



Italy LBF/BBF24 nonfiction

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

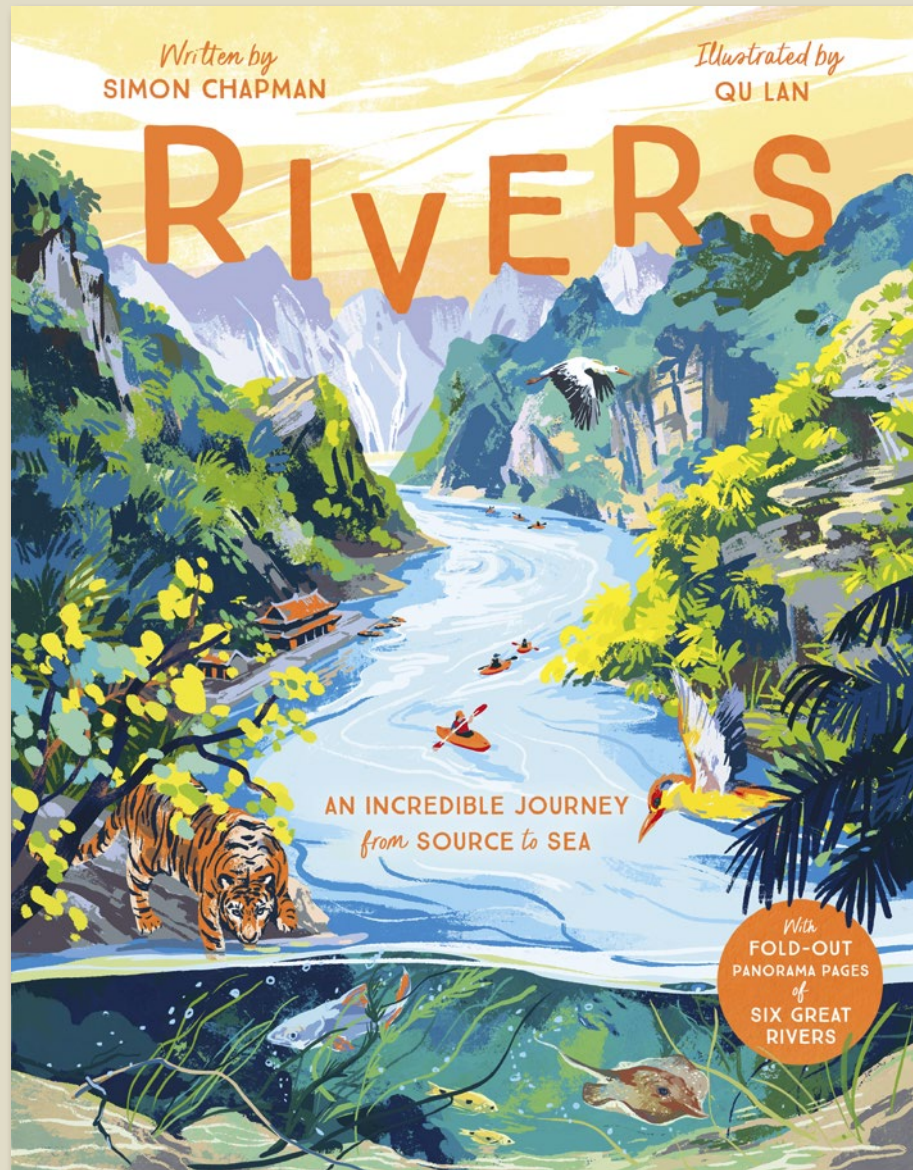
Polar night and midnight sun

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.

<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<h4>Daytime</h4> <p>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.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p> <p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<h4>Dusk</h4> <p>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.</p> <p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<h4>Night</h4> <p>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.</p> <p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>
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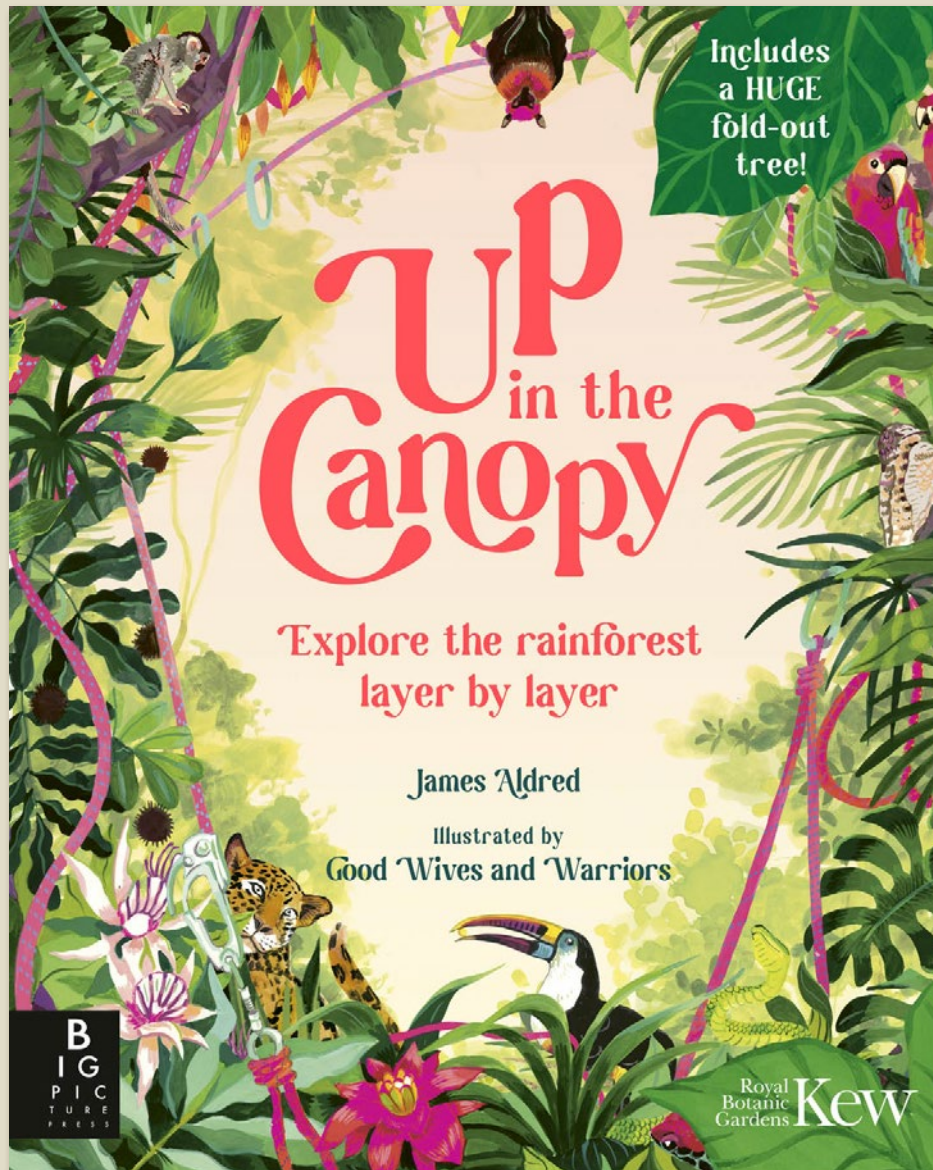
Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419346
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World



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

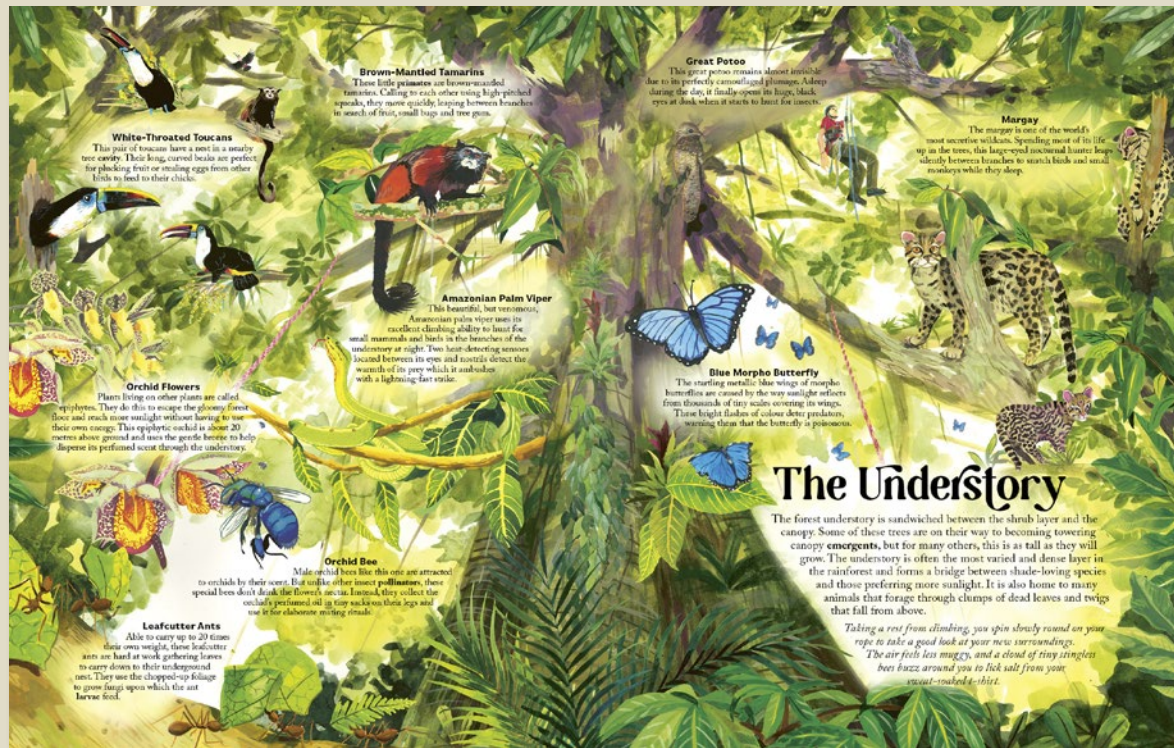
Up in the Canopy



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



Pub Date	20/07/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787419087
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Rights Available	World

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



Pub Date	04/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Translation Files	20/01/2025
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Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World

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! 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: 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: Weather



Discover our world's wondrous weather, 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, child-friendly artwork that complements the conversational text.
- The concepts covered in Little Explorers Weather supports the KS1 curriculum and is perfect for readers aged 3-6 years old.

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 the Americas.



INTO THE WILDERNESS

A MAN IN DISGUISE

Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.

A CLEVER DISGUISE

Small text describing the story of a man in disguise.



A NEW LIFE

Small text describing the man's new life.

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.



Small text describing her achievements and the challenges she faced.

ROBERT SMALLS

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




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

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

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

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

US CIVIL WAR 1861 - 1865




DREAMS OF FREEDOM

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

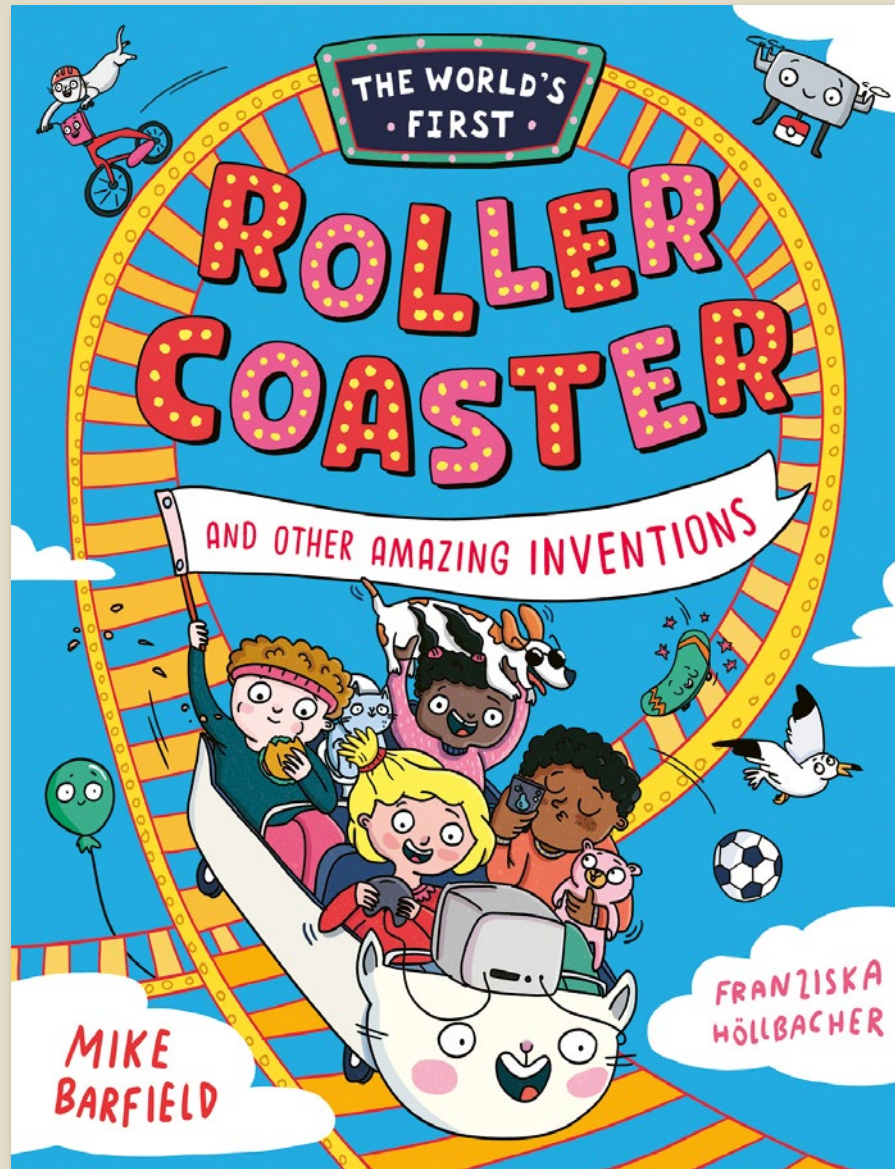
In 1861, Robert was forced into service on a transport ship for the Confederate Army called the CSS Planter, delivering ammunition and supplies up and down the coast. The ship was led by Captain Bevela, with two other white officers and a crew of enslaved Black men.

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



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Author	Alastair Humphreys
Illustrator	Pola Mai
Extent	96pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

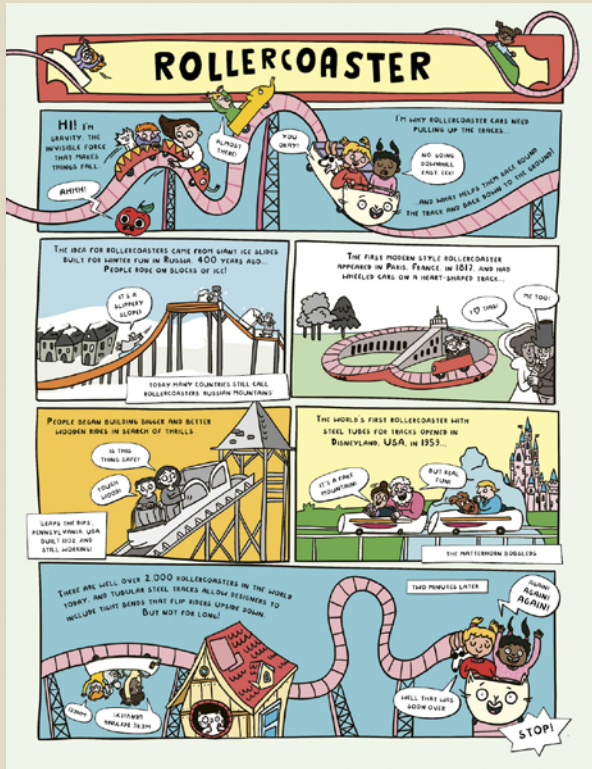
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

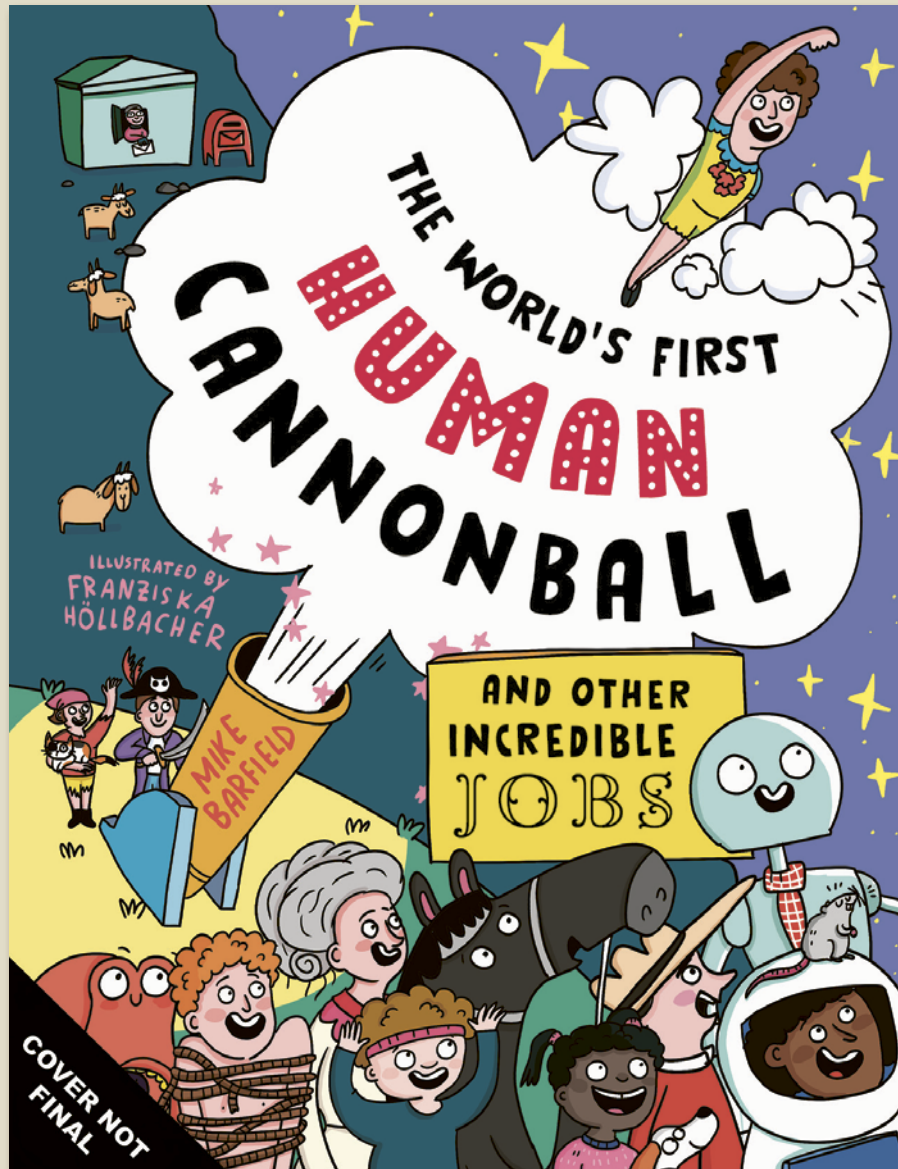
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions 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



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Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

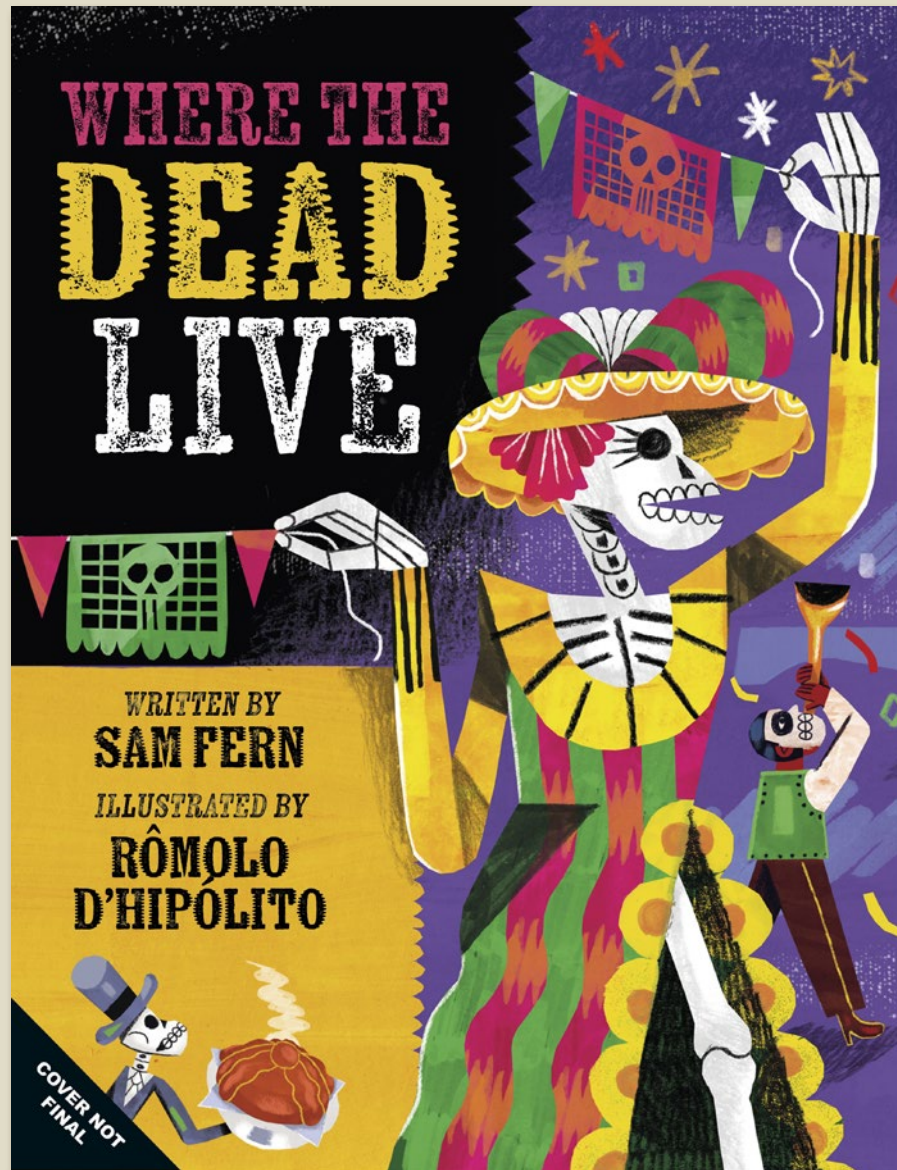
The World's First Human Cannonball



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

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

Where the Dead Live



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

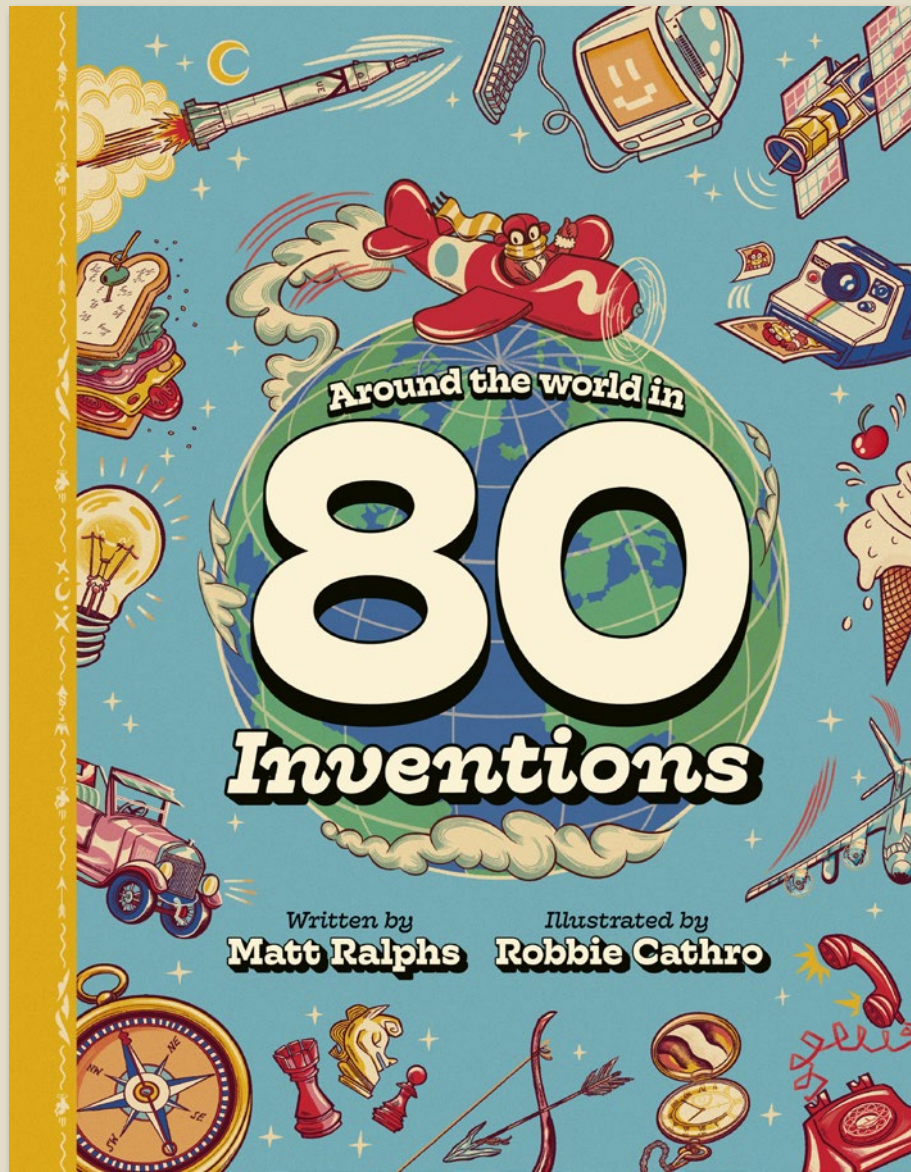
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

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
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Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

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

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert" 14

One of the most popular treats given back to the world was the ice cream cone. It was first made in the United States in 1906. The inventor was an Italian immigrant named Italo Calio. He was working in a store when he noticed that the ice cream was melting. He decided to make a cone out of wafer paper and put the ice cream on it. This was the first ice cream cone. Today, there are many different flavors of ice cream cones, and they are enjoyed all over the world.



Easy Ice Cream



Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in the 18th century? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first person to ride a bicycle was a Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences. He was interested in the idea of a self-propelled vehicle. He designed the velocipede, which was a wooden frame with two large wheels. The front wheel was larger than the back wheel. The rider sat on a seat between the wheels and used their feet to push the pedals. This was the first bicycle. Today, bicycles are one of the most popular forms of transport in the world.



Pedious Penny-Farthing



Camera

"Magicians" 24

Although it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. The first camera was invented in the 17th century by a Dutch scientist named Janssen. He was a member of the Dutch East India Company. He was interested in the idea of a self-portrait. He designed a camera that used a lens to focus light onto a piece of paper. This was the first camera. Today, cameras are used for many different purposes, from taking photos to recording videos.



Developed to Perfection



High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

Before the high-speed train, the fastest train was the steam locomotive. The first high-speed train was the Shinkansen in Japan. It was invented in the 1950s. The Shinkansen is a train that can travel at speeds of up to 300 miles per hour. It is one of the fastest trains in the world. Today, there are many high-speed trains in different parts of the world, including Europe, Asia, and Australia.



Marvelous Maglevs



Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

You might have seen a wind turbine on an island or in a field. Wind turbines are used to generate electricity. The first wind turbine was invented in the 19th century by a Danish scientist named Savonius. He was a member of the Danish Academy of Sciences. He was interested in the idea of a self-propelled vehicle. He designed a wind turbine that used a vertical axis. This was the first wind turbine. Today, wind turbines are used for many different purposes, from generating electricity to pumping water.



Green Energy



Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a military helicopter. The first helicopter was invented in the 19th century by a French scientist named Pappe. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences. He was interested in the idea of a self-propelled vehicle. He designed a helicopter that used a vertical axis. This was the first helicopter. Today, helicopters are used for many different purposes, from military operations to rescue missions.




Versatile VTOLs




Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round" 17

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



Potter's Wheel



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

Internet

"The world at your fingertips" 18

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

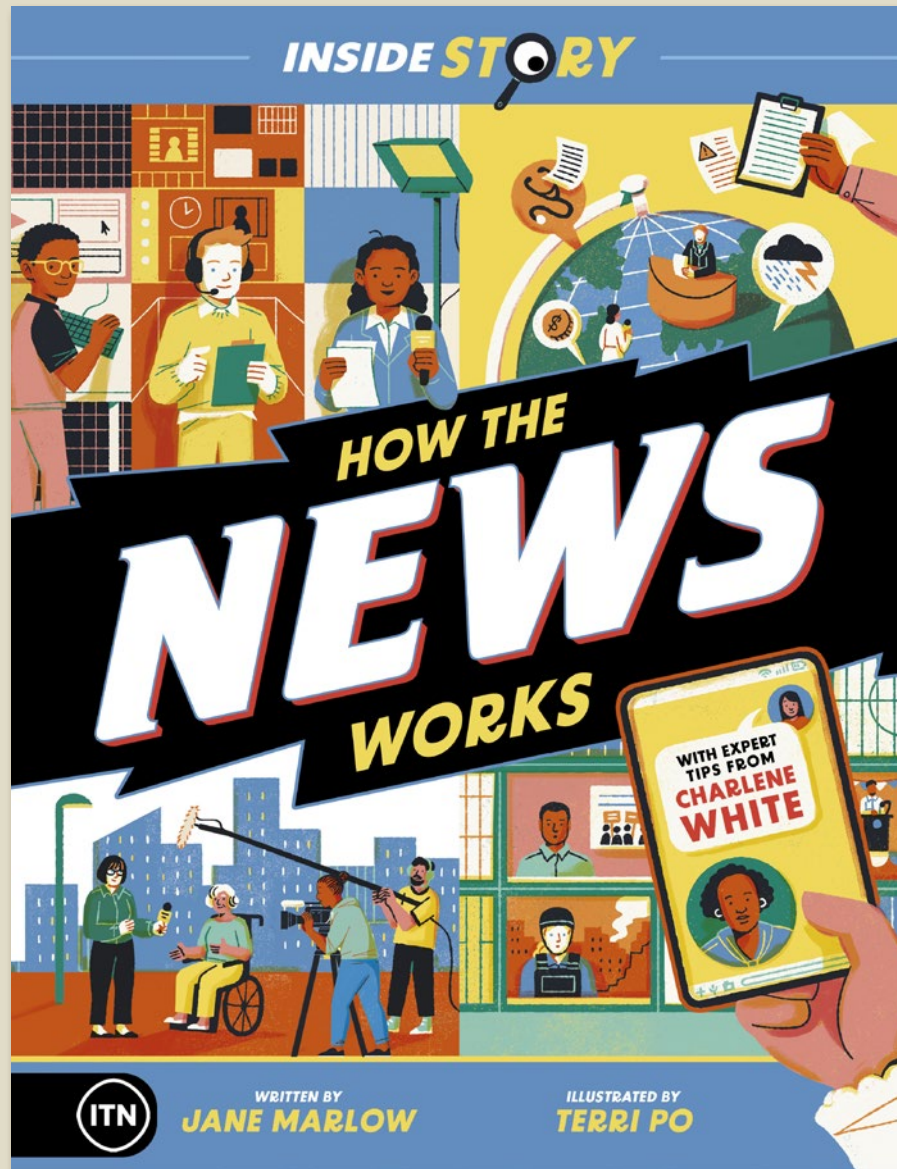


World Wide Web

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

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Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
Extent	96pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



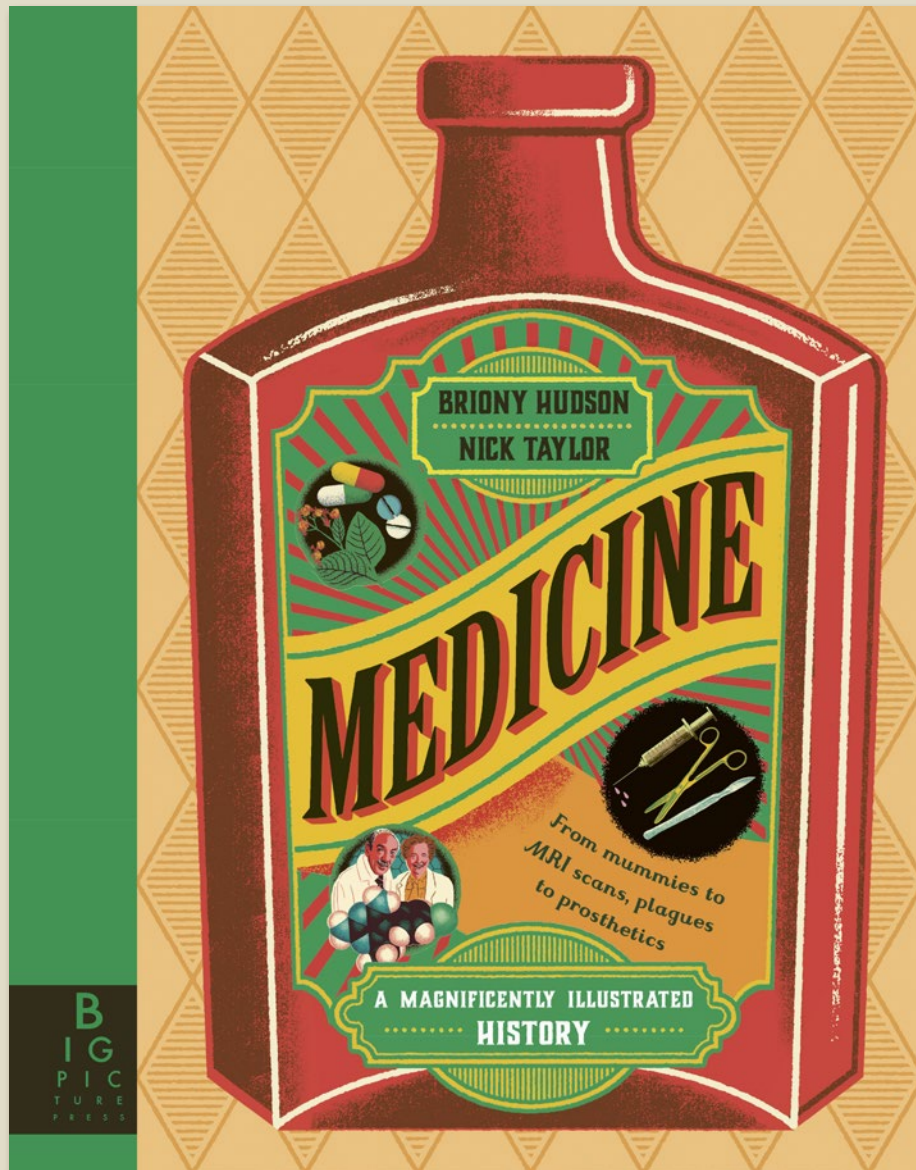
Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

- 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

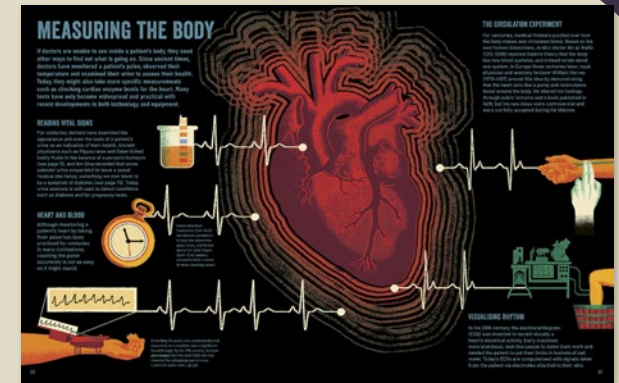


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Pub Price	£9.99
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
Rights Available	World

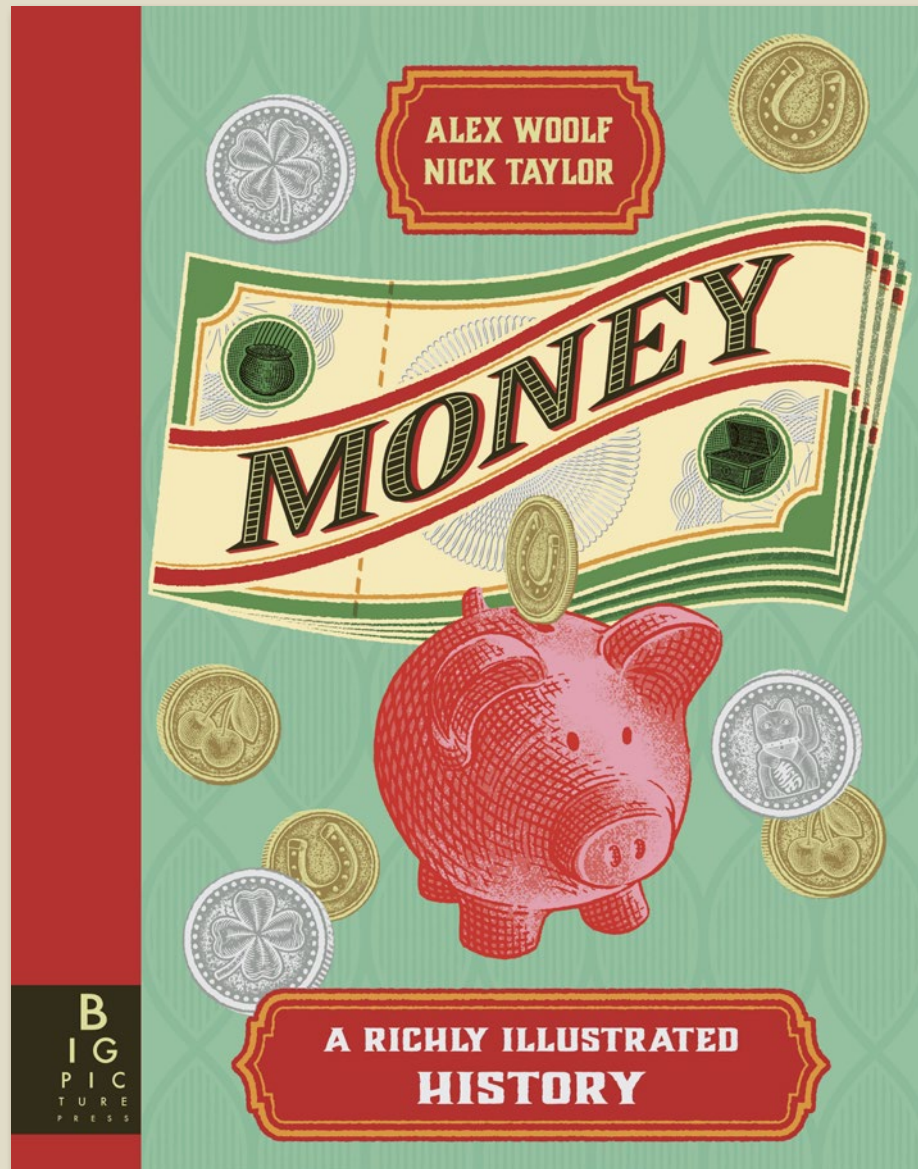


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

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



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



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

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

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money comes in many forms, but this book doesn't cover all of them. It has to be used to buy things. There are several reasons why money might be used. Some money is used because it is easy to carry around. Some is used because it is easy to exchange for other things. This is called commodity money. Another kind is fiat money. This is money that is used because a government says it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

COMMODITY MONEY
The earliest form of money was made of precious metals, like gold and silver. These metals were used because they were easy to carry around and they were valuable. Commodity money is made of things that have value. It can be used to buy things. Examples of commodity money are shells, beads, and stones.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY
Representative money is a piece of paper or metal that represents a certain amount of commodity money. It is used because it is easier to carry around than the commodity money it represents. Examples of representative money are banknotes and coins.

FIAT MONEY
Fiat money is a piece of paper or metal that is used because a government says it is valuable. It is not backed by any commodity. Examples of fiat money are banknotes and coins.

LEGAL TENDER
Legal tender is a piece of money that is accepted as payment for a debt. It is used because it is the law. Examples of legal tender are banknotes and coins.

CASE
Cash is money in physical form. It includes banknotes and coins. Cash is used because it is easy to carry around and it is accepted as payment for a debt. Examples of cash are banknotes and coins.

CURRENCY
A currency is a system of money that is used in a particular country or region. It is used because it is a common way to buy and sell things. Examples of currencies are the US dollar, the British pound, and the Euro.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money. In a world like this, you would have to trade your goods and services for other goods and services. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where people trade their goods and services for other goods and services. It is used because it is a way to get what you need without using money.

BARTER AND GIFTS
Barter is a system of exchange where people trade their goods and services for other goods and services. It is used because it is a way to get what you need without using money. Gifts are a way to give something to someone without expecting anything in return. They are used because they are a way to show love and affection.

THE PROBLEMS WITH BARTER
Barter has several problems. One is that it is difficult to find someone who has what you need and who is willing to trade with you. Another problem is that it is difficult to measure the value of things. For example, how many chickens are worth a cow? A third problem is that it is difficult to store value. For example, how do you store a cow?

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT
The consequence of want is that people will trade their goods and services for other goods and services. This is because they need the things that other people have. For example, if you need a cow, you will trade your chickens for it.

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. People had to make their own money. They used things like shells, beads, and stones. These things were used because they were easy to carry around and they were valuable. A good form of money should be easy to carry around, easy to exchange for other things, and easy to store.

CONVEYANCE
Conveyance is a form of money that is used to move things from one place to another. It is used because it is a way to transport things without carrying them. Examples of conveyance are banknotes and coins.

WARRANTY
Warranty is a form of money that is used to guarantee the quality of something. It is used because it is a way to ensure that something is what you need. Examples of warranty are banknotes and coins.

COMMODITY
Commodity is a form of money that is made of something that has value. It is used because it is a way to buy things that have value. Examples of commodity are shells, beads, and stones.

LEATHER MONEY
Leather money is a form of money that is made of leather. It is used because it is a way to buy things that have value. Examples of leather money are banknotes and coins.

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 Yap used butter to buy things. They used it because it was easy to carry around and it was valuable.

CHEESE
In the early 1800s, the Swiss used cheese to buy things. They used it because it was easy to carry around and it was valuable.

EELS
Dried and smoked eels were used as money in the early 1800s. They were used because they were easy to carry around and they were valuable.

COCONUTS
For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua New Guinea, coconuts were used as money. They were used because they were easy to carry around and they were valuable.

EGGS
In the early 1800s, the Chinese used eggs to buy things. They used it because they were easy to carry around and they were valuable.

POTATO MASHERS

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

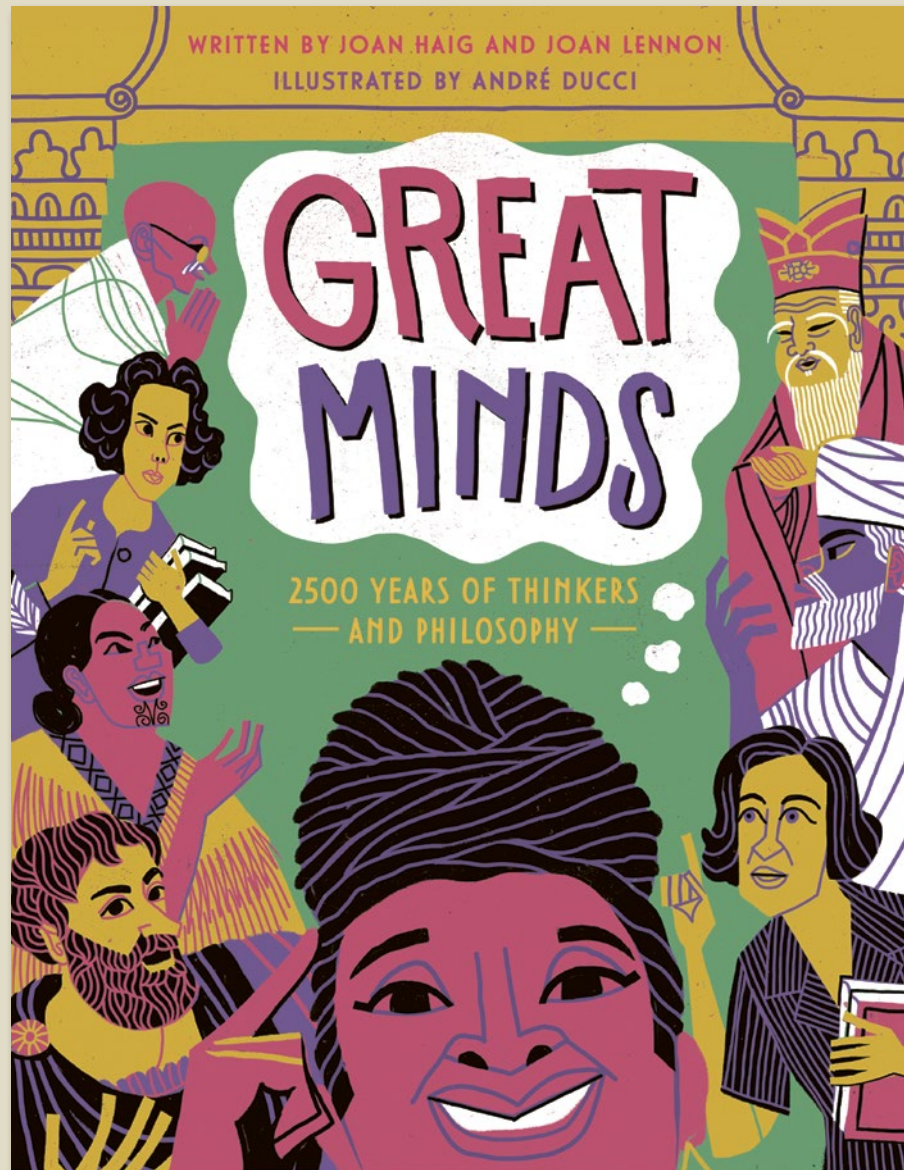
KISSI PENNIES
The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

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.

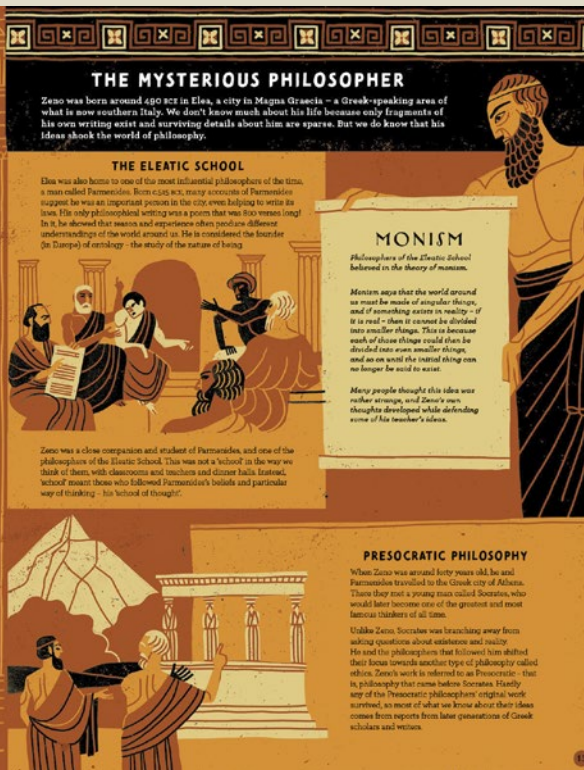
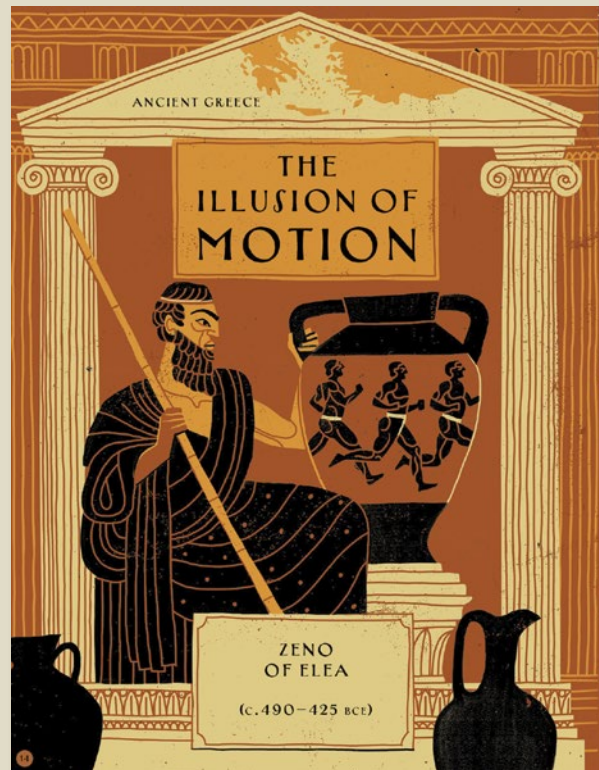
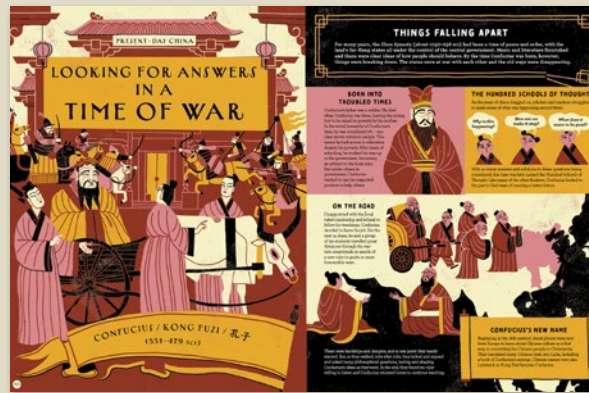
Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Translation Files	13/05/2024
Files To Print	30/04/2024
Freight On Board	17/07/2024
Rights Available	World



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 Oruka)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

Great Minds



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

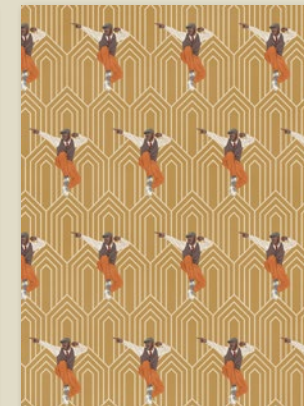
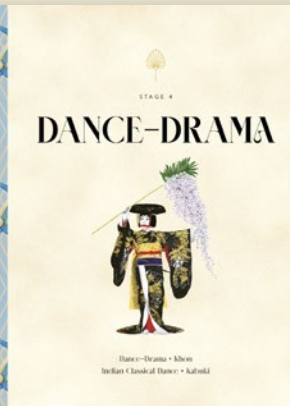
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

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

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

Martha Graham

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

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

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

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

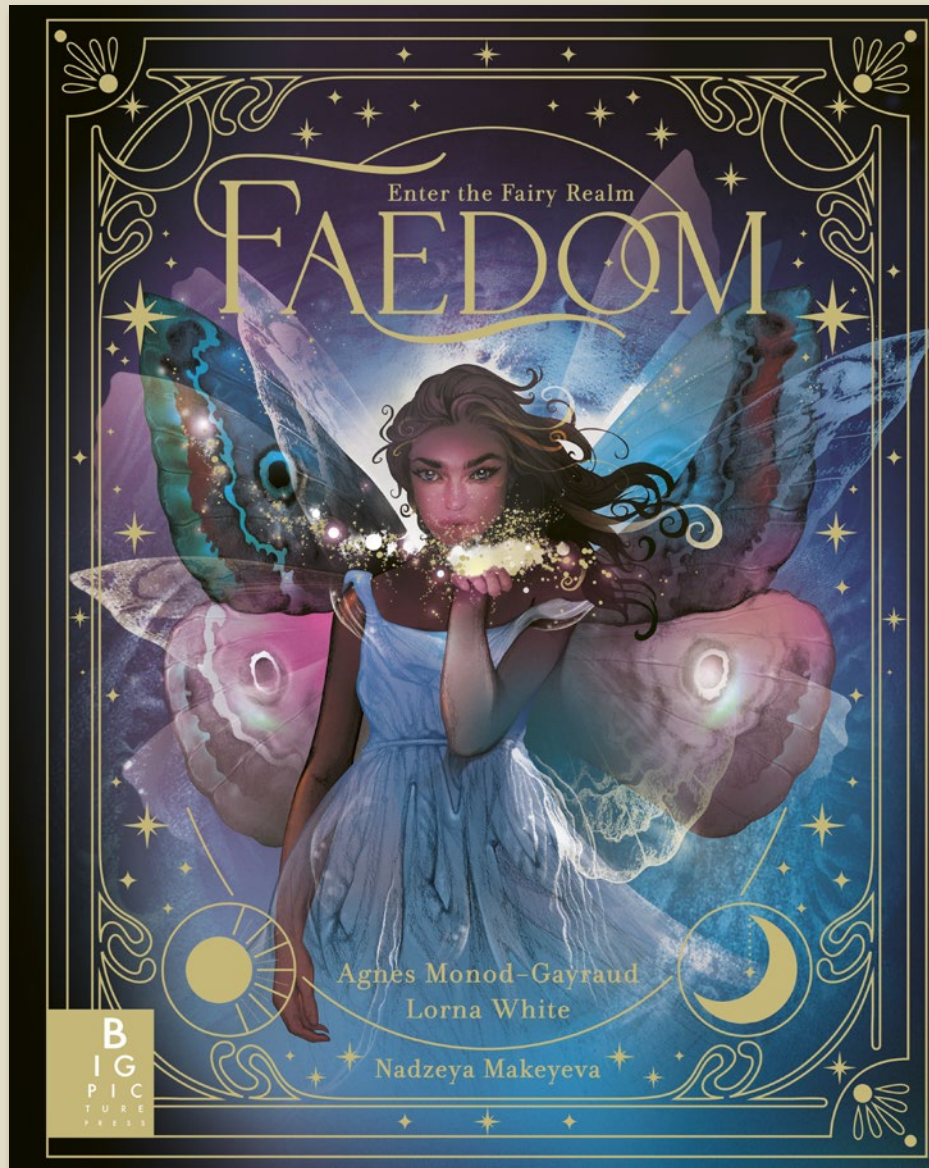
— NOW SHOWING —

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

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

41

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



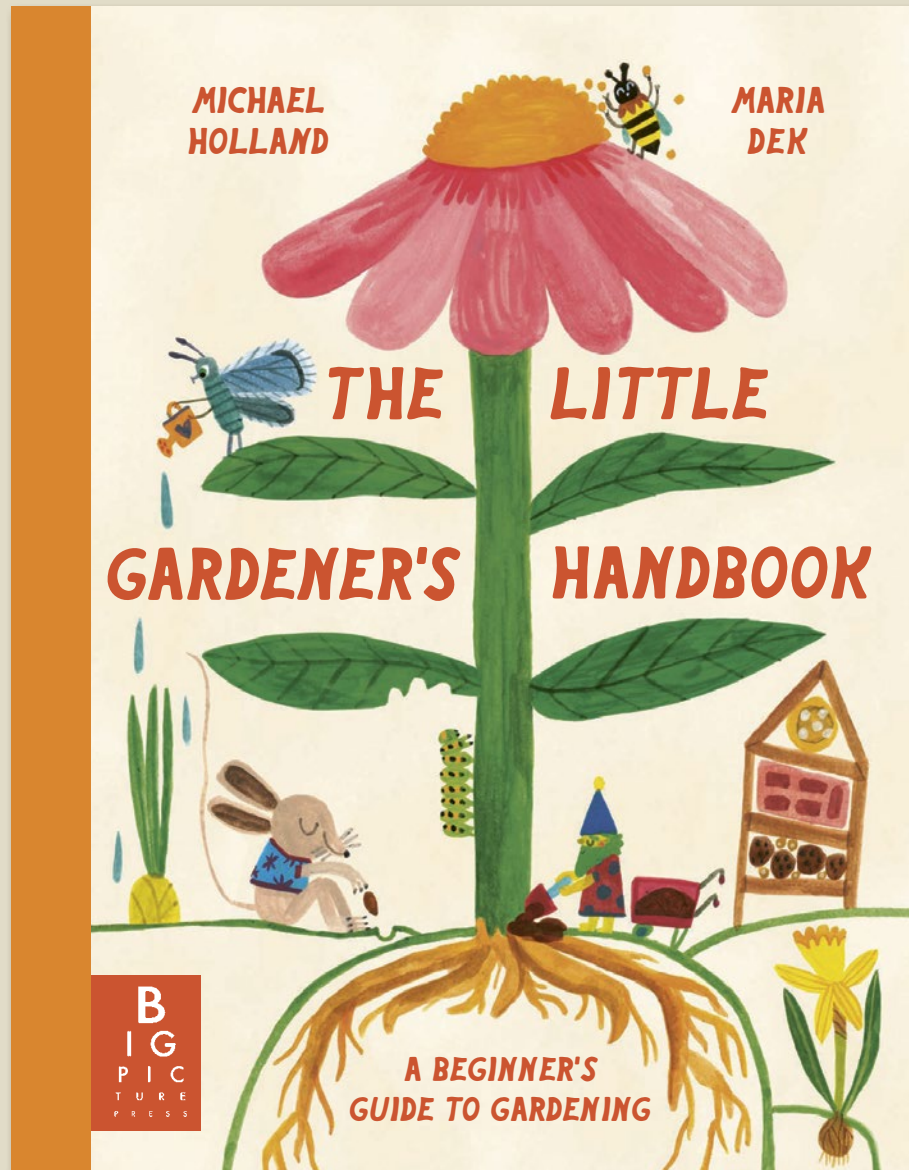
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- 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**



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Files To Printer	24/05/2024
Freight On Board	15/08/2024
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 allows oxygen to reach the soil. They also help 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/250ml), collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it in a circle of paper, remove any large bits, 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 water drops but not too many and then give it a good shake. Let the water sit 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 pour it, will tell you what your soil is like. You can write up what you have seen, which is a valuable record of food for the soil.

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 strong smell of garlic, dill and onion plants can act as a natural repellent. Some plants can attract insects. The strong smell of garlic, dill and onion plants can act as a natural repellent.

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're about 5cm tall, they can be eaten. Little and often.
- In a few more weeks, flowers will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you die on the plant, cut and place off with a scissors will give you the plant.

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

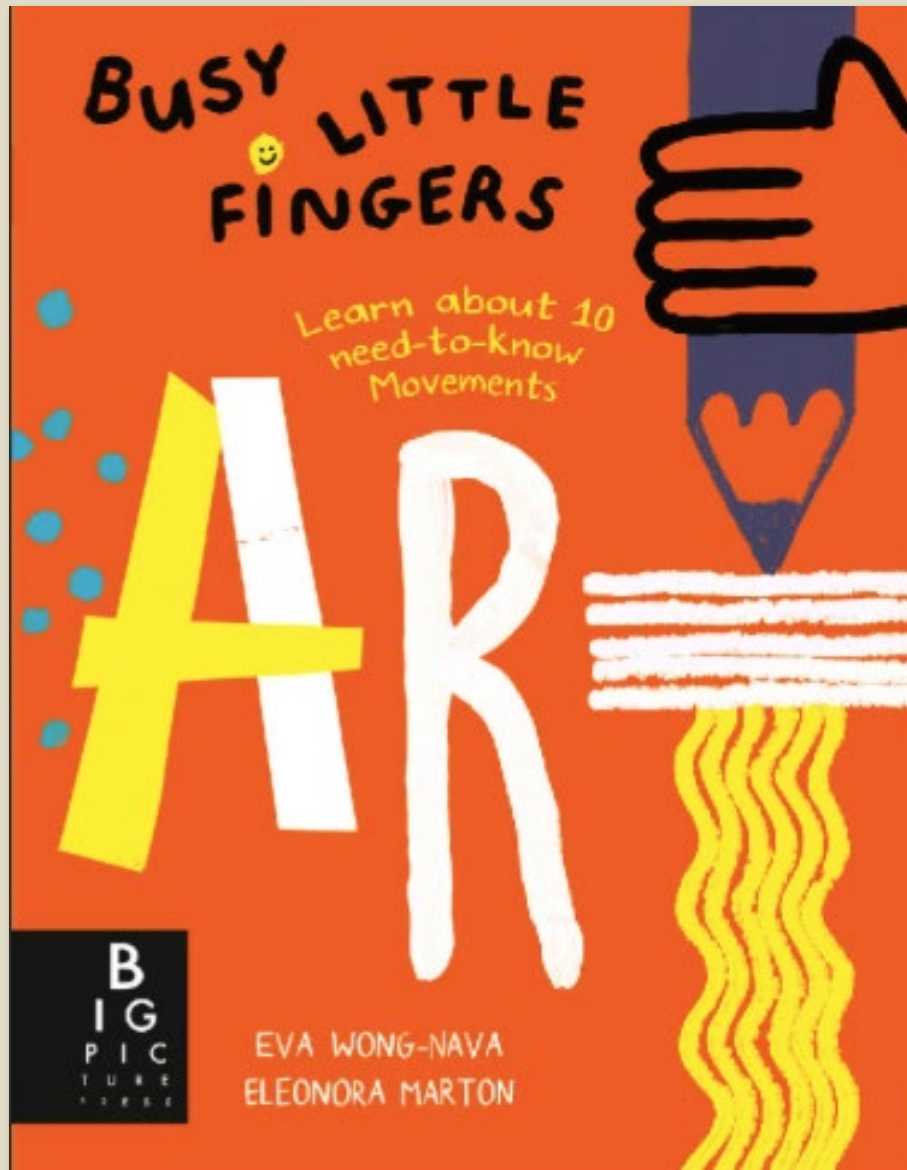
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a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

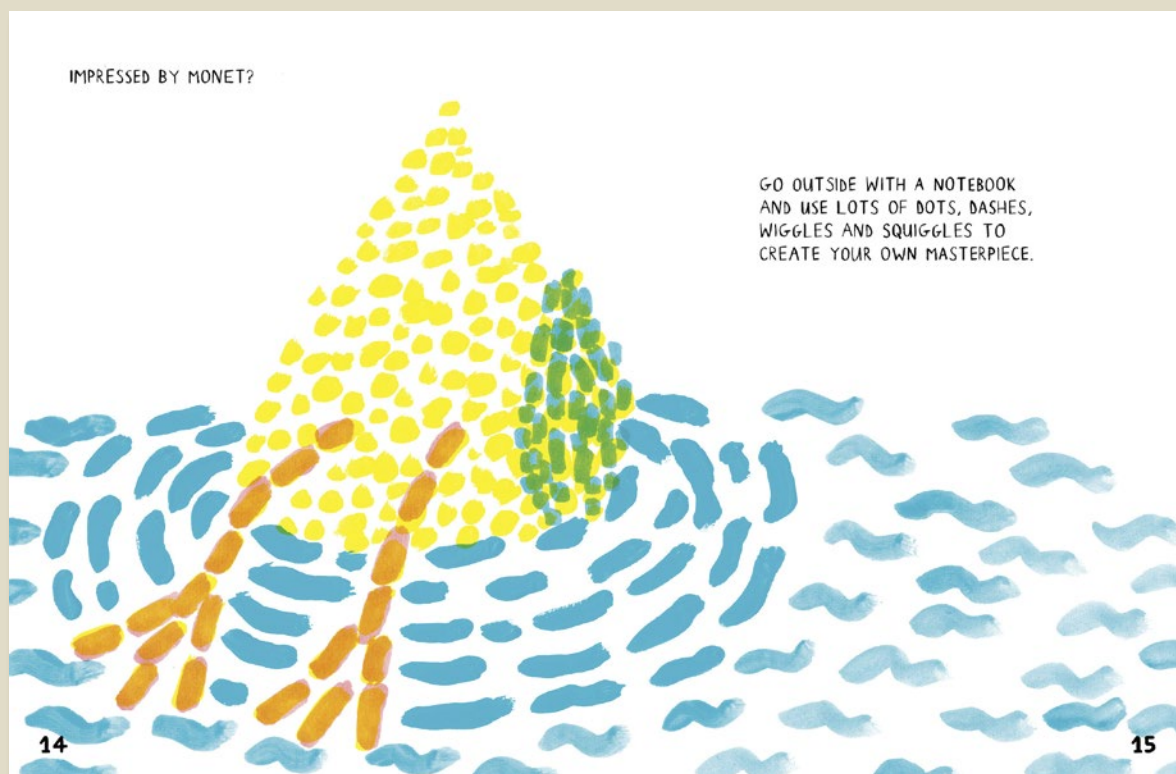
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

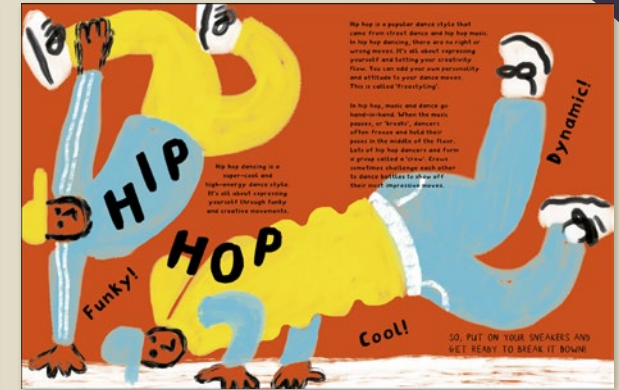
Busy Little Toes: Dance



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!

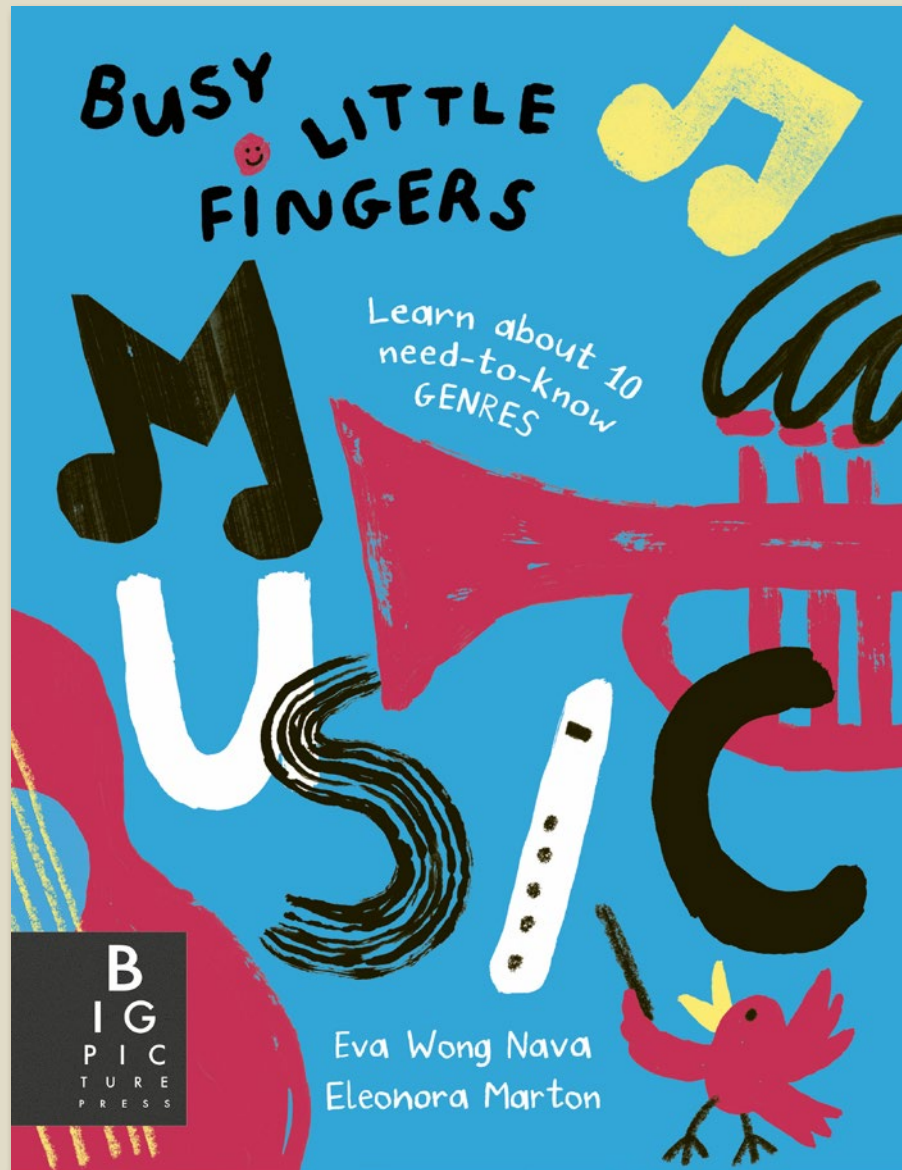
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Vibrant artwork by Eleonora Marton is full of life and movement

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
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Freight On Board	27/03/2025
Rights Available	World

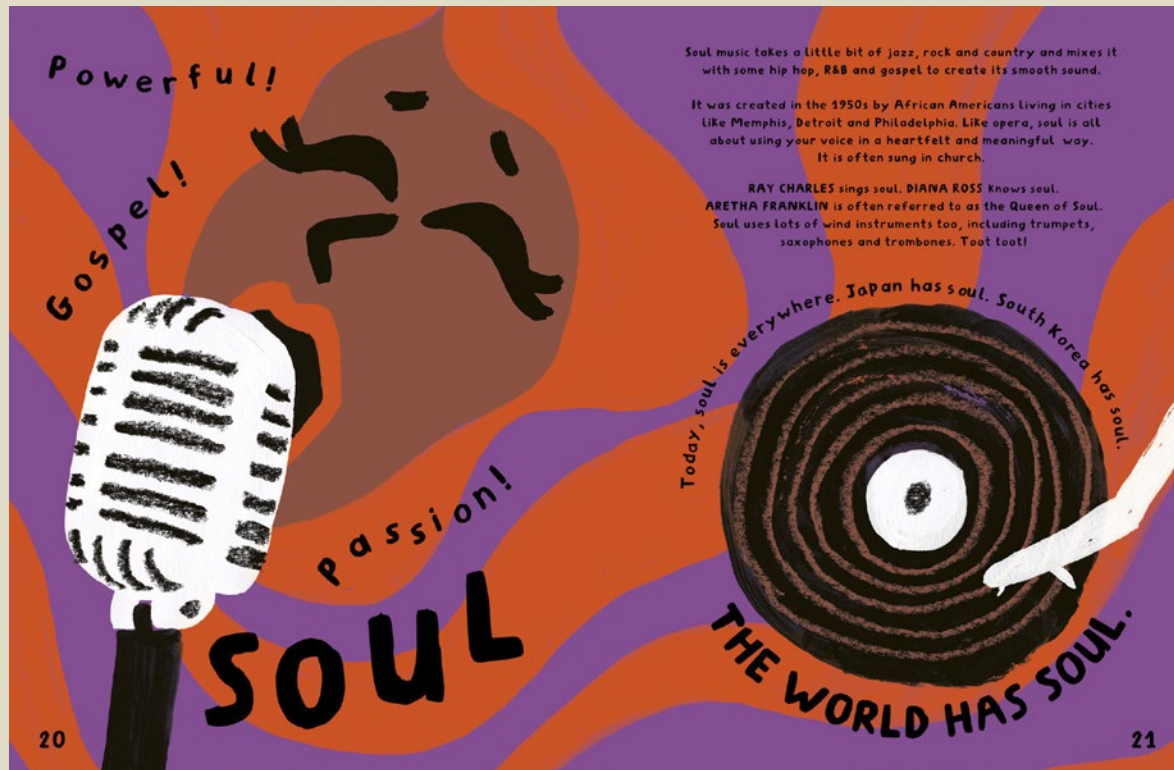
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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



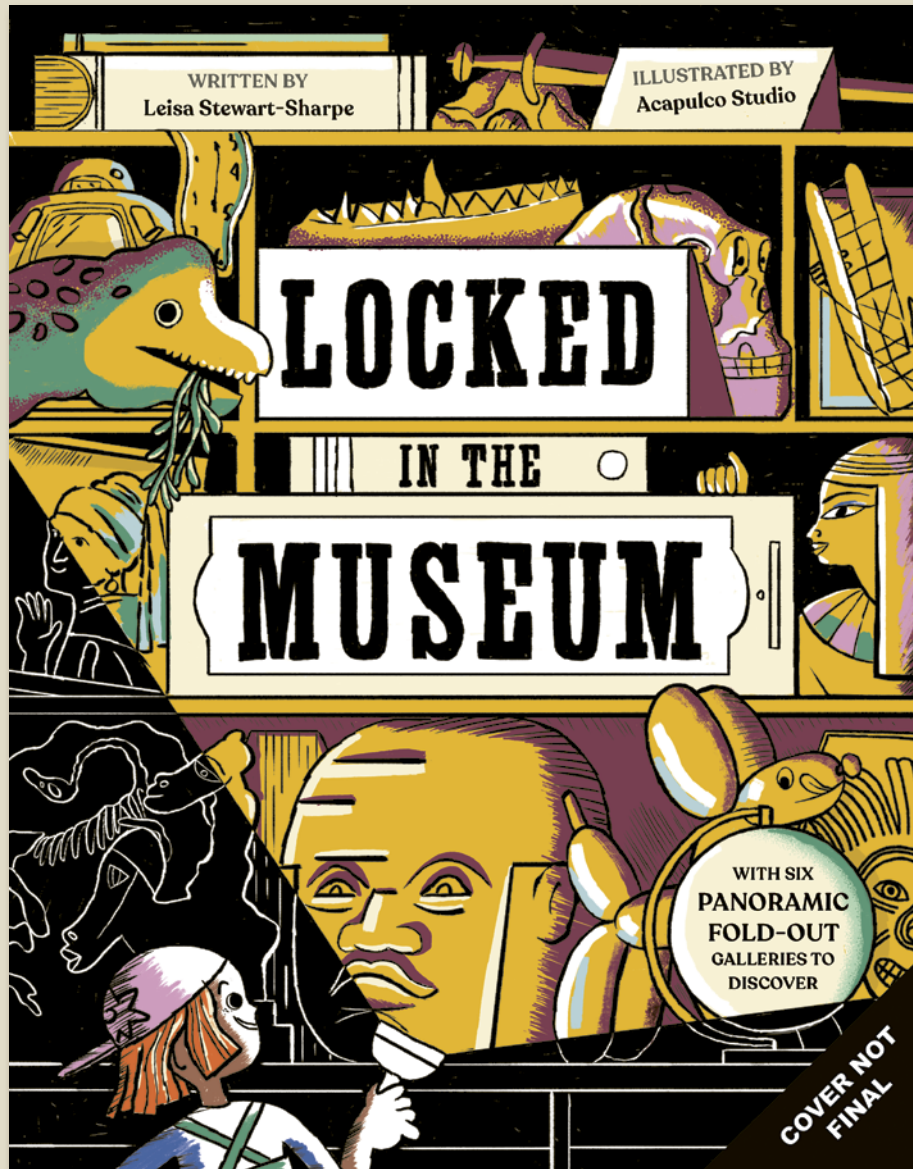
Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800786455
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World



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.

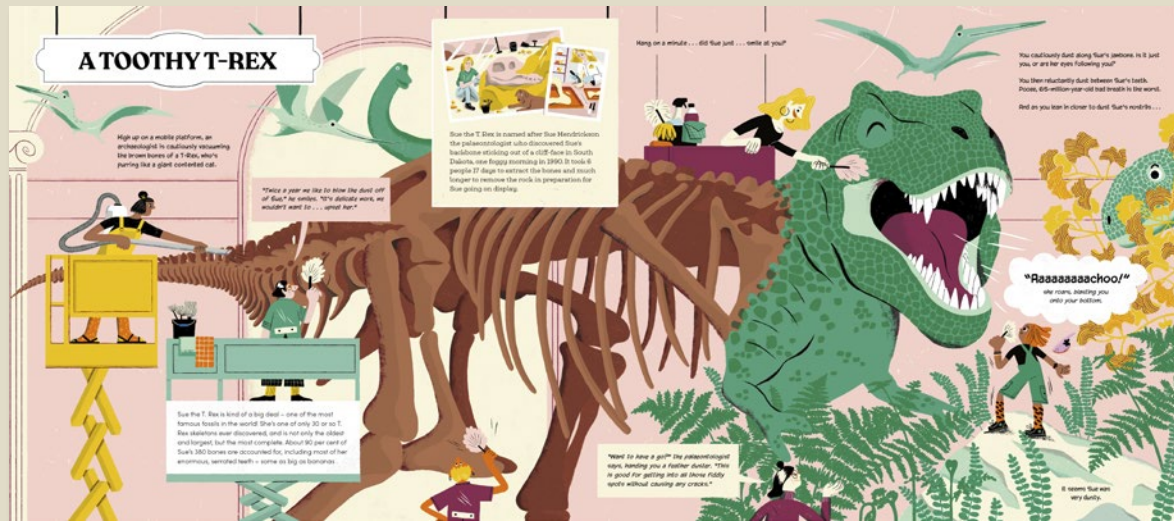
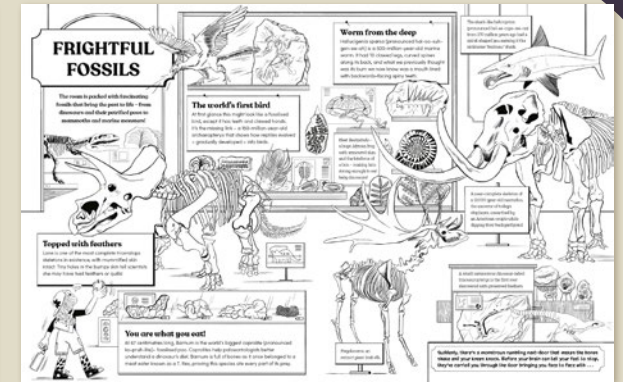
Locked in the Museum



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.

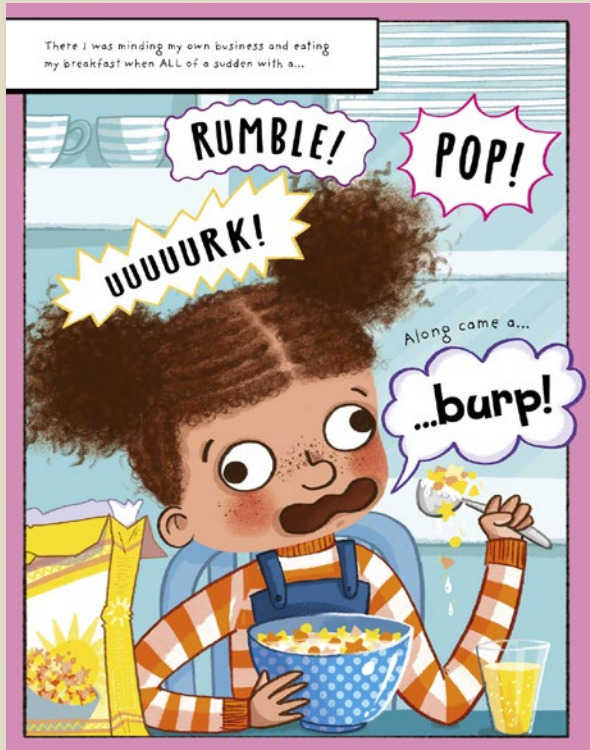
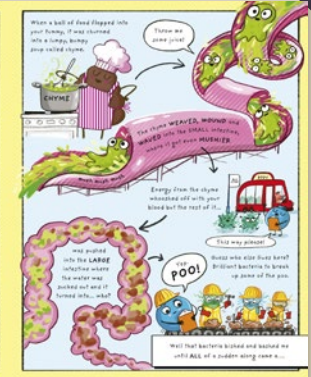
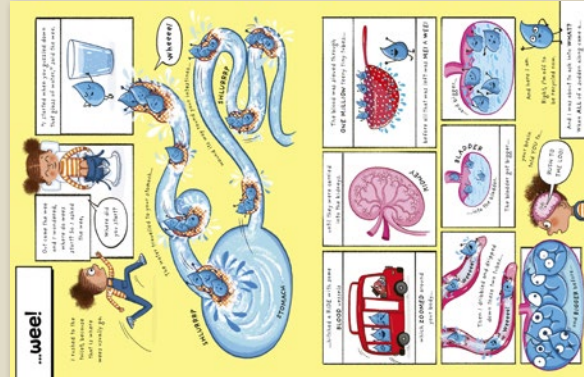
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



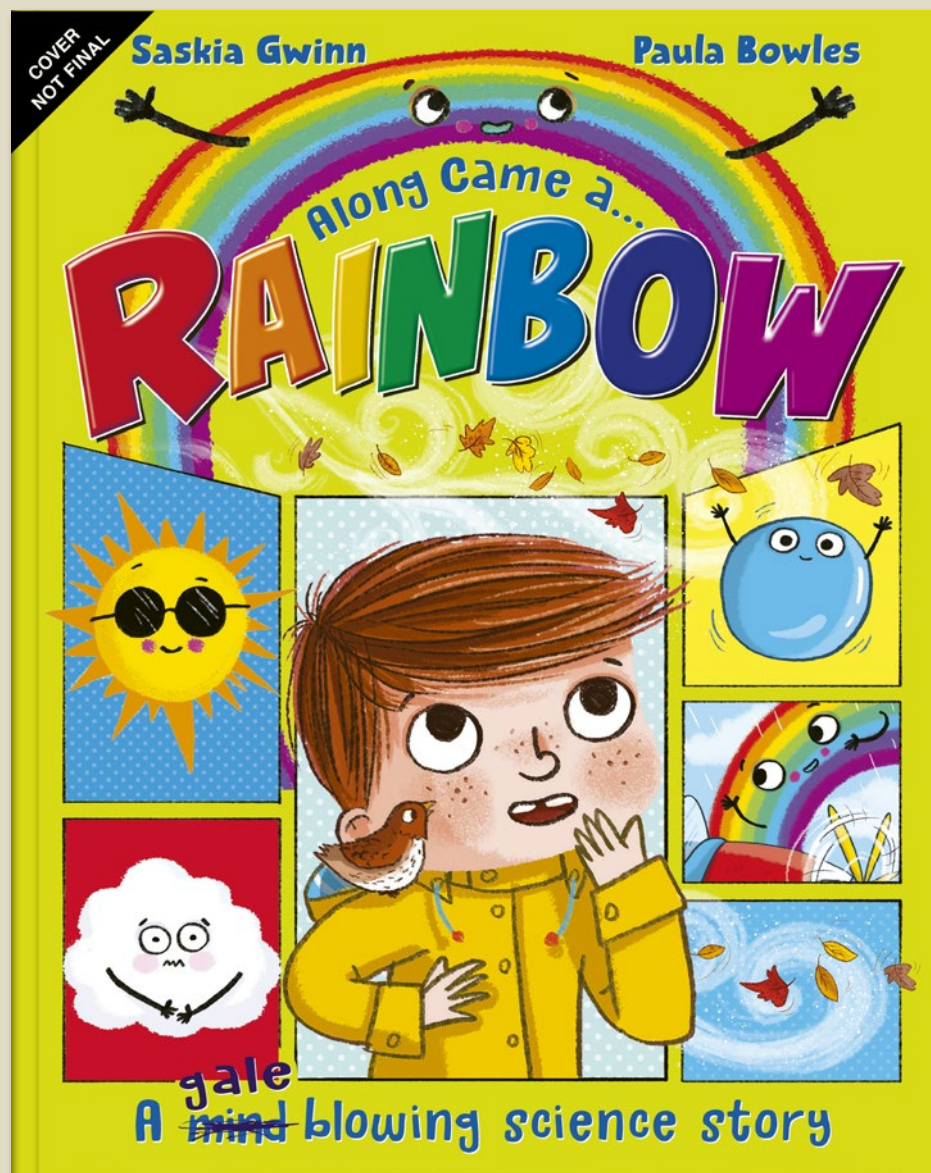
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Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800782105
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Leisa Stewart-Sharpe
Illustrator	Acapulco Studio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	18000 words
Translation Files	04/11/2024
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Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

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

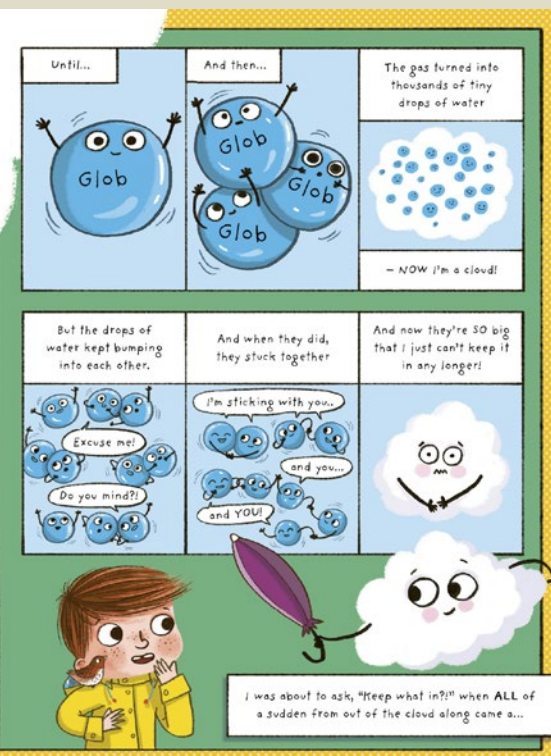
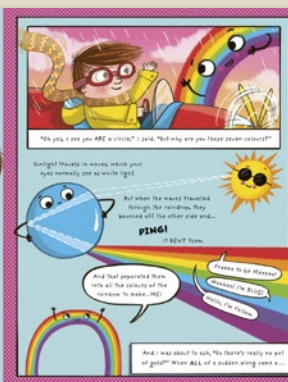
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

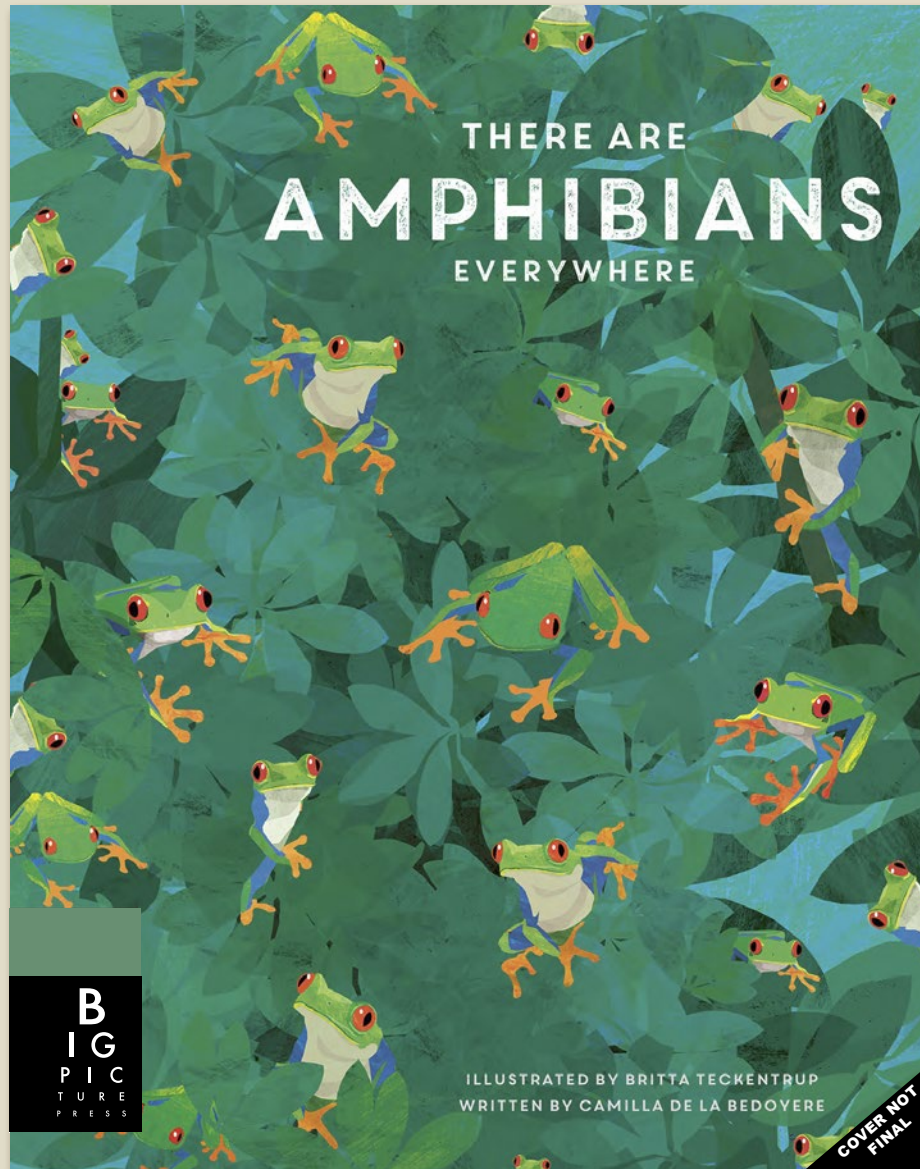
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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

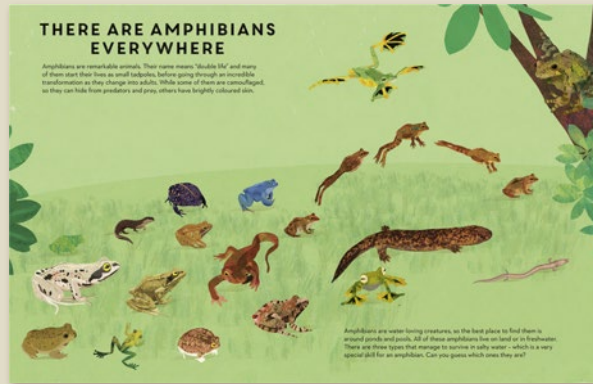
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

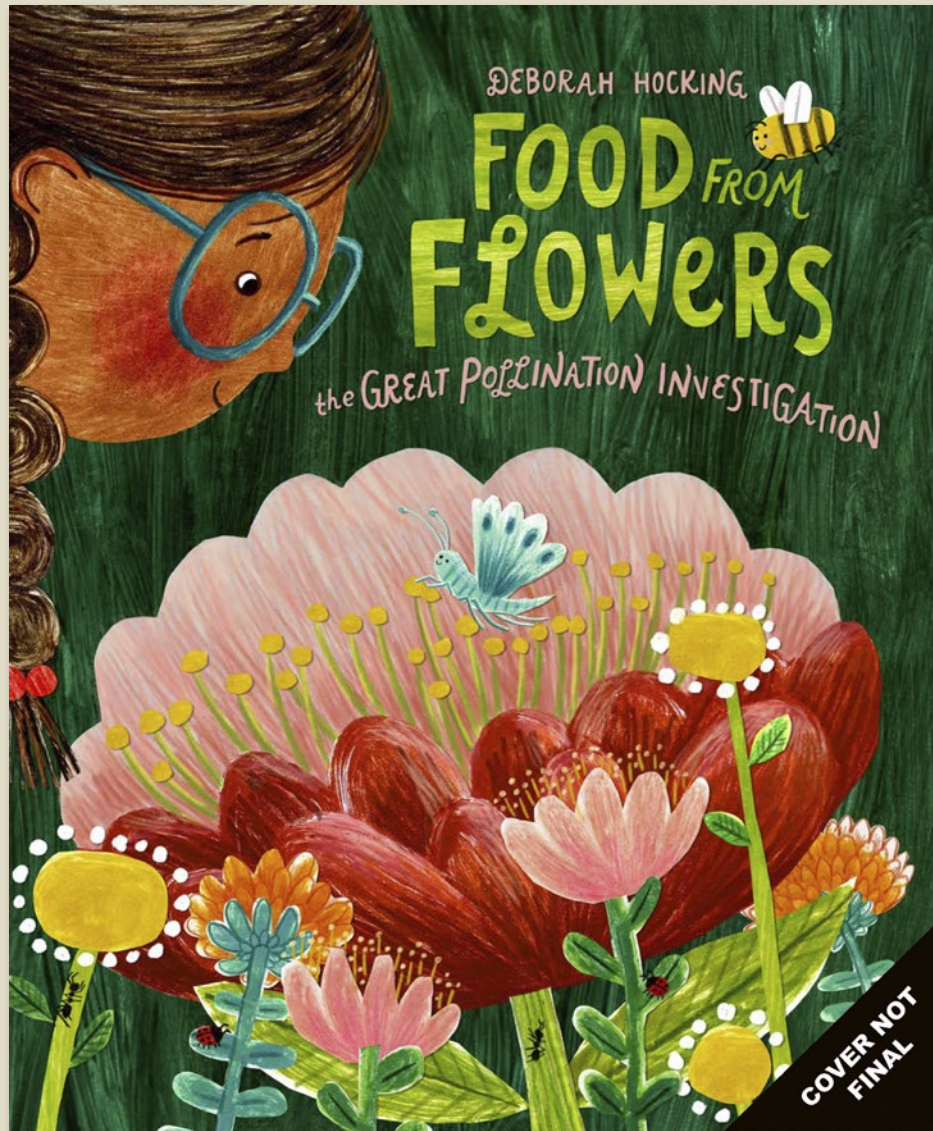
- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians 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

Food from Flowers: The Great Pollination Investigation



Explore the secrets of nature in this pollination investigation.

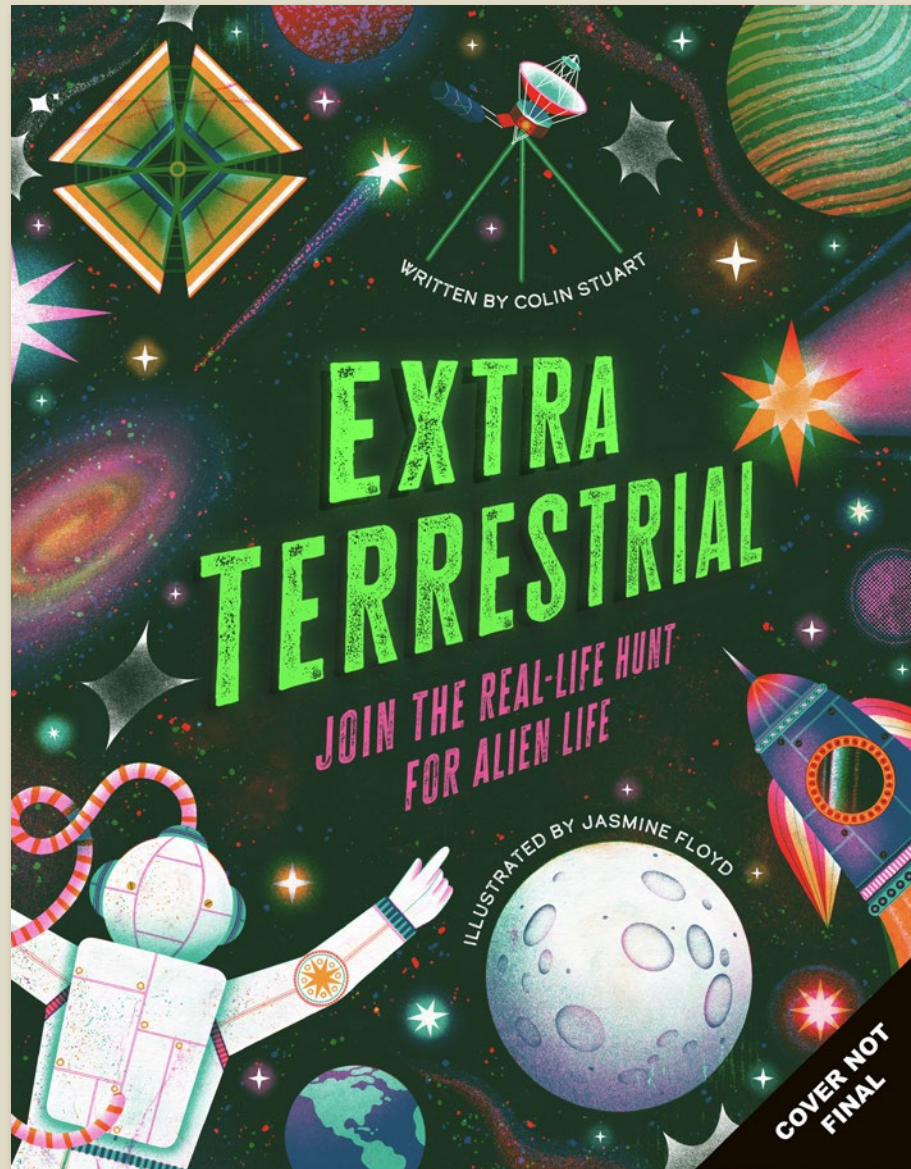
- This non-fiction picture book is packed full of facts with information on photosynthesis, the pollination process, the life cycle of plants, flower anatomy, animal and insect pollinators, such as bats, bees, beetles, birds and more.
- Full of scientific information that supports the curriculum.
- Fun novelty elements help kids engage with the subject matter.
- This book is the perfect picture book for children aged 5+ who are fascinated by nature and the plants that grow in it.
- Bright and beautiful artwork from author-illustrator Deborah Hocking.

Food from Flowers: The Great Pollination Investigation



Pub Date	19/06/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788138
H x W	287 x 247mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Deborah Hocking
Illustrator	Deborah Hocking
Extent	32pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	19/08/2024
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

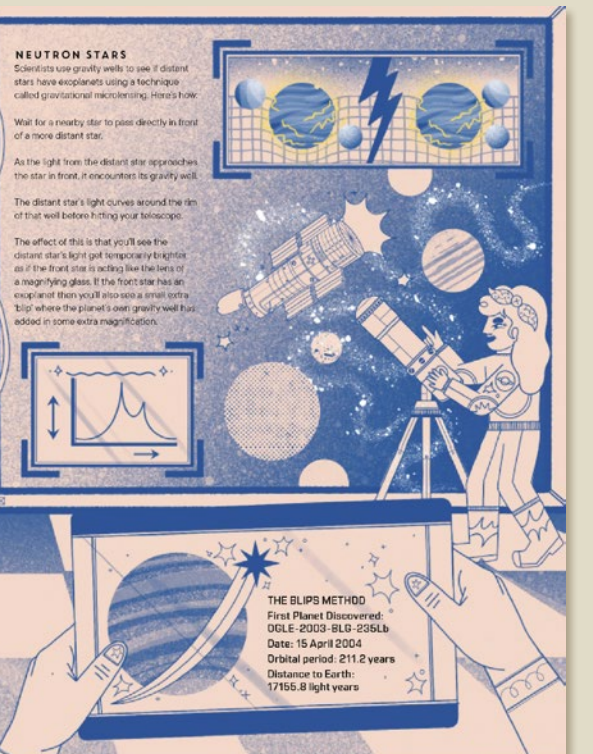
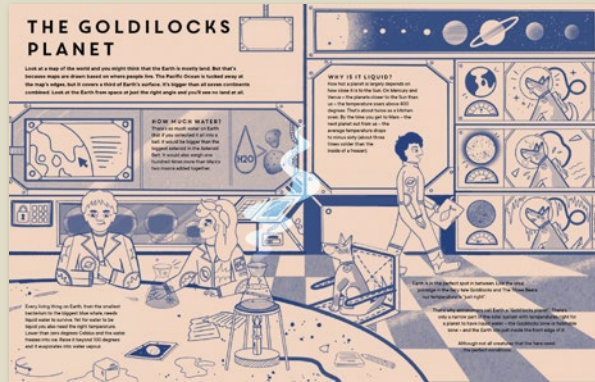
Extra Terrestrial



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

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

Extra Terrestrial



Pub Date	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

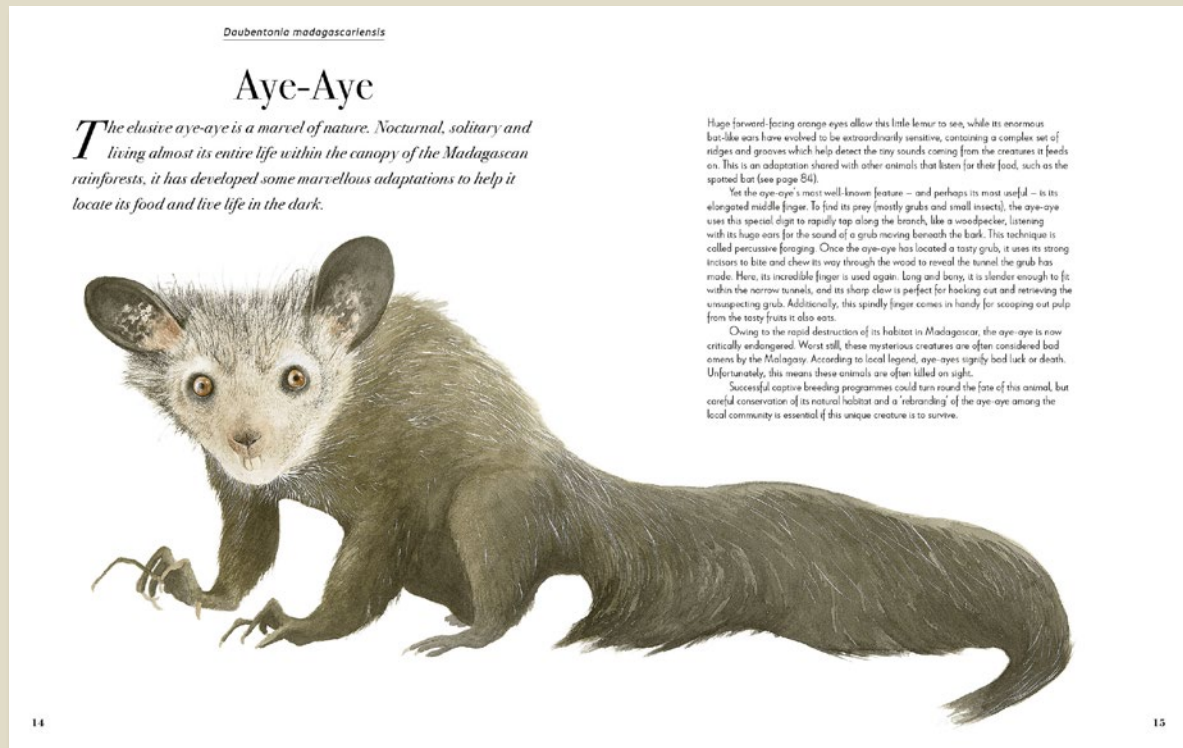
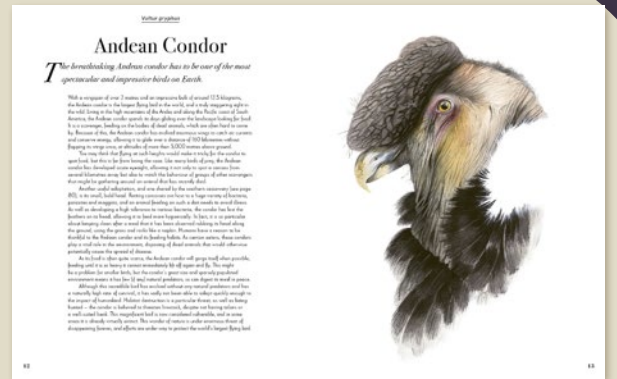
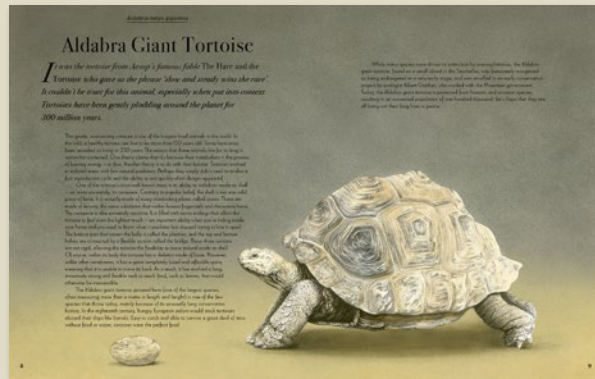
BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



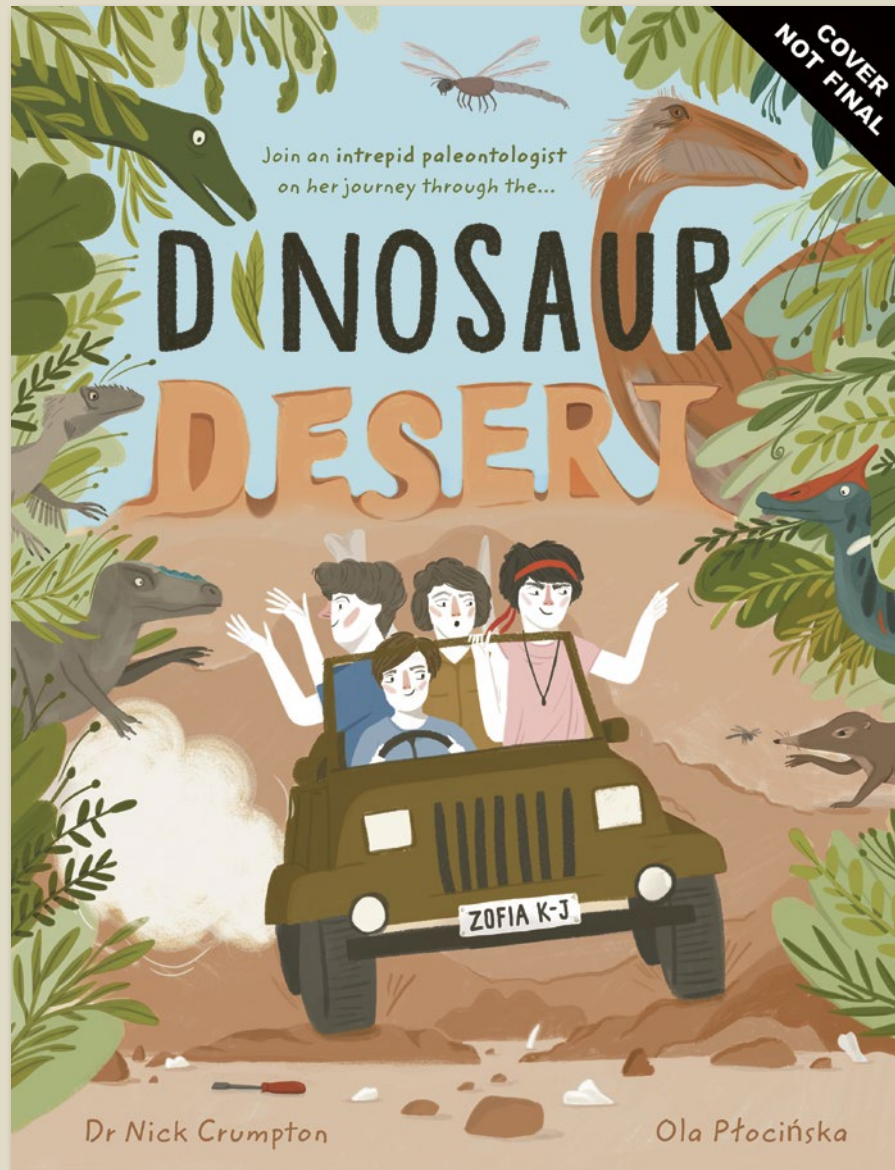
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- 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

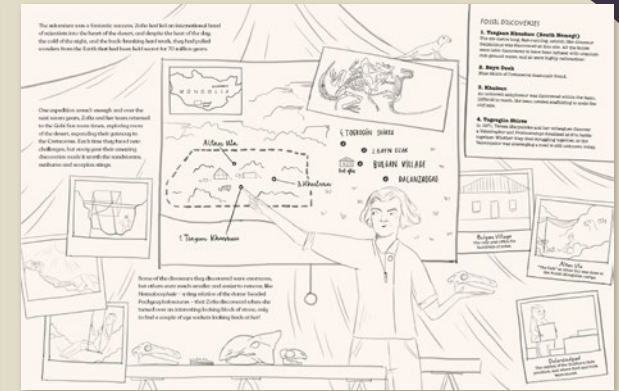
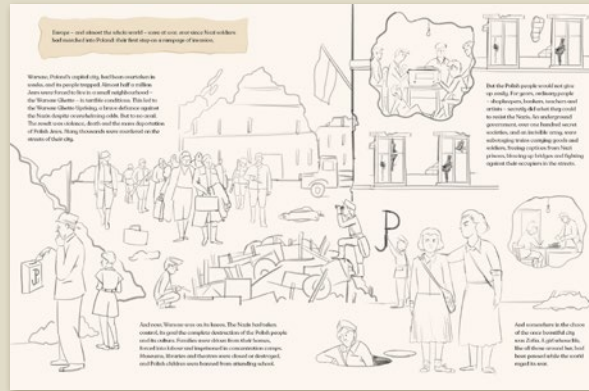
Dinosaur Desert



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

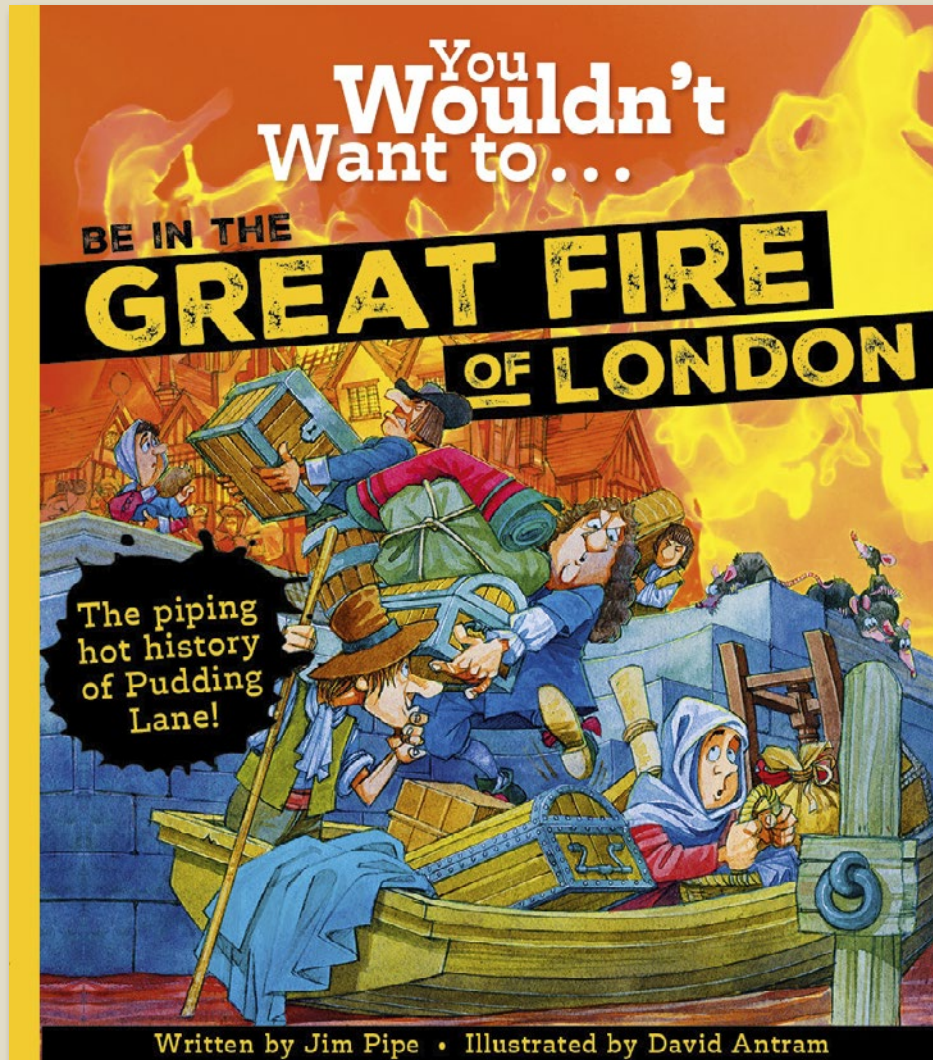
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of 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

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. To calm things down, King Charles sends to refugees 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
Robert Haker
King Charles II
The King's Council
The refugees at Moorfields

Handy hint
If you're a refugee, you'll need to find a place to stay. Moorfields was a common place for refugees to go. It was a large open area with many small huts. You can see some of the huts in the illustration.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took many years to complete. The new buildings were made of brick and stone, which were much stronger than the old wooden buildings. This helped to prevent another fire like the Great Fire.

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

Rebuilding London

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

Handy hint
If you're a refugee, you'll need to find a place to stay. Moorfields was a common place for refugees to go. It was a large open area with many small huts. You can see some of the huts in the illustration.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took many years to complete. The new buildings were made of brick and stone, which were much stronger than the old wooden buildings. This helped to prevent another fire like the Great Fire.

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?

Handy hint
If you're a refugee, you'll need to find a place to stay. Moorfields was a common place for refugees to go. It was a large open area with many small huts. You can see some of the huts in the illustration.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London was a massive task. It took many years to complete. The new buildings were made of brick and stone, which were much stronger than the old wooden buildings. This helped to prevent another fire like the Great Fire.

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

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

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

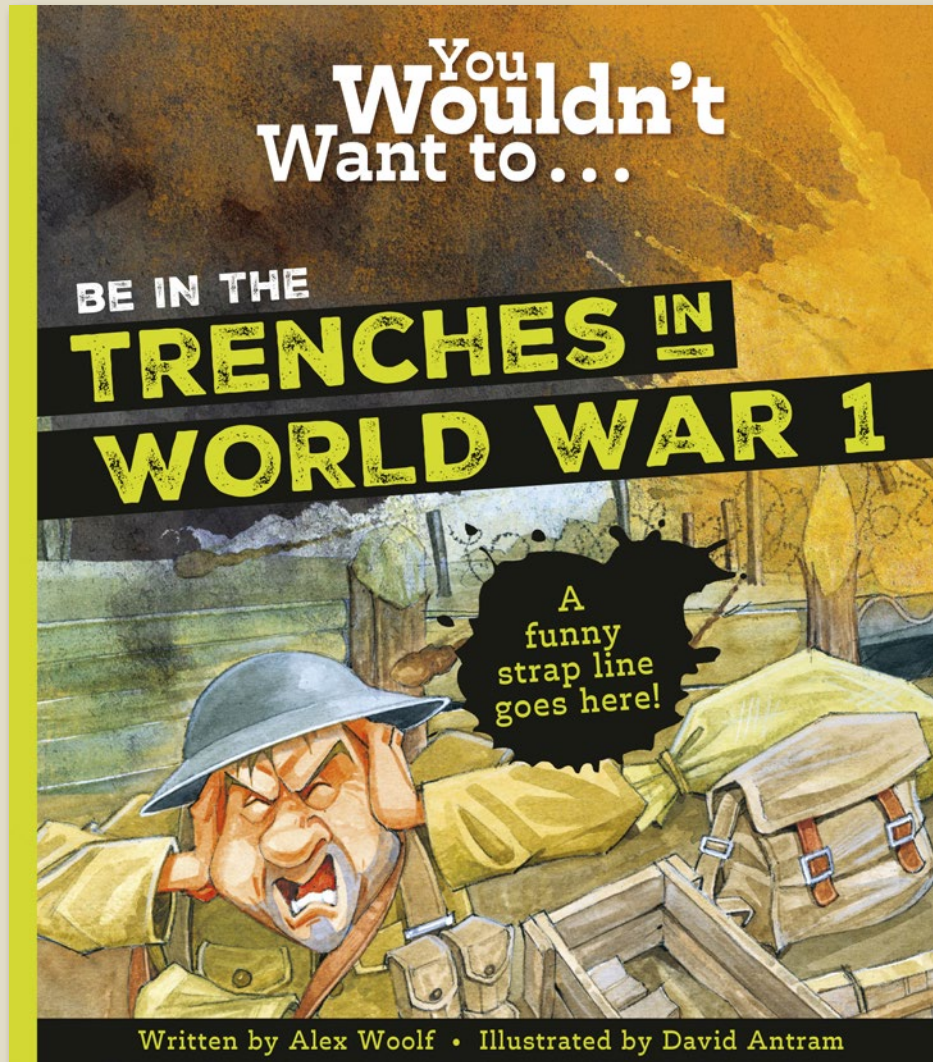
Medicine
Medicine is basic. Hospitals are a place to rest, but little else. Doctors cure their patients using leeches to suck their blood.

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

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!

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Pub Price £6.99
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H x W 240 x 212mm
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Age Range 9-11 years
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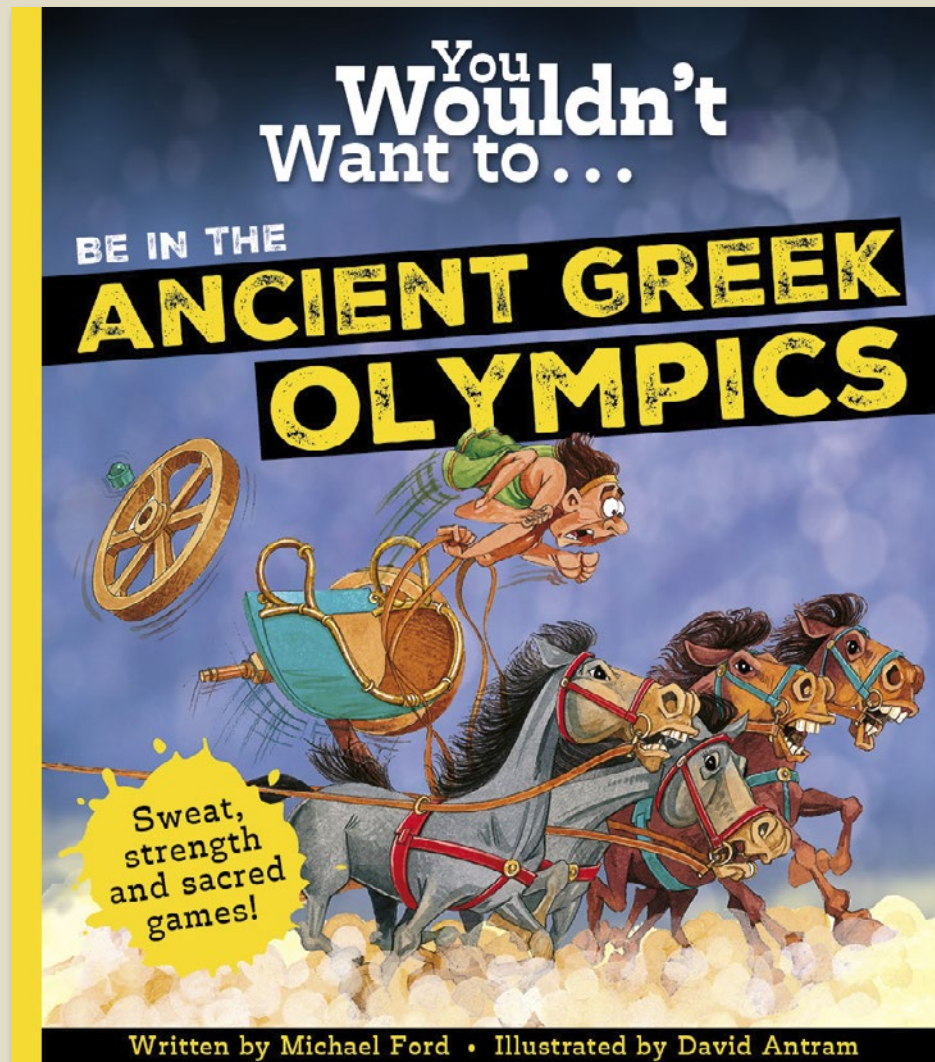
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



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.

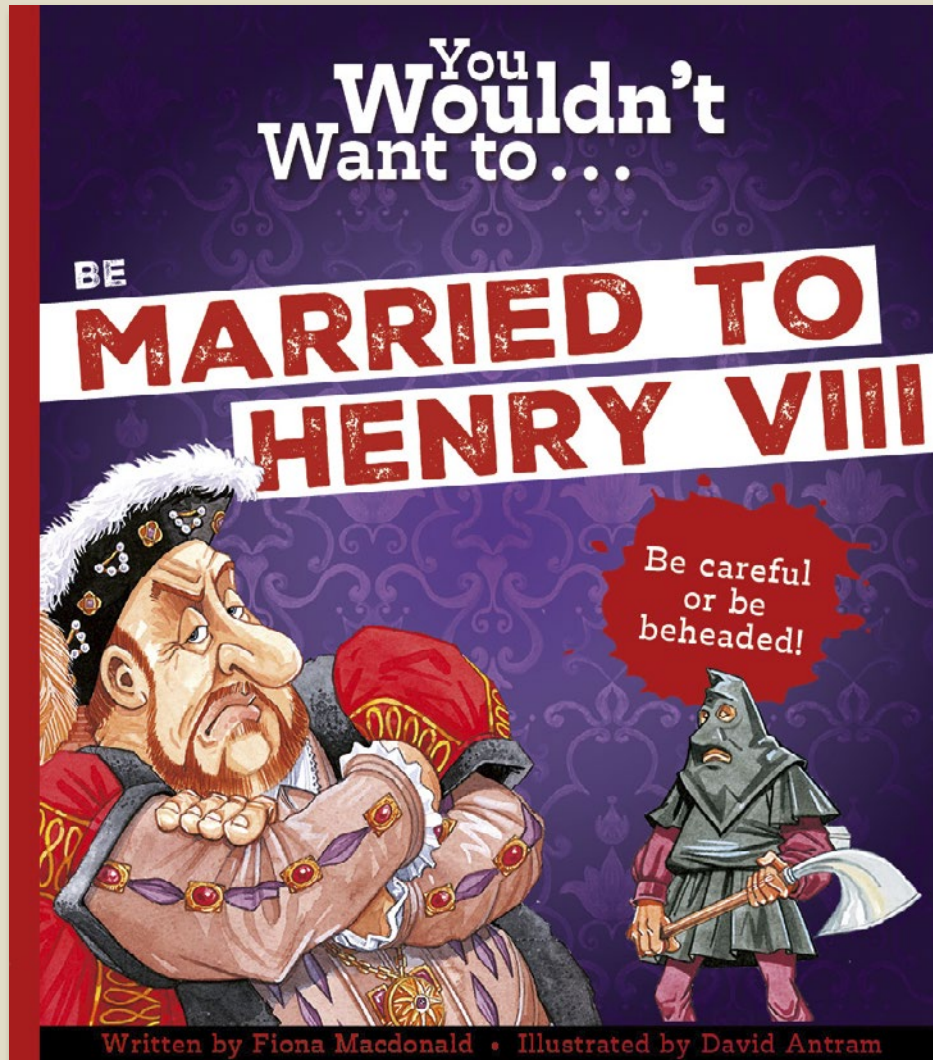
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!



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.

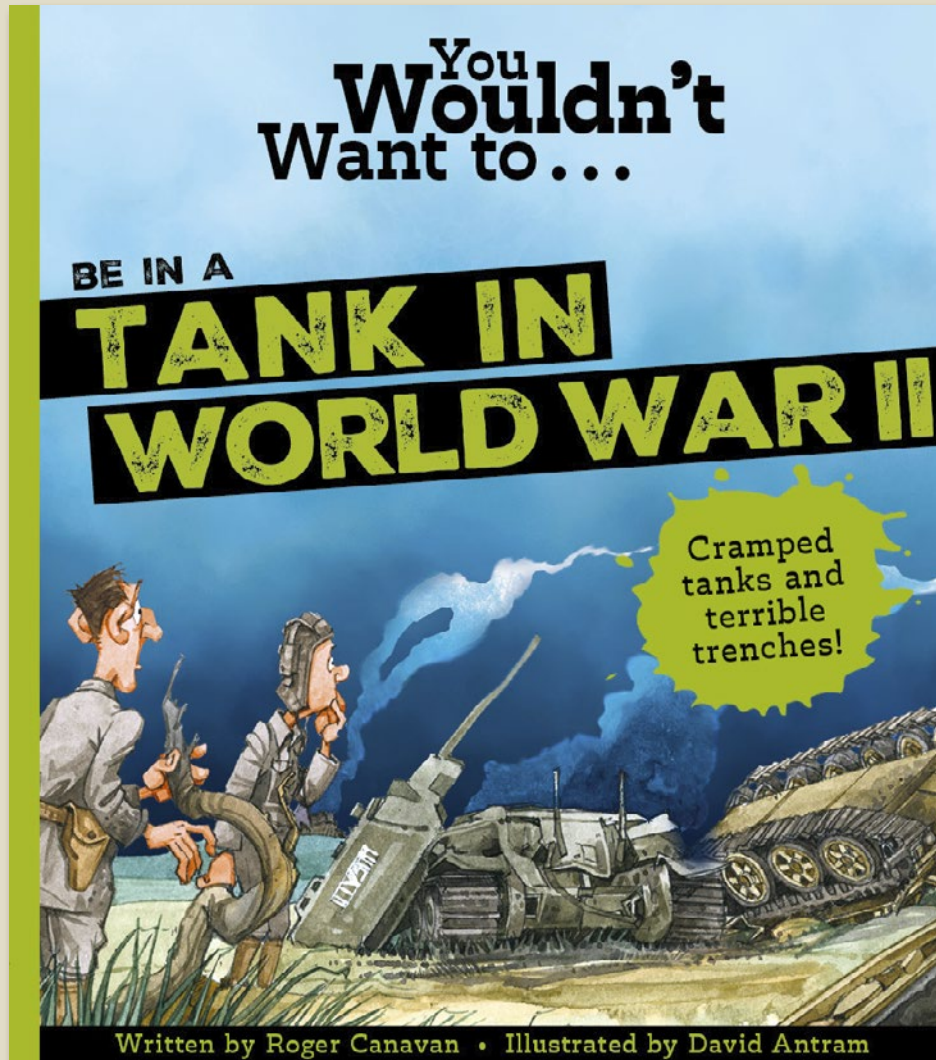
You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!



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

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

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



The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be 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. It was one of the first armoured units in the world. The Corps was made up of men who had served in the First World War and were used to the life of a soldier.

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

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's important to know what the weather is like so you can be prepared for anything.

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, very little space to sit comfortably or do anything. Do you feel like standing up or crawling? Forget it - all based on the fighting steps and it's safe to get out.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's important to know what the weather is like so you can be prepared for anything.

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

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's important to know what the weather is like so you can be prepared for anything.

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.

The courage and endurance of tank crews helped the Allies defeat Germany in May 1945 and Japan in August 1945. They helped win the war and restore the peace.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's important to know what the weather is like so you can be prepared for anything.

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

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.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's important to know what the weather is like so you can be prepared for anything.

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.

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.

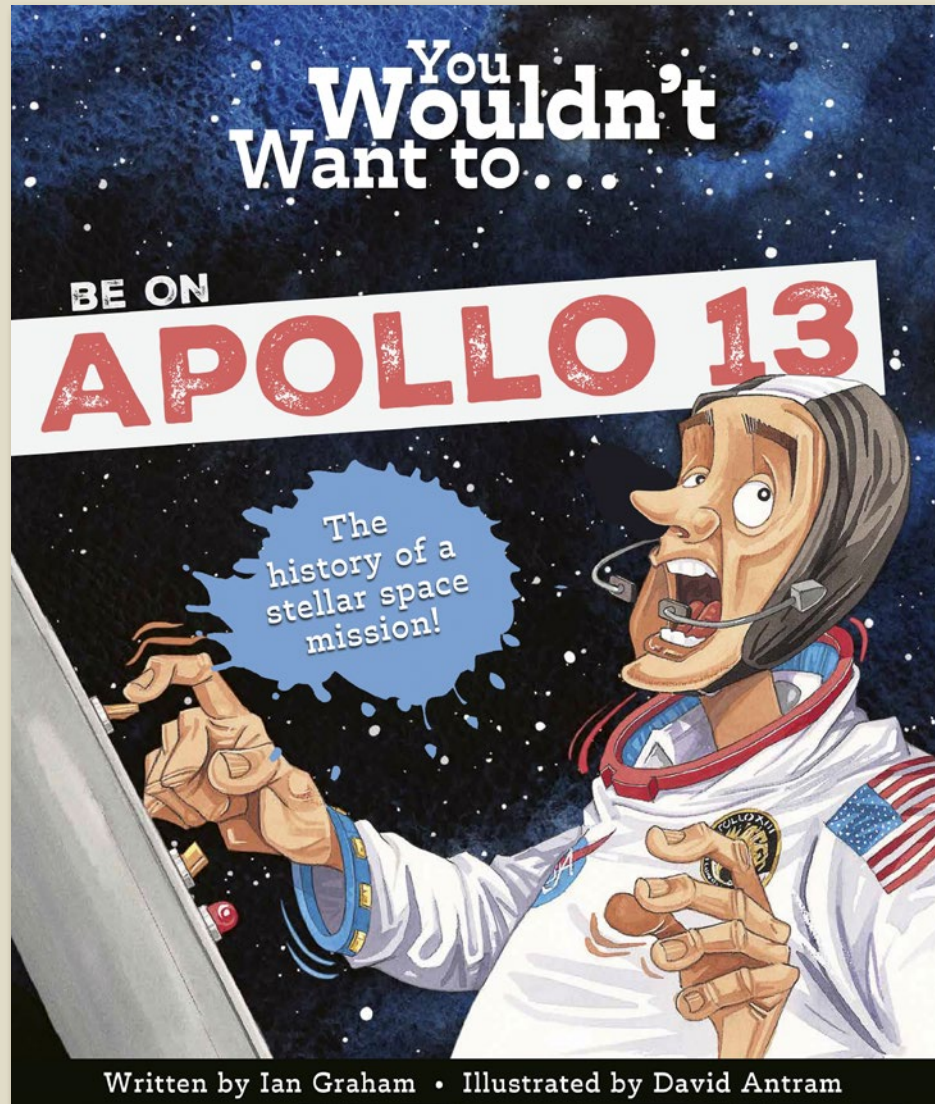
RACIAL PREJUDICE
The African-American crews of the US 761st Tank Battalion fought two enemies - Hitler's Germany and racial prejudice back home.

Handy Hint
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's important to know what the weather is like so you can be prepared for anything.

Ahoy there! The tank's as dry as a bone.

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Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800789425
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Canavan Roger Canavan
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!




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

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!

Practise makes perfect

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



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

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Cold, wet and stuffy

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

A wee problem!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that had never happened before. 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.

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Lost mission

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

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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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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Author	Ian Graham
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4822 words
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** Liberty is a valuable because of the stone it is made from and the quality of the work.
- GLASS** Glass is a very hard material and is used to make many things, including windows and bottles.
- WEDGWOOD** Wedgwood is a very hard material and is used to make many things, including teapots and vases.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are two types of resin that are used to make incense and perfume.

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, unwelcome 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
Tomb robbers often used tools like crowbars and pickaxes to break through the stone walls of tombs.

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** Ibis were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed ibis as a gift for a god.
- CAT** Cats were very popular in Egypt. They were thought to be goddesses. Cats were mummified and buried in the desert.
- DOG** Dogs were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods.
- BUFFLEHEADS** Buffleheads were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods.

Handy Hint
Ancient Egyptians worried that mummies might get sick in the afterlife, so they gave a piece of meat in the tomb. An animal's leg can be embalmed for use as 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.

HAVE A PET FEL
Before the ancient Egyptians, people used to bury their dead. But the ancient Egyptians were the first to mummify their dead. They used to bury their dead in the desert. They used to bury their dead in the desert.

I shall I'll make a cat mummy!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

- PORE** A mummy's skin was used to make paper. The ancient Egyptians used to make paper from the papyrus plant. They used to make paper from the papyrus plant.
- HAIR** The hair of a mummy was used to make hairbrushes. The ancient Egyptians used to make hairbrushes from the hair of a mummy.
- FEATHERS** The feathers of a mummy were used to make fans. The ancient Egyptians used to make fans from the feathers of a mummy.
- FRANKINCENSE** Frankincense was used to make incense. The ancient Egyptians used to make incense from frankincense.

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
Mummies were often used as a source of medicine. The ancient Egyptians used to make medicine from mummies.

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!

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

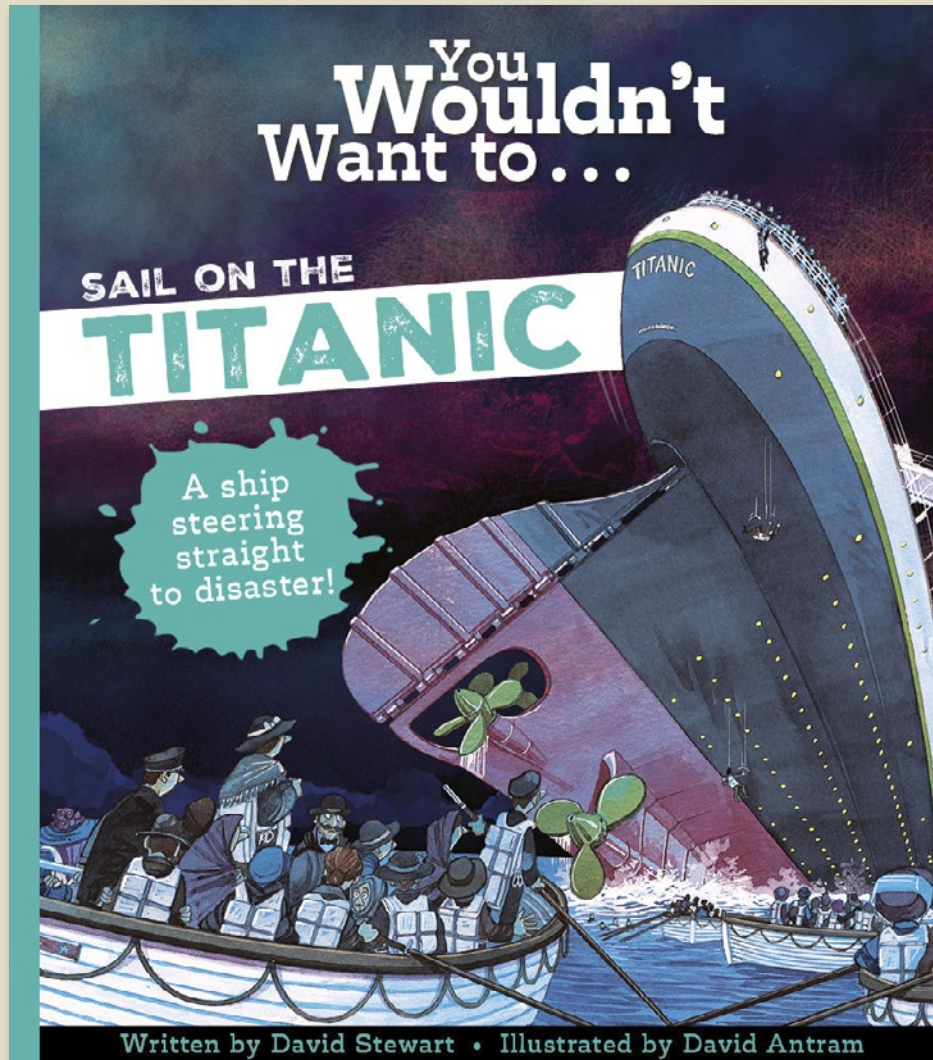
Handy Hint
False eyes can be made out of ointment. As they have strong antiseptic qualities, they can also be stuffed into the body cavity.

You will need:

- PALM WINE** 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.

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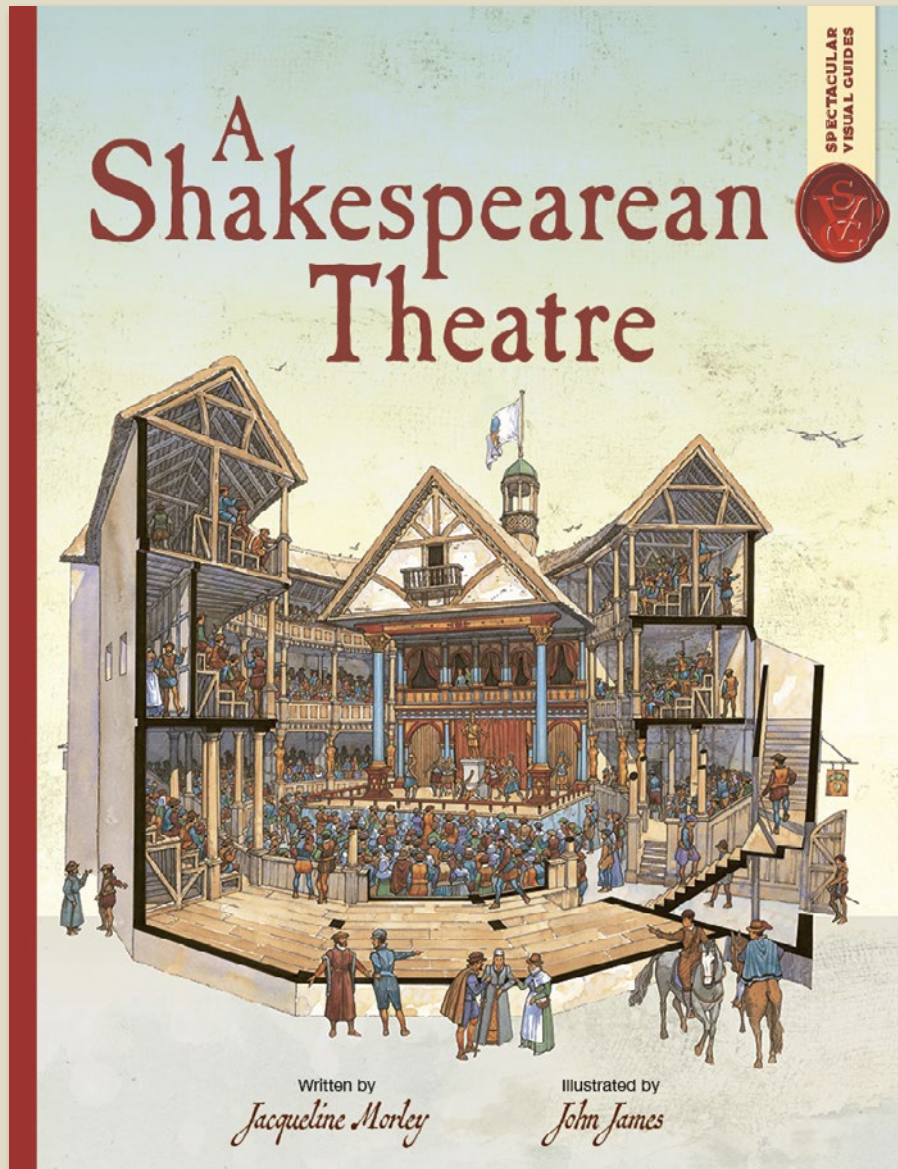
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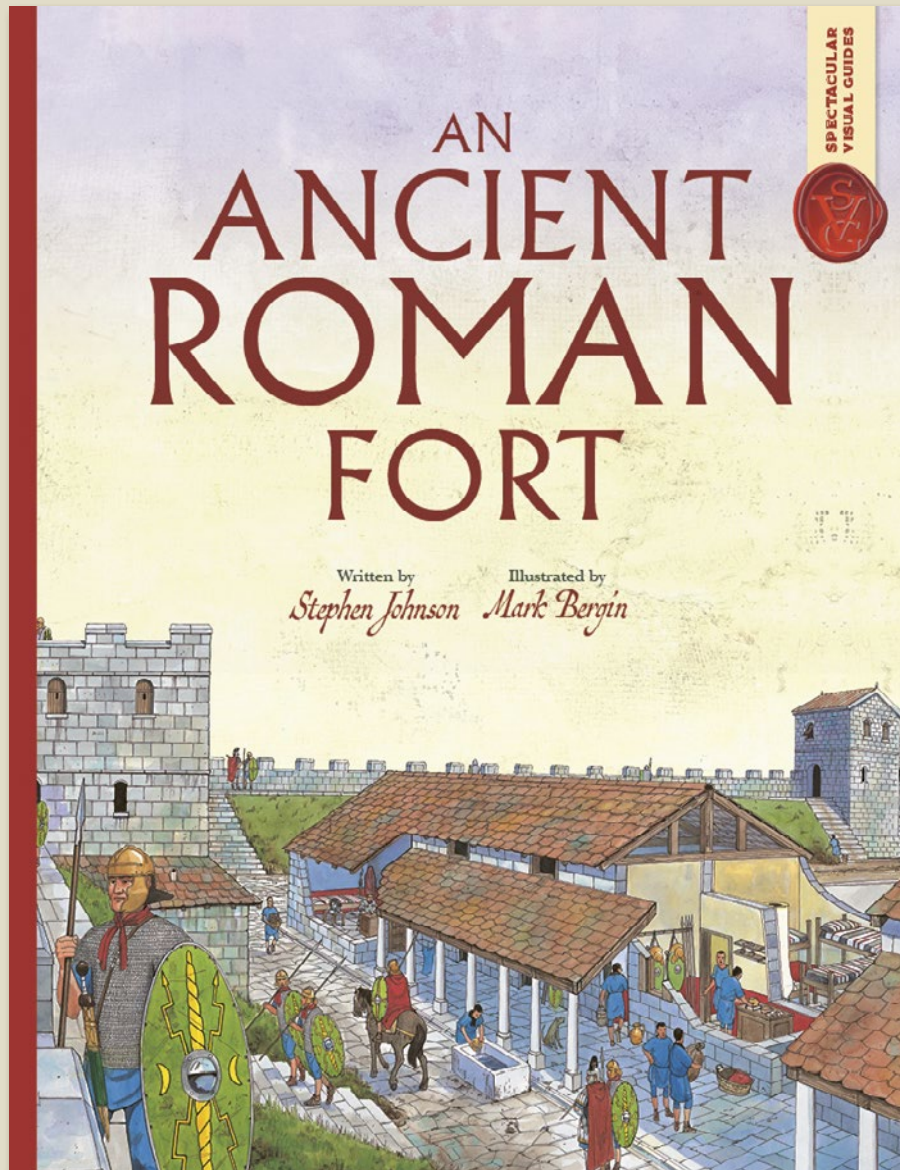
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Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

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

THE SETTLEMENT

Other than the fort itself, the most important part of the Roman settlement was the barracks. The barracks were built in a long, narrow row, and each barracks was for a century of 80 men. The barracks were built with stone and brick, and the walls were decorated with frescoes and mosaics. The barracks were built on a raised platform, and the ground floor was used for the soldiers' living quarters. The upper floor was used for the soldiers' sleeping quarters. The barracks were built with stone and brick, and the walls were decorated with frescoes and mosaics.

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

A large amount of work was needed to keep a fort of 600 men in good order. The work was done by the soldiers themselves, and the fort was kept clean and tidy. The soldiers were responsible for the maintenance of the fort, and they worked hard to keep the fort in good order. The soldiers were responsible for the maintenance of the fort, and they worked hard to keep the fort in good order.

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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 water 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 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 tunic was put on over the unarmoured tunic, usually a woollen tunic.

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

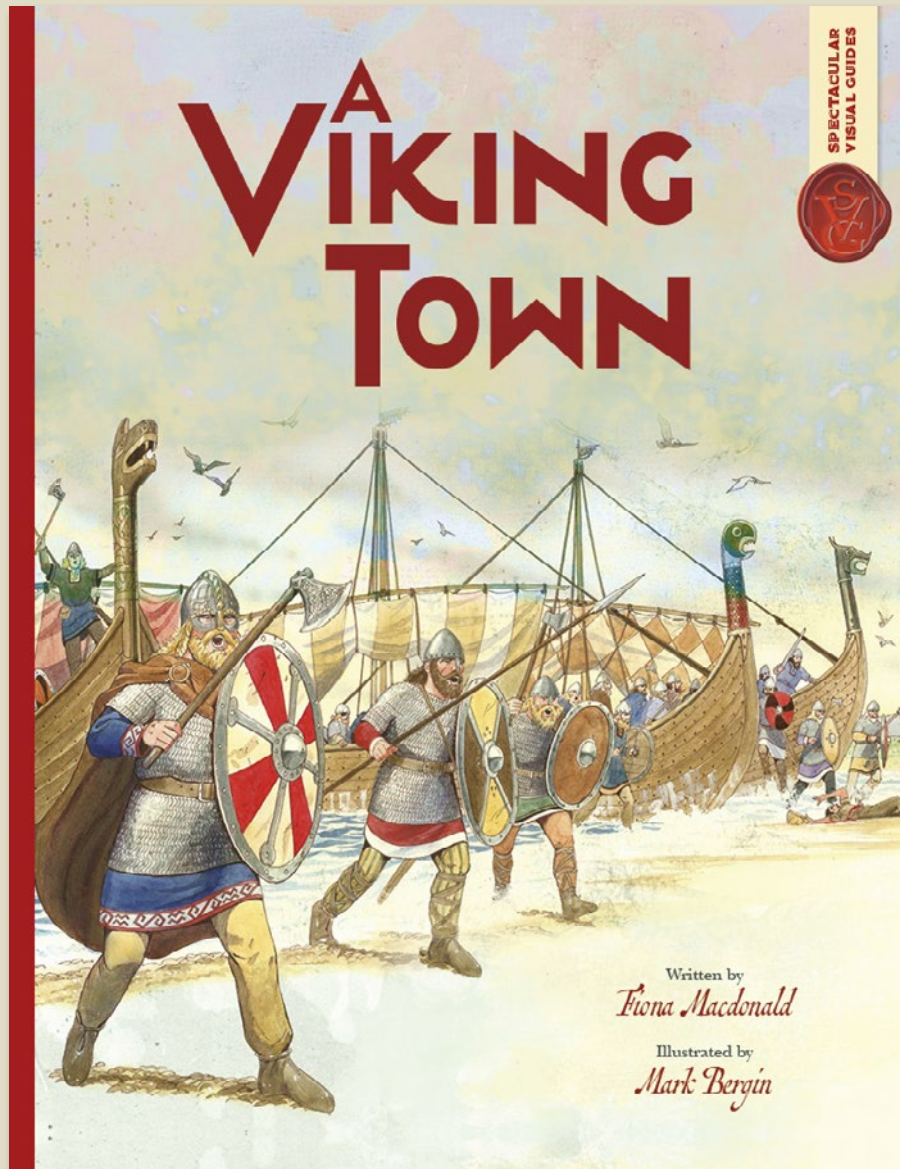
Wooden wheel sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore chunky woollen socks.

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

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

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Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

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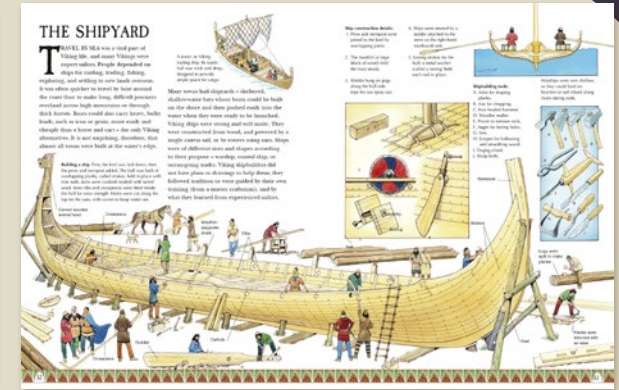
THE VIKING WORLD

The Vikings lived in northern Europe, in the countries known today as Sweden, Denmark and Norway. They also established colonial settlements all around the shores of the Baltic Sea – as far as present-day England, Russia, Latvia, Estonia and Greece. The Viking colonies had lived in the cold northern regions for centuries, but from around 800 to 1100 the Vikings gradually gave up their northern homelands and moved southwards to the British Isles, Ireland and Constantinople, and set up new Viking kingdoms there.



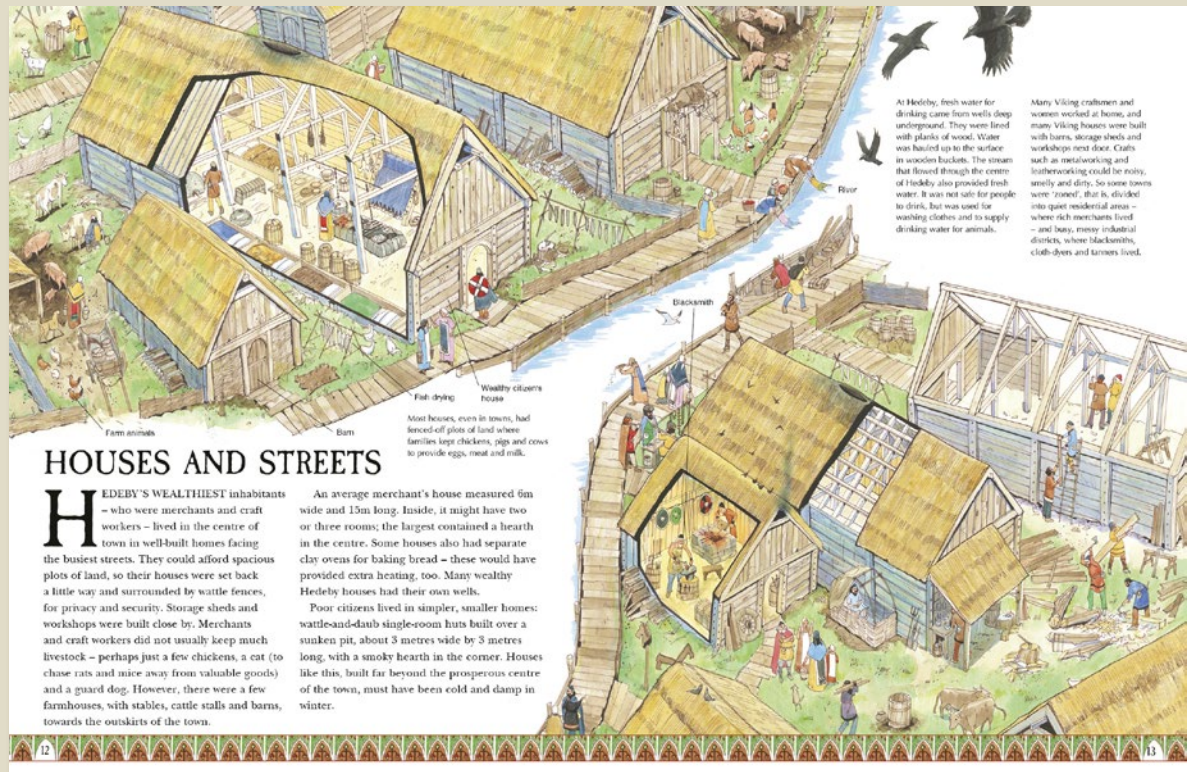
TOWN DWELLERS

The Vikings lived in well-built houses, often with wooden floors and walls. They were made of wattle and daub, a mixture of mud and straw. The houses were built on stilts, and the roofs were made of wooden shingles. The houses were often built on a hillside, and the streets were made of dirt. The houses were often built on a hillside, and the streets were made of dirt. The houses were often built on a hillside, and the streets were made of dirt.



THE SHIPYARD

The Vikings lived in well-built houses, often with wooden floors and walls. They were made of wattle and daub, a mixture of mud and straw. The houses were built on stilts, and the roofs were made of wooden shingles. The houses were often built on a hillside, and the streets were made of dirt. The houses were often built on a hillside, and the streets were made of dirt.



HOUSES AND STREETS

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

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

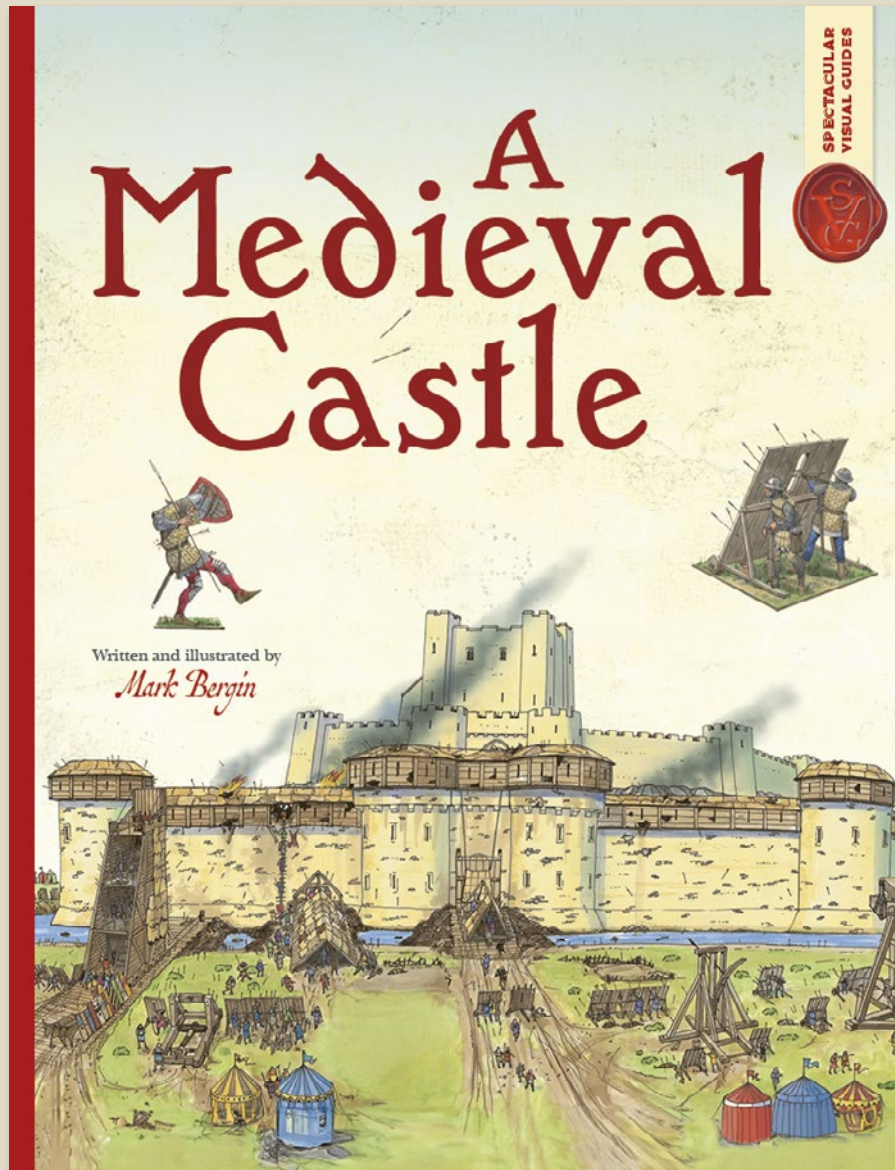
Poor citizens lived in simpler, smaller homes: wattle-and-daub single-room huts built over a sunken pit, about 3 metres wide by 3 metres long, with a smoky hearth in the corner. Houses like this, built far beyond the prosperous centre of the town, must have been cold and damp in winter.

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

Many Viking craftsmen and women worked at home, and many Viking houses were built with bars, storage sheds and workshops next door. Crafts such as metalworking and leatherworking could be noisy, smelly and dirty. So some towns were 'zoned', that is, divided into quiet residential areas – where rich merchants lived – and busy, noisy industrial districts, where blacksmiths, cloth-dyers and tanners lived.

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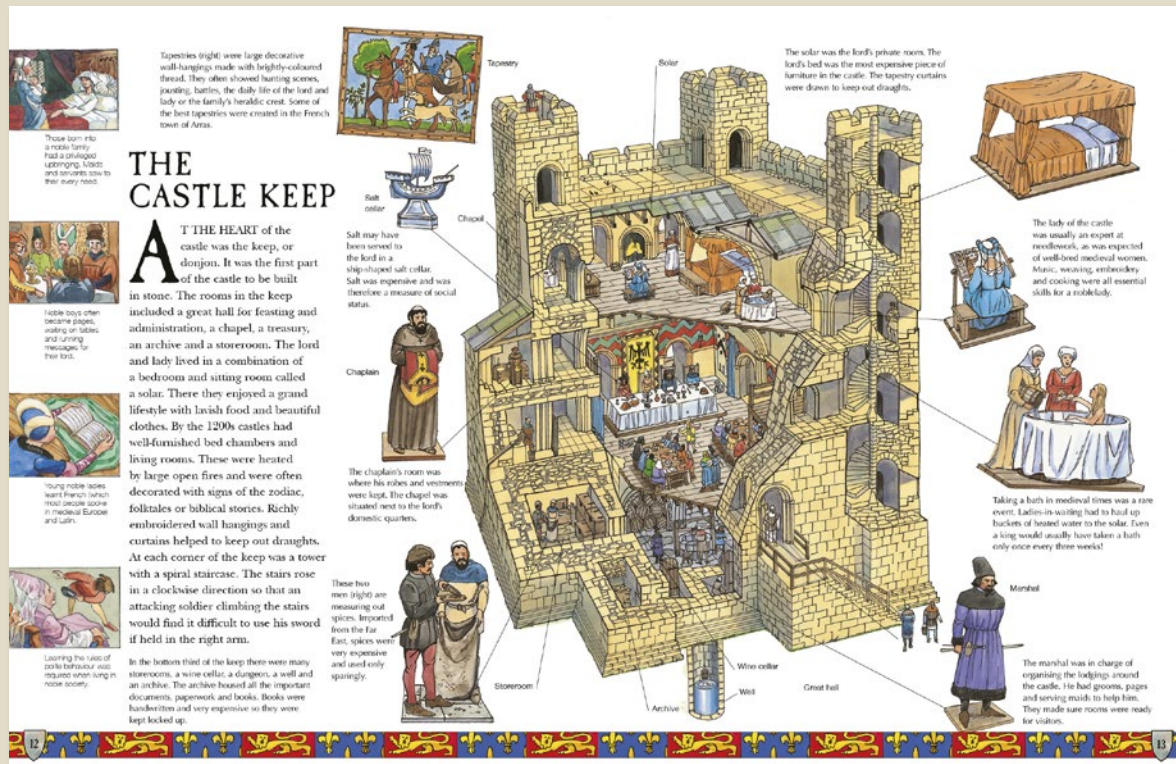
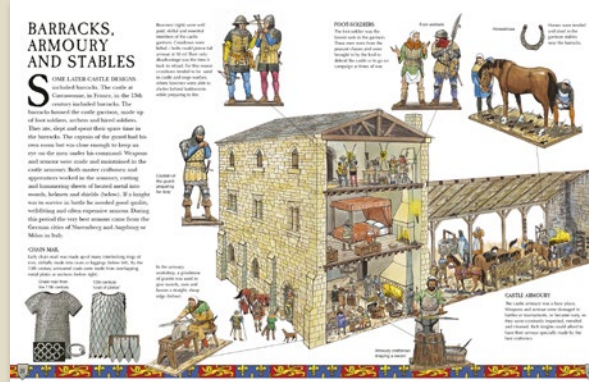
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