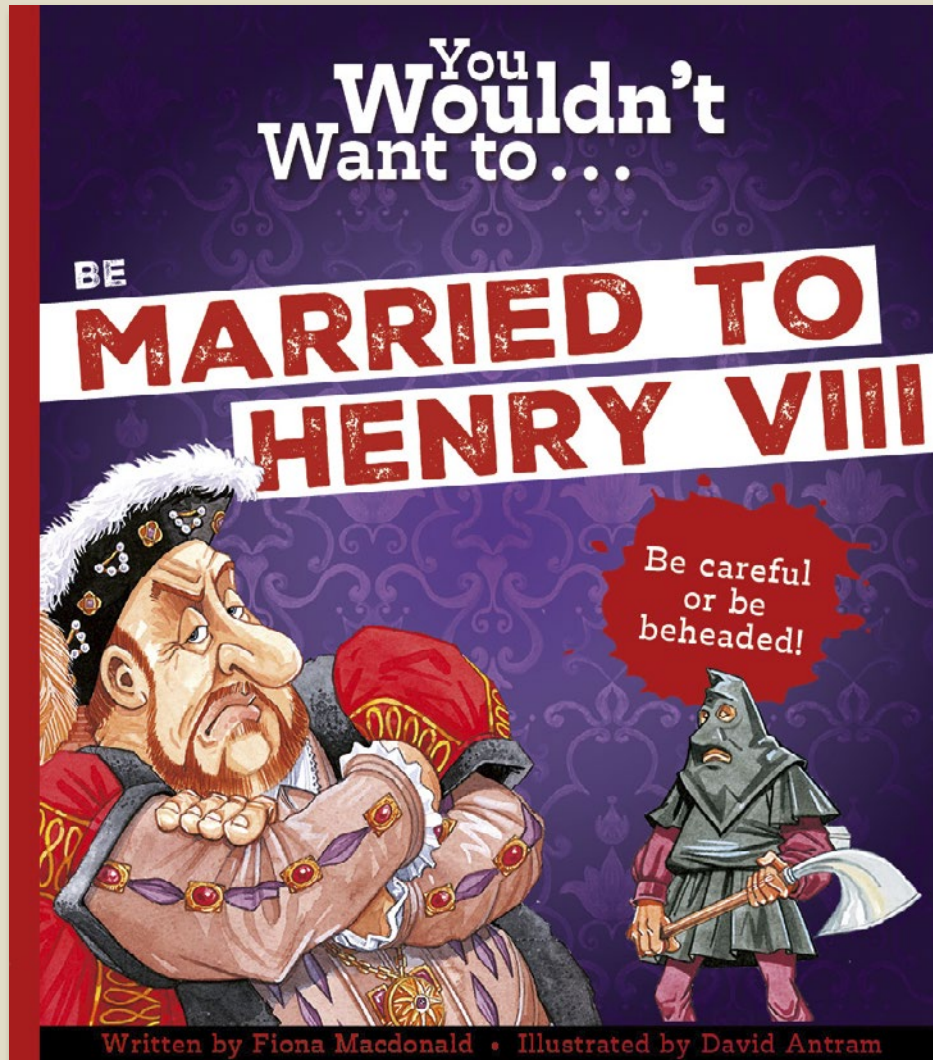
1*2 minutes, 44 seconds
The empty first stage falls away and 2 seconds later the second-stage engines fire.

1*3 minutes, 53 seconds
The empty second stage falls away three seconds after the third-stage engines fire.

1*12 minutes, 39 seconds
The spacecraft is safely in orbit around Earth. Time to check that everything is working properly.

Pub Date	01/09/2018
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800789029
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Ian Graham
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4822 words
Rights Available	World

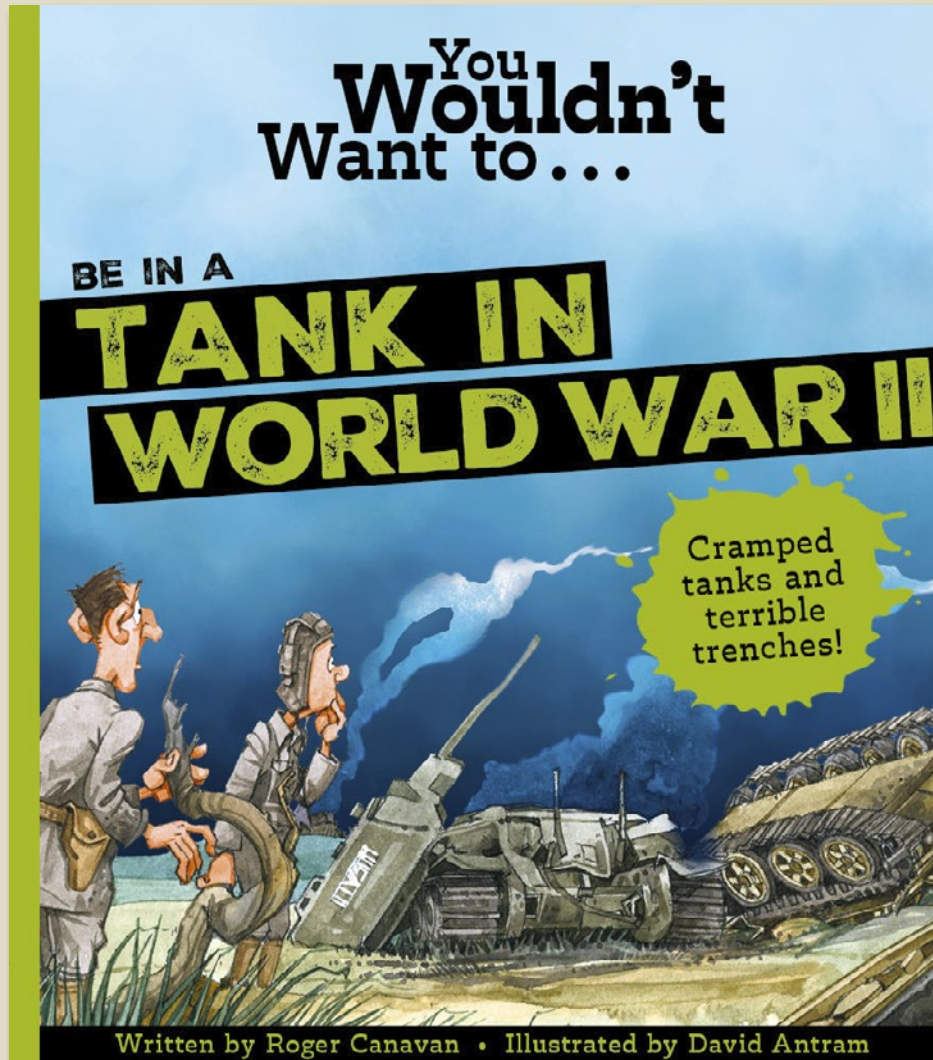
You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!



You really wouldn't want to be married to Henry VIII!

- Explores the grisly history of Henry VIII's infamous love life - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book, packed with illustrations to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Combines humorous text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be In A Tank In World War Two!



The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

- Funny, foul and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Written in consultation with The Tank Museum in Bovington, England, to ensure that its content is as accurate as possible.
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!



Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

- Combines comic funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an engaging, educational way.
- Funny, fact-filled book, perfect for encouraging reluctant readers to engage with ancient history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

Tomb robbers

You will need:

- LIBERTY** Look for a valuable treasure of the dead in the tomb and the treasure hunters.
- GLASS** Once a mummy is unwrapped, the body is placed in a glass jar to be preserved.
- WEDDING RINGS** The price of a ring is often the price paid for the mummy.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are the fragrant oils of the mummy and they are used to perfume the body.

Once your tomb doors are finally closed and sealed, you may think you are ready for eternal rest. No such luck! Even before the mourner at your funeral have had time to go home, unwashed visitors are on their way - tomb robbers have started searching towards you. If they steal even one small piece of jewellery from you, it could make them very rich, so they feel it's worth taking the risk of torture and death if they are caught. Robbers rip mummies open looking for treasures, so that they often have to be re-wrapped, sometimes getting extra heads or legs in the process!

Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should be wrapped in a cloth that is made of a material that is easy to tear. This way, if you are found, you can be unwrapped quickly.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Animal mummies

Four varieties of animal mummies:

- IBIS** Ancient Egyptians worried that mummies might get sick in the afterlife, so they gave a piece of meat in the tomb. An ibis's leg can be unrolled for use as mummy food. Mummified Aps bulls are worshipped as sacred cows and are thought to be messengers to the gods. Before your death, you may have made a special journey to a temple to lay an embalmed animal as a gift for a god.
- DOG** Dogs were often buried with their owners and were thought to be messengers to the gods.
- CAT** Cats were often buried with their owners and were thought to be messengers to the gods.
- BIRD** Birds were often buried with their owners and were thought to be messengers to the gods.

Handy Hint
If you are an animal mummy, you should be wrapped in a cloth that is made of a material that is easy to tear. This way, if you are found, you can be unwrapped quickly.

I shall I'll make a cat mummy!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

- FOOD** A mummy's body was often used as a source of food for the living. The mummy was wrapped in a cloth that was made of a material that was easy to tear. This way, if the mummy was found, it could be unwrapped quickly and used as a source of food.
- WINE** Mummies were often used as a source of wine. The mummy was wrapped in a cloth that was made of a material that was easy to tear. This way, if the mummy was found, it could be unwrapped quickly and used as a source of wine.
- FRANKINCENSE** Mummies were often used as a source of frankincense. The mummy was wrapped in a cloth that was made of a material that was easy to tear. This way, if the mummy was found, it could be unwrapped quickly and used as a source of frankincense.
- MYRRH** Mummies were often used as a source of myrrh. The mummy was wrapped in a cloth that was made of a material that was easy to tear. This way, if the mummy was found, it could be unwrapped quickly and used as a source of myrrh.

By the nineteenth century AD, 2,000 years after your death, you may think you have found eternal peace at last. Wrong! It becomes fashionable amongst the wealthy to travel to Egypt and tourists buy mummies as souvenirs. Unfortunately, it also becomes fashionable to publicly unwrap mummies. No one is interested in you, however - only the magic amulets tucked in your wrappings. If you're lucky, you may be re-wrapped and put in a museum.

Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should be wrapped in a cloth that is made of a material that is easy to tear. This way, if you are found, you can be unwrapped quickly.

This mummy was to keep the secrets of the heart!

Get stuffed!

After forty days in natron your body is completely dried out. Your skin is shrivelled and wrinkled, and you look like a piece of old leather! You really need help now, so it's off to the per nefer, the 'beautiful house', where your skin will be rubbed with oils to make it softer. The empty space where your organs were is filled with sawdust, rags and chaff. Other parts of your body are plumped up by pushing mud into tiny cuts in your skin. All you need now are false eyes and perhaps some false hair. You are almost looking alive again!

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

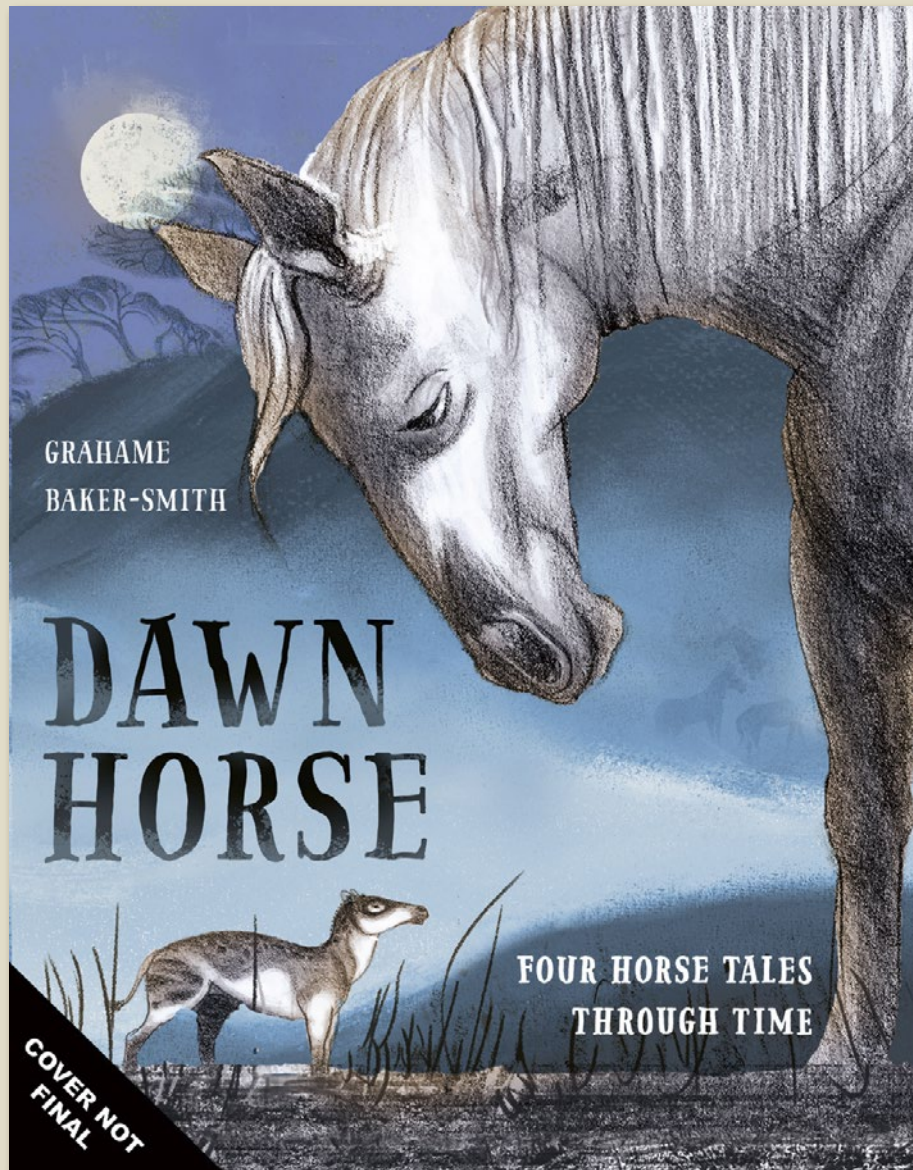
Handy Hint
False eyes can be made out of ointment. As they have strong antiseptic qualities, they can also be stuffed into the body cavity.

You will need:

- PALM WINE** Scourge the body with juniper oil and palm wine.
- FRANKINCENSE** This highly valued fragrant gum resin will make the body smell sweet.
- SAWDUST** Stuff the body cavity with sawdust, chaff, sand and rags.
- MOLTEN RESIN** Once stuffed, cover the whole body in molten resin.

Pub Date	09/05/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800789982
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	David Stewart
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

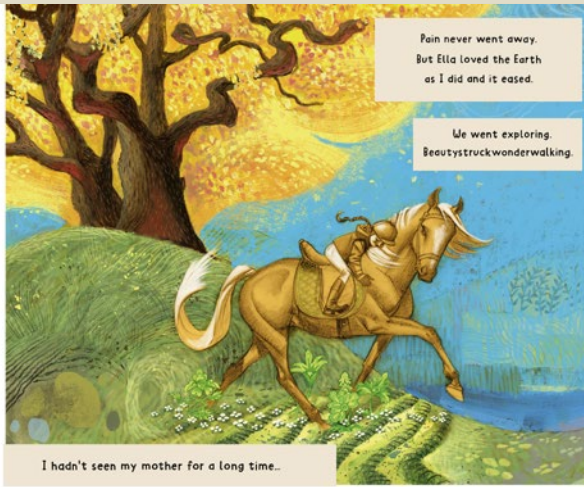
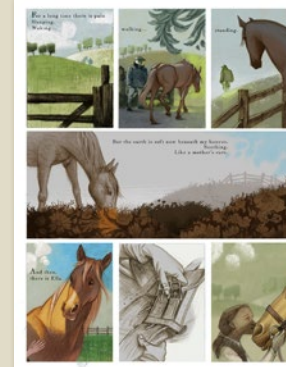
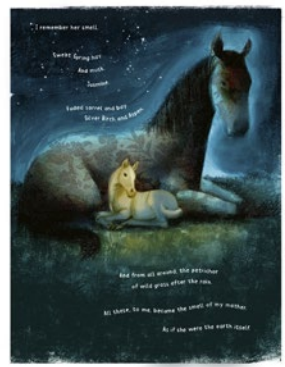
Dawn Horse



Discover the incredible story of a horse through time...

- Grahame Baker-Smith is a self-taught award-winning artist from Oxford with an incredible talent for illustrating evolutionary history and the wonders of nature.
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011, and *The Rhythm of the Rain* which won the English 4-11 Picture Book Award.
- Perfect for horse lovers, history enthusiasts and anyone fascinated by the evolution of our world.

Dawn Horse



Pub Date	26/02/2026
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788848
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Grahame Baker-Smith
Extent	64pp
Word Count	2000 words
Translation Files	16/06/2025
Files To Printer	06/10/2025
Freight On Board	11/12/2025
Rights Available	World



DK - FBF24 - Non-fiction

Created by Cecilia Fanucci
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Updated 26 October 2024