



DK - LBF/BBF24 - Non-fiction



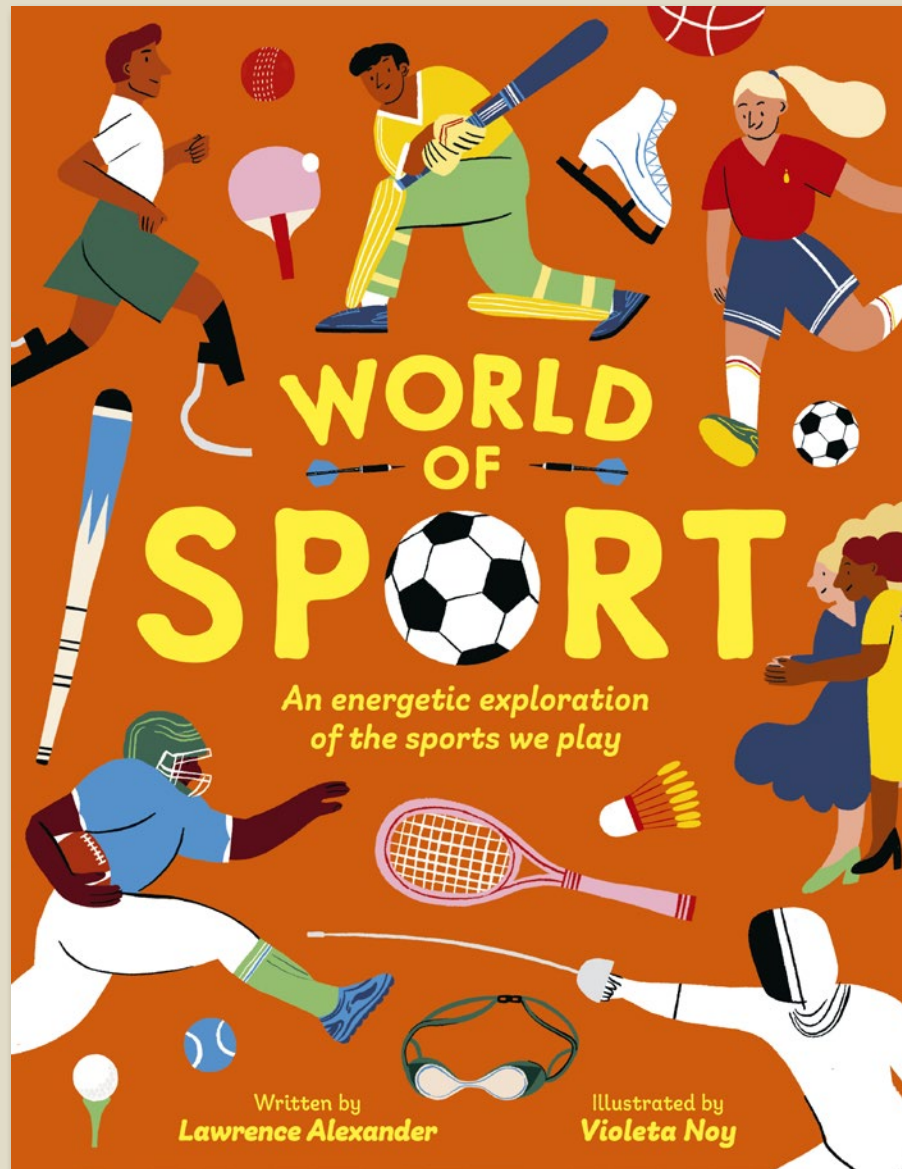
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- 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.



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H x W	280 x 215mm
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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. Track events are running competitions and in field events, athletes compete in jumping and throwing events.

JAVELIN
The javelin is a spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and had a stone head. Today, javelins are made of metal and have a pointed tip.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is a track and field event where athletes compete to jump the furthest distance. The long jumper runs down a runway and jumps into a sandpit.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics with a jump of 15.66 metres.

DISCUS
The discus is a track and field event where athletes compete to throw a discus the furthest distance. The discus is a flat, circular object made of metal.

JAN SZENTI
Jan Szeñti is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics with a throw of 44.63 metres.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The objective is to advance the ball down the field and score by passing or kicking it into the end zone.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by passing or kicking the ball into the end zone. The team that scores the most points wins the game.

MEET THE TEAM
The team consists of eleven players: a quarterback, a running back, a wide receiver, a tight end, a fullback, a defensive end, a defensive tackle, a defensive back, a linebacker, a center, and a punter.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that take place on the field during a game. The play starts with the quarterback dropping the ball to a running back or passing it to a wide receiver.

FOR READY
The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide. The field is divided into ten 10-yard sections called downs.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of fifteen players each. The objective is to score points by passing or kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by passing or kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. The team that scores the most points wins the game.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that is played on a diamond-shaped field. The game is played between two teams of nine players each. The objective is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field and running the bases.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of eleven players each. The objective is to score runs by hitting the ball with a bat and running between the stumps.

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.

Patata puripatsha 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, 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 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 disagreements with pitz instead of going to war.

Stone pitz hoops can still be seen in ruined Mayan ball courts in South America.

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

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

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

Mongolian cave paintings from 5,000 years ago show people wrestling in front of spectators.

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 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 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.

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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 who traveled to South America in the 18th century.



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 who used a clever disguise to escape slavery.



A NEW LIFE

Small text describing the man's new life after escaping.

Was Robert Smith's legend?

Small text discussing the legend of Robert Smith.

JUNKO Tabei


Small text describing the story of Junko Tabei, a Japanese mountaineer who became the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest.



Small text describing her journey 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...



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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 four movements, with no set number of tracks. There are five movements, which are often arranged in the sequence of three slow, one fast, and one slow. The movements are often written by different composers, but they are usually written by the same person. The movements are often written by the same person, but they are often written by different composers.

LEARNING TIP
Have a go at writing your own symphony. It's a challenge, but it's a great way to learn about the structure of a symphony. You can find many examples of symphonies online, and you can listen to them to get a feel for the sound. You can also try to write your own, and see how it goes.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1776
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1776. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1776. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1800. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1800. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

Present
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in the present. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in the present. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

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 for the stage? Wagner was a composer who wrote operas, or is he a composer who wrote music for the stage? Wagner was a composer who wrote operas, or is he a composer who wrote music for the stage?

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the stage'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre. Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the stage'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and 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 one of the most popular composers of the 20th century. He was a composer who wrote music for the stage, and he was a composer who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was one of the most popular composers of the 20th century. He was a composer who wrote music for the stage, and he was a composer who wrote music for the stage.

Piano Addiction
Gershwin was a pianist, and he was a pianist who wrote music for the stage. He was a pianist who wrote music for the stage, and he was a pianist who wrote music for the stage. Gershwin was a pianist, and he was a pianist who wrote music for the stage.

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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.

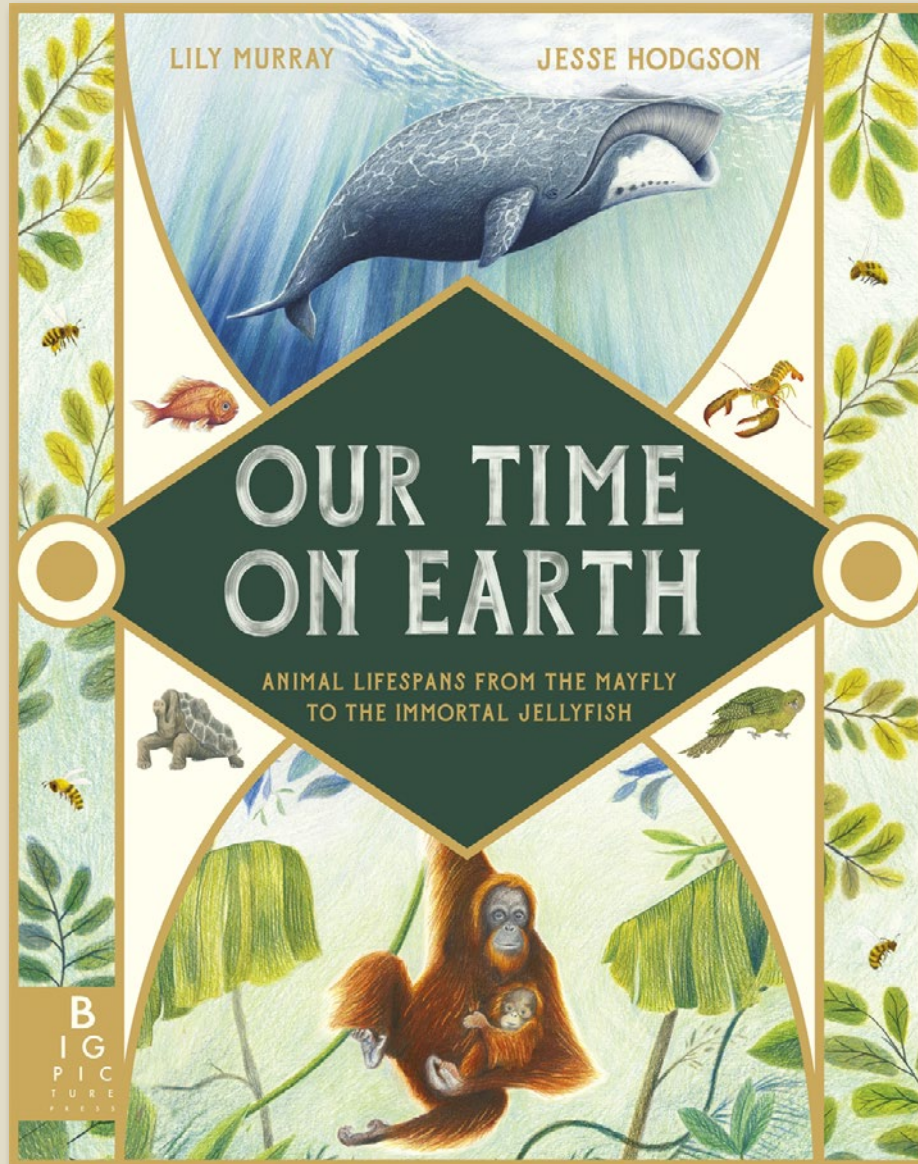
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised 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-leaven name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

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

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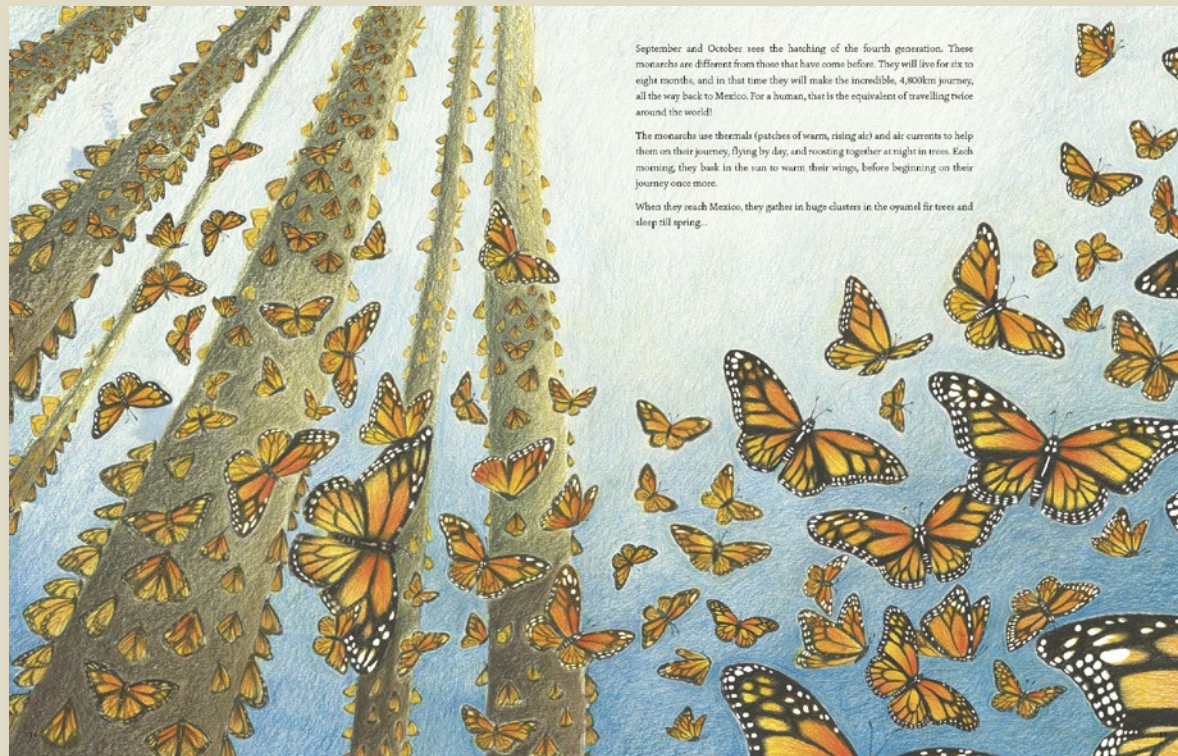
Our Time on Earth



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

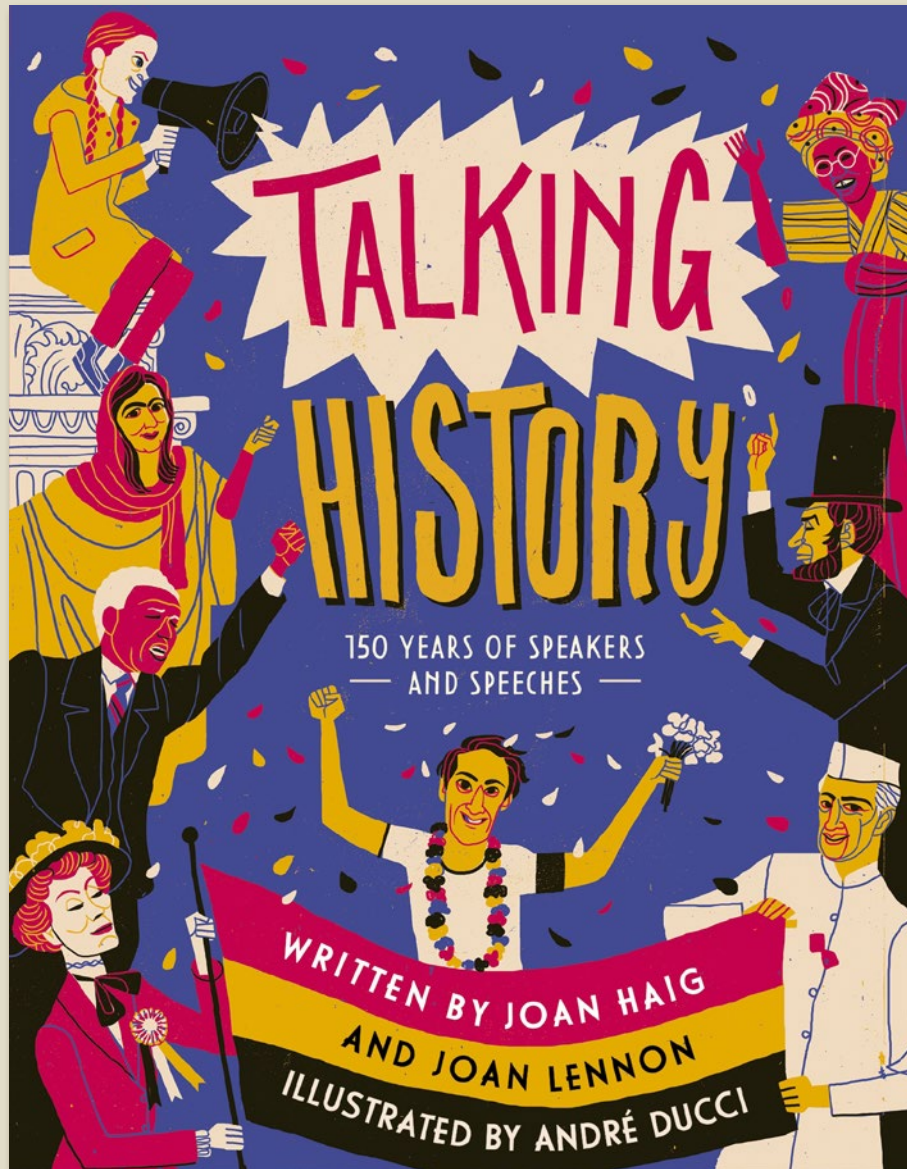
- **WINNER of the Association for Science Education Award 2022**
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American 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
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Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Jesse Hodgson
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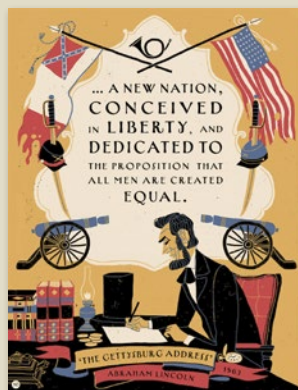
Talking History



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' plants, bonked in empty 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.

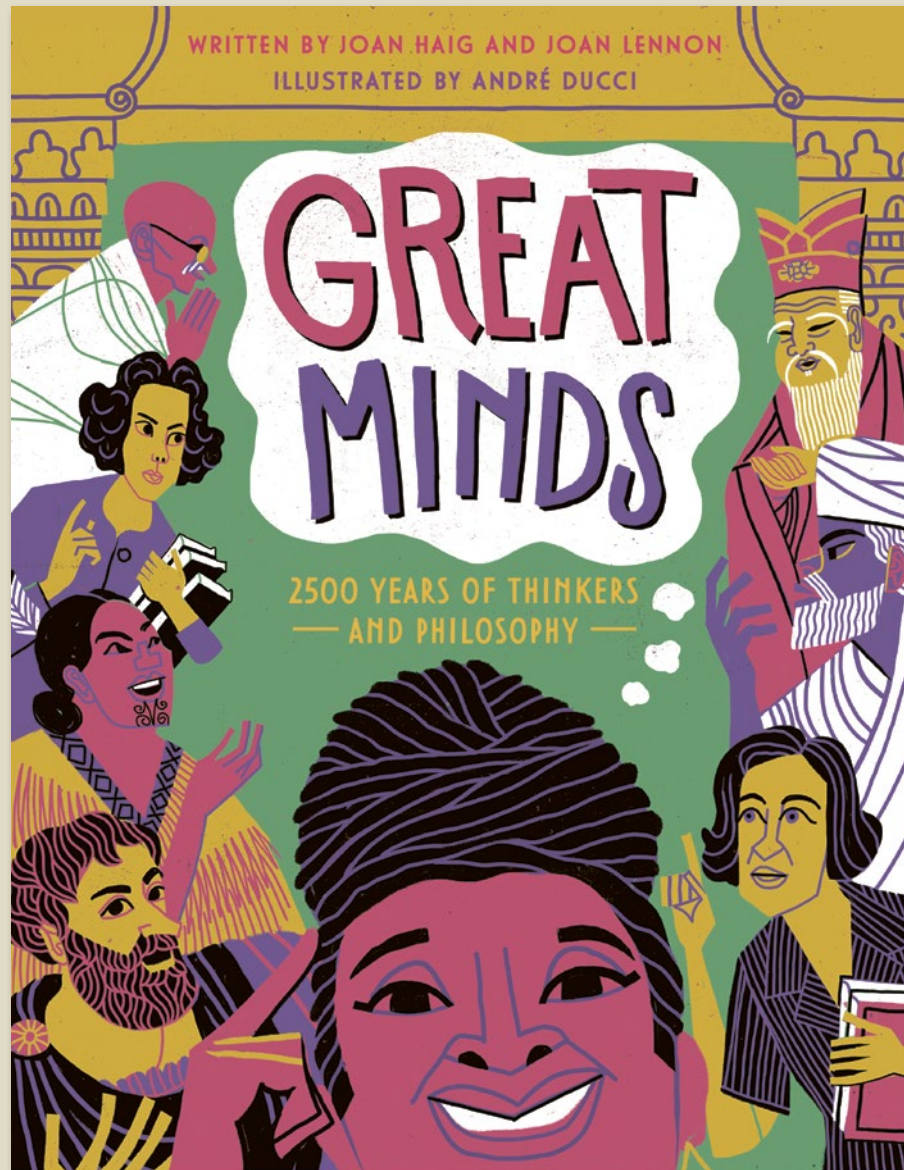
THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

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.

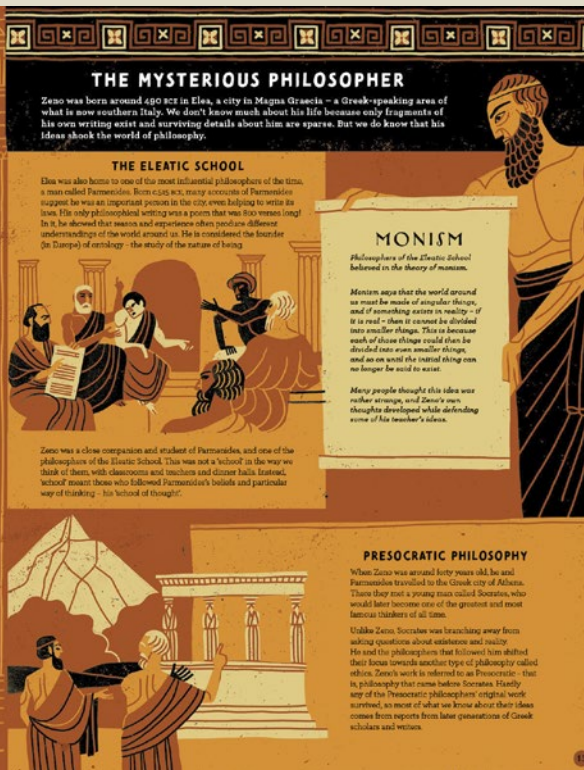
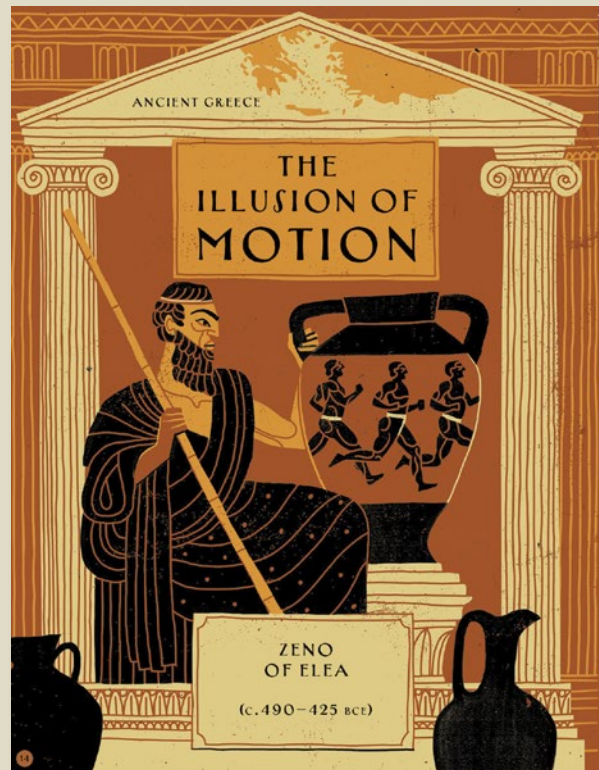
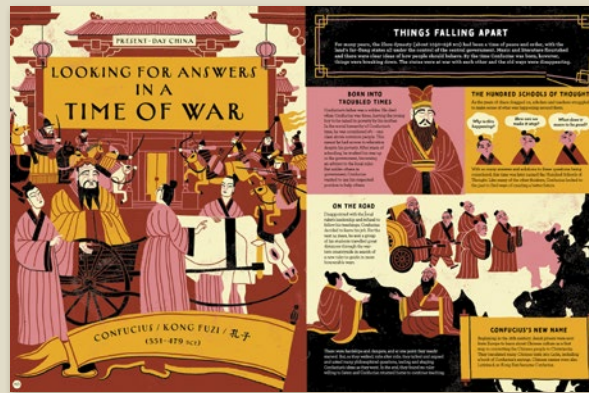
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Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



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



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Illustrator	André Ducci
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Under the Starlit Sky



This beautifully illustrated book takes readers on a journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest ... with a huge fold-out surprise on the final spread.

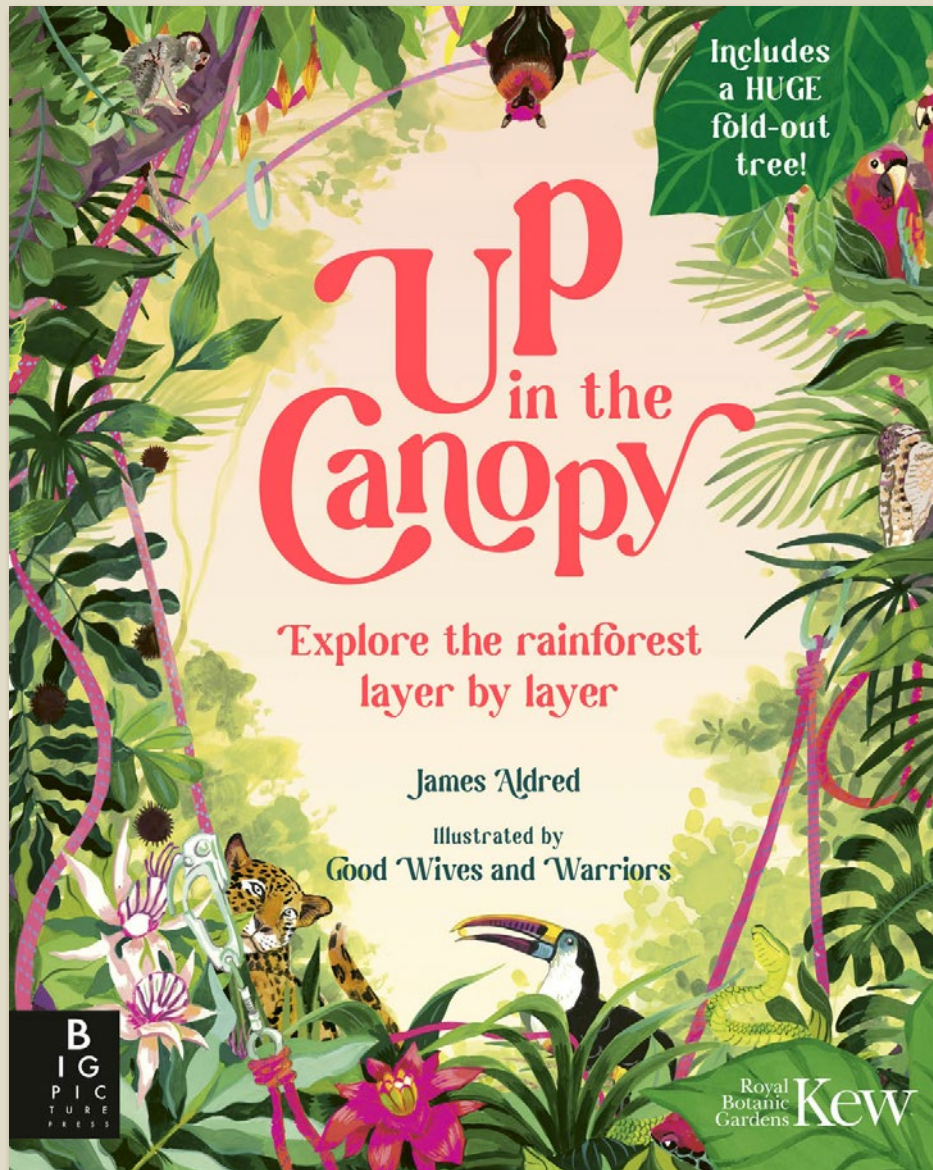
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.

Under the Starlit Sky



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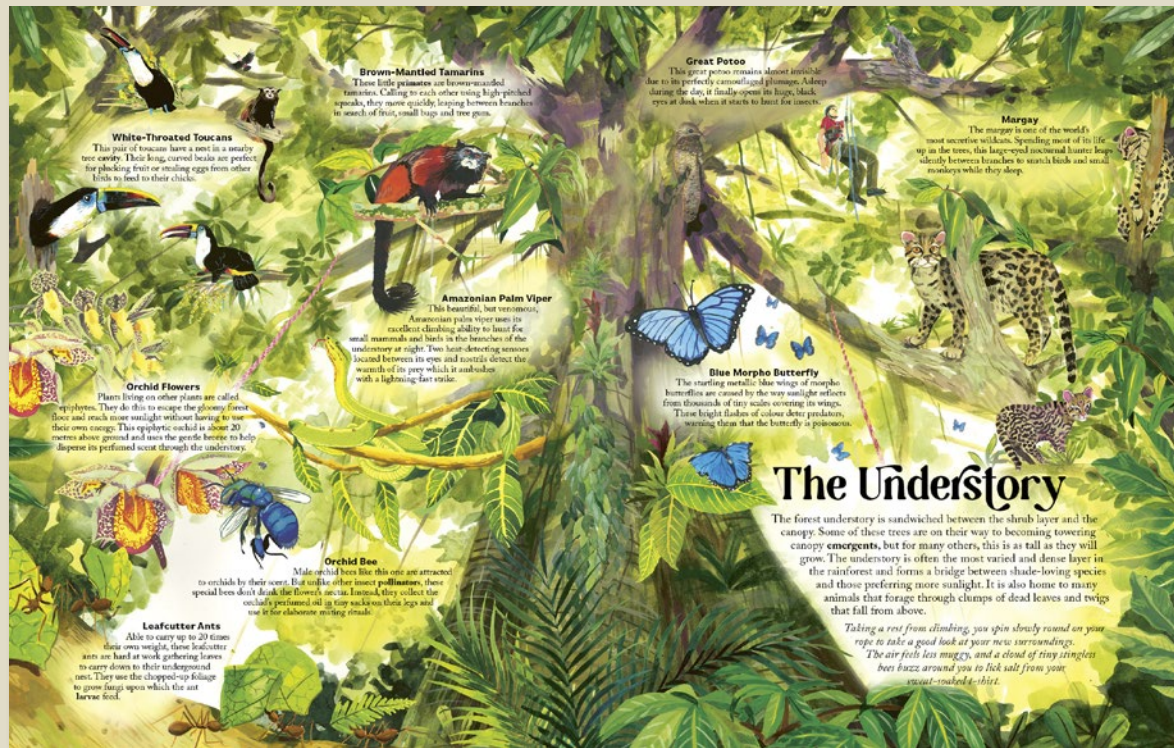
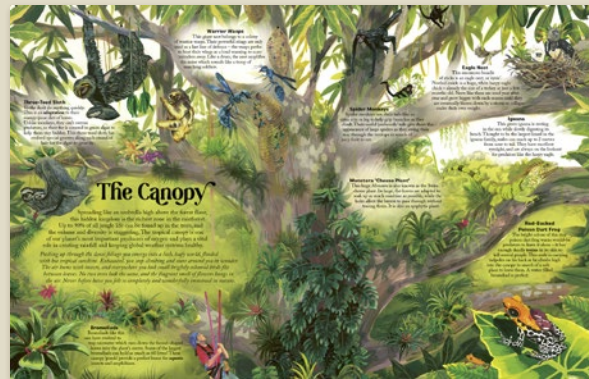
Up in the Canopy



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

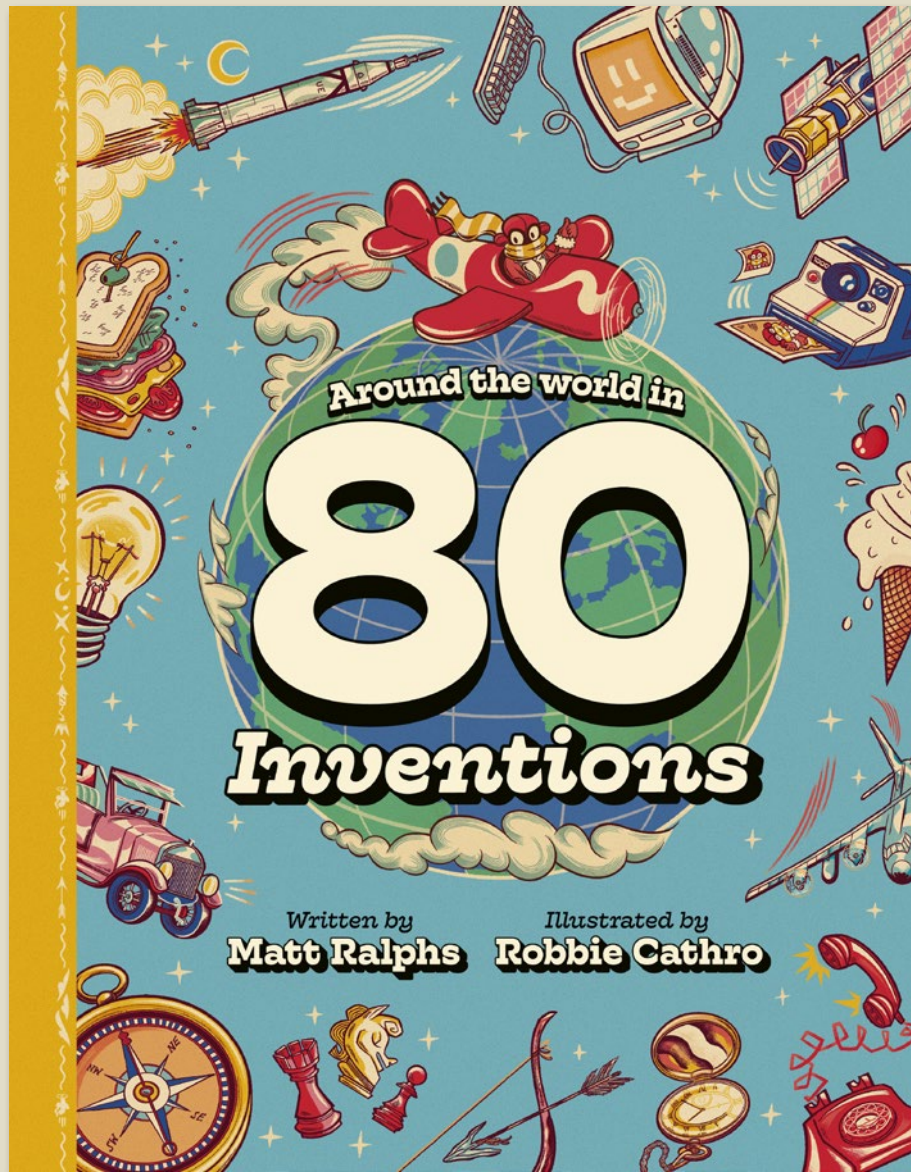
- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out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

Up in the Canopy



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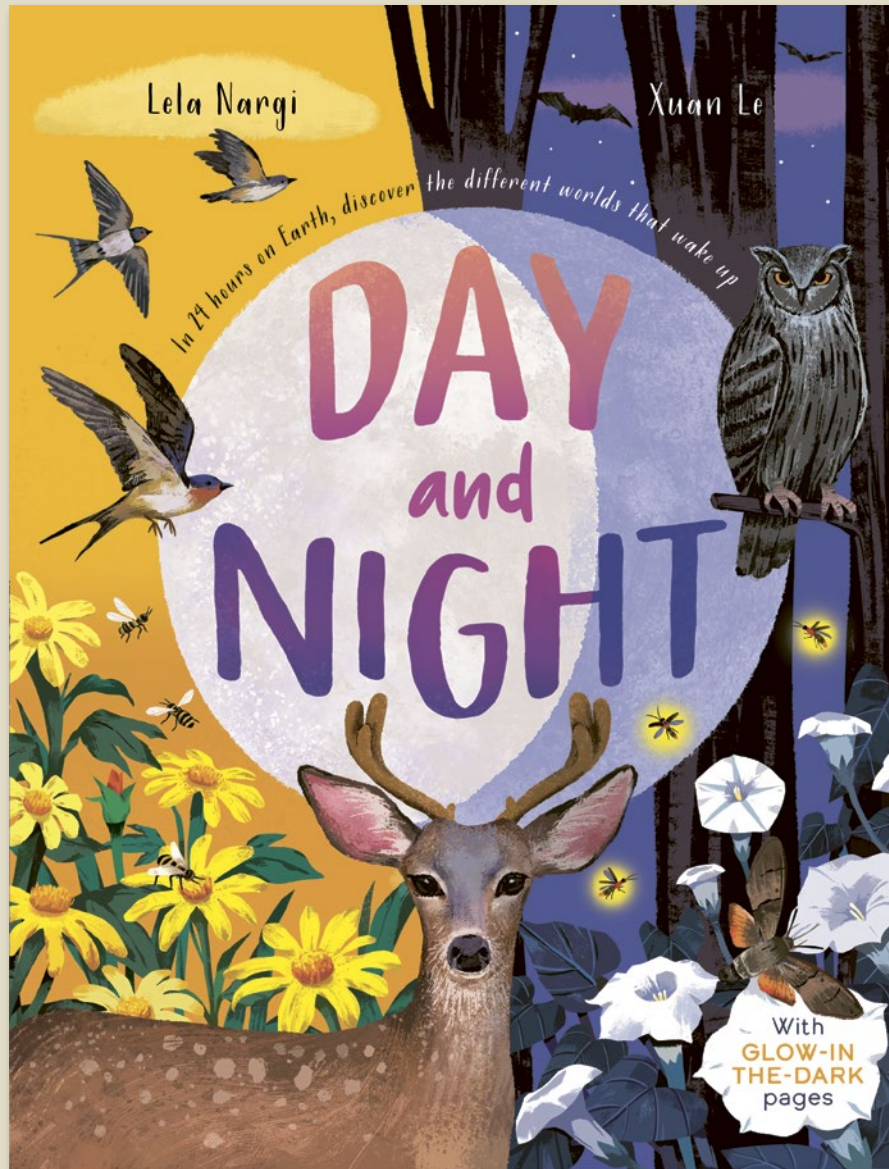
Around the World in 80 Inventions



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

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.

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

Sunset

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

DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.

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.

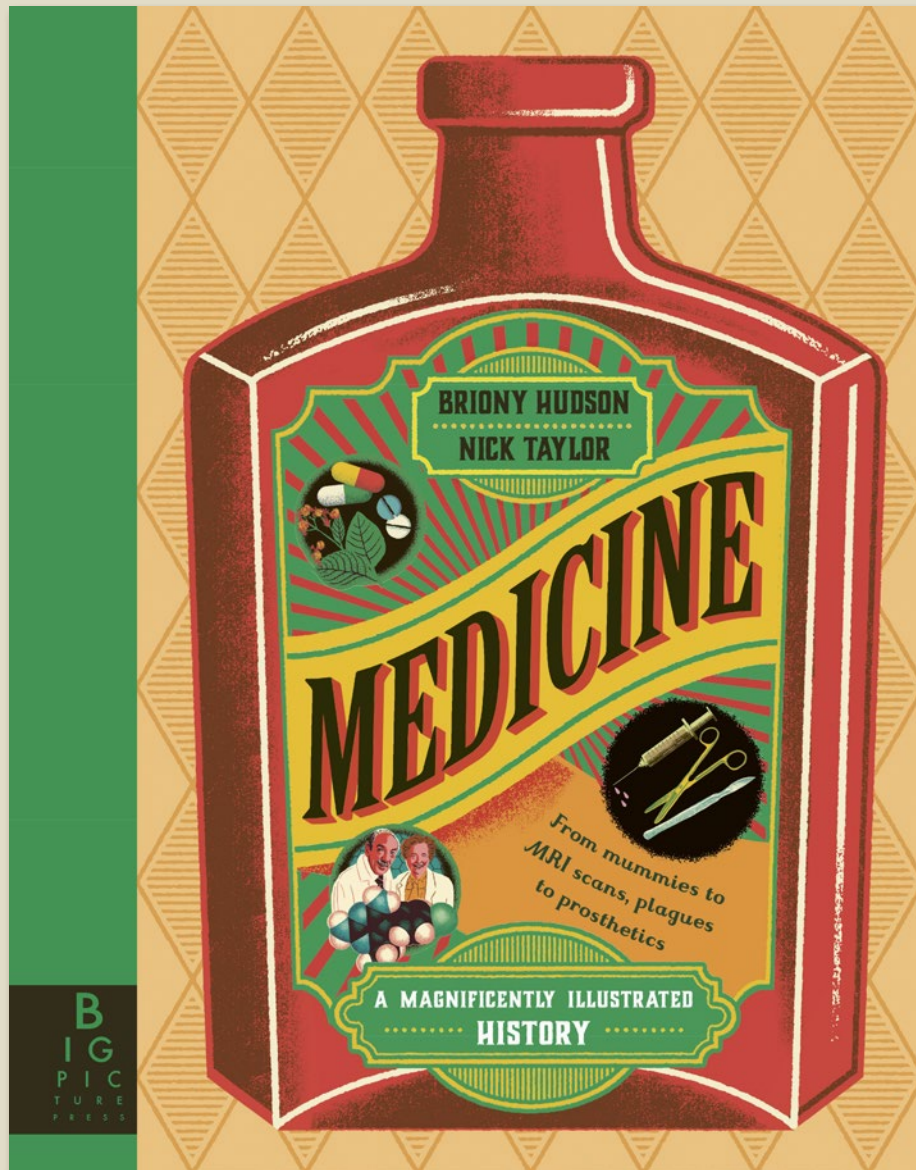
CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.

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.

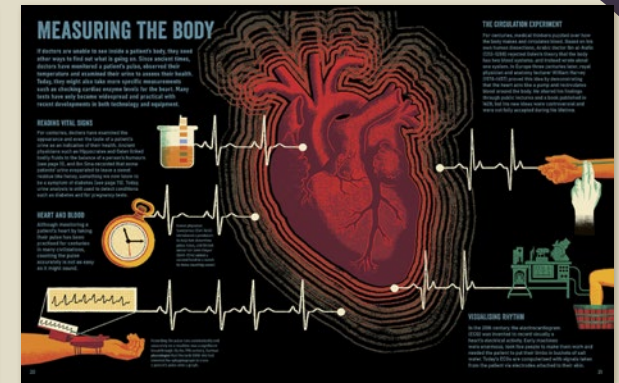
Animals that are active at night are called **NOCTURNAL**.

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

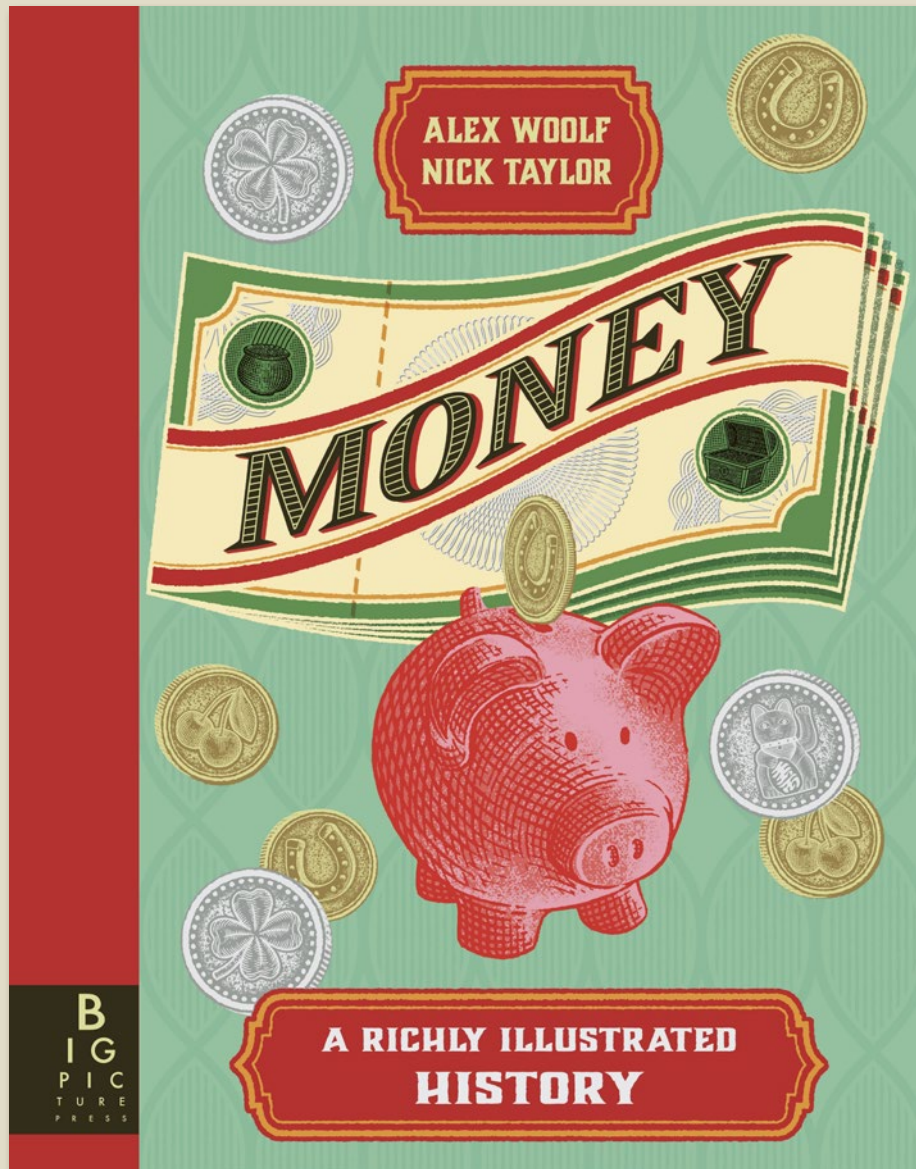


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

- 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
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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.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

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

COMMODITY MONEY
The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Commodity money is often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. It is also used in some parts of the world where there is no paper money.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY
The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and silver, and they were used in many parts of the world. Representative money is made from things that have value on their own, but it is not the thing itself. It is a piece of paper or a metal coin that represents the thing. Representative money is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

FIAT MONEY
Fiat money is made from paper and metal. It is the most common form of money in the world. Fiat money is made from things that have no value on their own, but it is made from things that have value on their own. Fiat money is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

BEFORE WE GO ON, LET'S EXPLAIN A FEW MONEY-RELATED TERMS.

LEGAL TENDER
The legal tender of a country is the money that is used to buy and sell things. It is the money that is recognized by the government. Legal tender is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

CASE
Cash is money in the physical form of banknotes and coins. It is the most common form of money in the world. Cash is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

CURRENCY
A currency is the system of money generally used in a particular country or community. It is the money that is used to buy and sell things. A currency is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money to look at. To avoid the only way to get hold of the things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are unlikely to simply give you the things, so you will have to offer them something in return. This system is known as barter - the exchanging of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

BARTER AND BITS
Barter is the exchange of goods and services for other goods and services without using money. It is the most common form of money in the world. Barter is often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. It is also used in some parts of the world where there is no paper money.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT
The consequence of want is the need for money. It is the most common form of money in the world. The consequence of want is often used in places where there is a government, and where the government is strong.

THE PEOPLE'S WITH BARTER
The people's with barter are the people who use barter to buy and sell things. They are often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. They are also used in some parts of the world where there is no paper money.

BARTERING TODAY
Bartering today is the exchange of goods and services for other goods and services without using money. It is the most common form of money in the world. Bartering today is often used in places where there is no government, or where the government is weak. It is also used in some parts of the world where there is no paper money.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money from. People had to make it with objects they found in the natural world. All of the first forms of money were made of things that had value on their own. This was often a good thing, but it was also a problem. The objects were often hard to carry, and they were often hard to trade. This was often a problem for people who lived in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak.

LEATHER MONEY
Leather money was made from animal skins. It was often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak. It was also used in some parts of the world where there was no paper money.

MINERAL PRODUCTS
Mineral products were often used as money. They were often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak. They were also used in some parts of the world where there was no paper money.

WASPERS
Wasps were often used as money. They were often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak. They were also used in some parts of the world where there was no paper money.

COINAGE
Coinage was often used as money. It was often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak. It was also used in some parts of the world where there was no paper money.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

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

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

BUTTER
The Pilgrims of the island of Nauru used butter as a unit of exchange. They used it to buy and sell things, and it was often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak.

CHEESE
In the early 1800s, cheese was used as a unit of exchange in some parts of the world. It was often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak.

EELS
Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in some parts of the world. They were often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak.

COCONUTS
For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua New Guinea, coconuts were used as a unit of exchange. They were often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak.

EGGS
Eggs were used as a unit of exchange in some parts of the world. They were often used in places where there was no government, or where the government was weak.

POTATO MASHERS

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

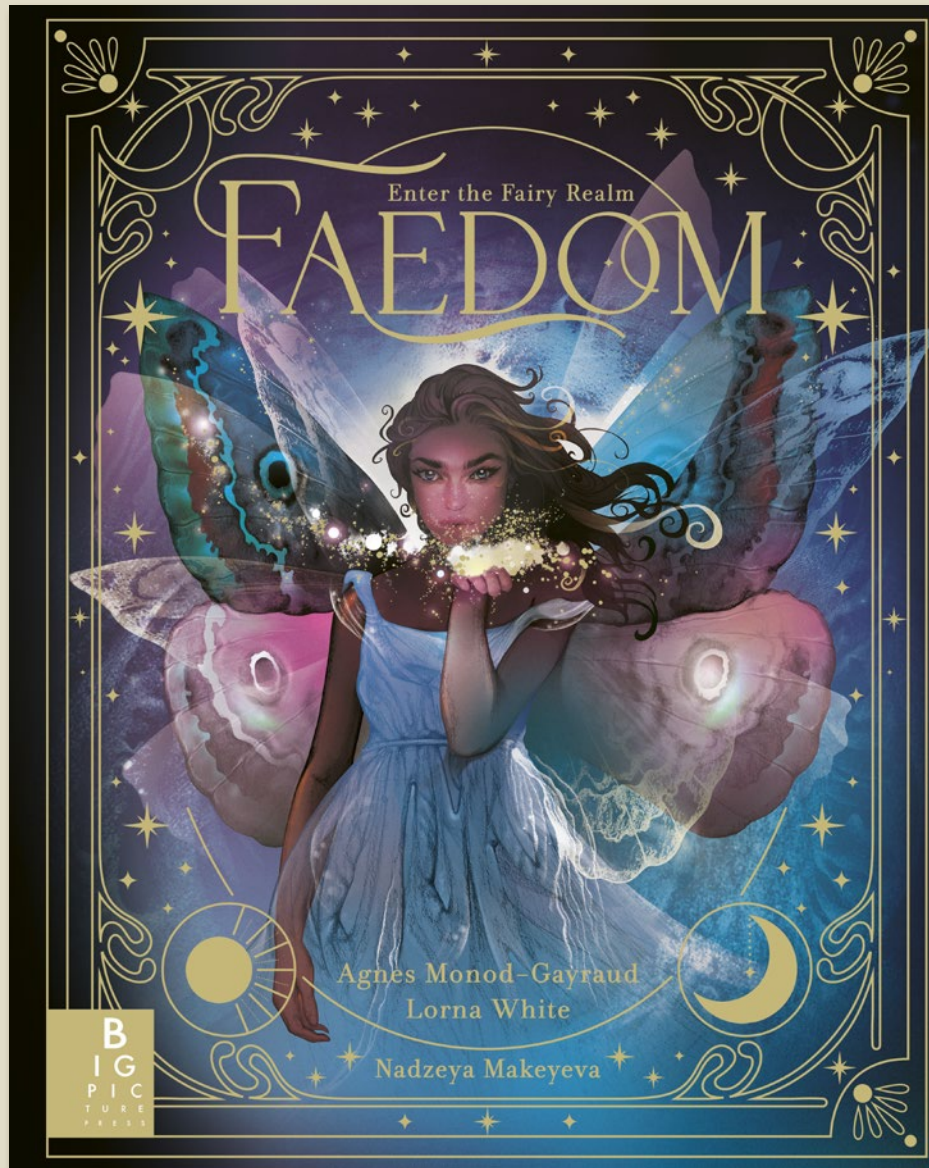
KISSI PENNIES
The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

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

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

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

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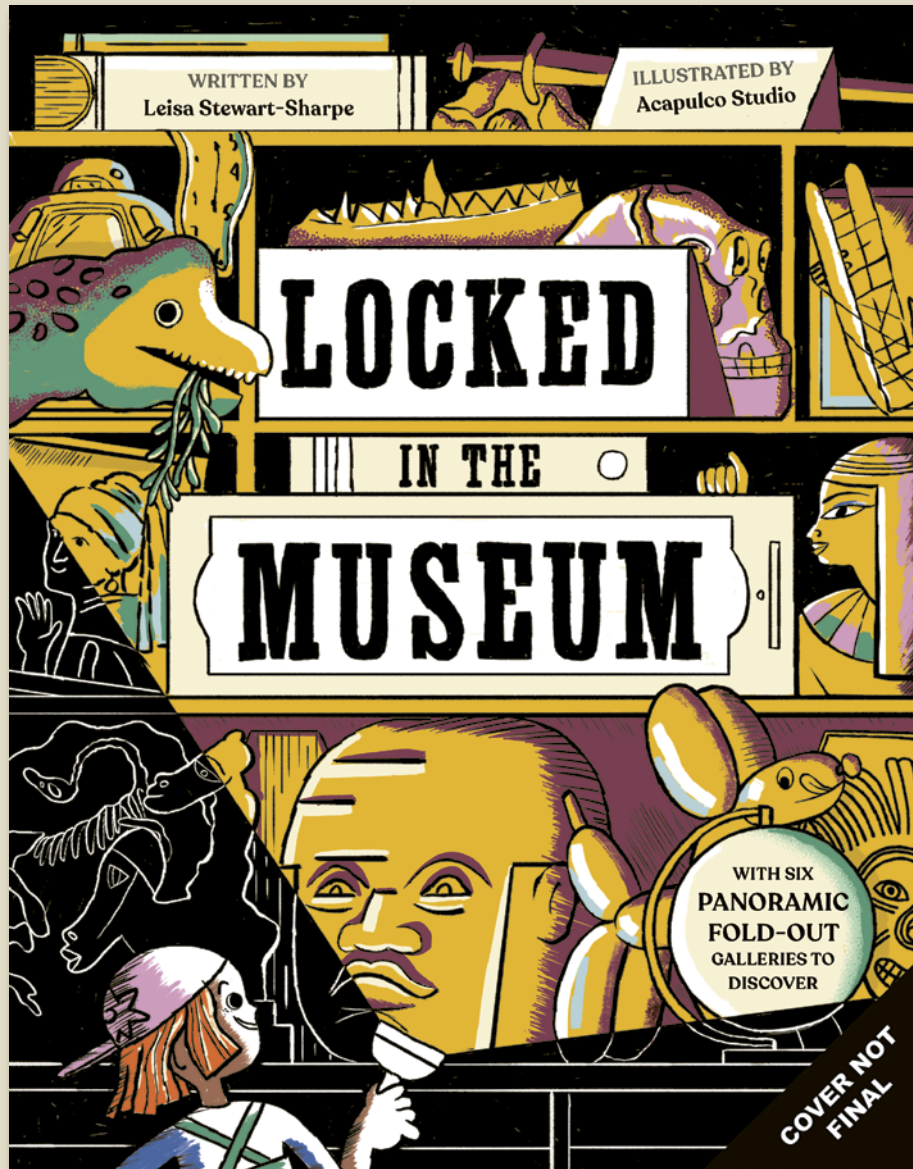
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- 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**



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Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
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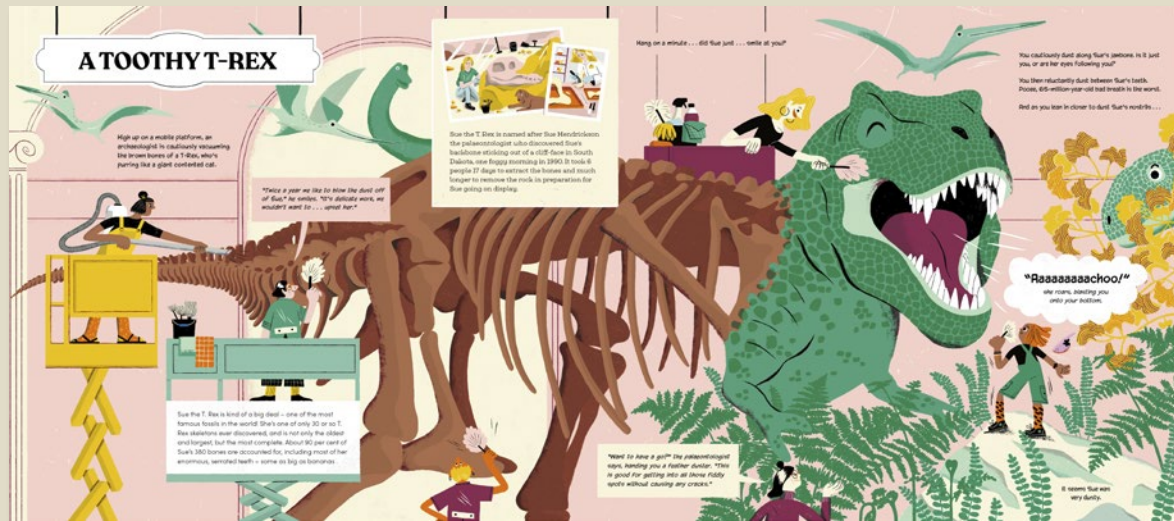
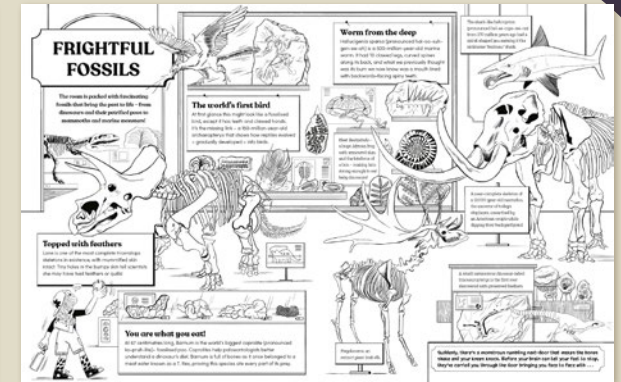
Locked in the Museum



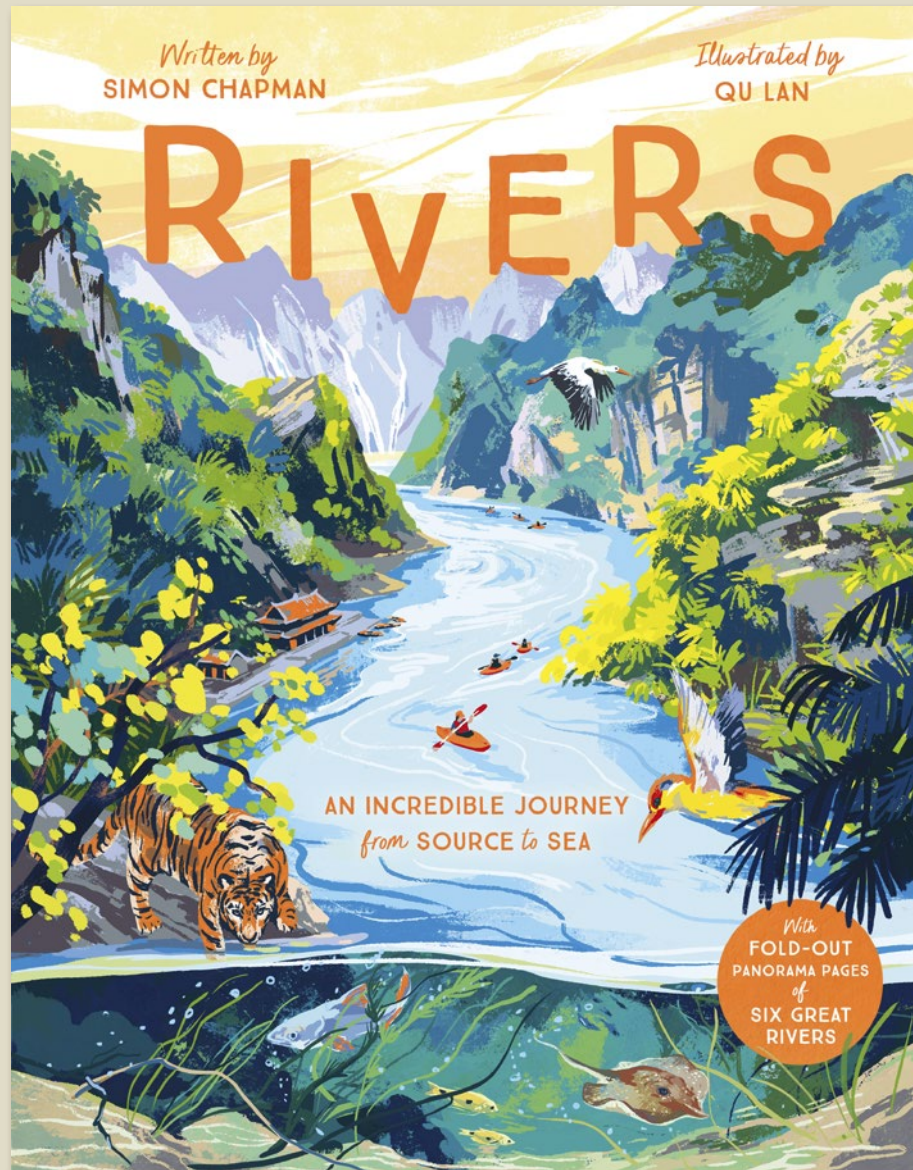
What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



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Extent	64pp
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Freight On Board	01/05/2025
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

Water

WHAT IS WATER?
Each molecule of water (H₂O) contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then bound to each other and stick together, and because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is HEAVY
One cubic metre weighs one tonne – about the same as a small car. The heaviest river on the world, the Amazon, flows over 220,000 tonnes of water every second. The weight of water means that a litre of water weighs one kilogram.

Water is HOT!
Five rivers flow at a speed of around 10 metres per second – that's about how fast you run. Rivers can flow faster than you.

Water is FLOWING!
Because it is heavy and it flows, water always wants to get to the lowest point it can. That's why rivers always flow to the sea or down mountains.

Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNIO, ASIA, ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST AND MOST COLORFUL ECOSYSTEMS
The mangroves here are so special because they have adapted to live in water. They have roots that grow underground, and they have special leaves that can filter out salt from the water. They are also home to many different animals, including birds, fish, and crocodiles.

It's the mangroves that make the UK Coast what it is today
The mangroves here are so special because they have adapted to live in water. They have roots that grow underground, and they have special leaves that can filter out salt from the water. They are also home to many different animals, including birds, fish, and crocodiles.

HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

IN OCTOBER IN THE ADAMS RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA,
Salmon return to the Adams River to spawn. They are heading upstream, fighting their way against the current to get to the waterfall where they were born. Three years ago, they migrated downstream to the Pacific Ocean, where they have lived as ocean fish until now. They have been ready for this journey since they were born.

They, like all fish, are heading towards the Adams River and hundreds of others. Many are heading to the Pacific Ocean, but many are heading back home to spawn. The Adams River is a special place, and the salmon are a special part of it.

GORGES: The Grand Canyon

THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD, the Grand Canyon winds its way through the semi-desert of the Southwestern United States. It is 1,600 metres deep and over 400 kilometres long, carved by the Colorado River. The Pueblo people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the *Maabab*, which means 'the mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great thing, it is only 100 metres wide on average as it passes between the canyon's rock walls. So how did it cut so deeply into the earth?

In the past, before people built dams across the Colorado, nearly 40 times as much water flowed through the canyon during its spring floods. Sometimes these floods washed fossils from the canyon walls all the way to the where the river meets the sea over 300 kilometres away.

Swirling currents can cause rocks, pebbles and sediment to erode circular hollows called potholes in the riverbed.

The River Colorado is only 25 metres wide at its narrowest point in the Grand Canyon. That's about the length of a town swimming pool. But at this point, the river is also at its deepest – 25 metres.

Carrying 500,000 tons of tiny broken rock pieces, the floodwaters of the Colorado act like sandpaper, eroding the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.

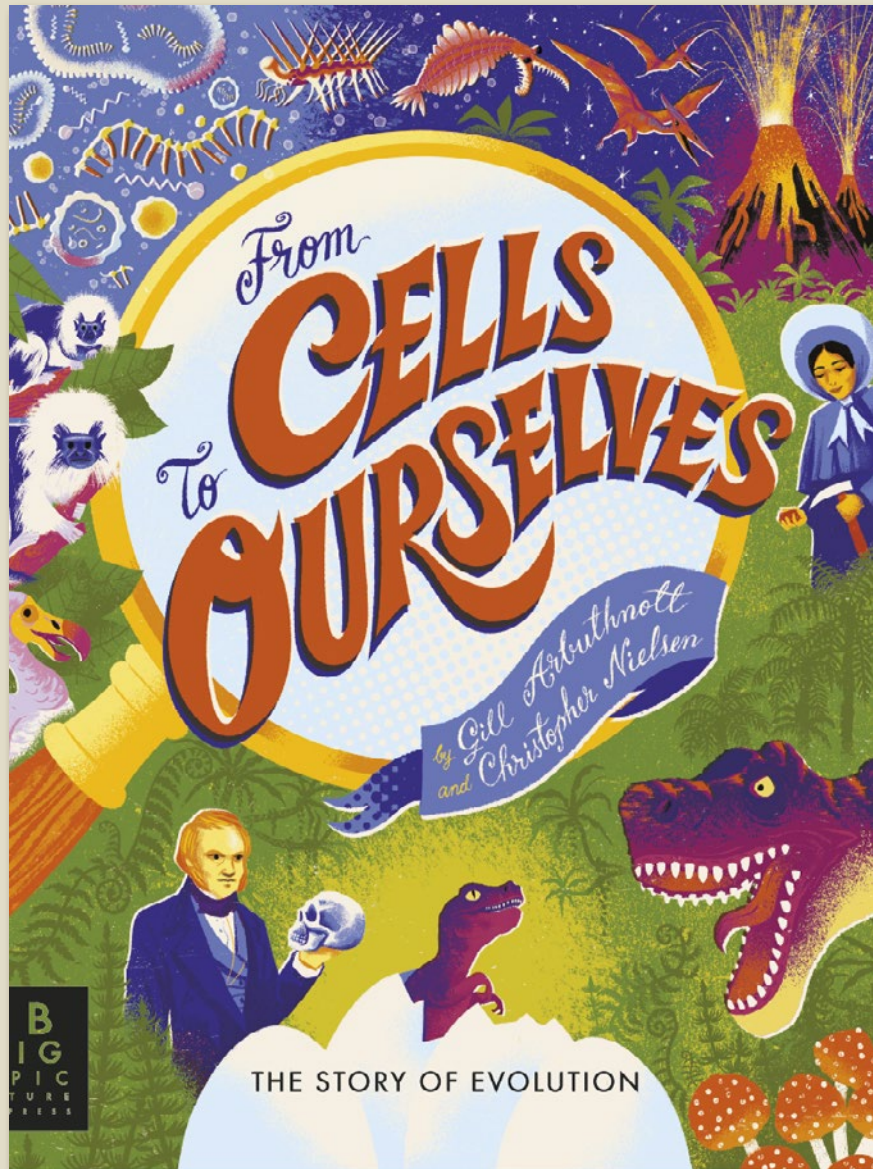
Water erodes hard and soft rock away at different rates, which has created the Grand Canyon's distinctive steps.

Rocks layers of the Grand Canyon

"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"
The Colorado River was first explored in 1859 by a 10-man expedition led by geologist Colonel John Wesley Powell. They set off in four wooden rowing boats, not knowing what they would discover. Over three months and 1500 kilometres they encountered hundreds of rapids, one of which they described as 'a perfect hell of waves'. After one of the boats was smashed to pieces, three of the team deserted to take their chances in the desert. They were never seen again. The three remaining boats made it through the canyon and Colonel Powell became famous for his achievement. Powell took another expedition through the Canyon in 1871, this time with cameras and equipment to map the river's course.

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From Cells to Ourselves



From the Big Bang to the abundance of life that surrounds us today, this beautiful book is the story of evolution, from the very first cells to ourselves.

- The third title in the *Balloon to the Moon* series, which won the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards 2019
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a journey through one of the most fascinating subjects in natural history
- Gill Arbutnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Cover treatments: 100% foil, uncoated varnish

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

THE 1920s American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to simulate the conditions of the early Earth. They used a mixture of gases and water vapor to create a 'primordial soup' that eventually led to the formation of life.

THE 1950s British scientist Francis Crick and American physicist James Watson discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries genetic information.

THE 1960s American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which states that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and eventually became part of it.

THE 1970s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries genetic information.

THE 1980s American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which states that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and eventually became part of it.

THE 1990s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries genetic information.

THE 2000s American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which states that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and eventually became part of it.

THE 2010s American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries genetic information.

THE 2020s American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which states that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and eventually became part of it.

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) was a young girl who lived in Lyme Regis, Dorset. She was known for her discovery of fossilized sea shells and other marine life. In 1830, she discovered the first fossilized dinosaur bone, a tooth-like structure called an ichthyosaur. This discovery led to the discovery of the first dinosaur, the ichthyosaur.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones he had discovered were the remains of dinosaurs. He named the first dinosaur, the Megalosaurus, after the Greek word for 'big lizard'.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones he had discovered were the remains of dinosaurs. He named the first dinosaur, the Megalosaurus, after the Greek word for 'big lizard'.

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THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to suggest that the fossilized bones he had discovered were the remains of dinosaurs. He named the first dinosaur, the Megalosaurus, after the Greek word for 'big lizard'.

THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were a separate group from the other animals that lived on Earth. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that the dinosaurs were actually a group of animals that had evolved from other animals.

THE 19th century scientists discovered that the dinosaurs were a group of animals that had evolved from other animals. They named the first dinosaur, the Megalosaurus, after the Greek word for 'big lizard'.

THE 20th century scientists discovered that the dinosaurs were a group of animals that had evolved from other animals. They named the first dinosaur, the Megalosaurus, after the Greek word for 'big lizard'.

THE 21st century scientists discovered that the dinosaurs were a group of animals that had evolved from other animals. They named the first dinosaur, the Megalosaurus, after the Greek word for 'big lizard'.

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 two elephants on that boat.

Zam, I've got a better idea.

The naturalist George-Louis Leclerc 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 later explains 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.

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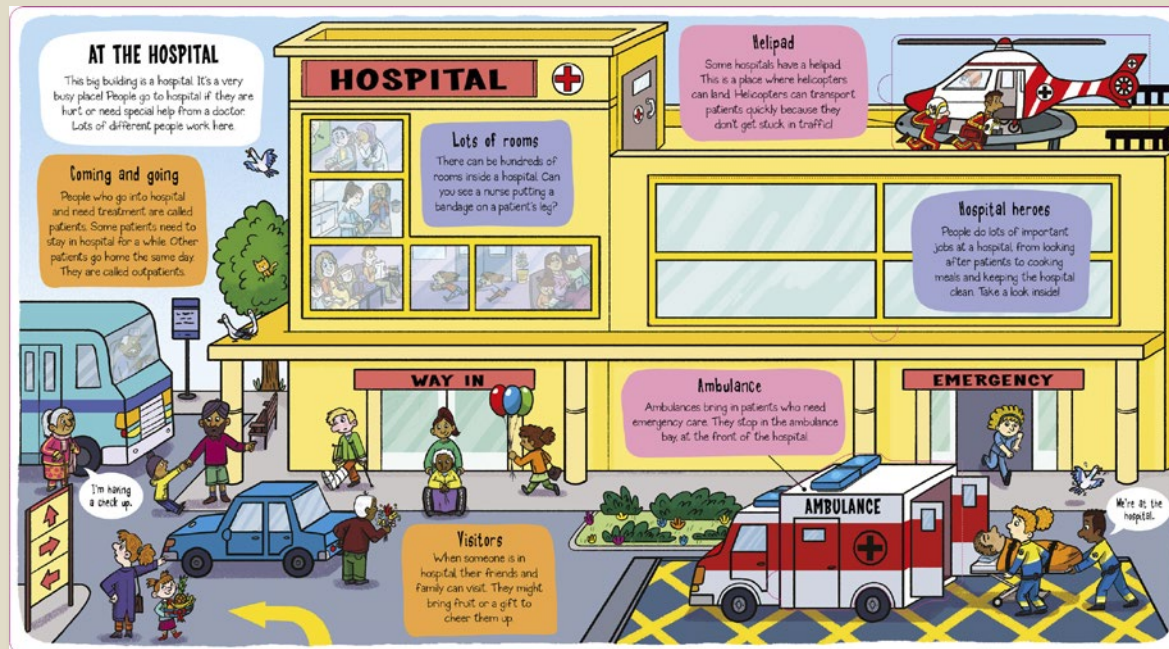
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



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



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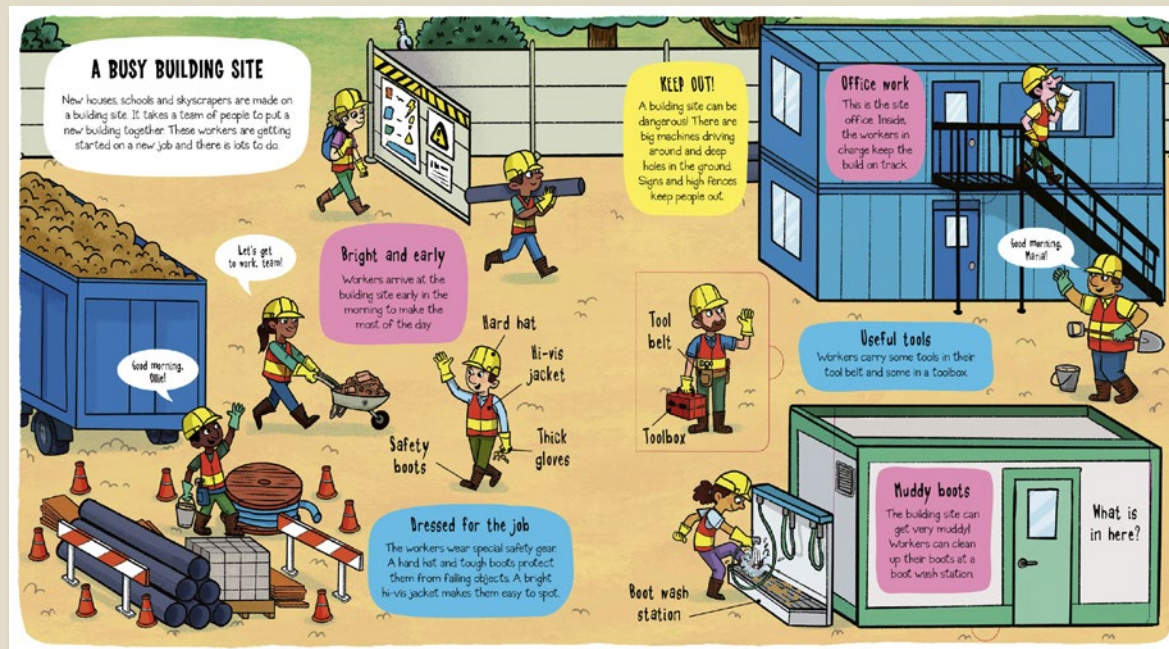
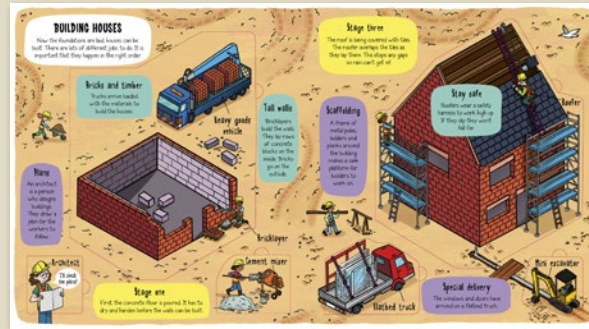
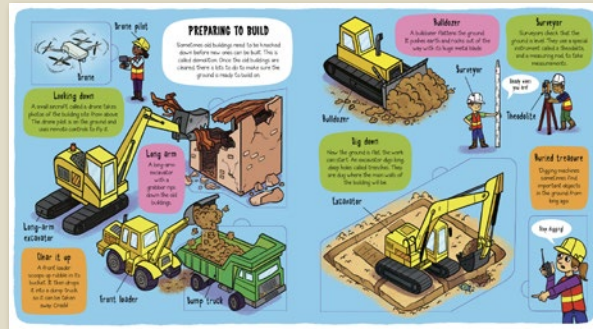
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

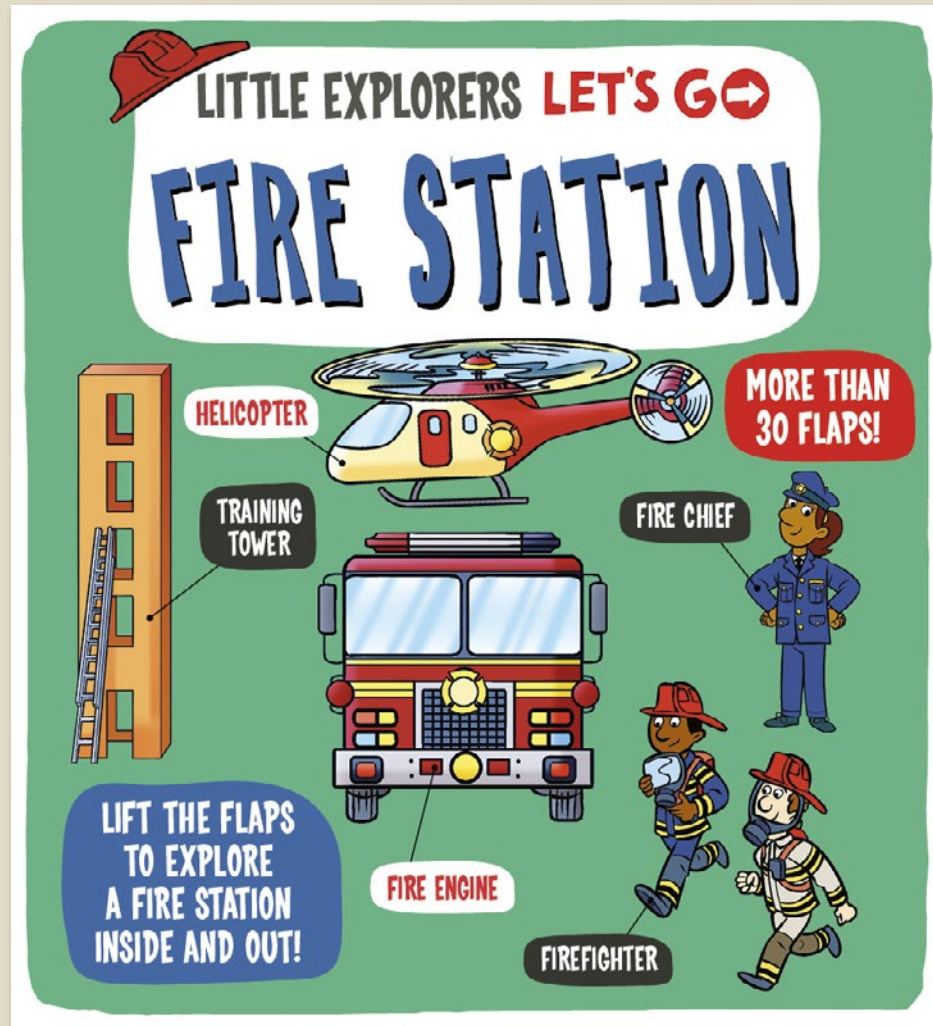
- New spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork 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 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

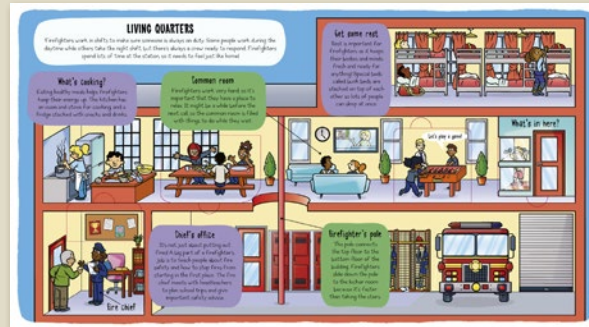
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



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! Fire Station



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784987
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

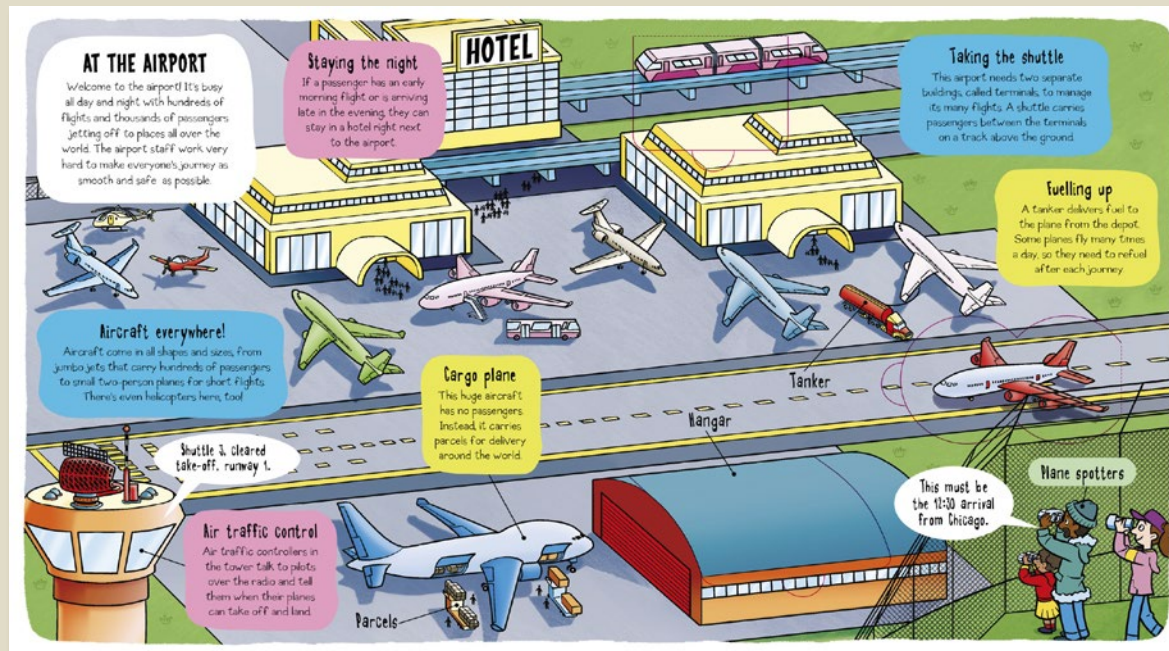
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



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!

- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift reveal interesting and fun facts, helping kids engage with the topic.
- A popular non-fiction series that relates non-fiction facts in a fun and entertaining manner, the *Little Explorers* series has sold over 1.25 million copies worldwide.
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way.
- With bright and child-friendly artwork that complements the conversational text.

Little Explorers: Food

FOOD AND YOU

If you ate the same food every day, it could get pretty boring! Food is useful for you in different ways. To make a mix of different types of food is the healthiest.

HEALTHY AND NUTRITIOUS

STARCH

Starchy foods provide energy for your body. They are found in bread, pasta, rice, and potatoes.

MEAT

Meat is a source of protein and iron. It is found in beef, pork, and chicken.

VEGETABLES

Vegetables provide vitamins and minerals. They are found in carrots, broccoli, and spinach.

FRUIT

Fruit provides vitamins and minerals. It is found in apples, oranges, and bananas.

DAIRY

Dairy products provide calcium and protein. They are found in milk, cheese, and yogurt.

EGG

Eggs are a source of protein and vitamins. They are found in hard-boiled eggs and scrambled eggs.

GRAIN

Grains provide energy and fiber. They are found in wheat, rice, and corn.

DIFFERENT DIETS

People around the world eat different types of food. This is called their diet. There are many different types of diets.

Did you know!

Humans are omnivores. This means we can eat both plants and animals. We are called omnivores because we eat both plants and animals.

Herbivore

Herbivores eat only plants. They are found in cows, sheep, and rabbits.

Carnivore

Carnivores eat only meat. They are found in lions, tigers, and eagles.

Vegetarian

Vegetarians eat only plants. They do not eat meat. They are found in vegans and vegetarians.

Flexitarian

Flexitarians eat mostly plants but sometimes eat meat. They are found in people who eat meat occasionally.

Pagan

Pagans are people who follow a religion that does not involve a god or gods. They are found in people who follow religions like Wicca and Druidry.

Try to think up to eight types of food every day!

FOOD THROUGH TIME

It's hard to eat the same food every day. The food we eat has changed over time. Let's explore how food has changed over time.

30,000 BC

Early humans ate wild fruits and vegetables. They also hunted for meat.

10,000 BC

Humans started to farm. They grew crops like wheat and rice. They also domesticated animals like cows and sheep.

1000 BC

Humans started to use tools to cook food. They used fire to cook meat and vegetables.

1000 AD

Humans started to use spices to flavor food. They used spices like pepper and cinnamon.

1500 AD

Humans started to use refrigeration to keep food fresh. They used ice to keep food cold.

1900 AD

Humans started to use modern cooking methods. They used electric stoves and refrigerators.

2000 AD

Humans started to use fast food. They ate burgers, pizzas, and fries.

World travelers

World travelers brought new foods to different parts of the world. They brought spices, fruits, and vegetables.

Tasty and beyond

Food is not just for eating. It is also used for medicine, art, and science. Food is a part of our culture and identity.

FINDING FOOD

Where does food come from? Let's explore the journey of food from the farm to the table.

Harvesting

Harvesting is the process of gathering crops from the field. It is done by hand or with machines.

Combine harvester

A combine harvester is a machine that harvests crops. It is used to harvest wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Tractor

A tractor is a machine used to pull heavy loads. It is used in farming to plow fields and transport crops.

In the garden

Growing food in a garden is a fun way to get fresh produce. You can grow vegetables, fruits, and herbs.

Busy bees

Bees are important for the food we eat. They pollinate flowers, which helps them grow into fruits and vegetables.

Factory

Food factories process food into different products. They use machines to clean, cut, and pack food.

FABULOUS FOOD!

Food can be yummy in your tummy, but what is it really? Food is your body's fuel. It is the energy that helps you move, think, and play. When you run out of fuel, you need to fill up! We all need food to live.

VITAMINS

Vitamins help your body work as it should. There are 13 known vitamins and they all have different jobs.

Vitamin C is in fruits such as oranges. It helps keep you healthy.

MINERALS

Minerals are a bit like vitamins. They help the body work well.

Iron is an important mineral found in meat and spinach.

CARBOHYDRATES

This is where a lot of your energy comes from. The body breaks down carbohydrates into a substance called glucose, which acts as fuel. Carbohydrates are found in foods such as whole grains and potatoes.

PROTEINS

Proteins are like building blocks that help your body grow. They can be found in eggs and beans.

FATS

Fats can provide energy and help the body absorb important vitamins. Healthy fats can be found in foods such as nuts and fish.

THE DIGESTION QUESTION

How does the food you eat turn into energy inside your body? And where does it go? This process is called digestion. Together, the parts of your body that help break down and use food are called the digestive system.

Mouth

This is where it all starts. You take a bite and crush up food with your strong teeth. Munch, crunch, munch!

Desophagus

Food travels down, down down the tube.

Stomach

The stomach stores food, mixing it with acid and enzymes.

Intestines

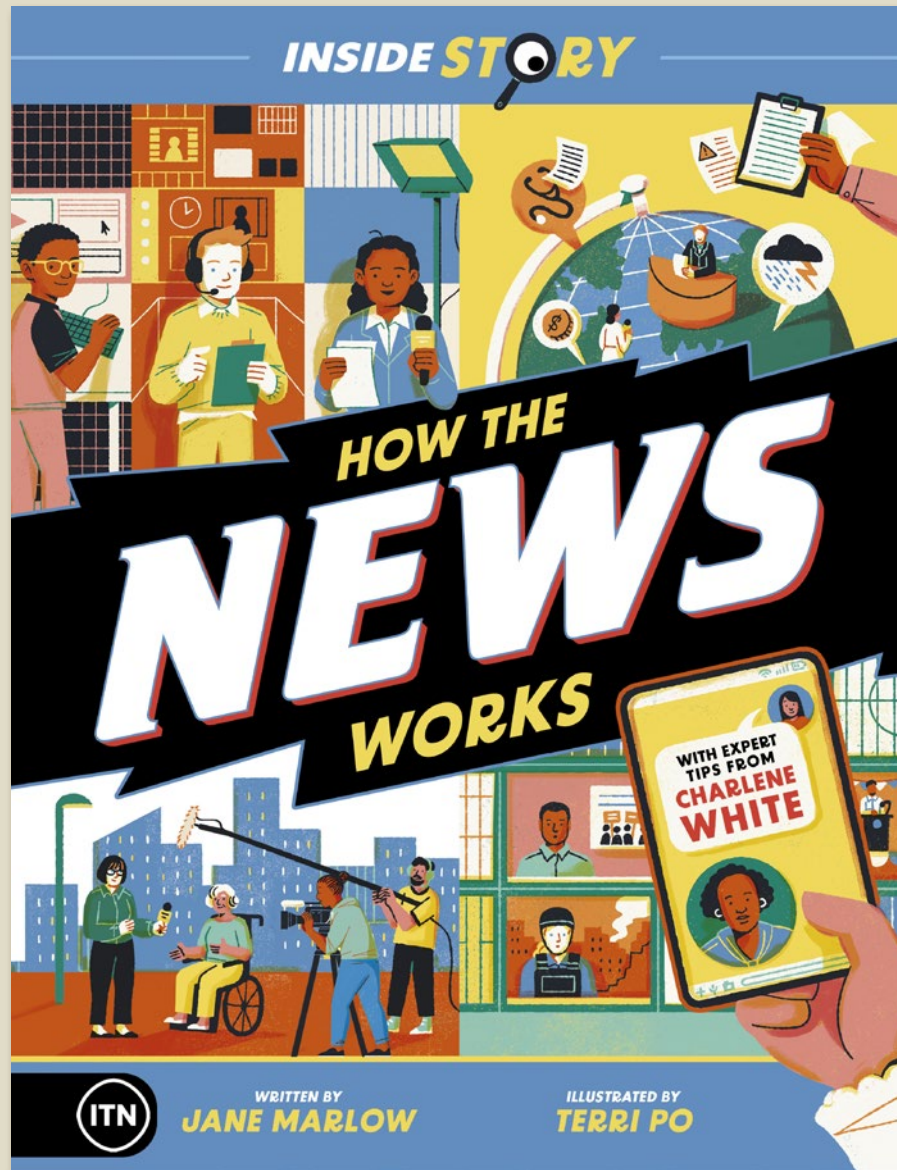
The sticky liquid moves through the intestines. Nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream and taken to other parts of the body.

I'm hungry!

GROHM!

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Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	26/08/2024
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



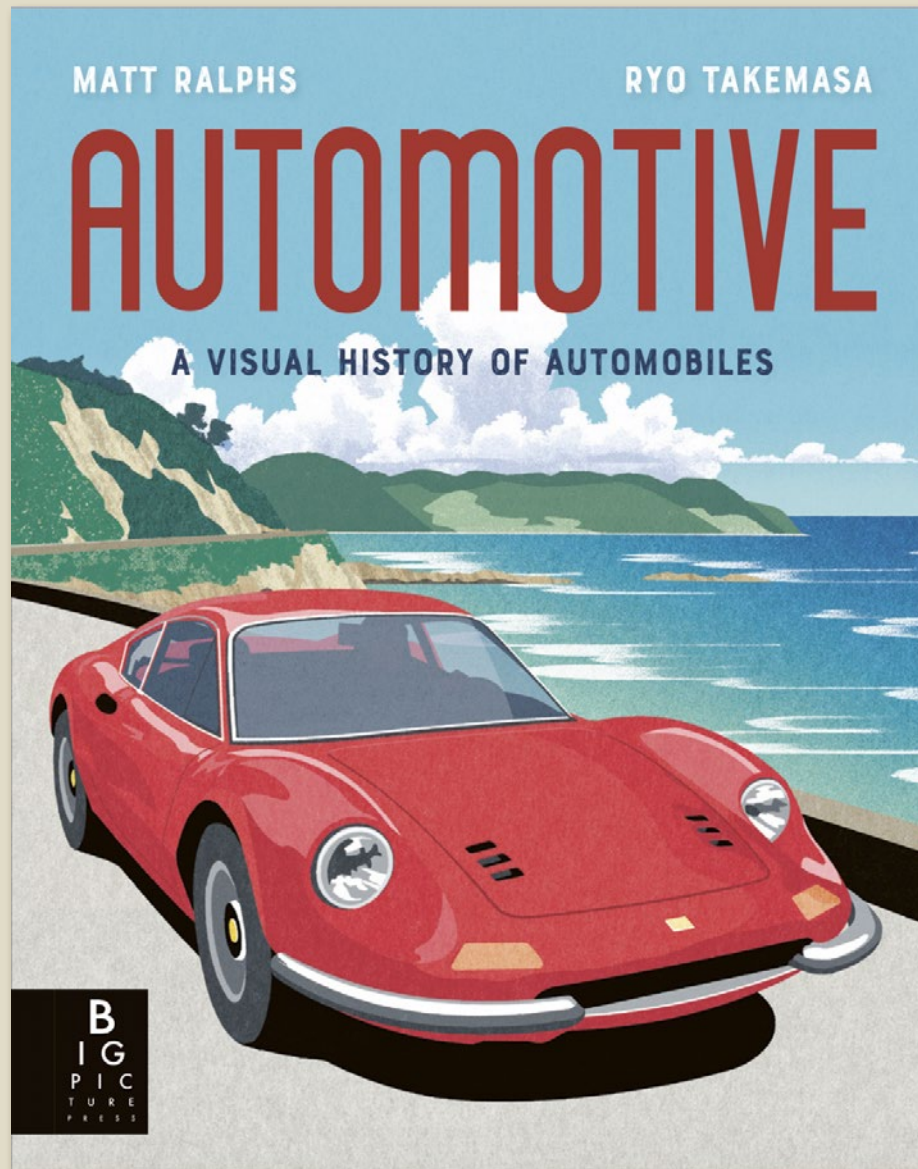
Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

- 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

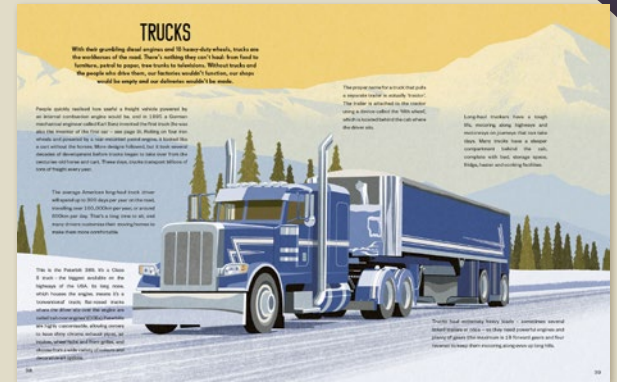
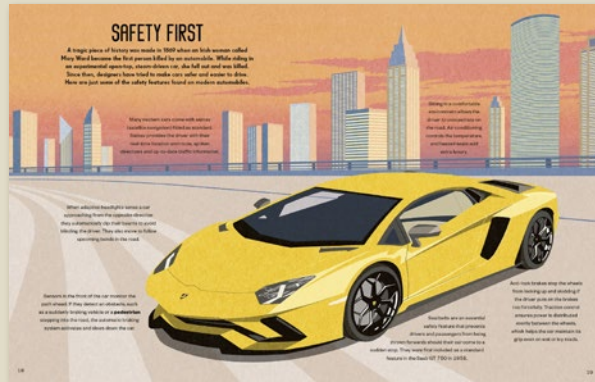


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Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
Rights Available	World



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



STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

Since their invention in the early 1800s, steam locomotives revolutionised the way people and freight were transported. However, some travellers wanted a more convenient vehicle that they didn't have to share and could use whenever they wanted. Some engineers created small, steam-powered road vehicles, while others decided to try electric battery automobiles. Many designs were created, but by the early 20th century it was clear that the internal combustion engine was going to be king of the road.

The first steam-powered road vehicle was designed by English inventor Richard Trevithick. Using a high-pressure boiler for more power, his Puffing Devil set off with six passengers in 1801 at a speed described by one witness as "faster than I could walk" (about 6km/h). Unfortunately, only a few days after this historic journey, the boiler caught fire and Puffing Devil was destroyed.

Electric cars were very popular in Europe and the USA from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. They were quieter and smoother, didn't produce smoke and were easier to use than steam-powered automobiles. One of the first successful models was the Flocken Elektrowagen. Designed in Germany in 1888, its 1hp electric motor drove the back wheels and could reach around 15km/h.

One of the last and most advanced steam automobiles was the Doble Model E. Only required 30 seconds to boil the water needed to drive the engine, was easy to control and could reach speeds as high as 120km/h.

EARLY ENGINES

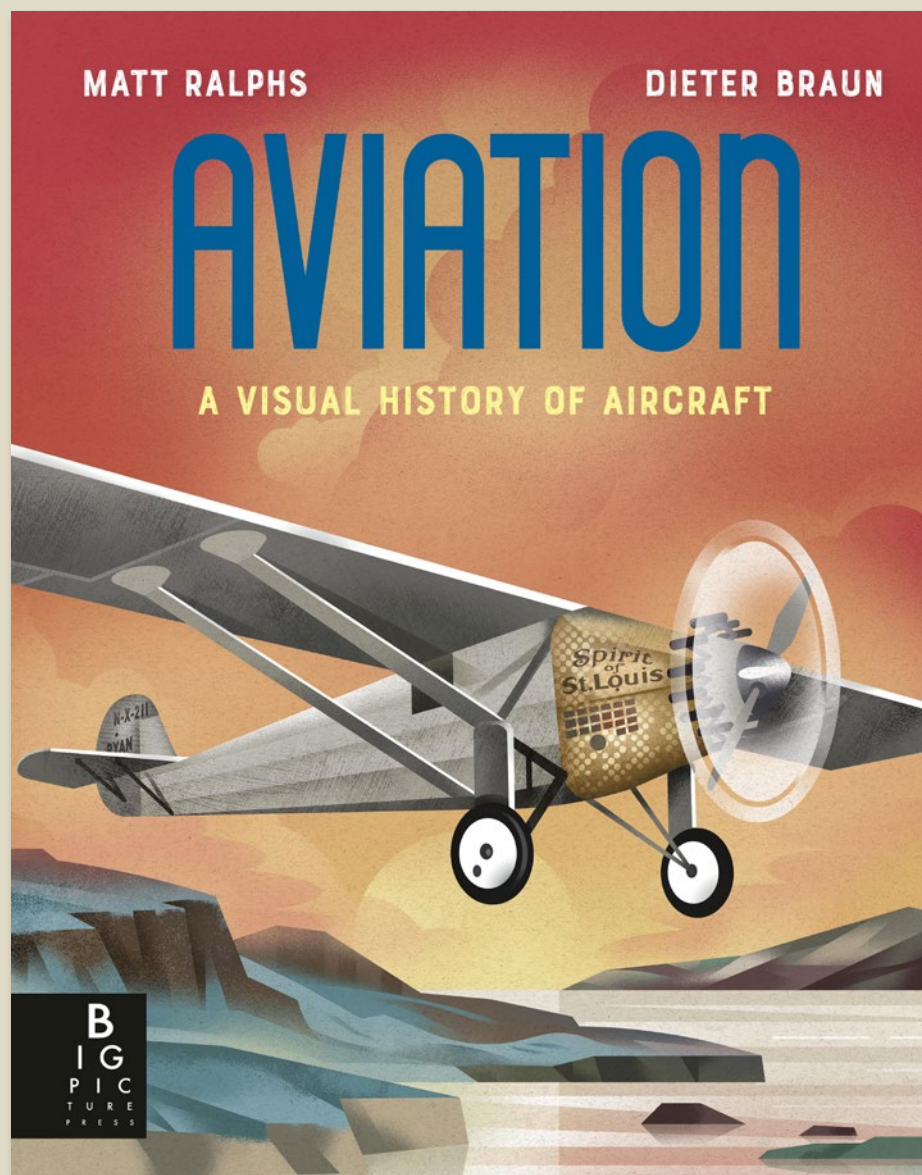
The age of the automobile really began with the invention of the internal combustion engine. When fuels such as petrol, diesel or kerosene are burned (or 'combusted') inside the engine (using an oxidizer such as air), they produce kinetic energy, which makes the vehicle move. Internal combustion engines are more fuel-efficient than steam engines, and proved far easier and more convenient to start-up, operate and maintain.

German inventor Karl Benz developed the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine in 1885. His revolutionary Motorwagen had a 5hp petrol engine, three-spoked wheels with solid rubber tyres and one forward gear. Its top speed was around 16km/h.

The first mass-produced car was the Oldsmobile Model R Curved Dash; 19,000 were built between 1901 and 1907. It was more affordable than most other cars at the time, had a 5hp engine, 2 forward and 1 reverse gear and came as either a 2-seater 'runabout' or a 4-seater family car.

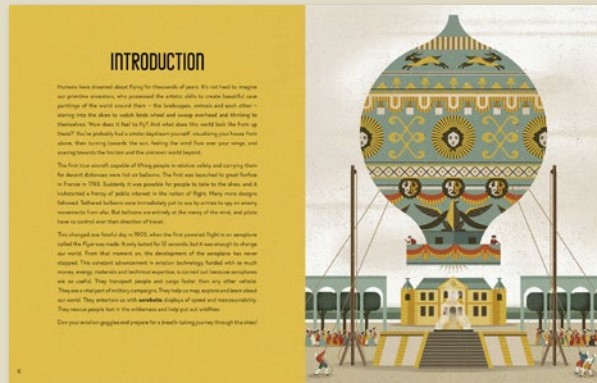
Created in 1901 by German engineers Paul Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach as a racing car, the Mercedes 35 HP was a huge step forward in automobile design. It had a powerful petrol engine mounted at the front that drove the back wheels, a hand brake and a foot brake, 4 forward gears and 1 reverse gear.

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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.**

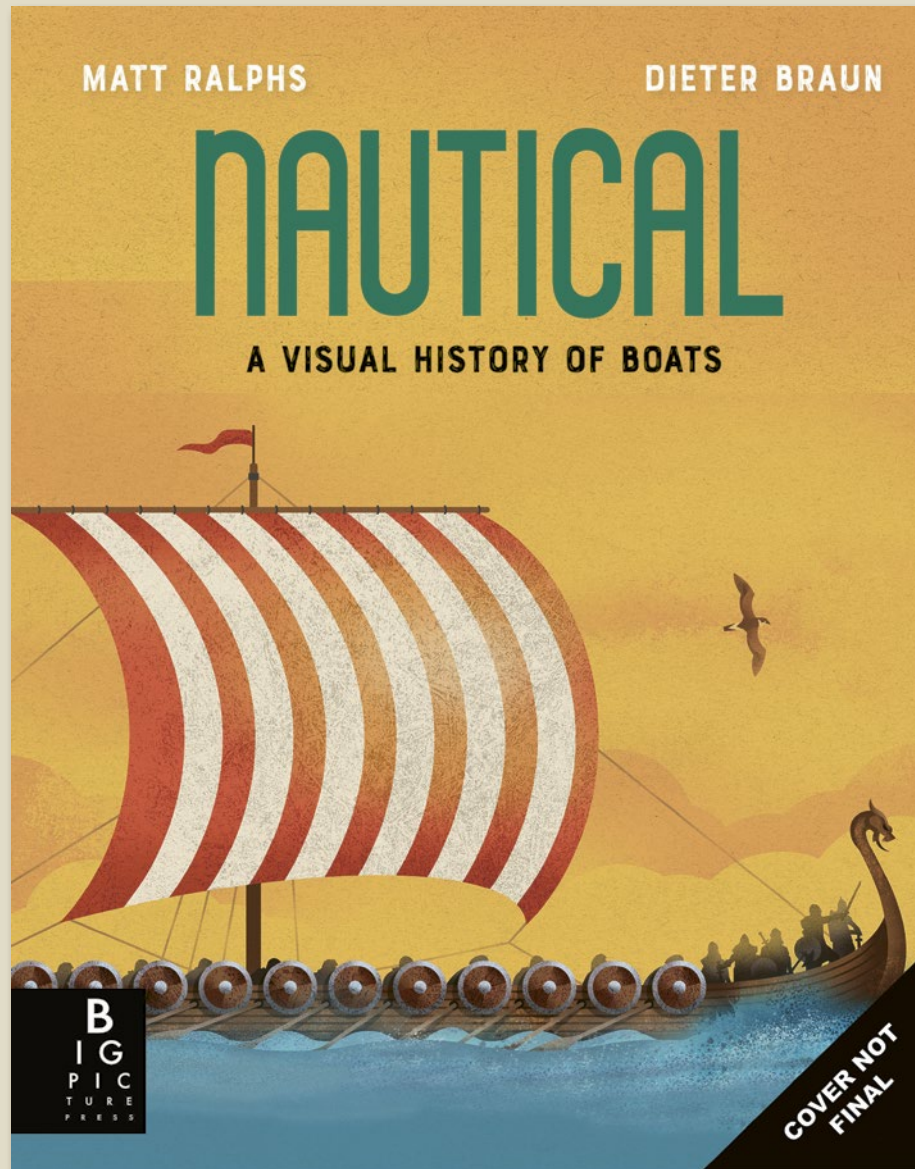
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; 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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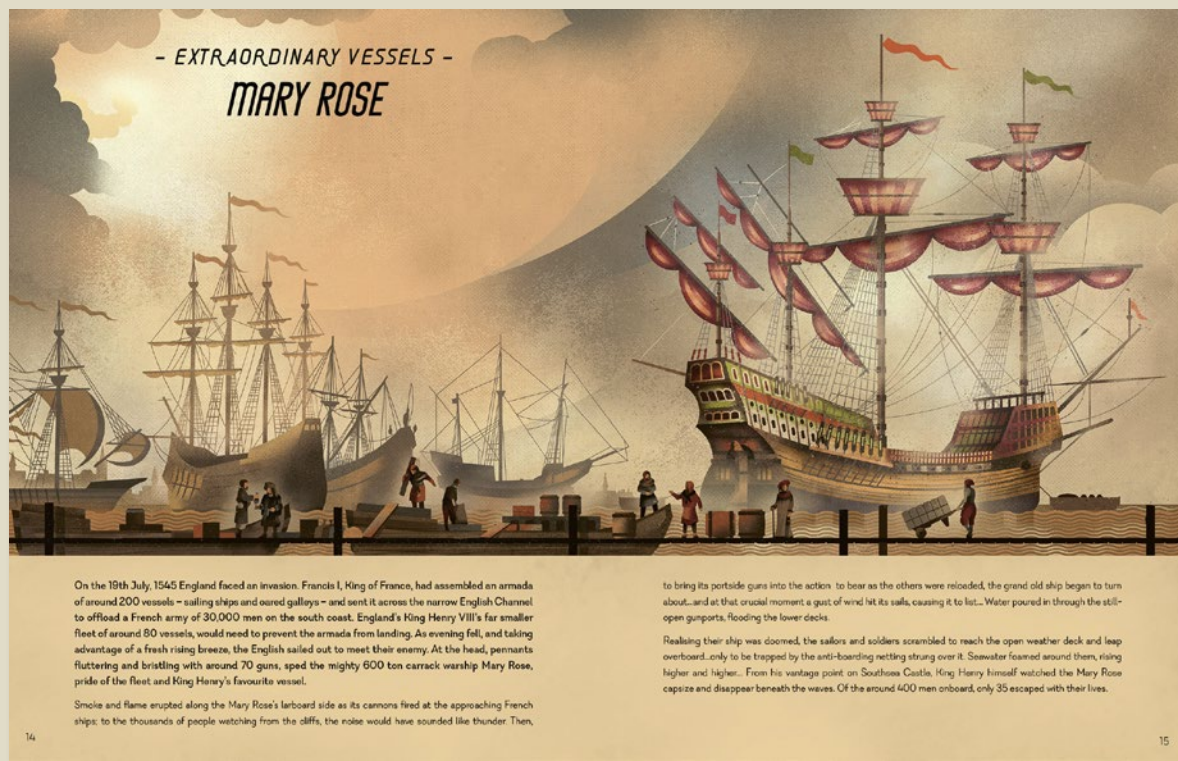
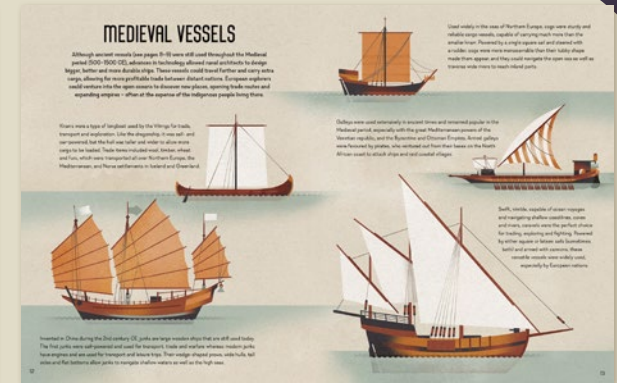
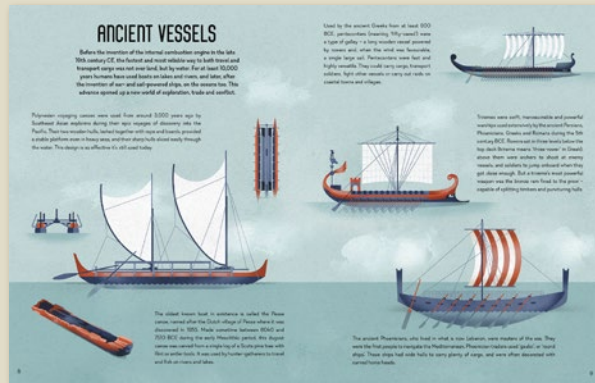
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Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World



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
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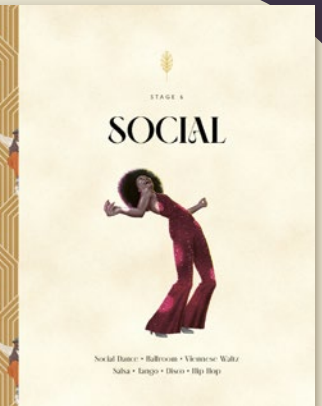
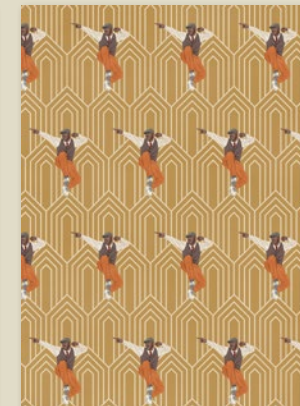
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

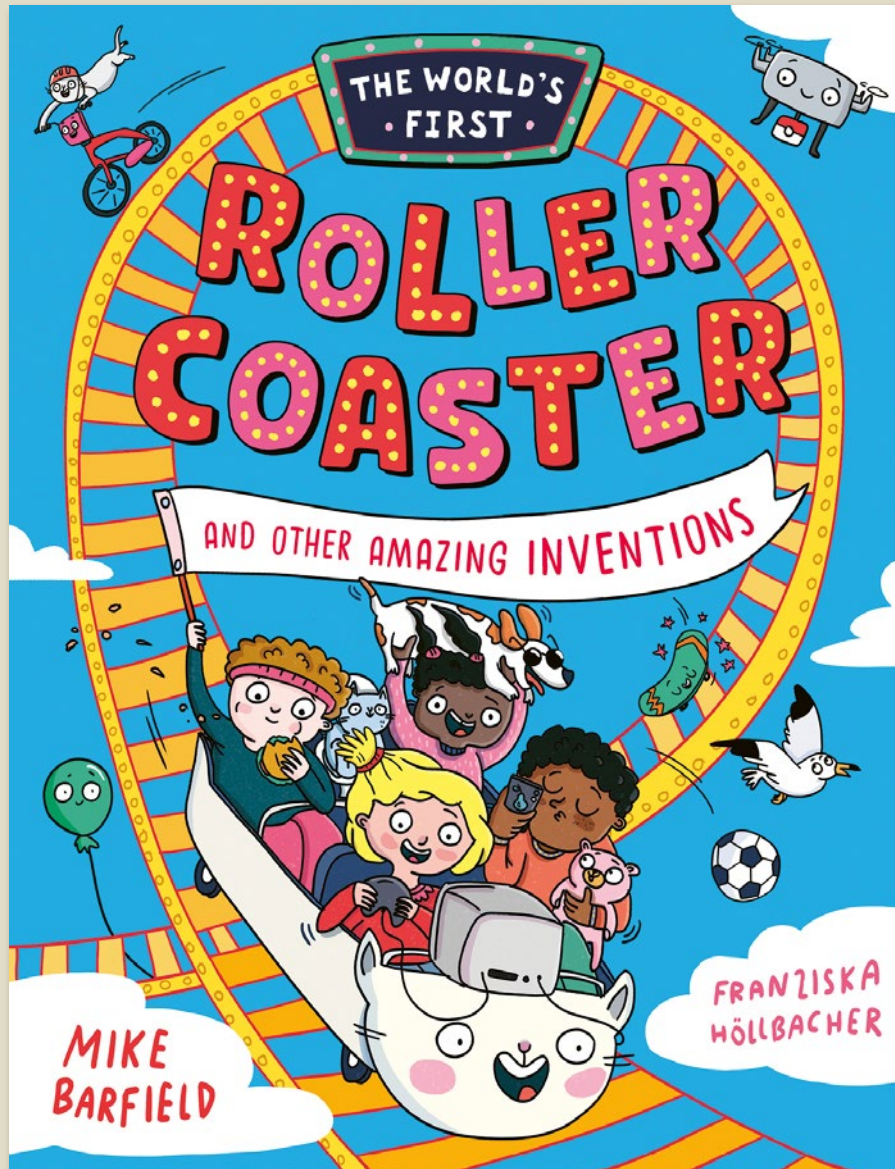
- The first title in the new dazzling new Welcome to the Arts series.
- The perfect gift for anyone who is a fan of *Strictly Come Dancing* or *Dancing With the Stars*
- Phenomenal immersive artwork by multi award-winning artist, Jason Raish
- Expertly written, lively text by Sadler's Wells CEO, Sir 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



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H x W	370 x 272mm
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Author	Alistair Spalding
Illustrator	Jason Raish
Extent	112pp
Word Count	21858 words
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.

The World's First Rollercoaster

HIGHLY INVENTIVE

DIÉBÉDO KÉRÉ

Called 'the man in the yellow shirt', in 1929, Diébédo Kéré became the first African to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize – the world's highest award for architects who design buildings.

But it has been a long journey – literally!

I grew up in a tiny village called Kaniaga in Burkina Faso, West Africa. There was no school, but we were like one big family. My parents taught me to read and write. I built houses side by side. When I was sixteen, I went to live with my uncle in the city of Ouagadougou to read and write. My first journey!

My parents were very sick with malaria. They died when I was only twelve. The next day, I was alone. I had to look after myself. I learned to read and write. I became a teacher. I taught children in my village. I became a doctor. I treated people in my village. I became an architect. I designed buildings in my village. I became a leader. I led my people to freedom. I became a man. I became a man.

It's been a great journey – and it isn't over yet!

BULLET TRAIN

THE FIRST BULLET TRAIN WAS BUILT IN JAPAN IN 1959. IT WAS CALLED THE TOKURIKI. IT WAS 200 METERS LONG AND 10 METERS HIGH. IT WAS THE FIRST BULLET TRAIN TO BE BUILT IN THE WORLD.

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WHATEVER NEXT? BULLET POINTS

HELLO, YELLOW!

HELLO, RED!

HELLO, BLUE!

HELLO, GREEN!

HELLO, PURPLE!

HELLO, ORANGE!

HELLO, BROWN!

HELLO, PINK!

HELLO, GRAY!

HELLO, BLACK!

HELLO, WHITE!

HELLO, EVERYONE!

FLUSH TOILET

THE FLUSH TOILET WAS INVENTED BY JOHN HARRINGTON IN 1596. HE CALLED IT 'THE FLUSHING CLOSET'. IT WAS THE FIRST FLUSH TOILET TO BE BUILT IN THE WORLD.

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WHATEVER NEXT? TAKE A SEAT

THE SEAT WAS INVENTED BY JOHN HARRINGTON IN 1596. HE CALLED IT 'THE SEATING CLOSET'. IT WAS THE FIRST SEATING CLOSET TO BE BUILT IN THE WORLD.

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ROLLERCOASTER

THE IDEA FOR ROLLERCOASTERS CAME FROM WHAT ICE SLIDERS BUILT FOR WINTER FUN IN RUSSIA 400 YEARS AGO. PEOPLE RODE ON BLOCKS OF ICE!

IT'S A SLIPPERY SLOPE!

THE WORLD'S FIRST ROLLERCOASTER APPEARED IN PARIS, FRANCE, IN 1817. AND WAS WHEELED CAR ON A HEART-SHAPED TRACK...

PEOPLE BEGAN BUILDING SLIDER AND BETTER WOODEN RIDES IN SEARCH OF THRILLS.

THE WORLD'S FIRST ROLLERCOASTER WITH STEEL TUBES FOR TRACKS OPENED IN BUSINESBURG, USA, IN 1853.

THERE ARE WELL OVER 2,000 ROLLERCOASTERS IN THE WORLD TODAY. AND TUBULAR STEEL TRACKS ALLOW DESIGNERS TO INCLUDE TIGHT BENDS THAT FLIP RIDERS UPSIDE DOWN (BUT NOT FOR LONG!).

THAT'S FINALLY LATER!

SMILE PLEASE!

ROLLERCOASTER CAMERAS HAVE SNAPPED SOME ODD SIGHTS.

PLAYING JENGA

PUTTING ON MAKE UP

SLEEPING!

WHATEVER NEXT? ON A ROLL

WE HAVE LIFT OFF!

The forces felt by rollercoaster riders can be greater than those felt by astronauts during rocket launches, but for much briefer times.

2000M!

The world's fastest rollercoaster is the Formula Rossa in Abu Dhabi, Dubai. The cars reach a speed of 240 km/h in under five seconds!

GOING UP!

Rollercoaster fans have their own language. The floating feeling you get on hills is known as 'airtime'.

GOING LOOPY!

Rollercoaster loops are shaped like upside-down teardrops – not circles – as this makes them safer to ride.

SMILE PLEASE!

ROLLERCOASTER CAMERAS HAVE SNAPPED SOME ODD SIGHTS.

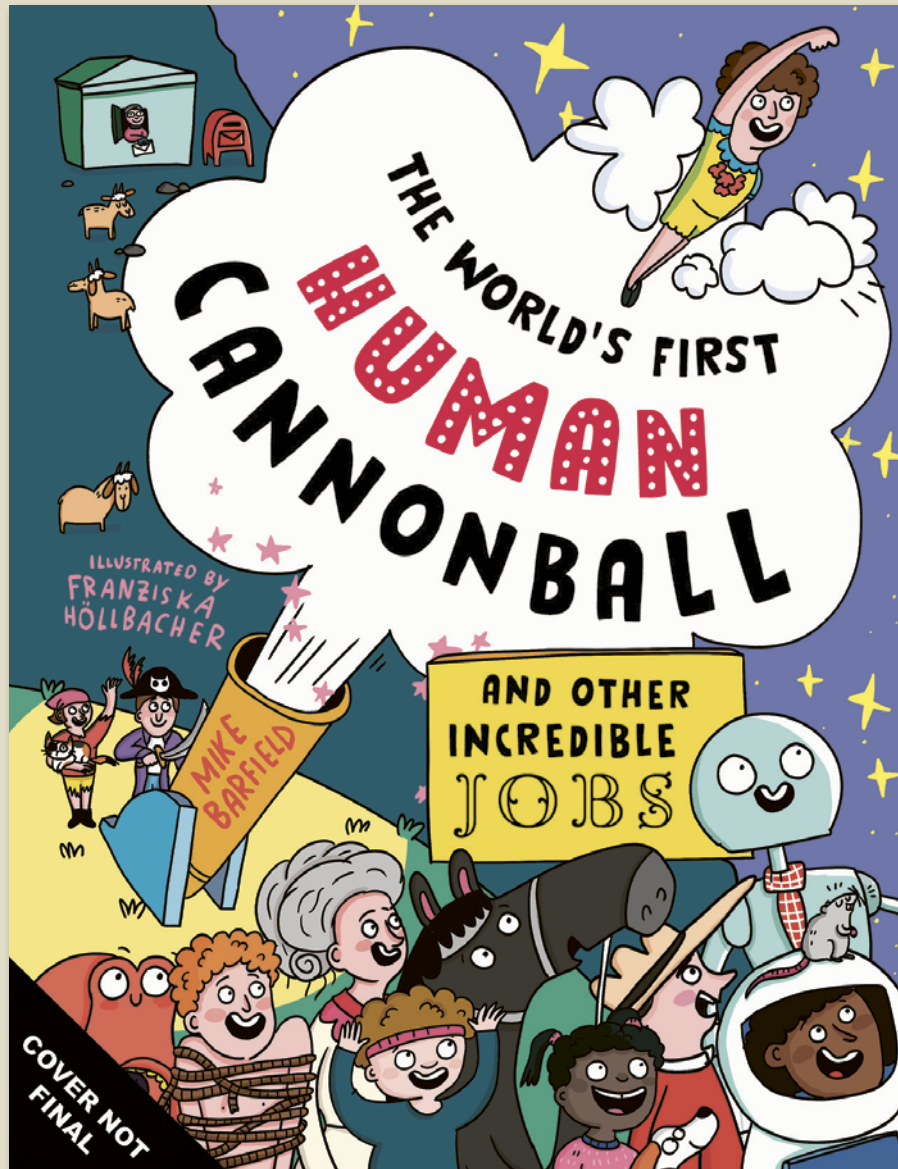
PLAYING JENGA

PUTTING ON MAKE UP

SLEEPING!

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Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
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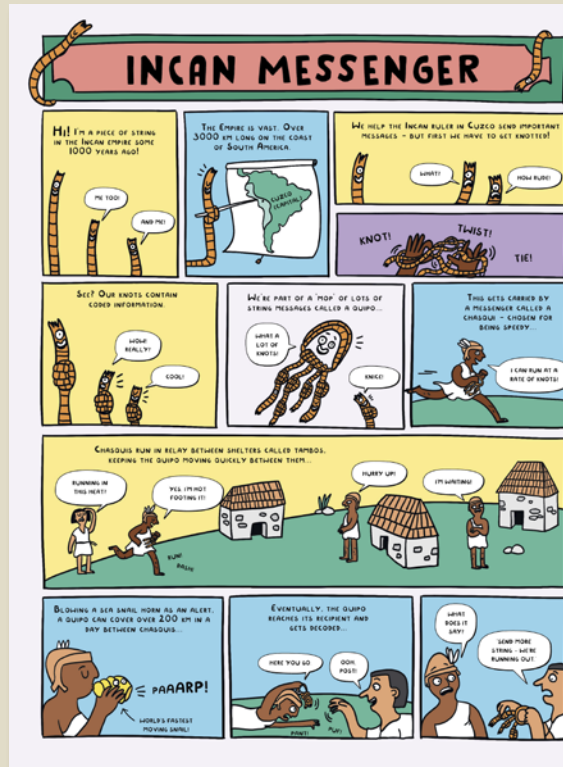
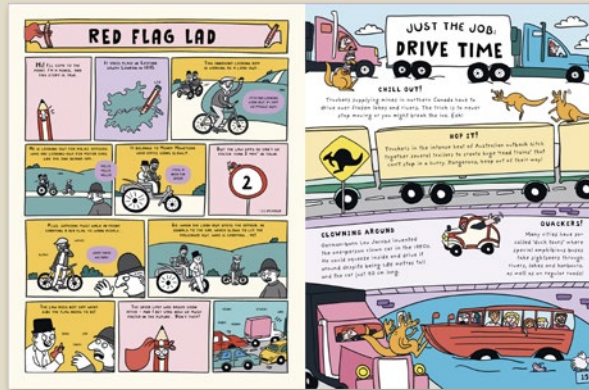
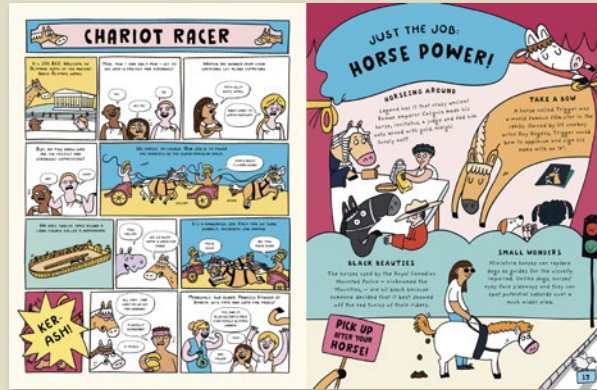
The World's First Human Cannonball



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



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Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

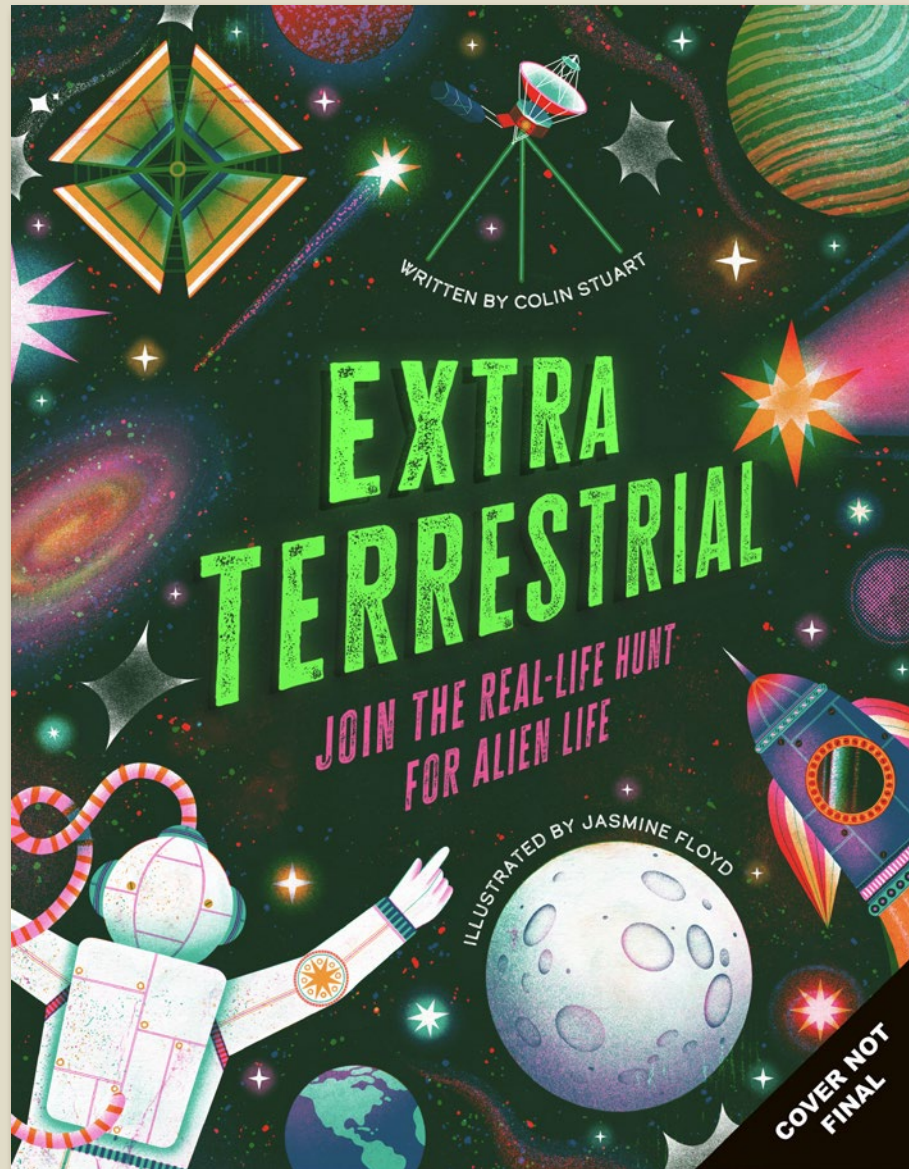
My First Book of Space



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)

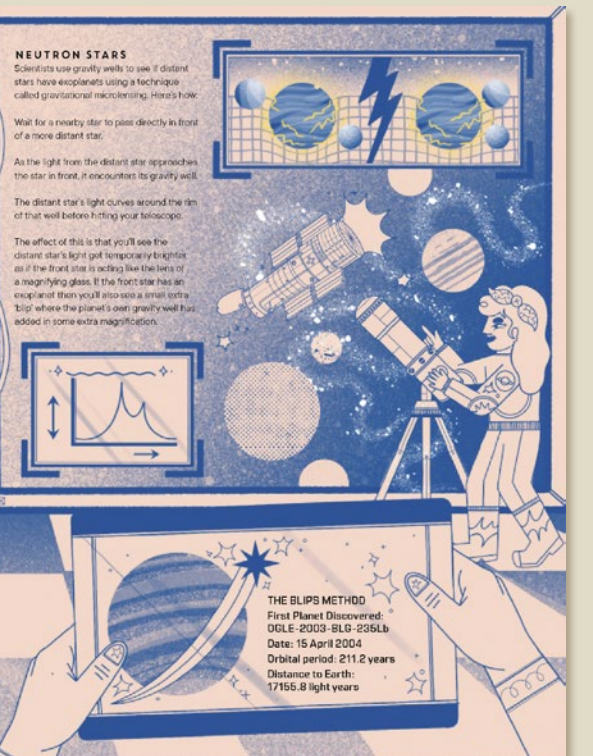
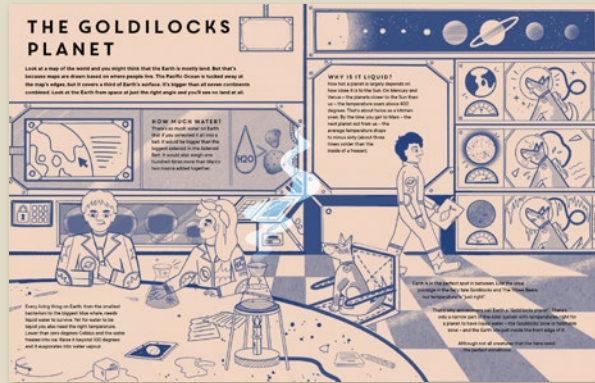
Extra Terrestrial



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

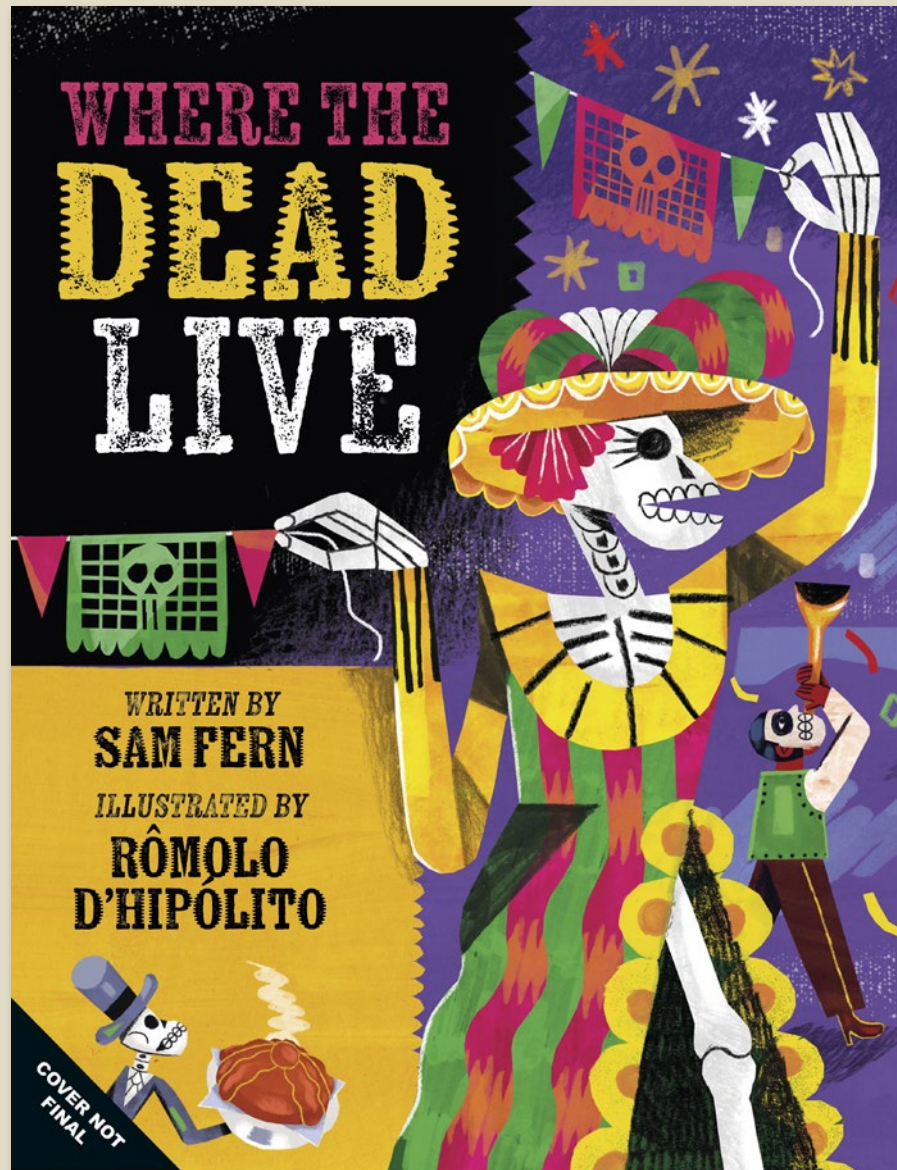
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): 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	11/09/2025
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	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Where the Dead Live



An illustrated guide to the most wondrous and downright spooky homes for those without heartbeats

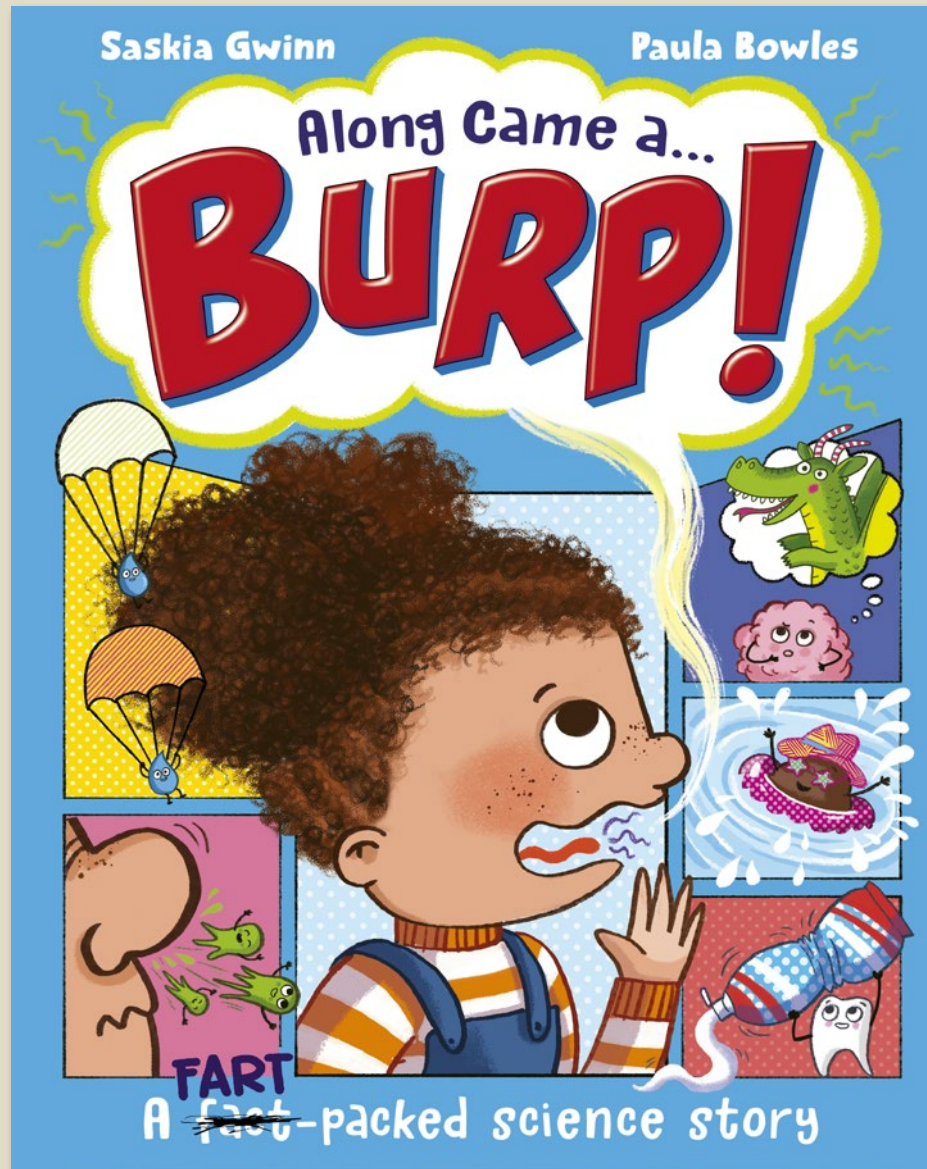
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



Pub Date	21/08/2025
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	09/12/2024
Files To Printer	31/03/2025
Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World

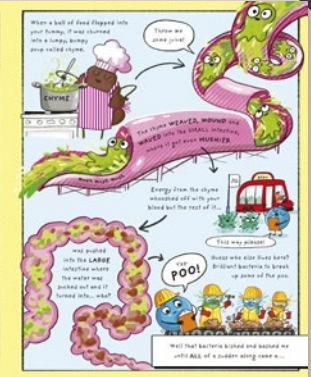
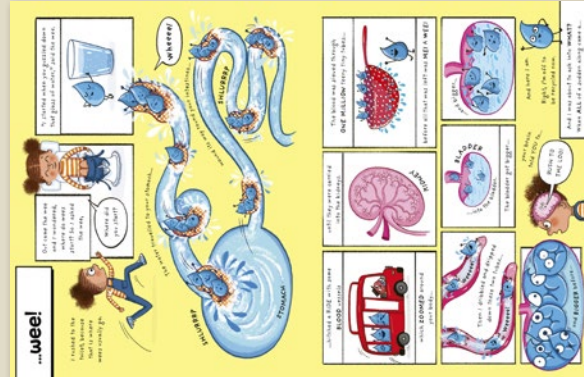
Along Came a... Burp!



A laugh-out-loud science storybook all about the human body!

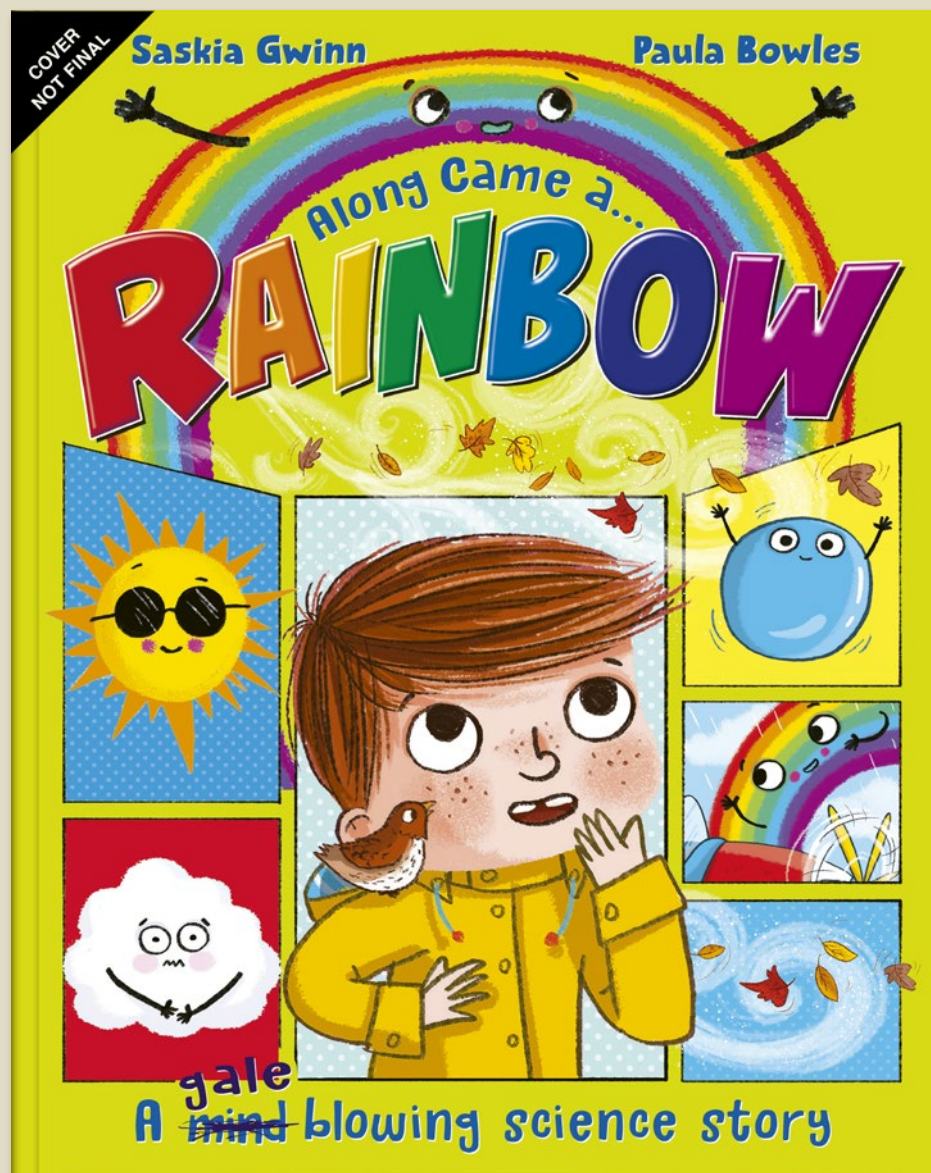
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly 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*).

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

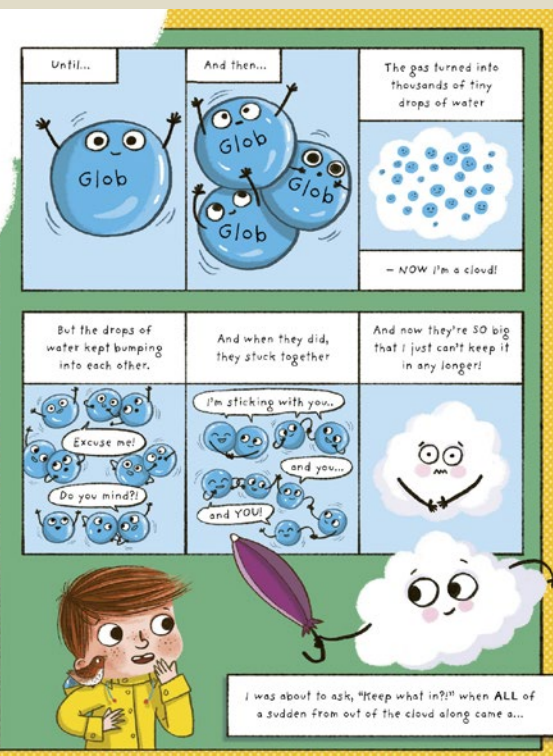
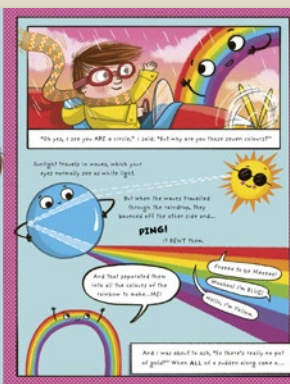
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

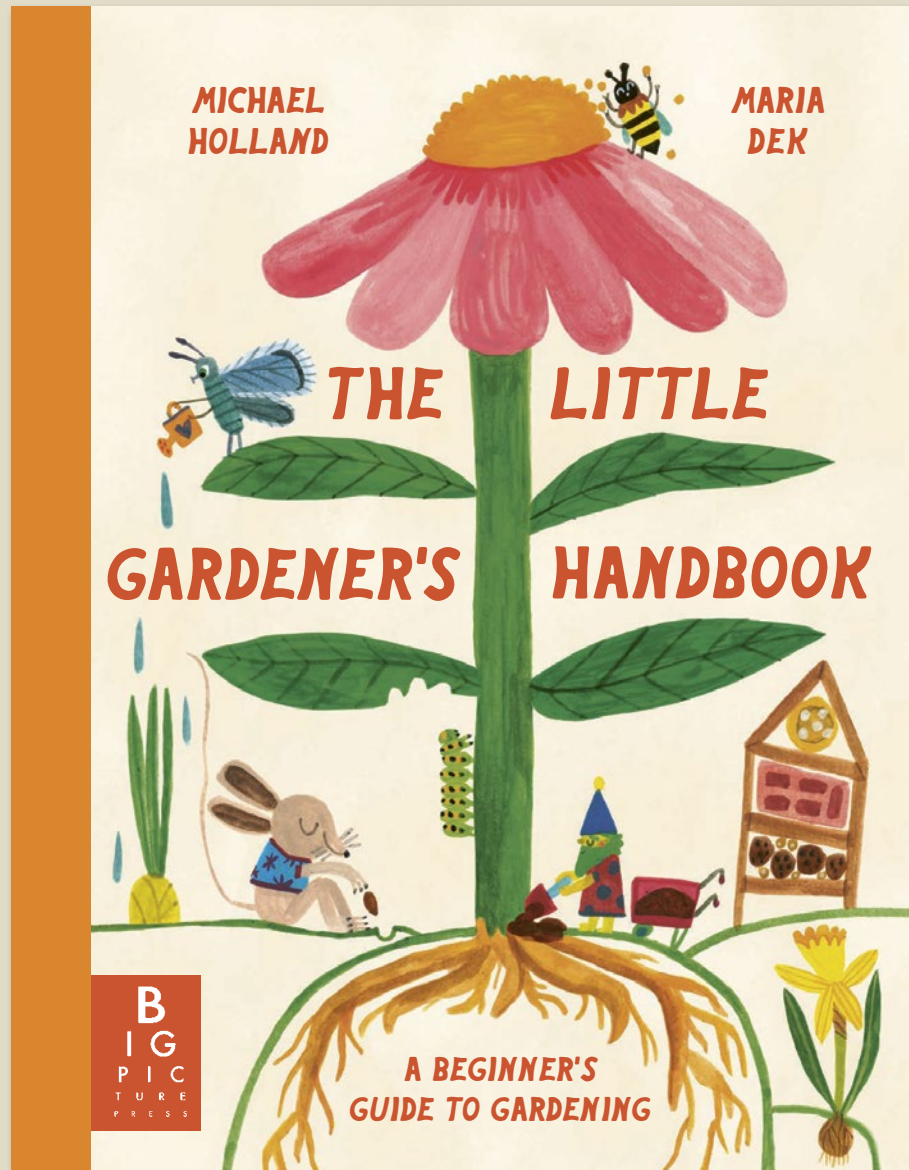
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly 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*).

Along Came a... Rainbow!



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

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 at all of the living organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. They move dirt through the soil's surface. This is called turning over. As they dig, they pump out 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 different things, like sand, silt, clay, moisture and air. As a gardener, 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.

- Bring a small jar (one litre) and collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it in a circle of paper, between any twigs, sticks, then using your trowel, scoop the soil out of it as you describe.
- Seal it, and fill it large jar with the soil. Add a few worms and put the lid on tightly and then give it a good shake and leave it for at least 24 hours to settle.
- 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, will tell you what the soil is like. Use what you know to write on a tiny particle chart in the water.

GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors - something that creep through your plants and nibbling away at them. 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 flowers that attract these insects, making a bug hotel or adding a bird feeder.

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 bait, but be careful because they can be toxic to other animals. Remember to check your plants every day for signs of pests - gently washing them and watering them in another part of your garden.

RABBITS ARE A BUILT-UP

Slugs and snails can eat a whole batch of seedlings overnight. You can try adding a little slug bait, but be careful because they can be toxic to other animals. Remember to check your plants every day for signs of pests - gently washing them and watering them in another part of your garden.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Did you know that certain plants can deter or encourage insects to your garden? Some particular plants together can also act as companions, attract bees and even help your tomatoes grow.

Some plants can deter insects. The longer these plants stay in the garden, the more they will help your plants.

Some plants can help other plants grow. They can help your plants grow better.

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

- 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.
- Fill each cup with compost.
- Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
- Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the cups and to the water tank above each cup.
- After a week or two, the seeds will start to shoot. When they are about 10cm tall, they can be eaten. They are best eaten raw.
- After a few more weeks, the plants will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plants, cut and place them off with a compost bin to give them a place to grow.

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

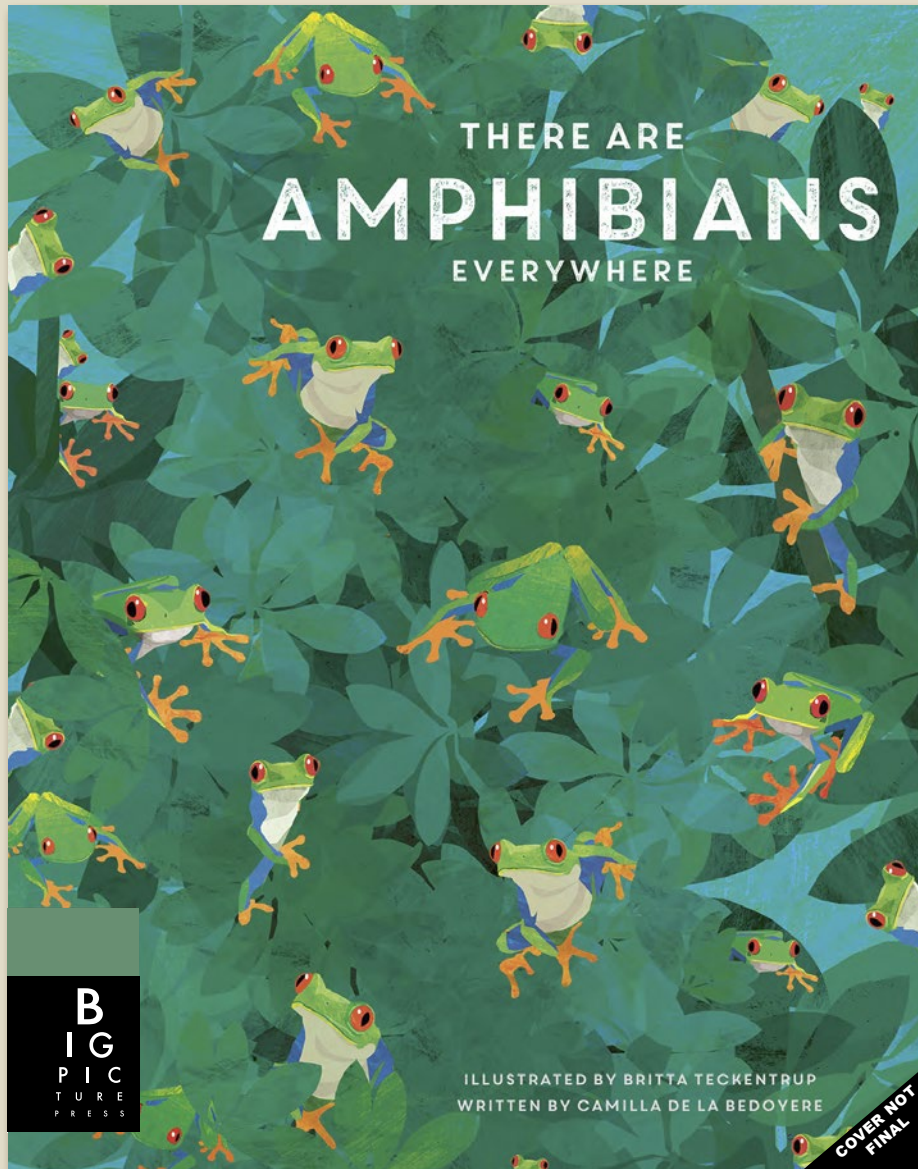
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a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

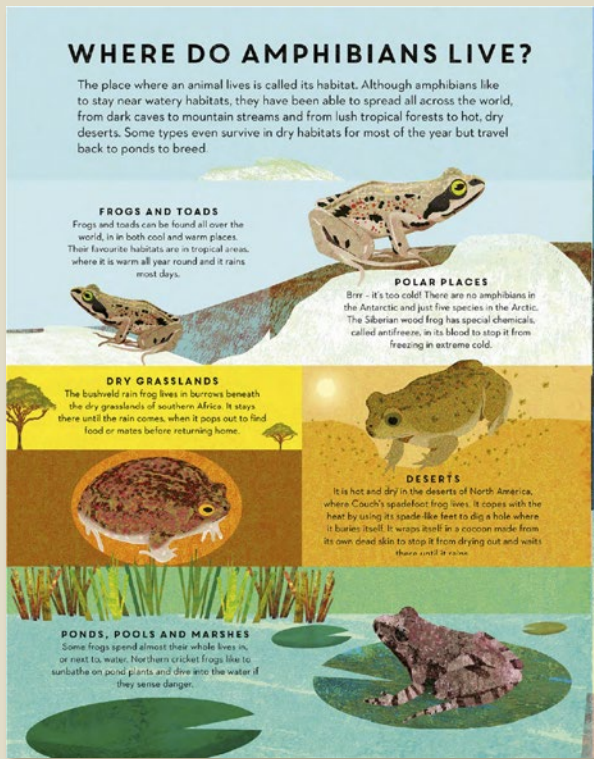
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that 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	20/02/2025
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	12/07/2024
Files To Printer	04/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



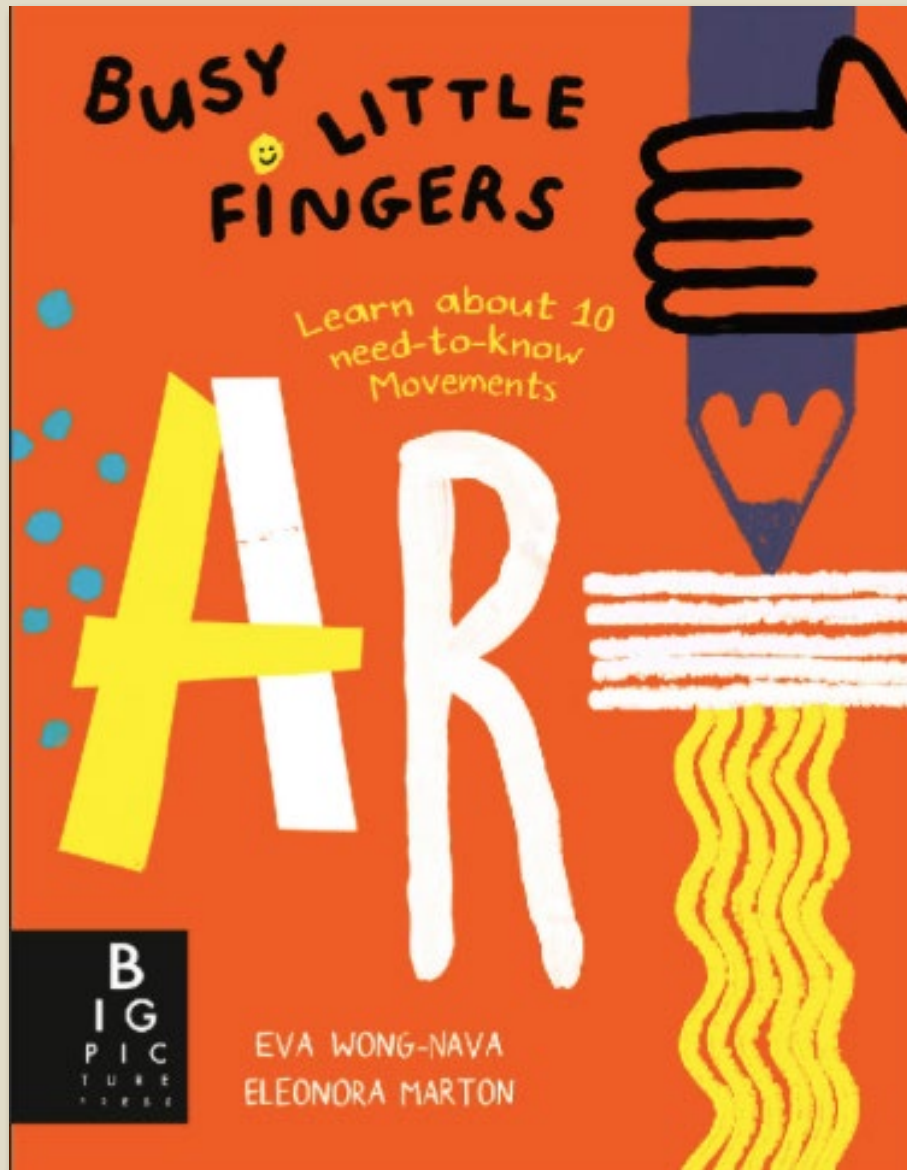
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- 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
Freight On Board	30/05/2024
Rights Available	World

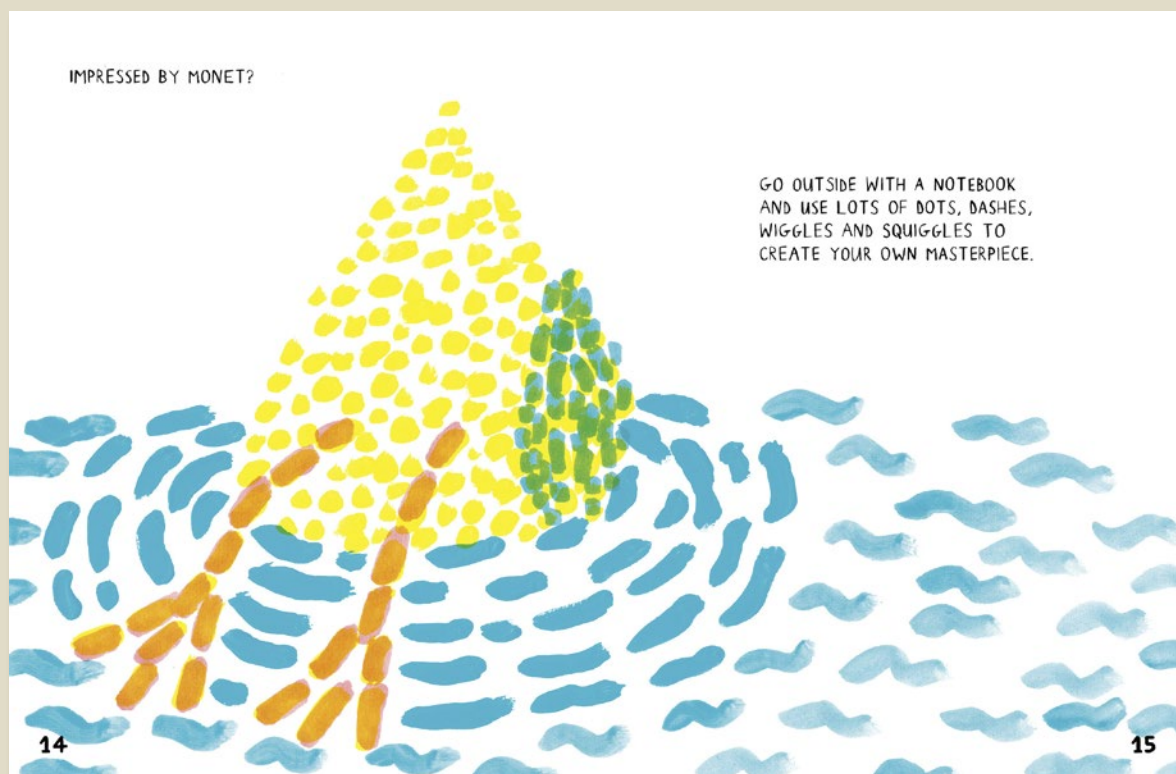
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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!

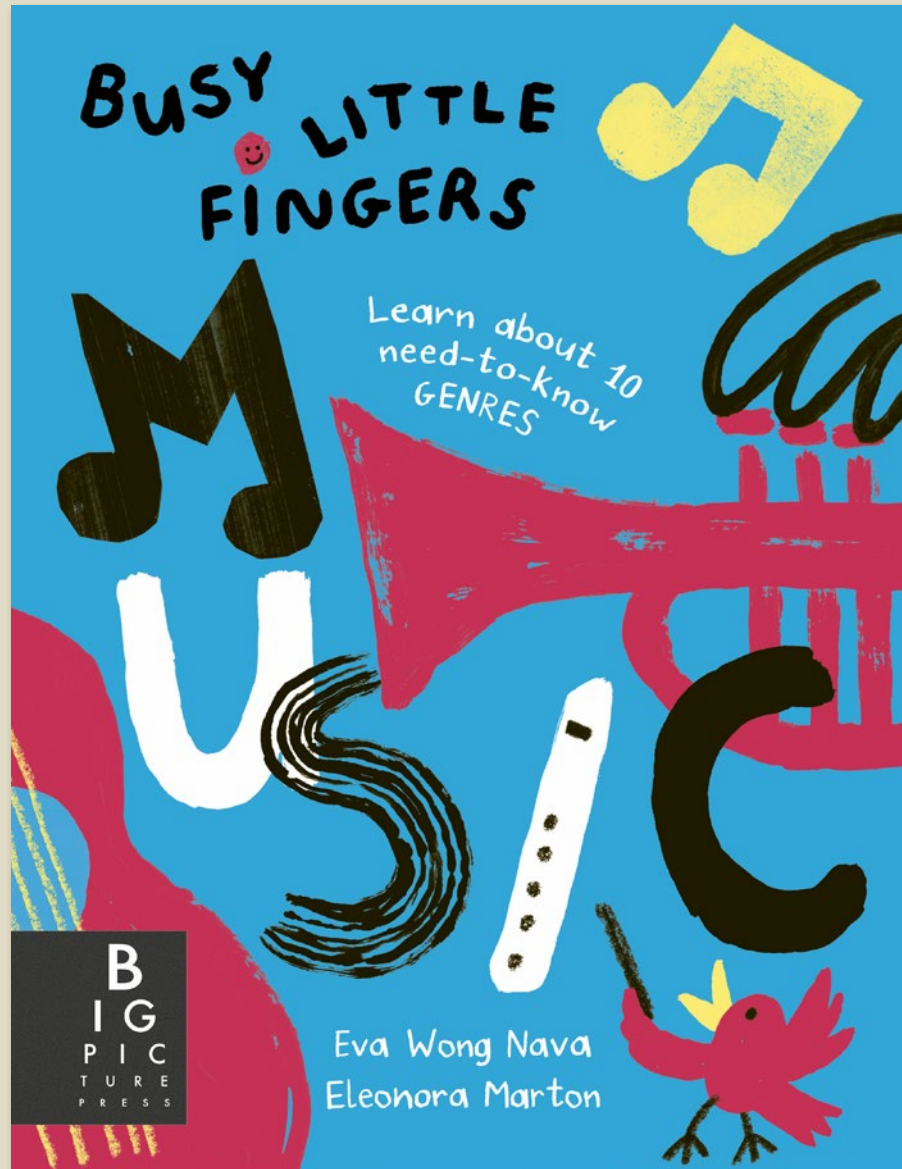
- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

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

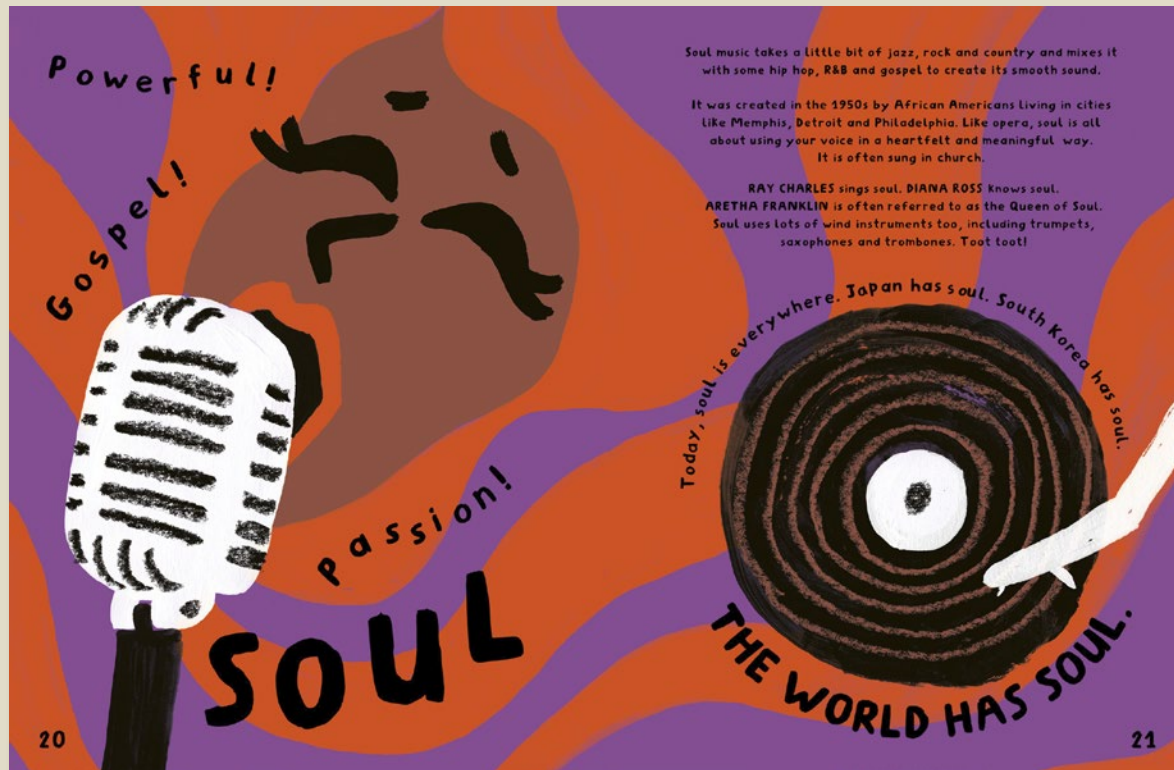
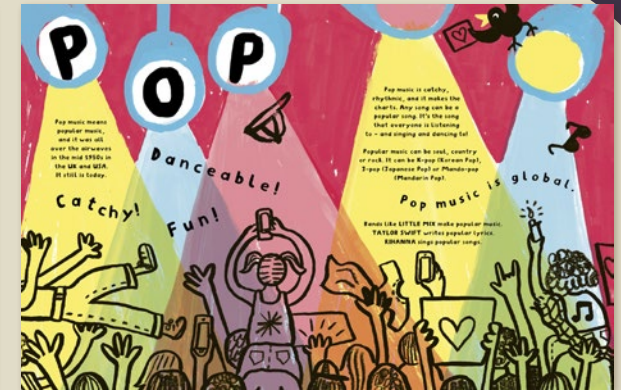
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

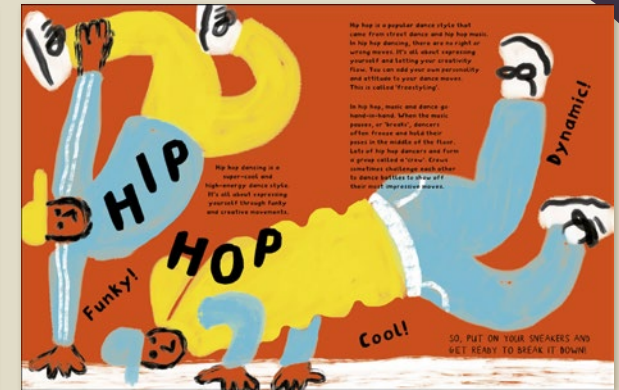
Busy Little Toes: Dance



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!

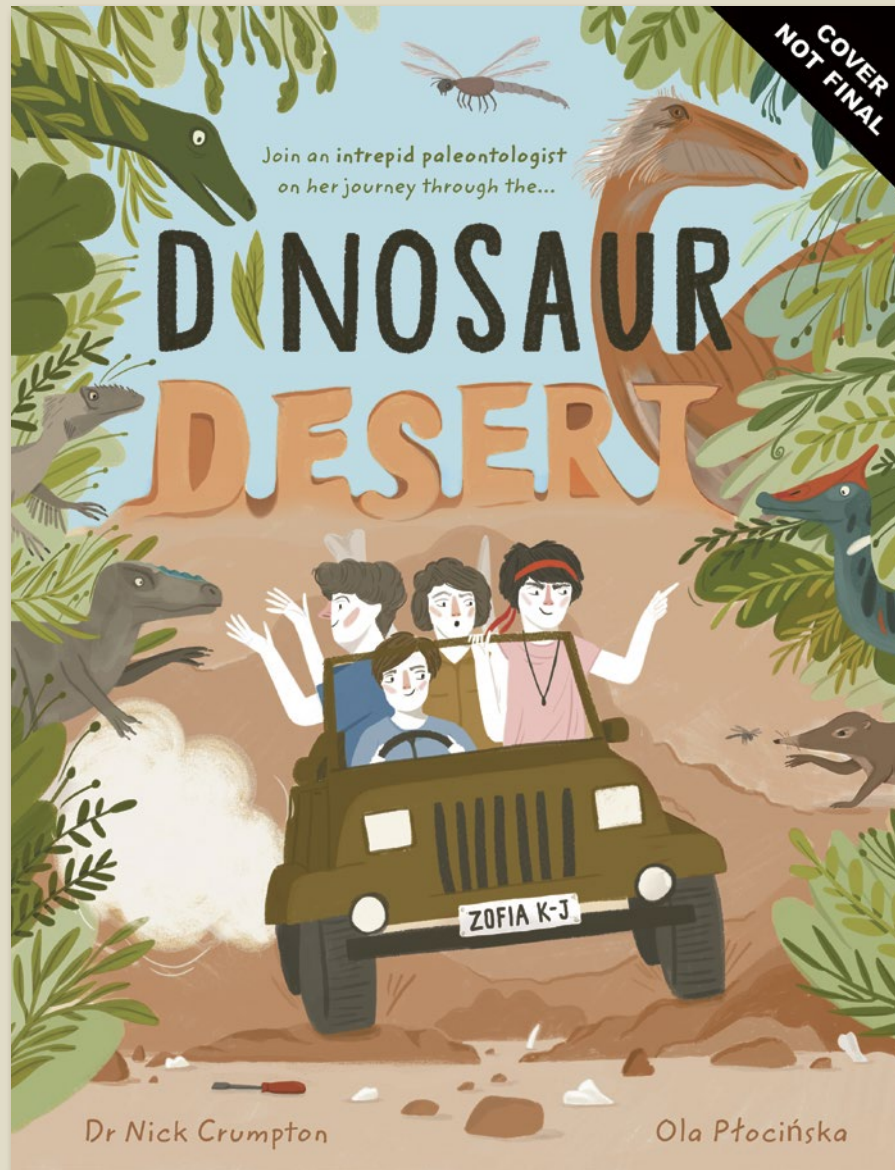
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Vibrant artwork by Eleonora Marton is full of life and movement

Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	12/06/2025
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	30/09/2024
Files To Printer	20/01/2025
Freight On Board	27/03/2025
Rights Available	World

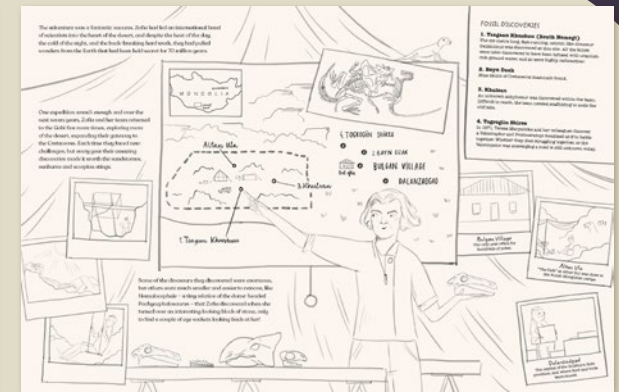
Dinosaur Desert



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

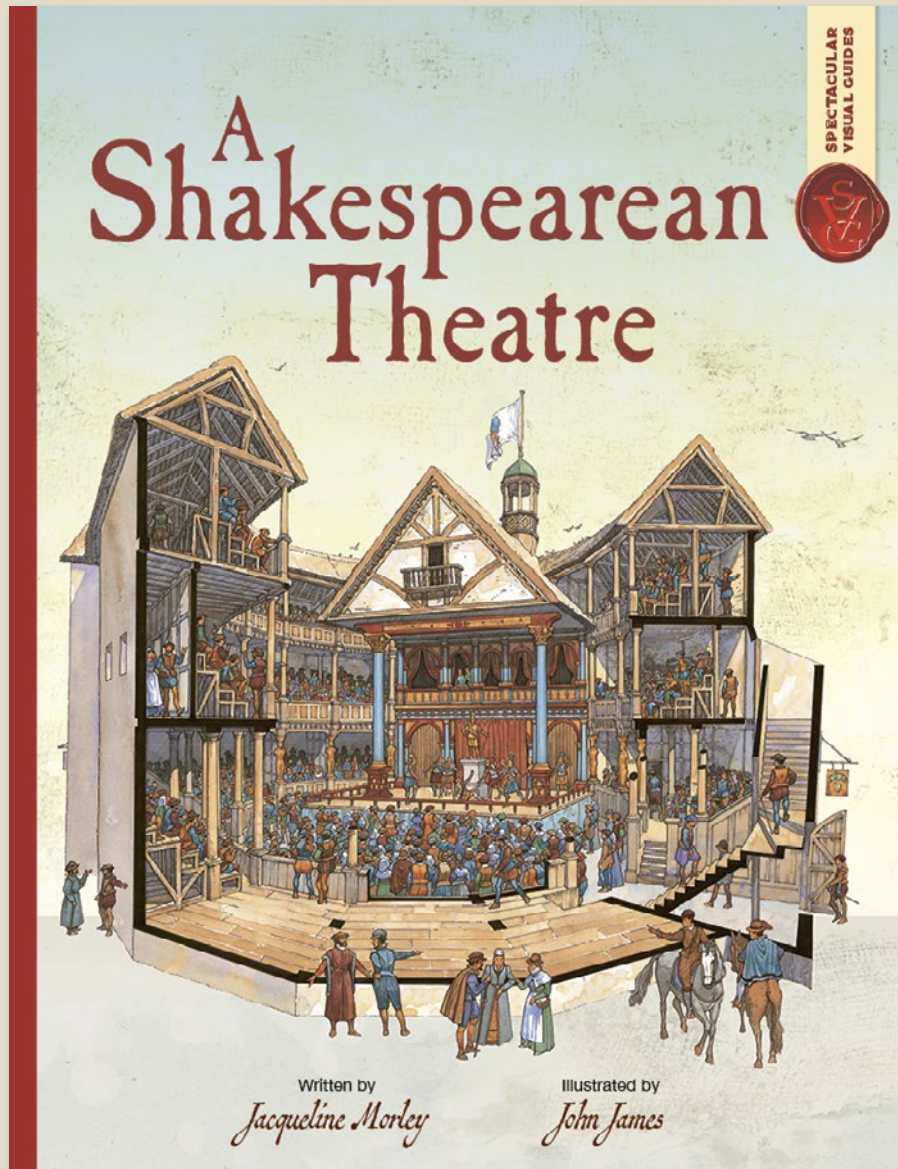
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of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

Dinosaur Desert



Pub Date	17/04/2025
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	05/08/2024
Files To Printer	25/11/2024
Freight On Board	13/02/2025
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: A Shakespearean Theatre

PLAYING IN LONDON

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON was a vibrant, growing city. By the 1570s its population of over 100,000 made it one of the largest cities in Europe. It was also one of the richest. Its houses, shops, specialist markets, hospitals and more than 100 churches were a testament to the success of the city. London was also a magnet for people from all over the world. The city was a melting pot of cultures and languages. The city was a place where people from all over the world came to live and work. The city was a place where people from all over the world came to live and work.

12 "It is good to see the world, to have a thousand pictures put before a person's eyes, to see signs to fill the eye of the providence." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a cramped room where the players got ready and waited to come on. It was known as the 'tiring house'. It was used to store costumes and props. The tiring house was a small room at the back of the stage. It was used to store costumes and props. The tiring house was a small room at the back of the stage. It was used to store costumes and props.

13 "What ho! Silence up yere! About, fall in! Or else ye shall be pluckt out of yere!" The Taming of the Shrew

FIRE!

THE FIRE AT THE GLOBE was a disaster. It happened on 29th June 1598. The fire started in the tiring house. It spread to the stage and then to the galleries. The fire destroyed the theatre. The fire was a disaster. It happened on 29th June 1598. The fire started in the tiring house. It spread to the stage and then to the galleries. The fire destroyed the theatre.

14 "The day had storm and made his England black. Which off the stage had shown out. For their sake, he gave the world to the compass side." Henry V, Act V, Scene II

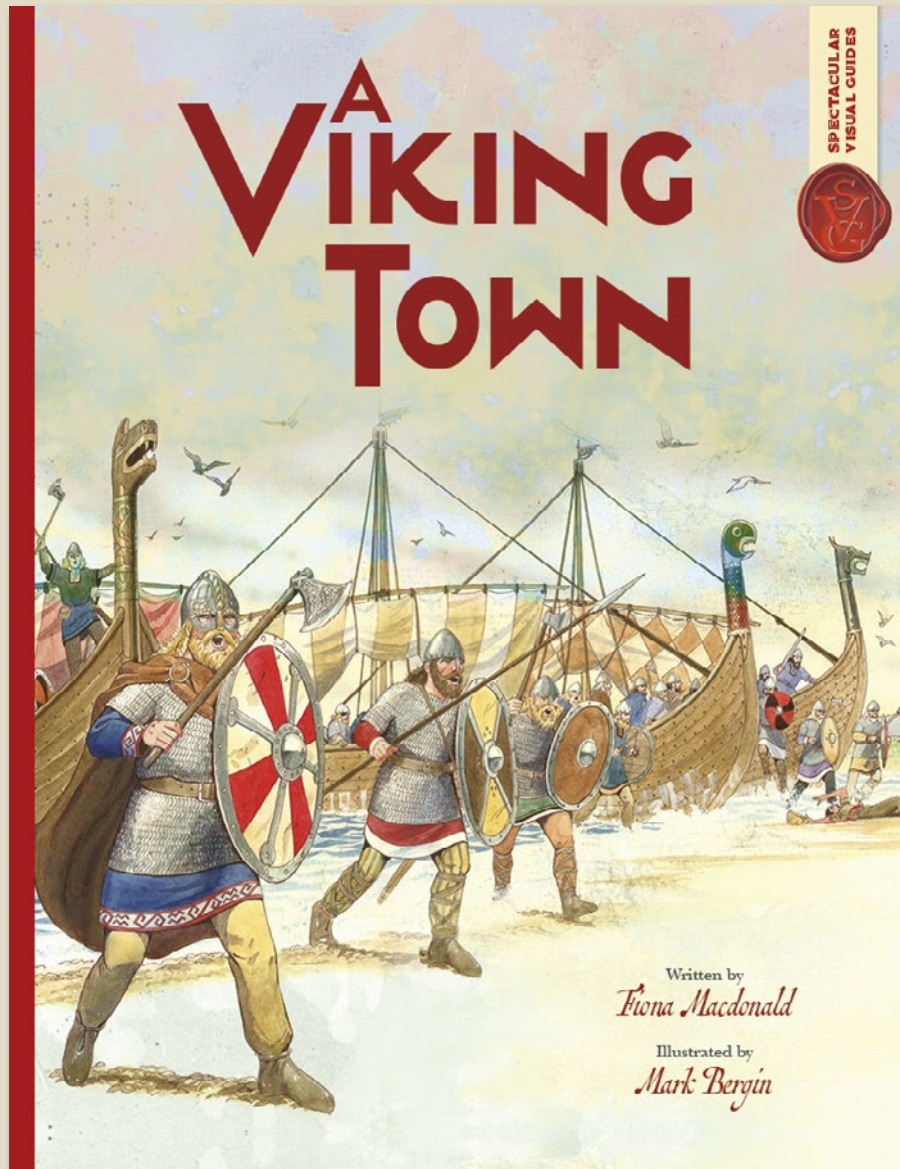
THE STAGE

THE STAGE OF THE GLOBE was still basically the platform that travelling players had used but with a permanent roof overhead. As soon as the last of three trumpet blasts warned that the play was starting, the opening players strode onto stage. They had to capture the audience's attention at once, without the help of a rising curtain or dimmed lights. Everything depended on what they moved and spoke. Voices and gestures had to be commanding, so the style of acting was more exaggerated than we use today. Star players drew the crowds. At the Globe, the Chamberlain's Men could count on big audiences for their lead player, Richard Burbage. He was a great tragic actor and was the first to play Shakespeare's great characters, Othello, Hamlet and King Lear.

16 "I'll have grounds / More relative than this: the play's the thing / Wherein I'll catch / the conscience of the king." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787735
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jacqueline Morley
Illustrator	John James
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1185 words
Rights Available	World

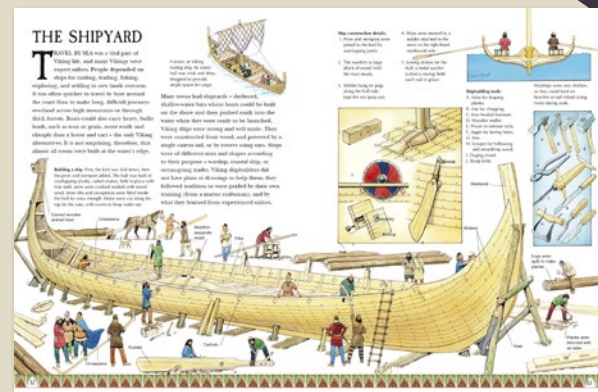
Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



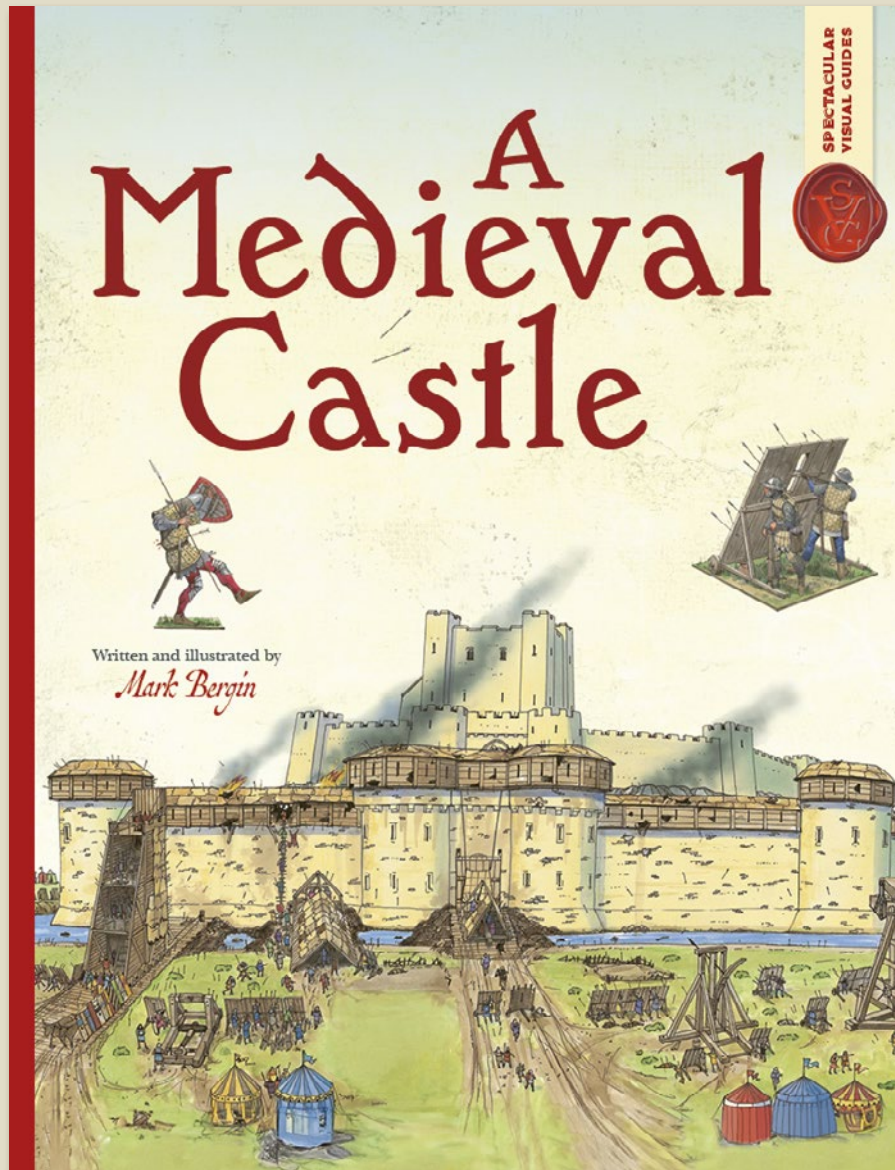
An informative visual guide to the Viking period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- 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



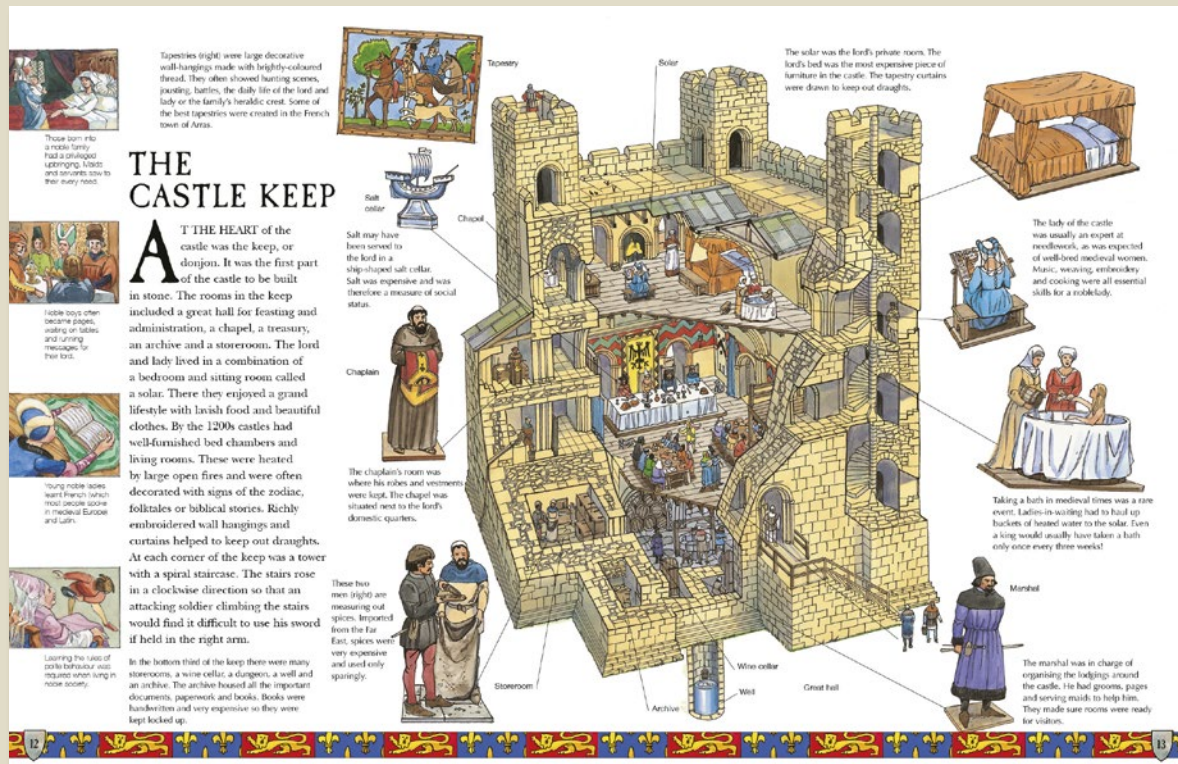
Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787742
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Fiona MacDonald
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10670 words
Rights Available	World



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

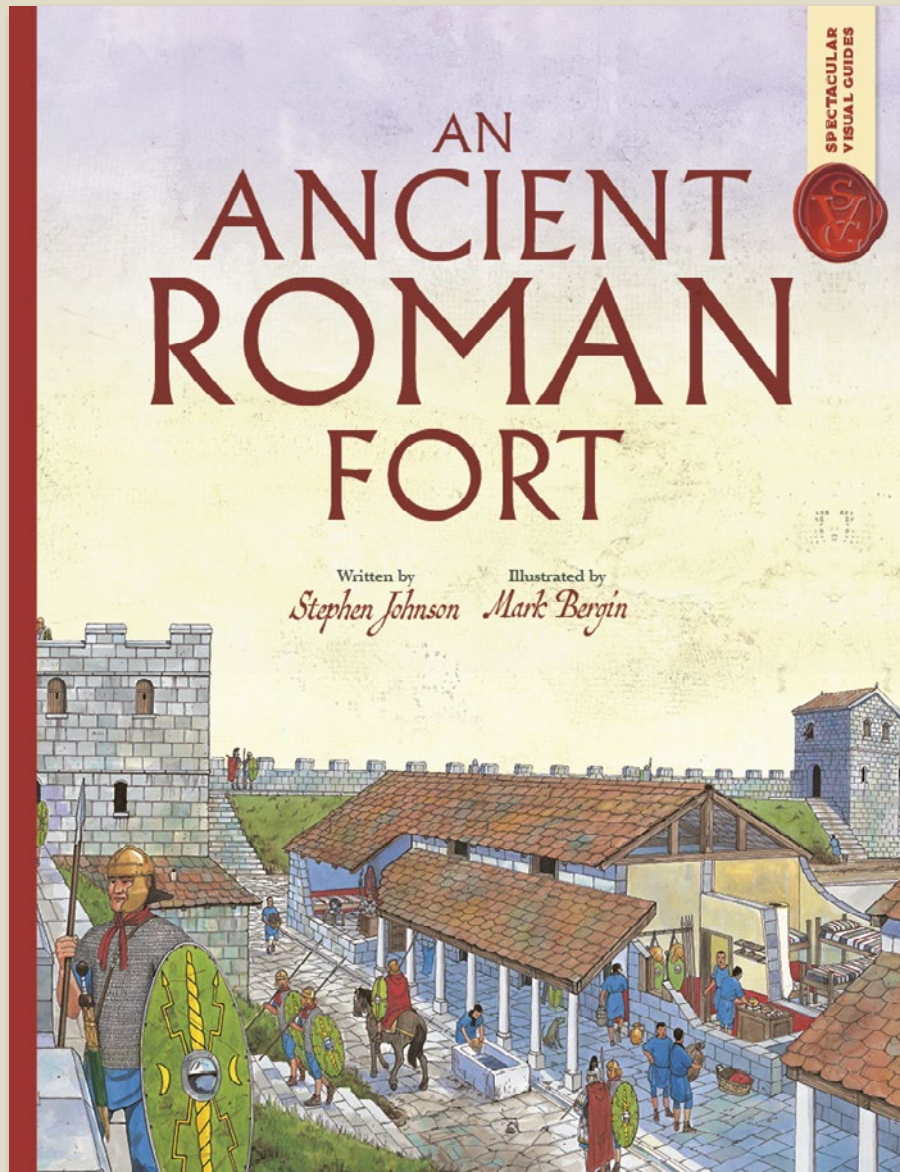
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full 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 surrounded by the headquarters building. Commander's houses, often surrounded by colonnades, were and were commander would also being served with fine, as well as his men, soldiers, to care over domestic tasks. This house might have several rooms, including a kitchen and a small well. In the far corner were the main living quarters. The dining room of the Fort Commander was on the ground floor, with bedrooms upstairs. In other parts of the Fort, the commander's quarters had wooden floors (see page 21). The Fort Commander had a small private bath room for his personal use.

A DINNER PARTY

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

HYGIENE DATES

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 some were well-known for their explanations to their men. Problems for the commander were to be solved. If any water caught running over there would be allowed, though it was sure that a commander would have no idea.

Being to be clean and tidy was a must for the soldiers. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and some were well-known for their explanations to their men. Problems for the commander were to be solved. If any water caught running over there would be allowed, though it was sure that a commander would have no idea.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply was a major problem. Soldiers had to dig for water, but the water was often contaminated and they had to filter it. They had to dig for water, but the water was often contaminated and they had to filter it. They had to dig for water, but the water was often contaminated and they had to filter it.

THE SETTLEMENT

One of the most interesting sights of an ancient Roman fort was the settlement. The settlement was built around the fort, and the soldiers lived in the settlement. The settlement was built around the fort, and the soldiers lived in the settlement. The settlement was built around the fort, and the soldiers lived in the settlement.

THE SETTLEMENT

The settlement was built around the fort, and the soldiers lived in the settlement. The settlement was built around the fort, and the soldiers lived in the settlement. The settlement was built around the fort, and the soldiers lived in the settlement.

THE BARRACKS

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

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 in 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.

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.

GETTING DRESSED

An auxiliary soldier's uniform was not standard issue, but the soldiers put on over the uniform was usually a wooden 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!

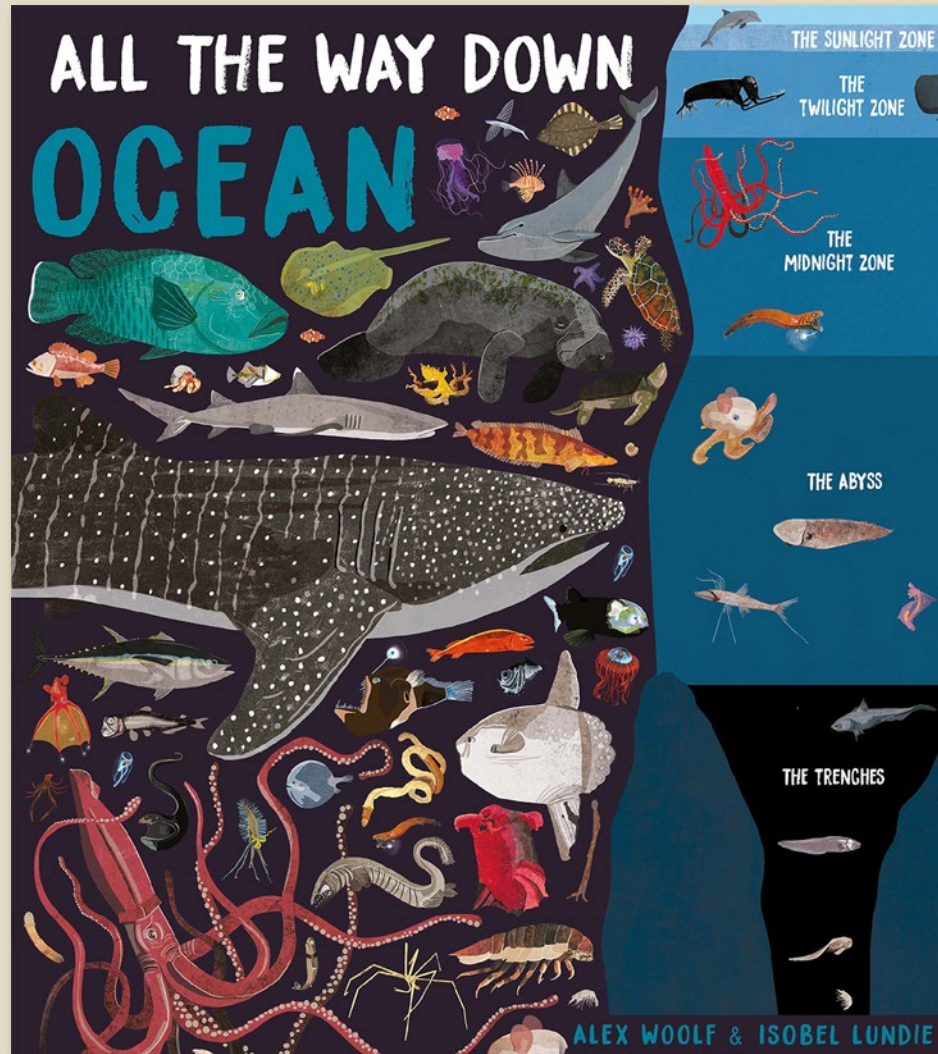
Wooden shoes were sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore heavy woollen socks.

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 were oval or rectangular.

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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10780 words
Rights Available	World

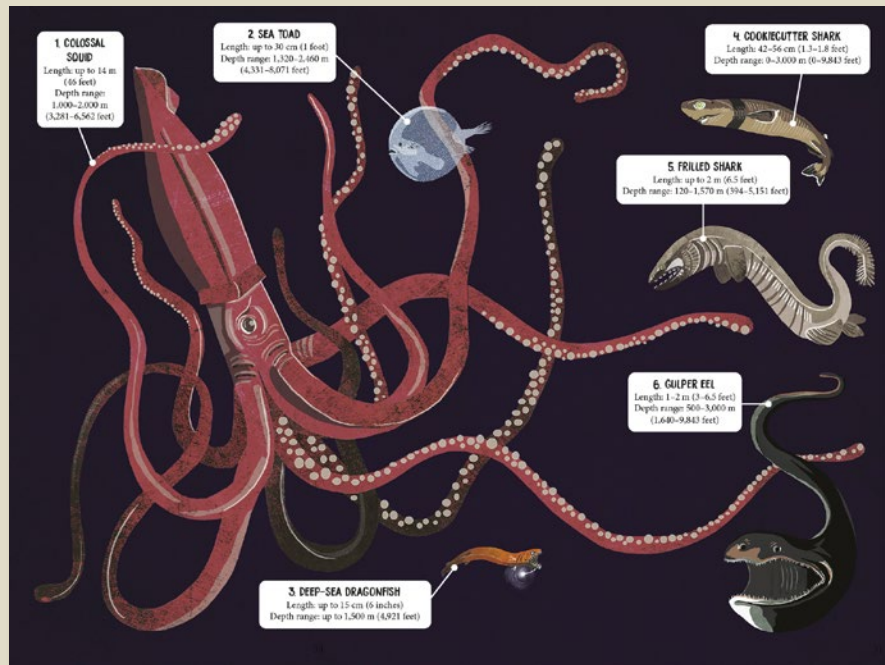
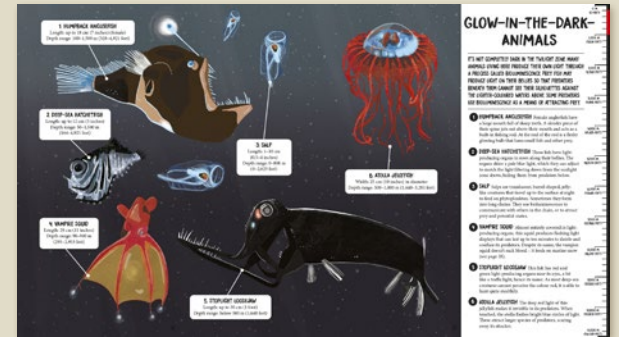
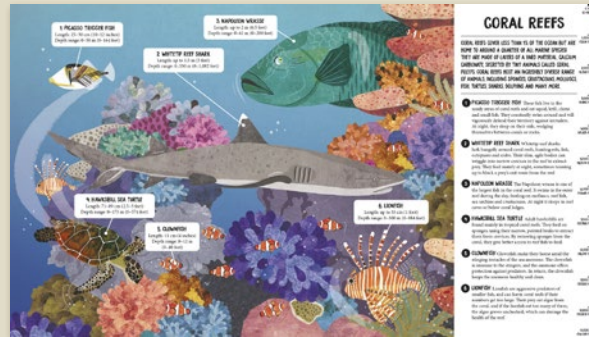
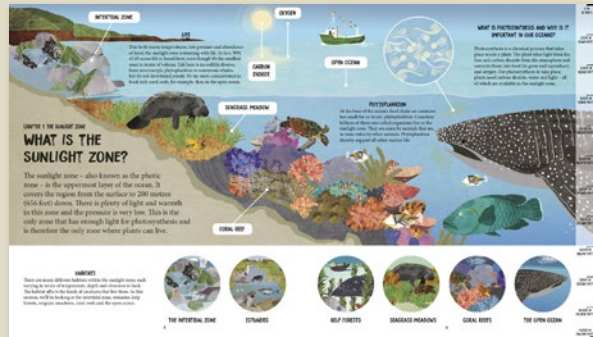
All The Way Down: Ocean



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



PREDATORS OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE

PREY IS SCARCE IN THE MIDNIGHT ZONE, AND PREDATORS HAVE DEVELOPED ADAPTATIONS TO SURVIVE THERE, INCLUDING LONG, SHARP BACKWARD-POINTING TEETH TO ENSURE THAT PREY ONCE CAUGHT CAN'T WIGGLE FREE. IN THE ABSOLUTE QUIET OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE, MANY PREDATORS HAVE HIGHLY DEVELOPED HEARING. ONE FAMILY OF SNAKE-TOOTH FISHES LISTEN WITH THEIR FACES.

- COLOSSAL SQUID** Colossal squid are superbly adapted to hunting in the dark depths. They have the largest eyes in the animal kingdom, and the biggest beaks of any squid. There are 25 rotating beaks on the ends of their tentacles for snatching prey.
- SEA TOAD** The sea toad saves energy by barely moving at all, breathing by pushing water across its gills. It sits on the seafloor and waits, motionless, for prey to come within reach. It doesn't need to feed often, and isn't picky about what it eats.
- DEEP-SEA DRAGONFISH** These fish have light organs next to their eyes that produce blue and red light. Emitting red light effectively makes them invisible to their prey. Dragonfishes have large jaws and can eat prey more than half their own length.
- COOKIECUTTER SHARK** This little shark has predators with bioluminescence, and attaches itself to them with its thick, sucking lips. Then, with its razor-sharp, hook-like teeth, it cuts out a plug of flesh, leaving a crater wound.
- FRILLED SHARK** The frilled shark hunts above the seabed, linging at its prey like a snake. It has several rows of small, needle-sharp teeth ideal for snagging the soft bodies of squid, its favorite prey. Its long, flexible jaws enable it to swallow prey whole.
- GULPER EEL** The gulper, or pelican eel, has an enormous esophagus for a mouth, which it uses as a net as it swims into groups of small crustaceans. It then expels the water through its gills. Its tail has tentacles that glow pink to attract prey.

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H x W	292 x 260mm
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Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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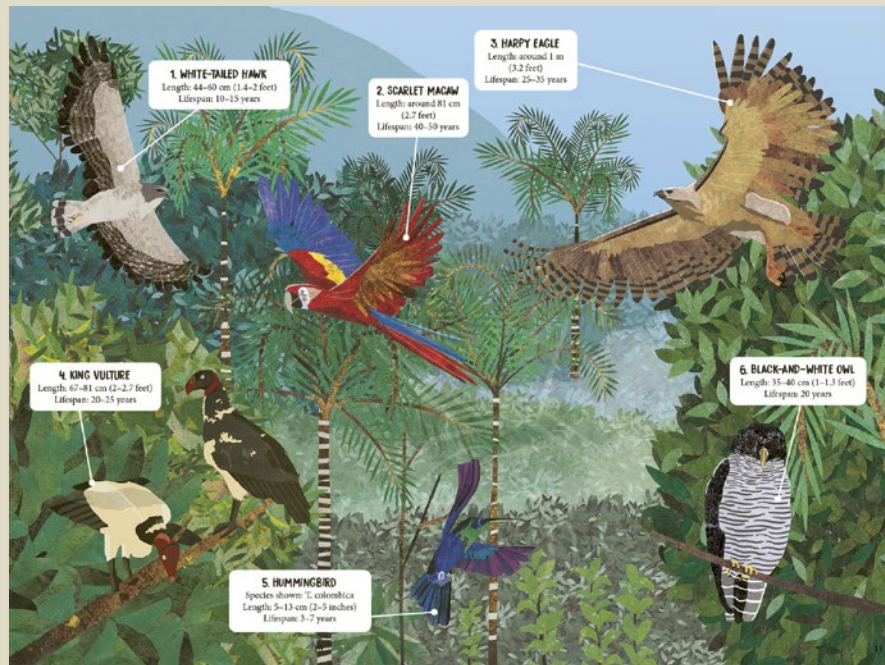
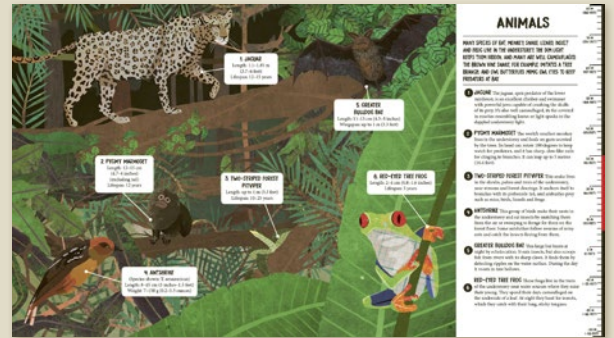
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



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



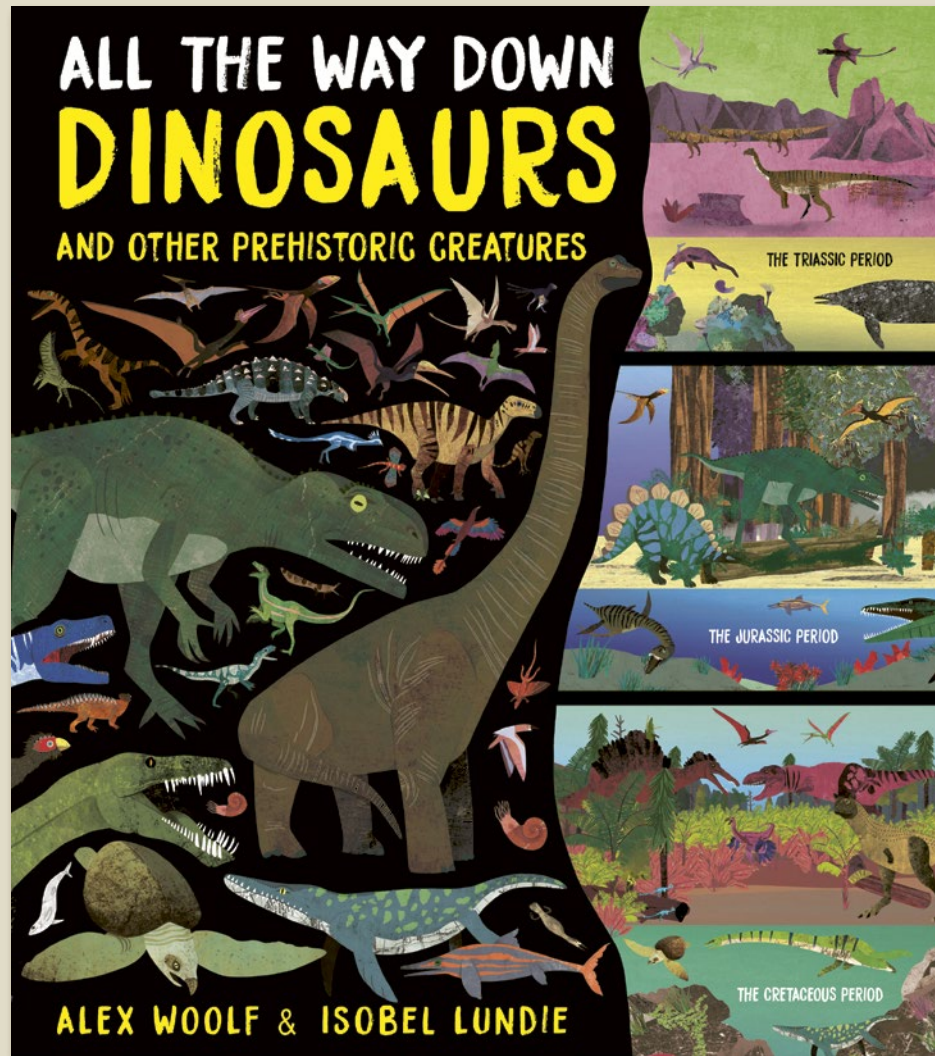
HIGH FLYERS

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 soar 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.

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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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Word Count	11097 words
Rights Available	World

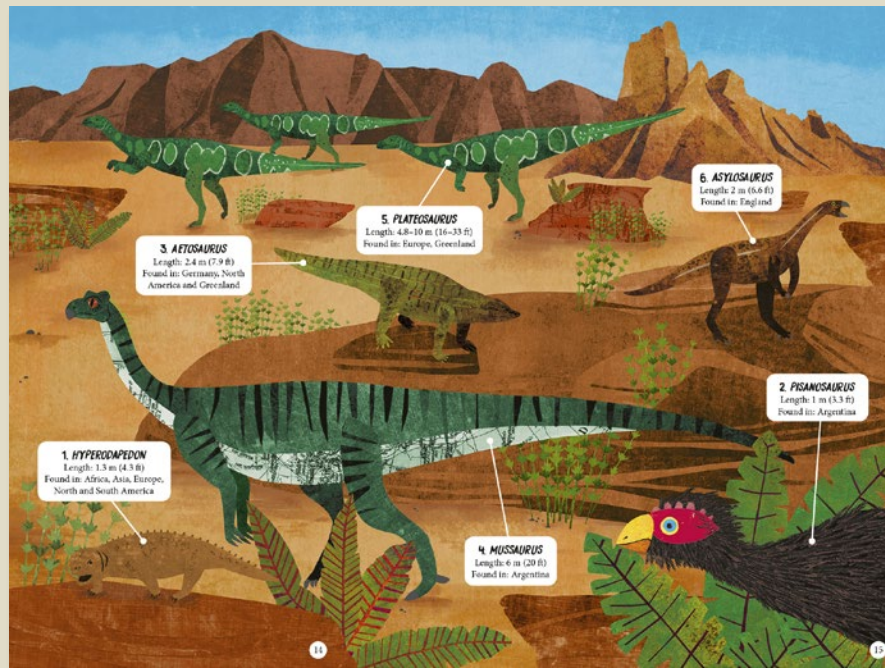
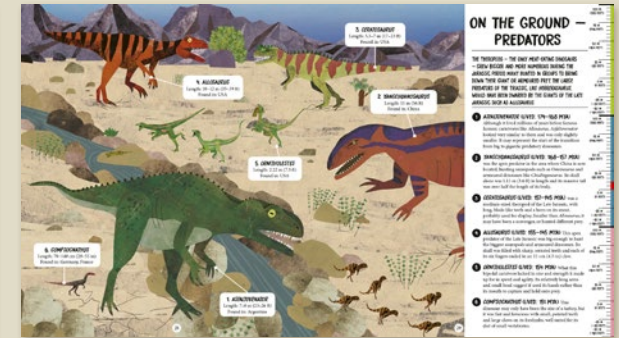
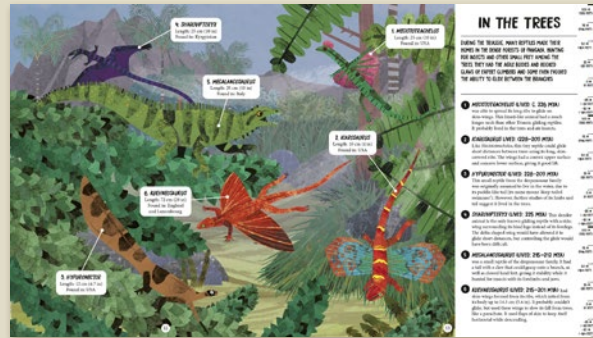
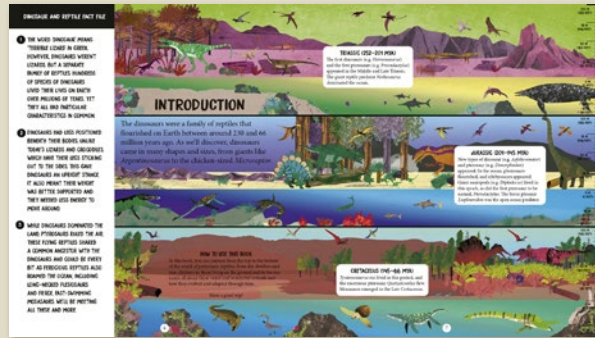
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



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



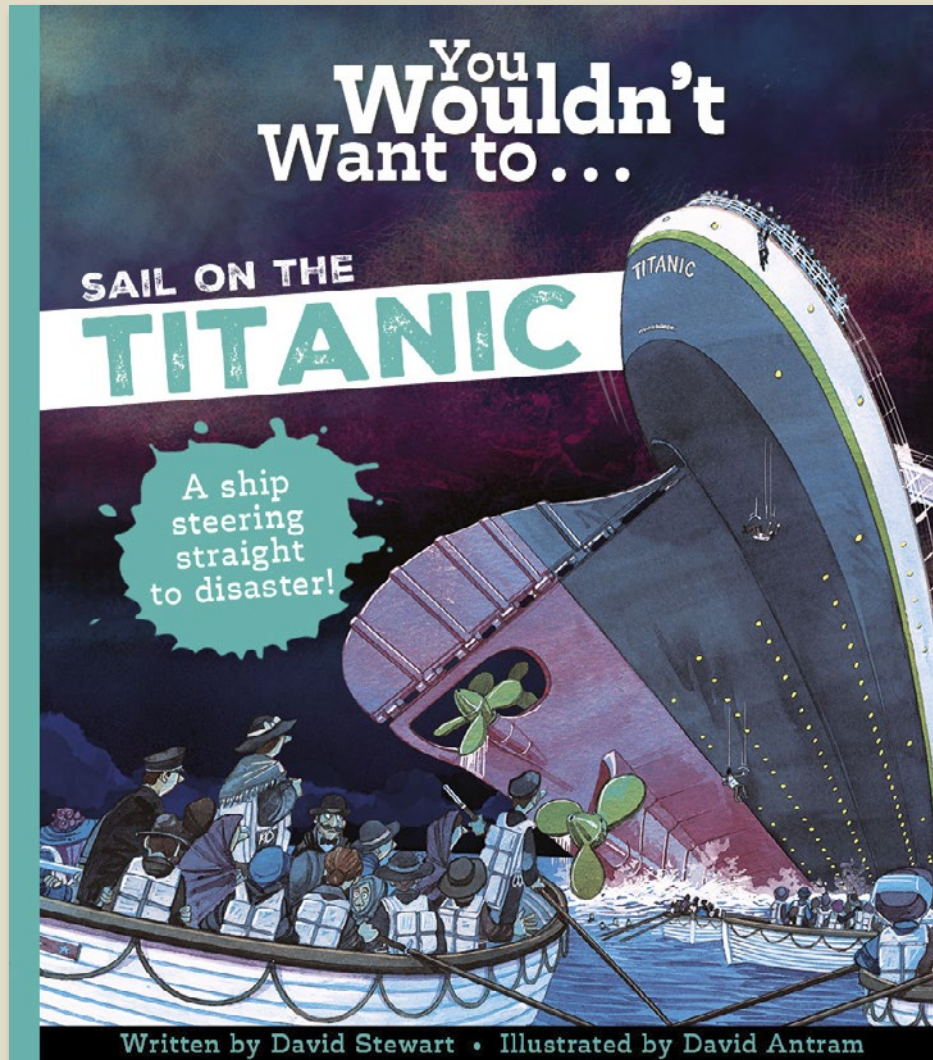
ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 231 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.

- HYPERODAPTEON (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)** This weird-looking animal is a kind of rhycolosaur - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- PISANGSAURUS (LIVED: 228-209 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.
- AETIOSAURUS (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.
- MOUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)** or '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.
- PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 146-66 MYA)** Plateosaurs was one of the biggest 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.
- ASYLOSOSAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)** was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

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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 lifeboats prepared and asks women and children to evacuate 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. Clang 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
You can't really see the iceberg, but you can see the lights on the ship. The lights are on the iceberg, so you can see them.

So much for being 'wreckable'!

SMINKY! DON'T BELIEVE IT!
The captain believed that the ship was 'wreckable' - that is, it was bound to sink. He thought it was only a matter of time before the ship would sink. He was wrong. The ship was not 'wreckable' at all. It was just unlucky.

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 billows from the funnels as the ship begins to break in two. The noise is deafening. Once the bow is totally submerged, it finally rips apart 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
The ship's lights are still on, but they are flickering. This is because the ship is sinking and the lights are being knocked out.

Molly Brown
Molly Brown was a wealthy woman who survived the sinking. She was one of the few women who stayed in the ship's women's quarters.

The Aftermath

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

What Happens to You?
The survivors were taken to New York. Some were taken to the hospital. Some were taken to the orphanage. Some were taken to the workhouse. Some were taken to the almshouse. Some were taken to the workhouse. Some were taken to the almshouse.

Handy Hint
The survivors were taken to New York. Some were taken to the hospital. Some were taken to the orphanage. Some were taken to the workhouse. Some were taken to the almshouse. Some were taken to the workhouse. Some were taken to the almshouse.

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.

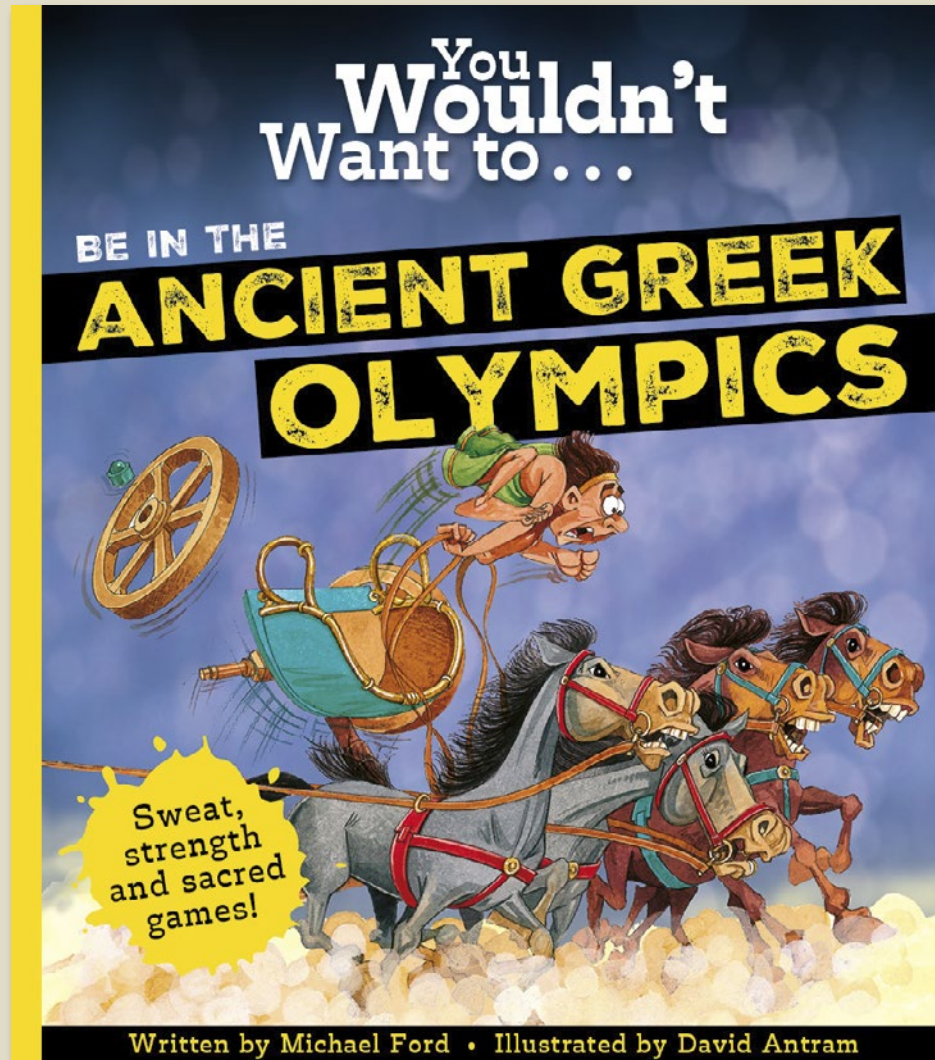
How many passengers and crew on board?

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.

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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 Ancient Greek Olympics!

It's a man's world

Handy hint
The Greeks were a very practical people. They were used to working hard and getting things done. So they were very good at making things that were useful and practical.

POWERS
A Greek ruler and his advisors were in power in the city and controlled the country. The ruler was called a tyrant. This means that all the citizens of Athens can vote and elect a tyrant.

THE GAMES
The Games were held every four years. They were a time when the Greeks could relax and enjoy themselves. The Games were also a time when the Greeks could show off their skills and talents.

THE GAMES
The Games were held in the city of Olympia. They were a time when the Greeks could relax and enjoy themselves. The Games were also a time when the Greeks could show off their skills and talents.

Sacrifices to the gods

Handy hint
The Greeks were very religious. They believed that the gods were very powerful and that they could help or harm them. So they were very good at making sacrifices to the gods.

THE GAMES
The Games were held in the city of Olympia. They were a time when the Greeks could relax and enjoy themselves. The Games were also a time when the Greeks could show off their skills and talents.

THE GAMES
The Games were held in the city of Olympia. They were a time when the Greeks could relax and enjoy themselves. The Games were also a time when the Greeks could show off their skills and talents.

Practice makes perfect

Handy hint
The Greeks were very good at sports. They were used to working hard and getting things done. So they were very good at making things that were useful and practical.

THE GAMES
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The Games were held in the city of Olympia. They were a time when the Greeks could relax and enjoy themselves. The Games were also a time when the Greeks could show off their skills and talents.

At the stadium

THE FIRST MARATHON

Handy hint
Get a good start at the very beginning of the race. Using the grooves in the starting blocks will give you an advantage.

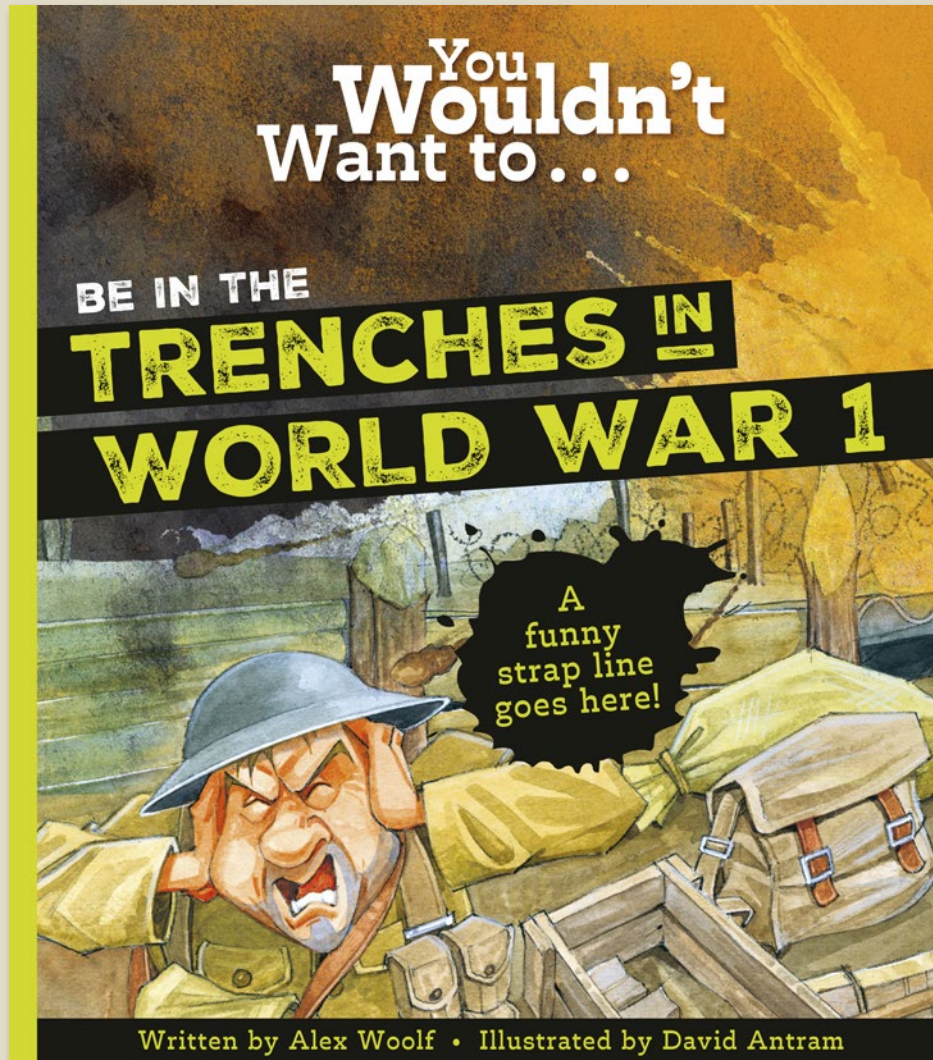
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H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Michael Ford
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

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



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

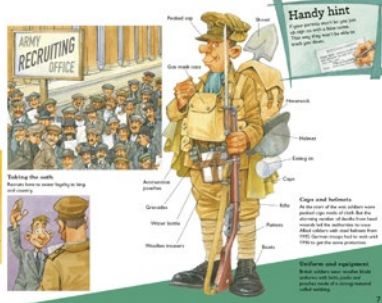
- The grisly truth about trench life, ideal for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the KS2 First World War curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical 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 tin of bully beef and a tin of corned beef and you're off to the front. The sergeant winks and hands over your first day's wages. You realise that the army is so desperate for soldiers, it's prepared to bend its own rules.

Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.



Army Recruiting Office

Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

Handy hint
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If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

The cold and the wet

Autumn turns to winter with no sign of an end to the war. There is a constant rain. Trenches become rivers and frequently collapse. The rats have caused the latrines to overflow into the trenches, spreading disease. Some soldiers prefer to risk death by sleeping outside the trenches.

Handy hint
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Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

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.

Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.




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If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

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 under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

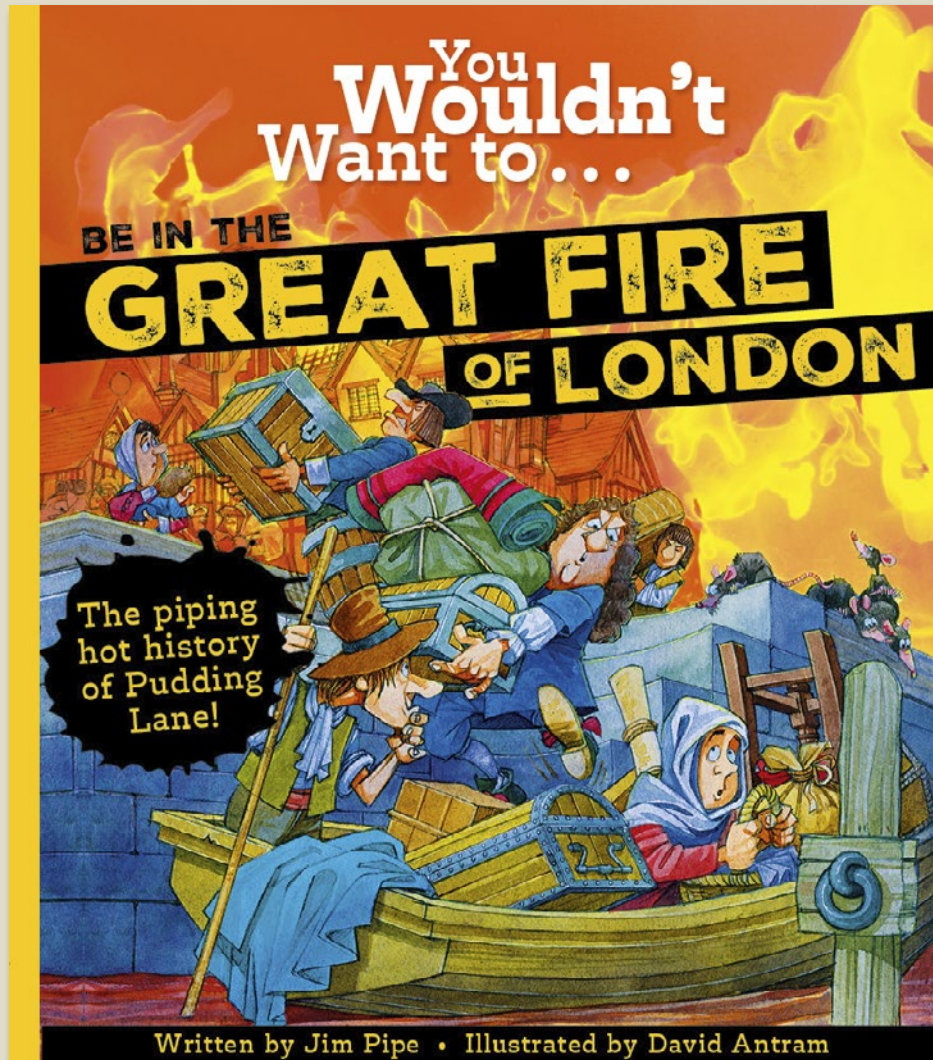


Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 19, you can. The army will accept you if you're 19 and can fight and you're 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age.

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Illustrator	David Antram
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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 sends 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 sets 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 sends to religious at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

Who'dunnit?
Charles II
A Frenchman?
The king?
The baker?
The baker?
The baker?

Handy hint
You've got the wrong baker!

Change is in the air
The rebuilding starts for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

24

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 starts for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

Handy hint
The new streets look good!

26

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
Planning ahead
The new buildings look better than the old ones. 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?

What survives today?
St Paul's Cathedral
The church tower looks damaged but the rest of the building is still standing.

28

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

6

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...

I feel much better, honest!

Yes, loads of it, thanks!

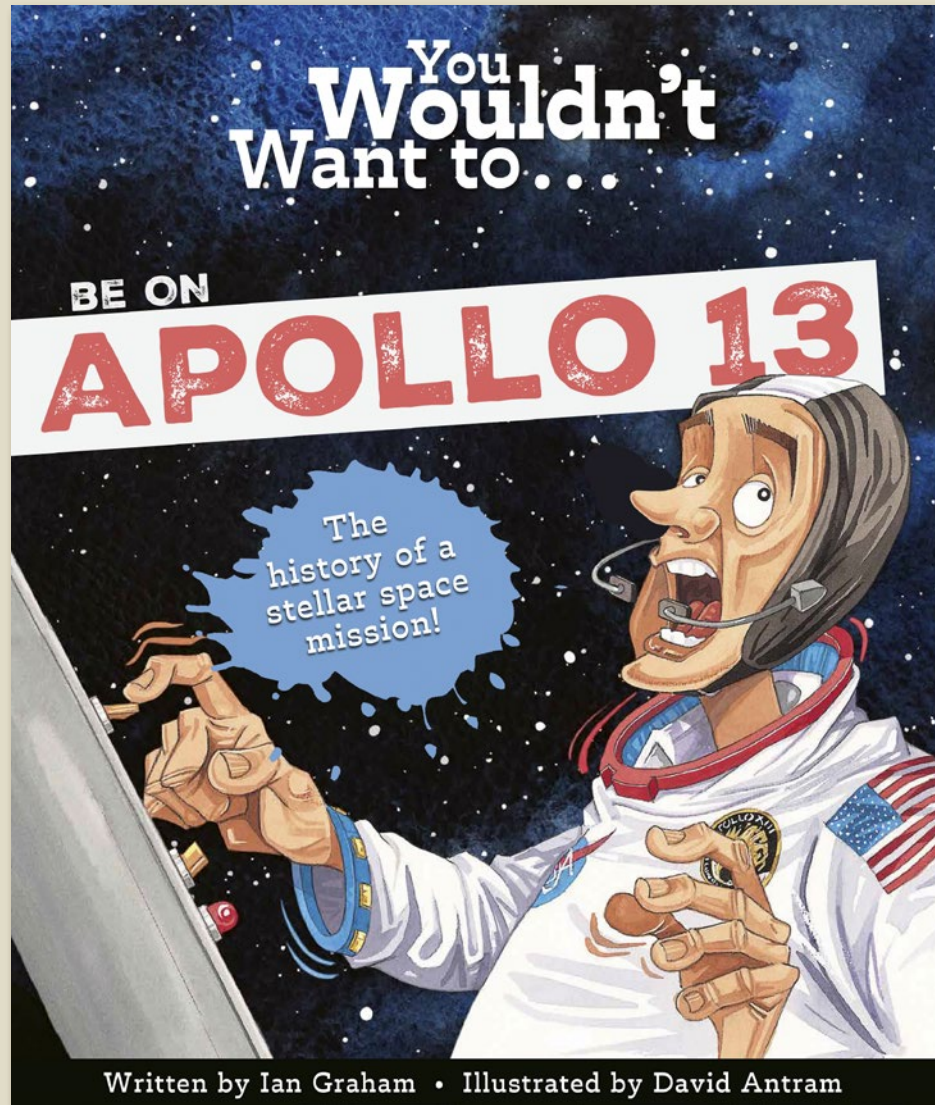
Do you have any money?

Pollution
A huge amount of dirt 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.

7

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Illustrator	David Antram
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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.

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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.

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.

A wee problem!
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.

A bit of do-it-yourself
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.

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.

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.

What a fantastic view!

If nothing had gone wrong...

BOOM! ROCKS! The old lava flows that were once molten are now broken into sharp rocks. Some are as big as a car.

WEE! FIZZ! The water from the Lunar Module is frozen into ice cubes. The astronauts have to eat them slowly.

SUNBURN! The sun is so bright that the astronauts have to wear special goggles. The Lunar Module is covered in shadows.

PERFECTLY! The astronauts are in good luck. They have found a safe landing spot.

WHEW! The astronauts are safe. They have landed on the Moon.

WELL DONE! The astronauts have completed their mission. They have landed on the Moon.

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.

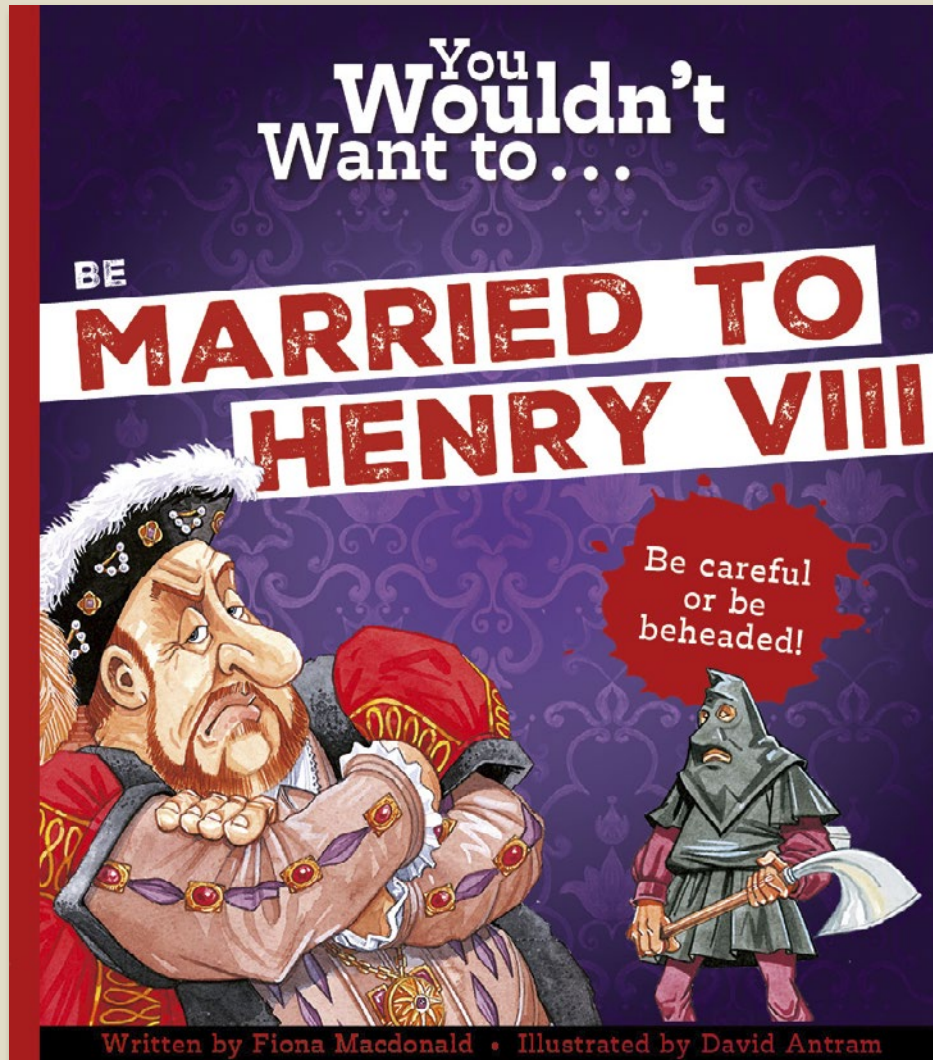
1*2 minutes, 44 seconds
The empty first stage falls away and 2 seconds later the second-stage engines fire.

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.

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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 Married To Henry VIII!

Wife no. 5: Young and foolish

After his experience with Anne of Cleves, Henry wanted to find beauty and passion in his next wife. He found both in the pretty seventeen-year-old Catherine Howard. Howard is a holy lady-in-waiting. Catherine was young and charming but she did not love Henry, who was twice her age. She had a secret affair with Thomas Culpeper, which led to her death sentence.

Handy hint
If you are about to get married, you should be sure to find out about the other person's life. You may not want to be married to someone who is a double agent!

Handy hint
If you are about to get married, you should be sure to find out about the other person's life. You may not want to be married to someone who is a double agent!

Handy hint
If you are about to get married, you should be sure to find out about the other person's life. You may not want to be married to someone who is a double agent!

Wife no. 6: Happy at last

After carefully considering the faces of the king's first five wives, you decide to marry Henry VIII after all! Your wedding takes place in 1547 and your marriage lasts for four years, until Henry's death in 1547. It is a great success in spite of Henry's serious illness (he is plagued by ulcers on his legs) his unpredictable temper and the twenty-one-year age gap. You play the role of the devoted wife, nursing Henry during his last illness. You also look after his three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Henry allows you to continue your studies and your interest in new Protestant religious ideas, even though he does not agree with all your views.

Handy hint
If you are about to get married, you should be sure to find out about the other person's life. You may not want to be married to someone who is a double agent!

What happens next...

Divorced	Beheaded	Died	Divorced	Beheaded	Survived
CATHERINE OF ARAGON Married Henry VIII in 1509. Divorced in 1533. Died in 1548.	ANNE BULLEYN Married Henry VIII in 1533. Beheaded in 1536.	JOHN OF SAFFORD Married Henry VIII in 1547. Died in 1550.	ANNE OF CLEVES Married Henry VIII in 1540. Divorced in 1541.	CATHERINE HOWARD Married Henry VIII in 1540. Beheaded in 1542.	CATHERINE PARR Married Henry VIII in 1542. Survived.

All three of Henry's children become kings or queens. Despite being the youngest, Edward is the first to rise as the only male heir. His reign is brief and because he is so young, advisors rule for him. They introduce many Protestant Church reforms. After Edward's death, Mary becomes queen. She is a Catholic and has many Protestants burned at the stake – her harsh religious policies make her unpopular. Elizabeth is Henry's last child to take the throne and her rule is the most successful. Remembered today as one of England's most glorious queens, her long reign (about fifty years) proved that women could rule as well as men, despite what Henry VIII thought!

Risky royals

Will you or won't you?

HENRY VIII, KING OF ENGLAND
He is tall, strong, energetic and fond of hunting, music and dancing. He used to be handsome but is fast becoming overweight and riddled with disease. He is passionate and can be ruthless.

You must soon give Henry VIII an answer to his proposal of marriage. It's not an easy choice. Many people warn against it, and advise you to steer clear of the English royal family and the cunning politicians at court. Many ambitious men and women have enjoyed a brilliant career there – but many have ended up in prison or, even worse, on the chopping block! Life at court is unpredictable, and there are certain people you should be very wary of...

Watch out for:

- ARCHBISHOP CRANMER**
Protestant scholar and religious leader.
- EDWARD SEYMOUR**
Soldier, politician and keen Protestant.
- JOHN DUDLEY**
Top courtier and Protestant supporter.
- DUKE OF NORFOLK**
Leader of an ancient noble family. Catholic supporter.

Ministers of State
The royal government is run by ministers who are clever, ambitious and unscrupulous. Don't upset them!

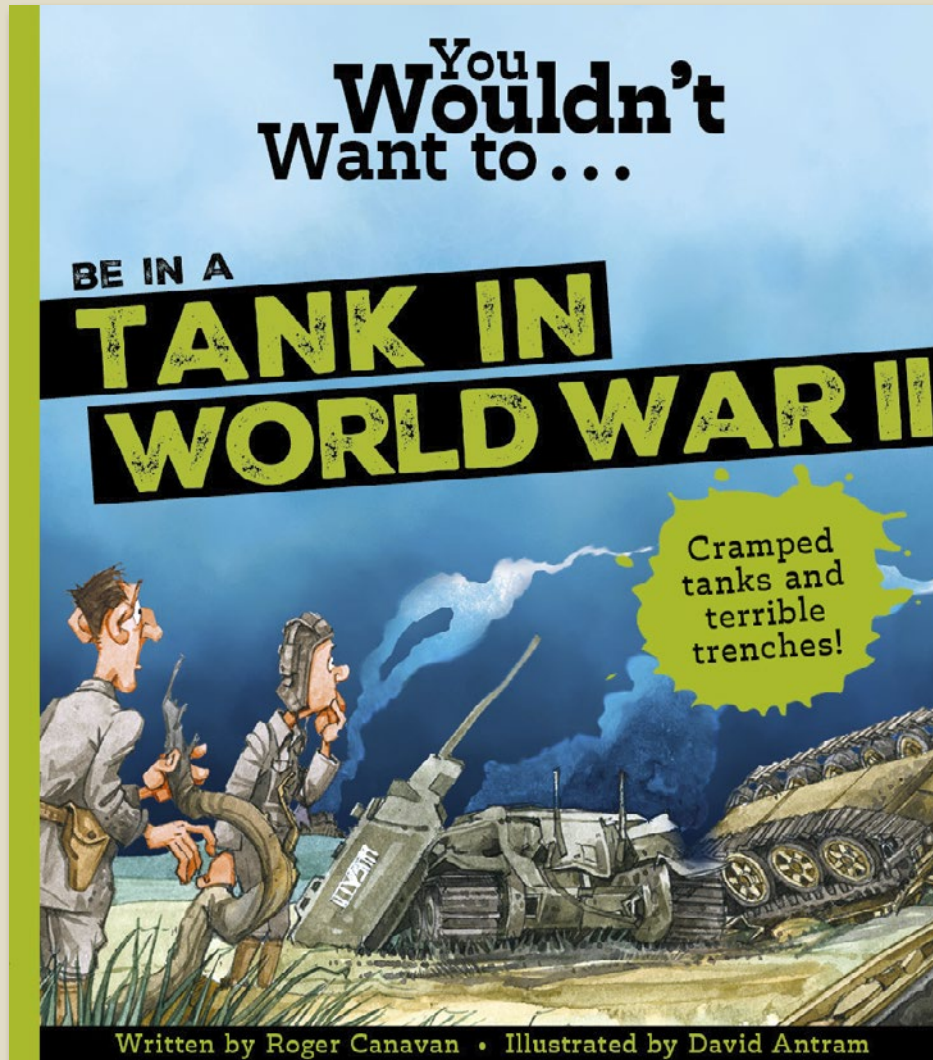
Handy hint
Think carefully! If you offend the king by refusing to marry him, he could make your life very miserable.

Handy hint
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Handy hint
If you offend the king by refusing to marry him, he could make your life very miserable.

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Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

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 In A Tank In World War Two!

Another war looming?

You're a proud member of Britain's Royal Tank Corps. Bored in the wake of the First World War, Army chiefs recognised the contribution of tanks to that victory which is why the Corps was formed. Spirits were high back then, and some people even referred to the 'war to end all wars'.

Things in the 1930s seem different. You're enjoying your training with the tanks and other armoured equipment, but the daily news is less peaceful. Fighting has broken out in Spain and word is there are military displays over in Germany. Adolf Hitler the German leader is telling his people that they must prepare for war. Your tank training begins to feel a lot more serious.

ARMY BROTHERS
The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the first armoured units in the world. It was made up of men who had served in the First World War and were used to working with tanks.

THE GREAT WAR
The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the first armoured units in the world. It was made up of men who had served in the First World War and were used to working with tanks.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always wear your seat belt when you're in a tank. It's not just for your own safety, but also for the safety of your fellow crew members.

Ready to roll

It's a tight squeeze for the crew of a typical tank. The combination of heavy armour, fuel tanks, weapons and driving controls, and ammunition boxes, means very little space to sit comfortably or do anything. Do you feel like standing up or stretching? Forget it - all based on the fighting steps and it's safe to get out.

Check out all the pieces that link together under the armour. Many are important when they all go on.

WHAT'S IN THE TANK?
A typical tank crew consists of a commander, driver, gunner, and loader. Each has a specific role to play in the tank's operation.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always wear your seat belt when you're in a tank. It's not just for your own safety, but also for the safety of your fellow crew members.

Look. We're the big happy family!

New battlefields

As the war progressed tanks wound up in the thick of fighting - in open ground, and forests, among forests and even in city streets. Tanks had to crash through thick jungles in Asia and on Pacific islands. As soon as the crews, exposed up in heavy tanks, dared to open the hatch, they faced risks - from snipers, machine-guns, machine-guns and enemy soldiers in the undergrowth.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always wear your seat belt when you're in a tank. It's not just for your own safety, but also for the safety of your fellow crew members.

They're stuck in the tank - it's their choice!

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always wear your seat belt when you're in a tank. It's not just for your own safety, but also for the safety of your fellow crew members.

D-Day and beyond

You're taking part in history's largest invasion by sea. The date - 6 June 1944 - will be remembered as D-Day. A combined force of British, Americans and Canadians has crossed the English Channel and landed on beaches in Normandy, a region of north-west France. Nearly 7,000 ships and landing vessels transport troops, weapons and vehicles to five beaches. Awaiting them is Hitler's 'Atlantic Wall', a massive series of defences to repel any attack.

Tanks will play a big part in this offensive and the attack will be a chance to put some of Hobart's ideas into practice on the beaches and on the battlefields beyond. Many of them have floated into shore, buoyed up by 'flotation skirts' which can be removed once the tanks are on land.

If all goes well, the Allies will break through the coastal defences and drive the Germans back. Negotiating the countryside beyond, with its hills, marshes and hedgerows, will be a further deadly challenge - even to a powerful tank.

FEARSOME FIREPOWER
The huge firepower of German anti-tank artillery could strike terror in an advancing Allied tank crew. The shells from these cannons could pierce the thickest tank armour on the battlefield.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always wear your seat belt when you're in a tank. It's not just for your own safety, but also for the safety of your fellow crew members.

A CAPTURED PRIZE
German Tiger tanks were abandoned as their crews fled before the Allied advance from the beaches through the Normandy countryside.

A BREAK IN THE FIGHTING
Breaks in fighting gave tank crews the chance to swap stories with others while snatching a quick meal outside.

GOOD LUCK
Mascots brought tank crews luck. A grateful Dutch villager gave this teddy to a British tank crew in 1944. The bear travelled across Europe.

RACIAL PREJUDICE
The African-American crews of the US 761st Tank Battalion fought two enemies - Hitler's Germany and racial prejudice back home.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always wear your seat belt when you're in a tank. It's not just for your own safety, but also for the safety of your fellow crew members.

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Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

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** Leads only valuable because of the items it can offer to those who find the treasure.
- GLASS** Once a man is mummified, his body is wrapped in linen and placed in a coffin. The coffin is then buried in a tomb.
- 4000 JEWELLERY** The price of a gold necklace could be sold for a fortune.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are the fragrant resins used to mummify the dead.

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

Handy Hint
If you are a tomb robber, you should always wear a mask and a hood to hide your face.

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** An ibis was a symbol of the god Thoth. It was often mummified and placed in a tomb.
- CAT** Cats were considered sacred and were often mummified. Some were even buried with their owners.
- BIRD** Many birds, including falcons, were mummified. They were often used as gifts for the gods.
- DOG** Dogs were also mummified, though less commonly than cats and birds.

Handy Hint
Ancient Egyptians worried that mummies might get pests in the afterlife, so they have a piece of meat in the tomb. An animal's leg can be mummified for use as a mummy food. Mummified Aps bulls are worshipped as sacred cows and are thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed animal as a gift for a god.

Handy Hint
Beasts of the pharaohs: The ancient Egyptians made animal mummies of all kinds, including cats, dogs, birds, and even crocodiles.

HAVE A PET FEL
If you are an ancient Egyptian, you should have a pet cat. Cats were considered sacred and were often mummified. Some were even buried with their owners.

Handy Hint
I shall I'll make a cat mummy!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

- PORE** A mummy's face was used as a cosmetic.
- HAPPY** The mummy's face was used as a cosmetic.
- REVELLED** The mummy's face was used as a cosmetic.
- FRANKINCENSE** The mummy's face was used as a cosmetic.

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 of their travels. Unfortunately for you, it also becomes fashionable to publicly un-wrap mummies. No one is interested in you, however - only the rings, pendants tucked in your wrappings. If you are lucky, you may be re-wrapped and put in a museum.

Handy Hint
Don't show mummies to children. They are not to be played with and should be kept in a museum.

Handy Hint
This smaller vase 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!

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

You will need:

- PALM WINE** and juniper oil are used to sterilise the body.
- FRANKINCENSE** A highly valued fragrant gum resin, makes the body smell sweet.
- SAWDUST** chaff, sand and rags are used to stuff the body cavity.
- MOLLEN RESIN** It is used to cover the whole body once it has been stuffed.

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

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