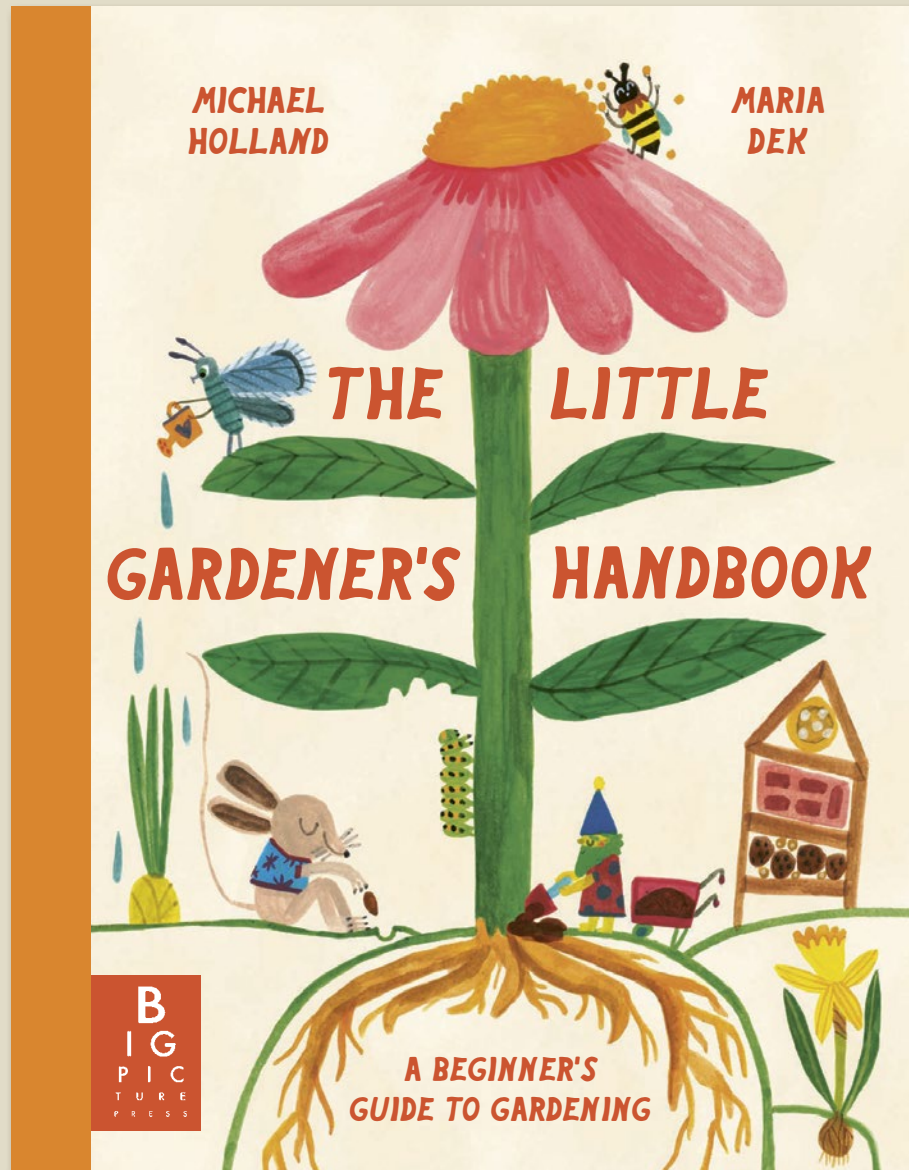




Norway - FBF24 - nonfiction

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

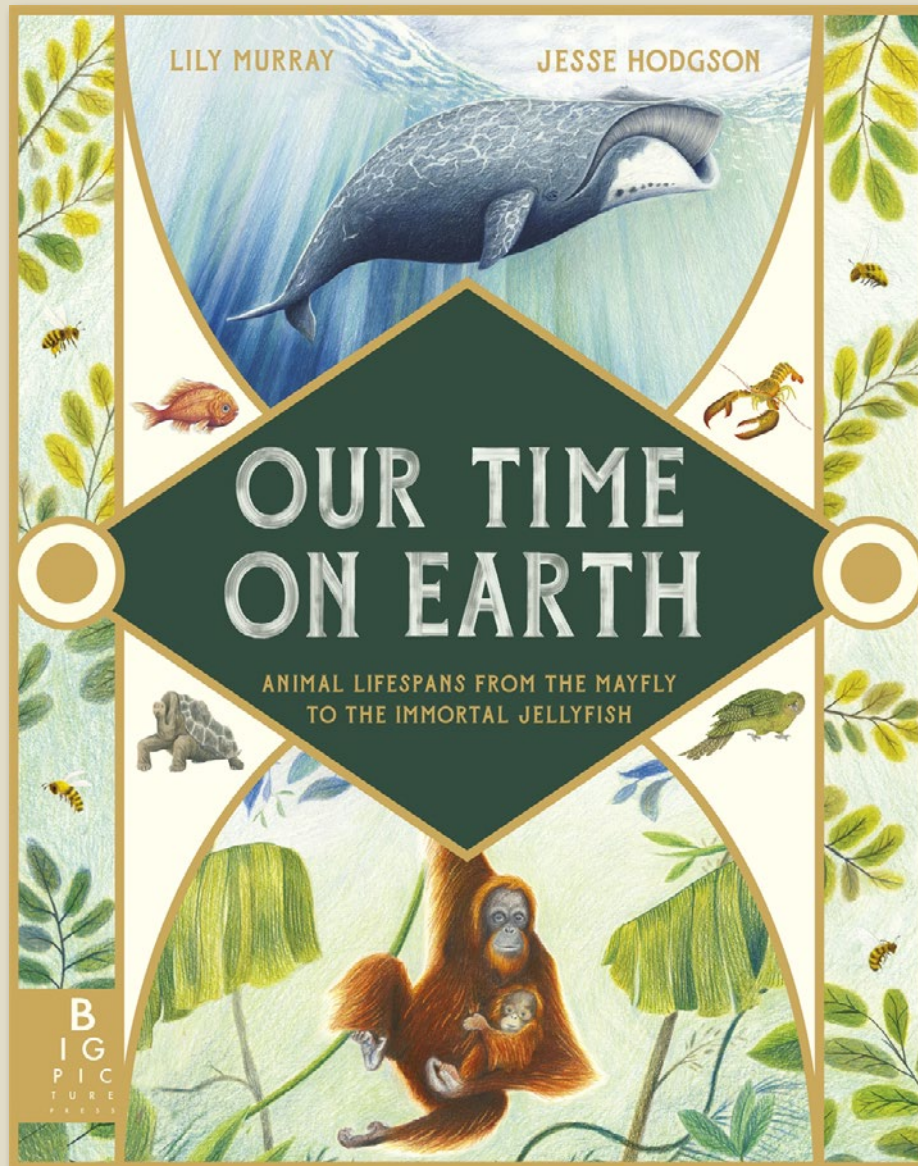
- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only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

The Little Gardener's Handbook



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

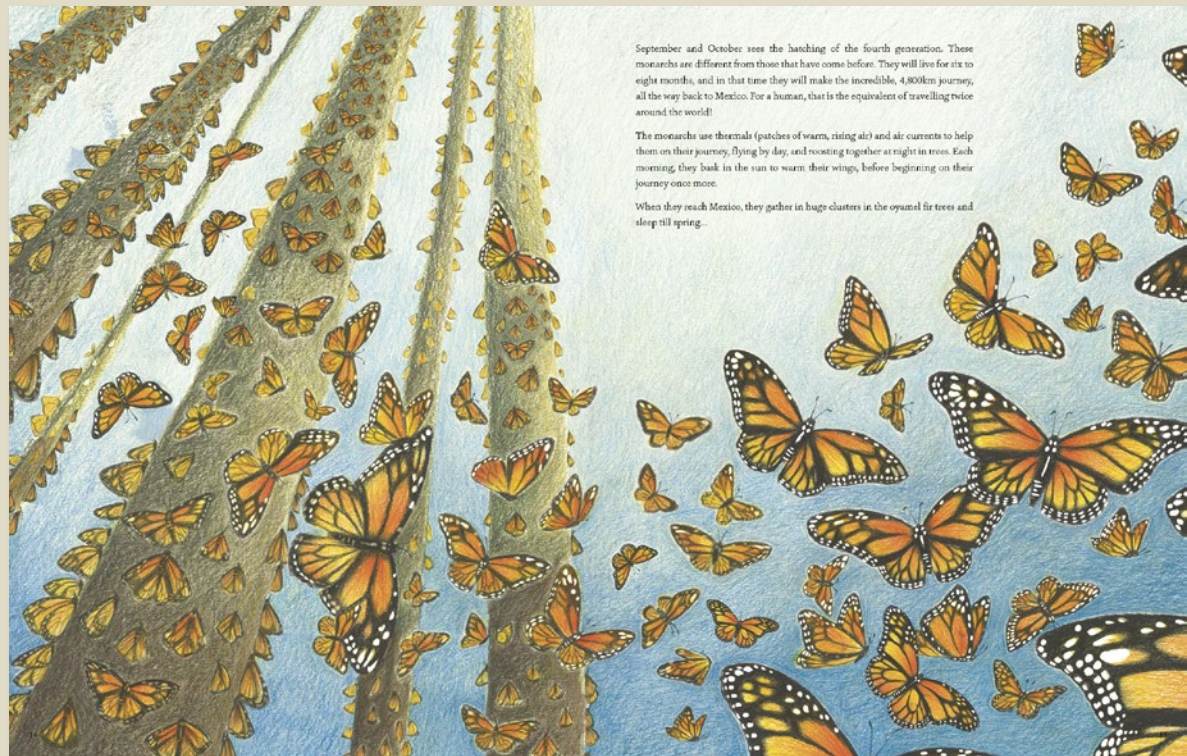
Our Time on Earth



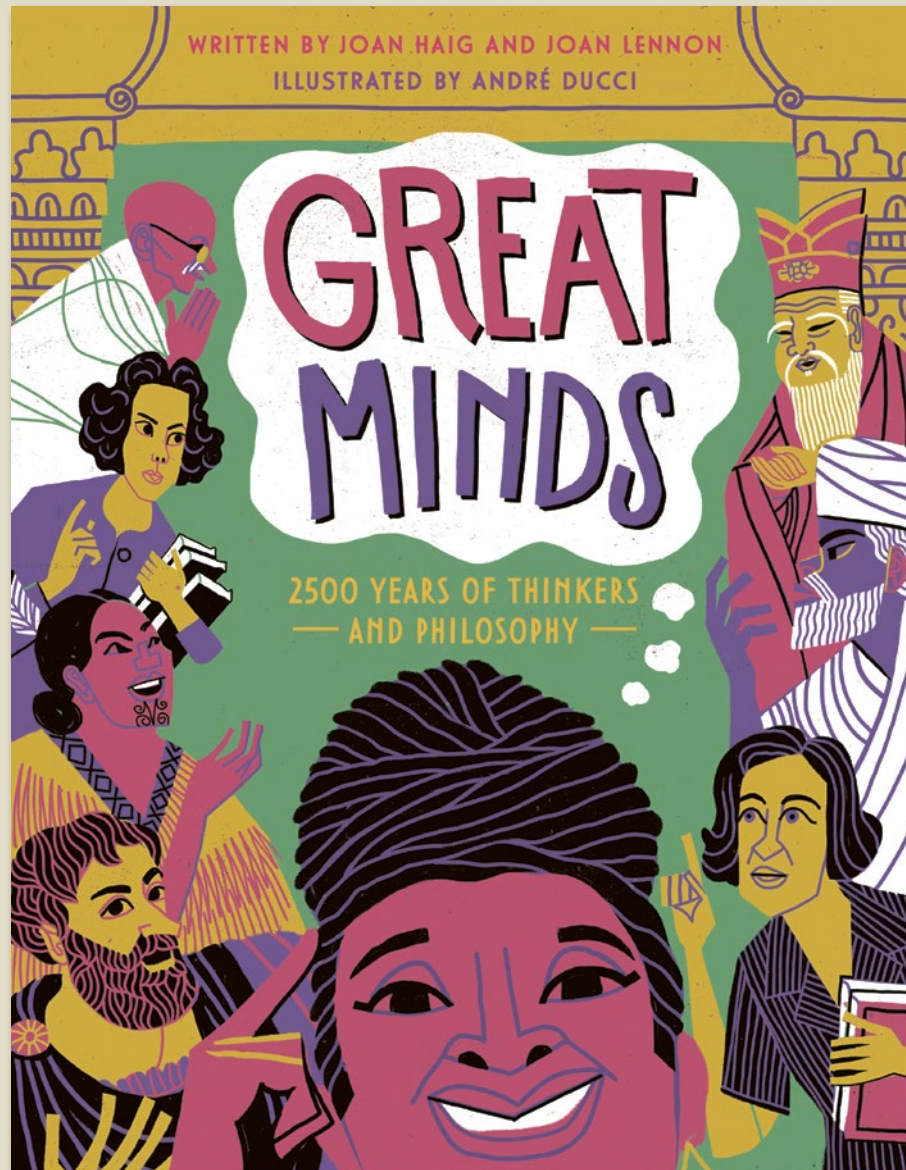
This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.

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

Our Time on Earth



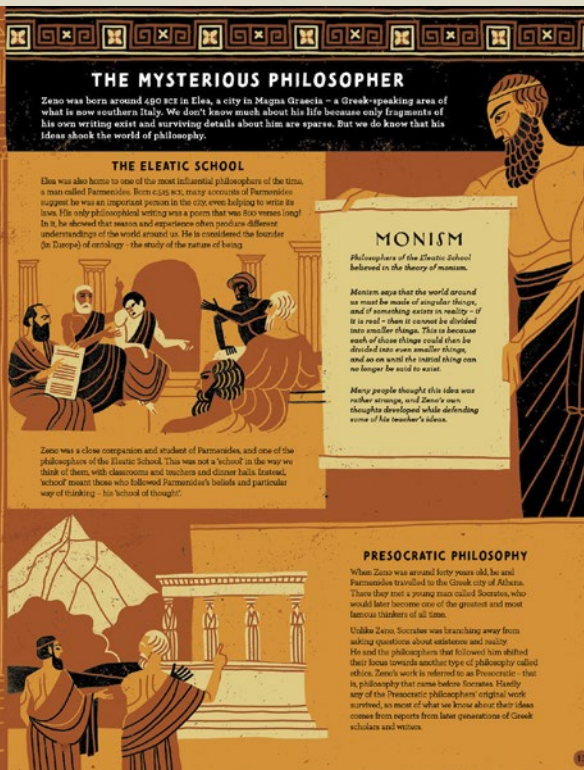
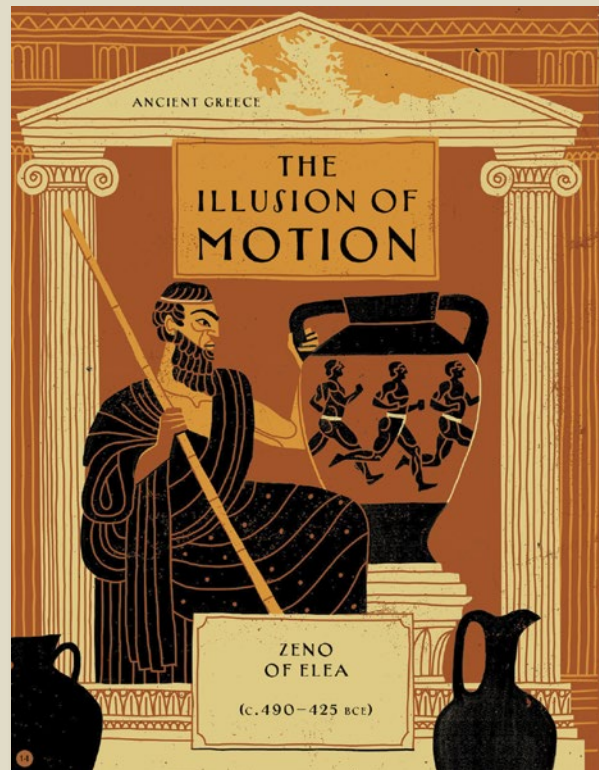
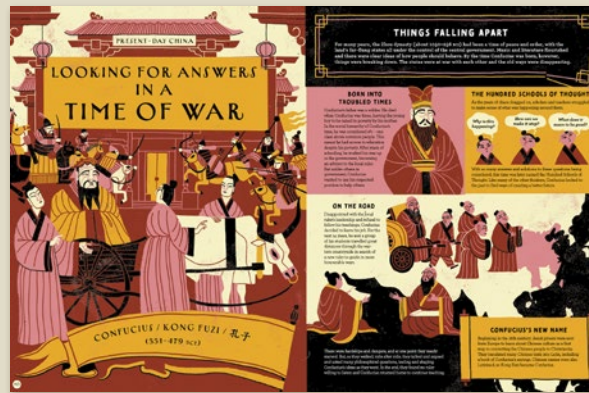
Pub Date	09/06/2022
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787417083
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Jesse Hodgson
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World



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

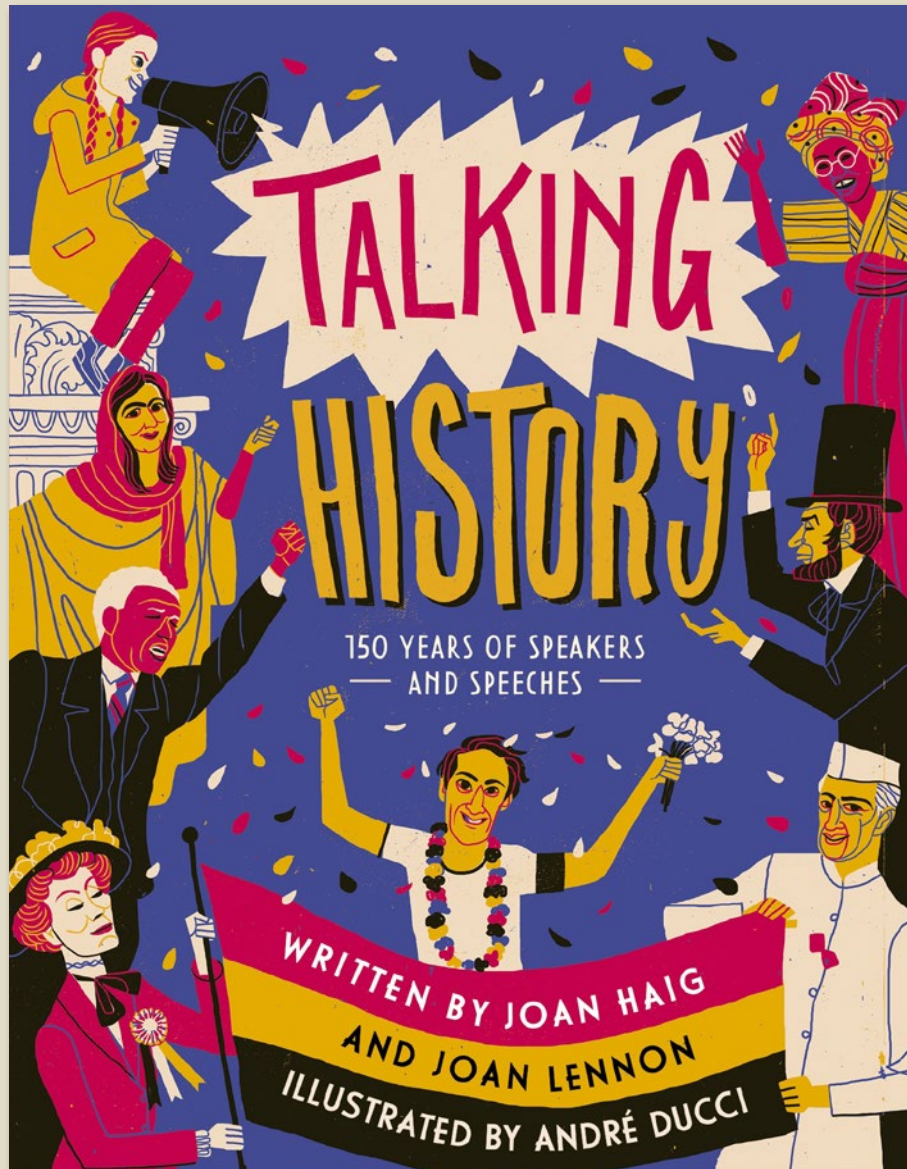
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. 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
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

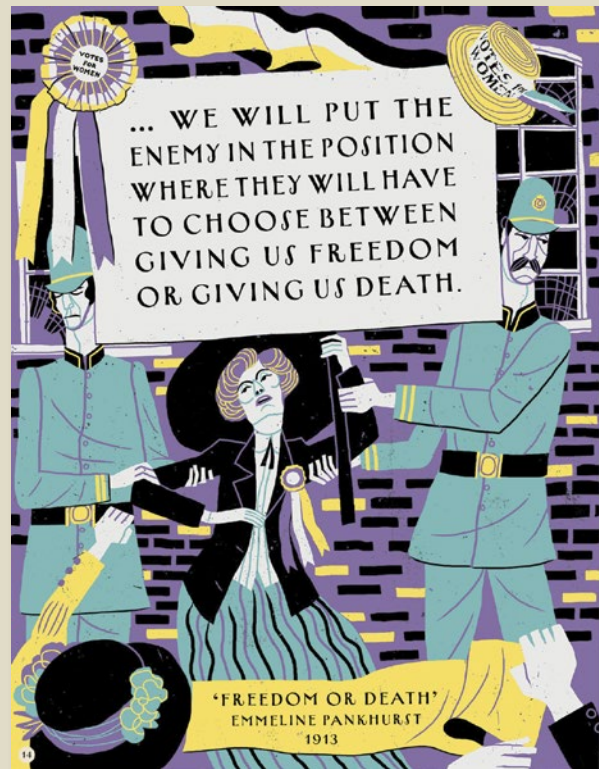
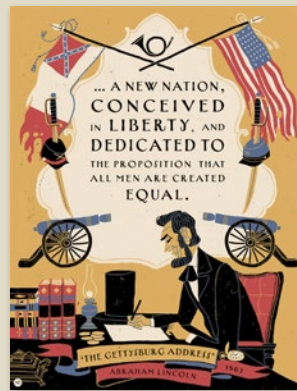
Talking History



150 years of world-changing speeches

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

Talking History



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

THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

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

But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, hacked politicians' names from public buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities.

They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government.

Newspapers began referring to militant WSPU campaigners as 'suffragettes'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture.

The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.

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



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

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

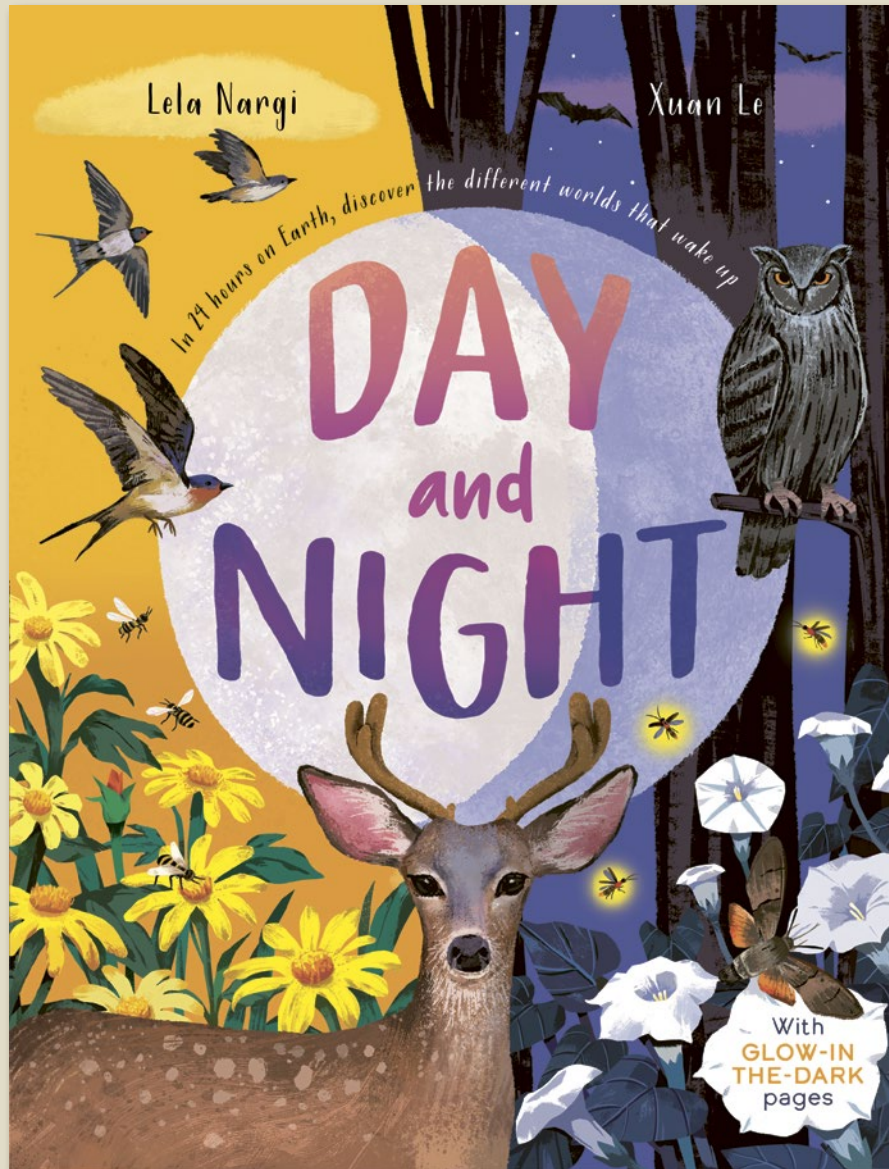
- Broadcaster, songwriter, composer and Scala Radio presenter Jack Pepper is an exciting, young voice in classical music.
- A fun and approachable introduction to classical music
- Includes a playlist, so you can listen as you read
- **SAMPLE CONTENTS:** Hildegard of Bingen 1098-1179; Claudio Monteverdi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

Raising the Roof



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

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

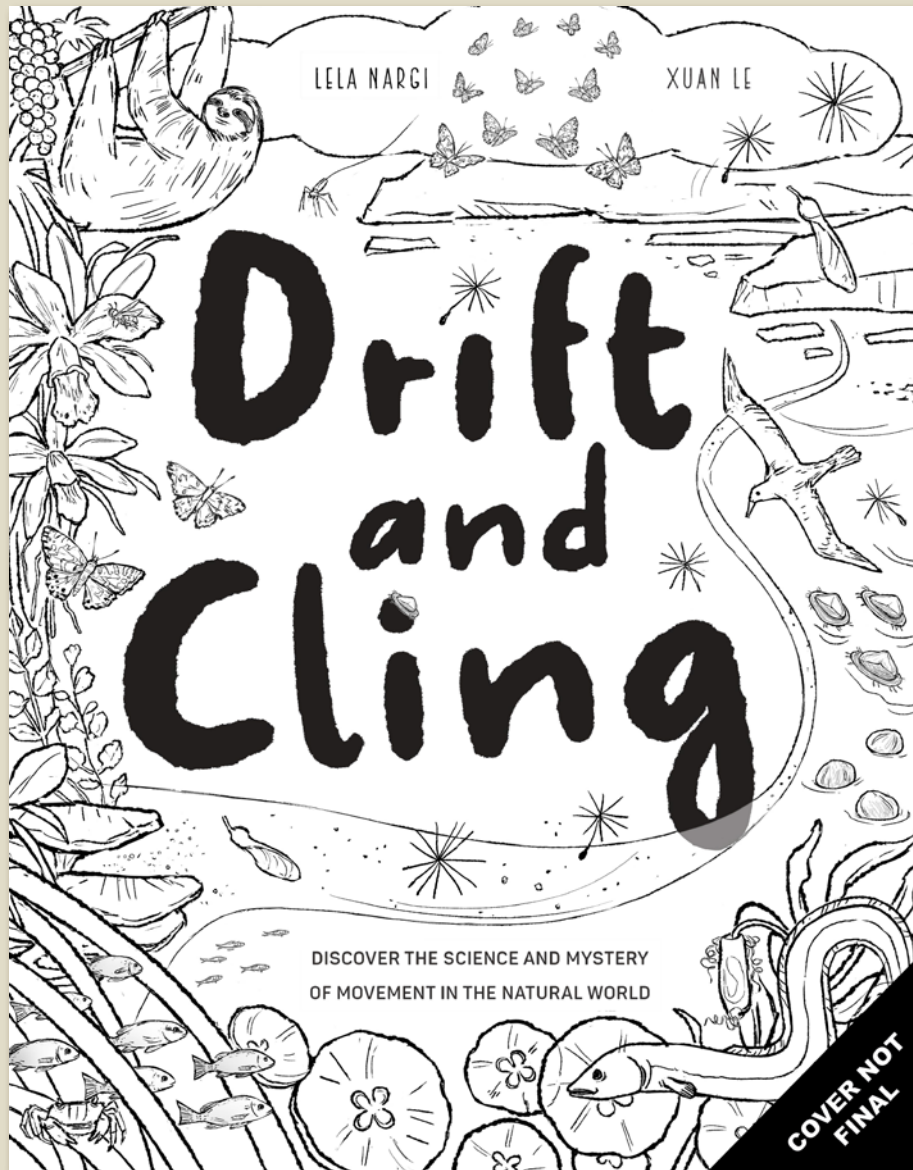
At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**, 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>	<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>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</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>	<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 and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>		<p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>

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

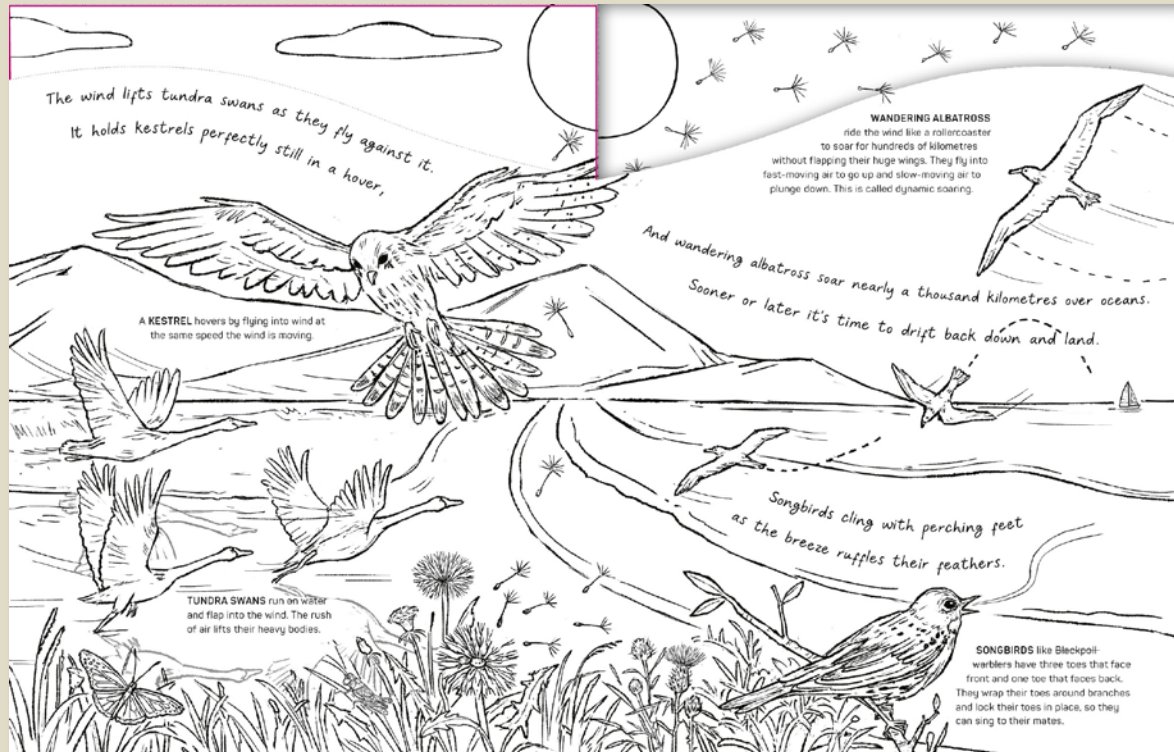
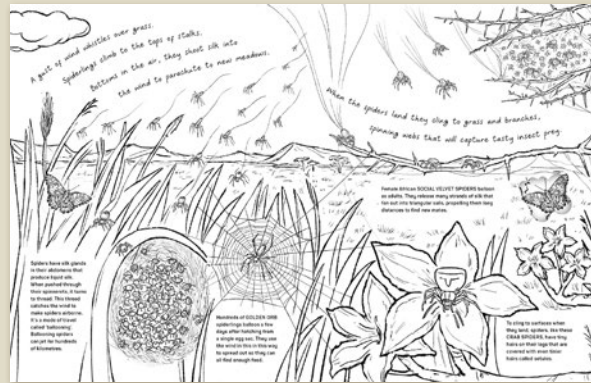
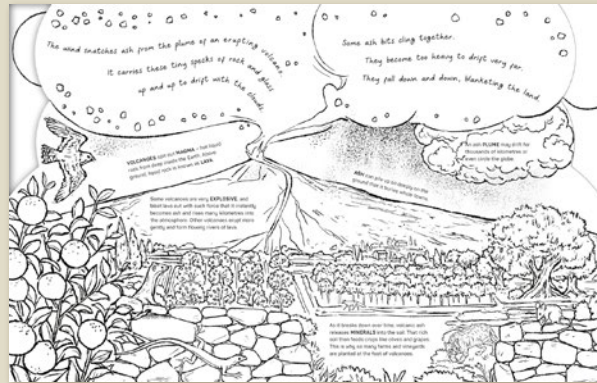
Drift and Cling



The science of movement in the natural world

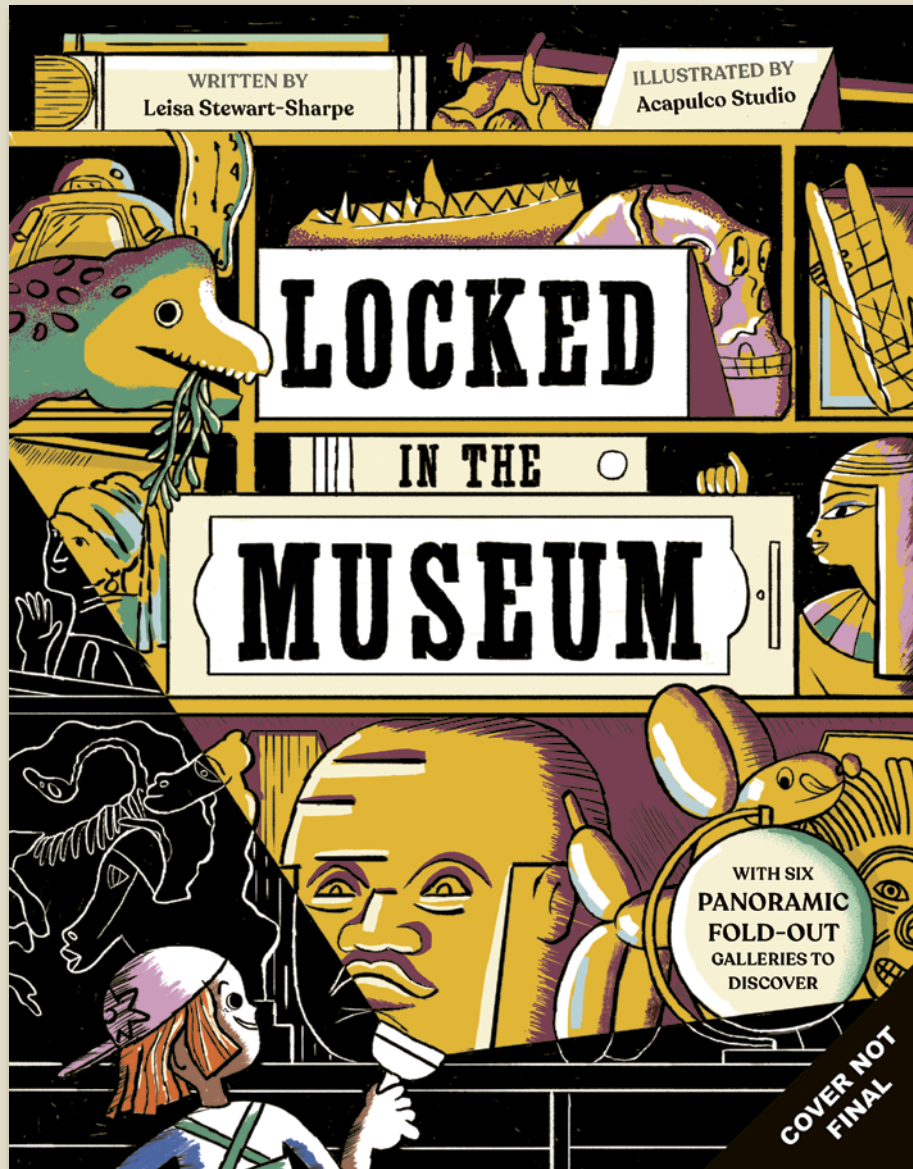
- Die-cuts on every spread lead the reader through the book, providing a sense of movement
- With a lyrical story and captions, this book can be read on two levels
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV
- Sample contents: AIR: Parachuting Spiders, Volcanic Ash Cloud, Migrating Butterflies, Birds; LAND: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

Drift and Cling



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

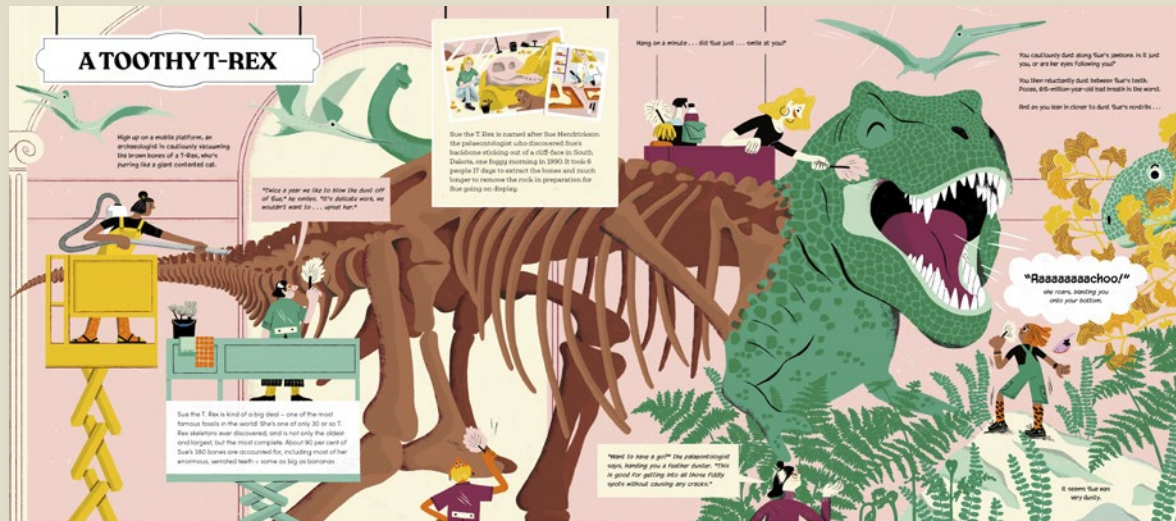
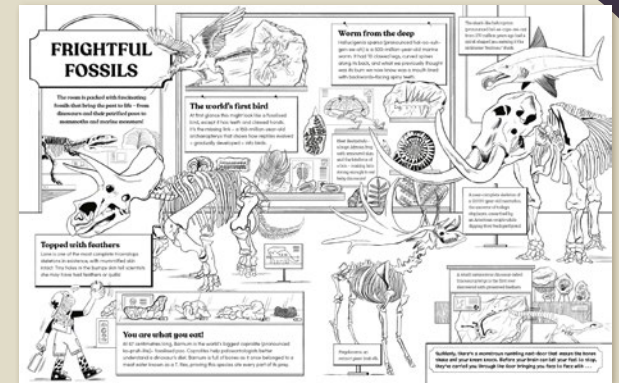
Locked in the Museum



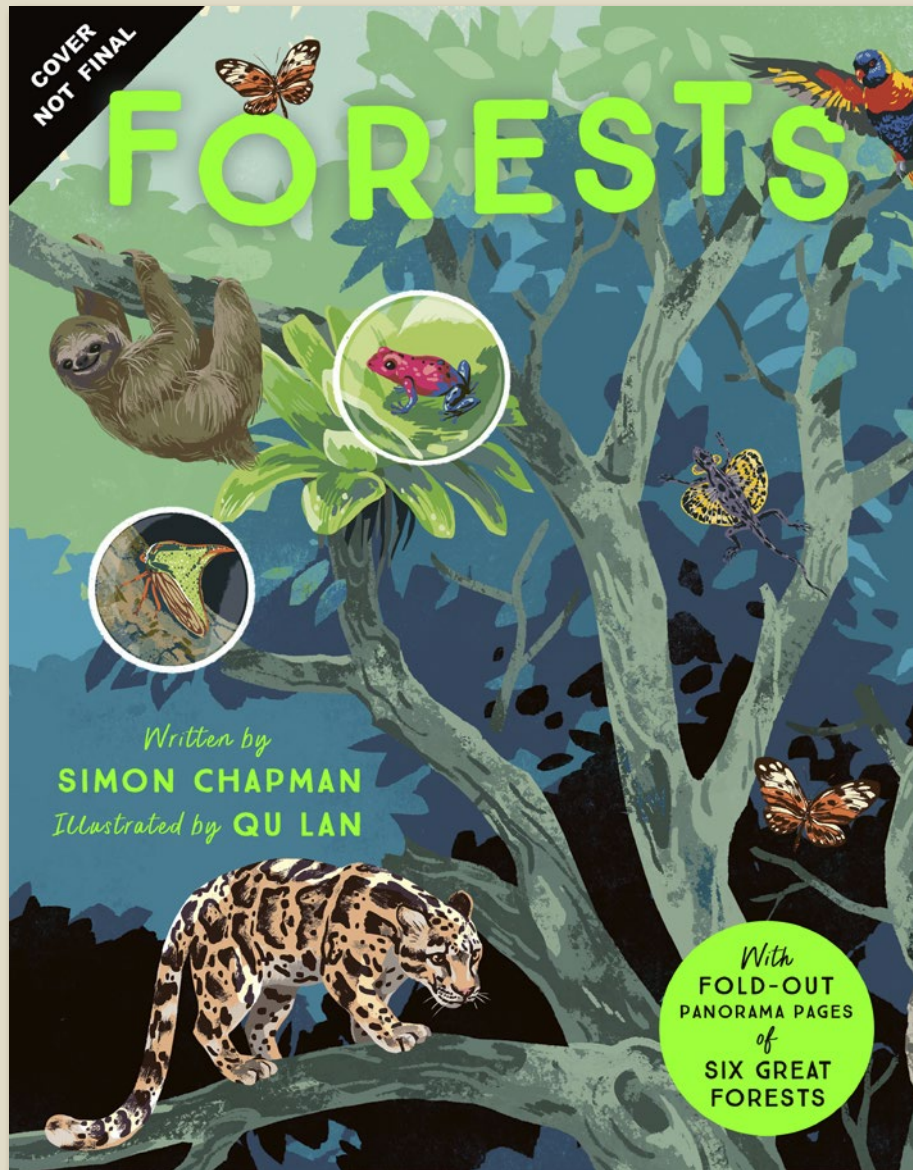
An action-packed tour of the most marvellous museum in the world!

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

Locked in the Museum

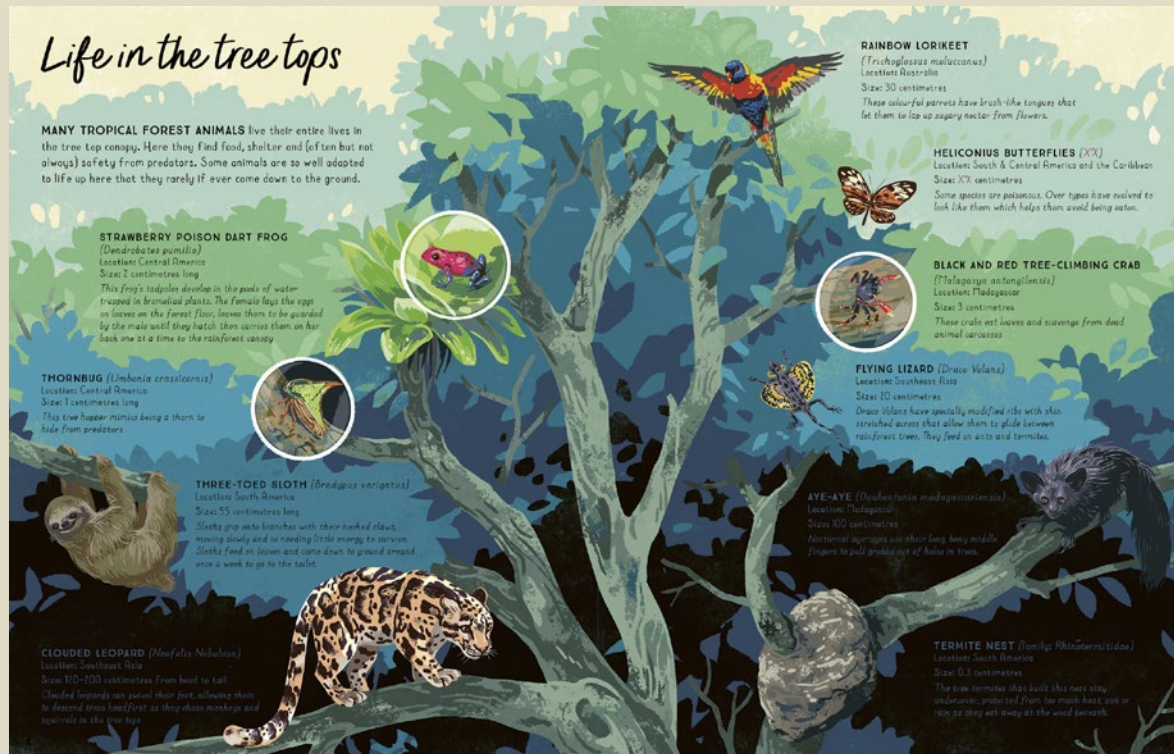


Pub Date	09/10/2025
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800782105
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Leisa Stewart-Sharpe
Illustrator	Acapulco Studio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	15000 words
Translation Files	27/01/2025
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	24/07/2025
Rights Available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

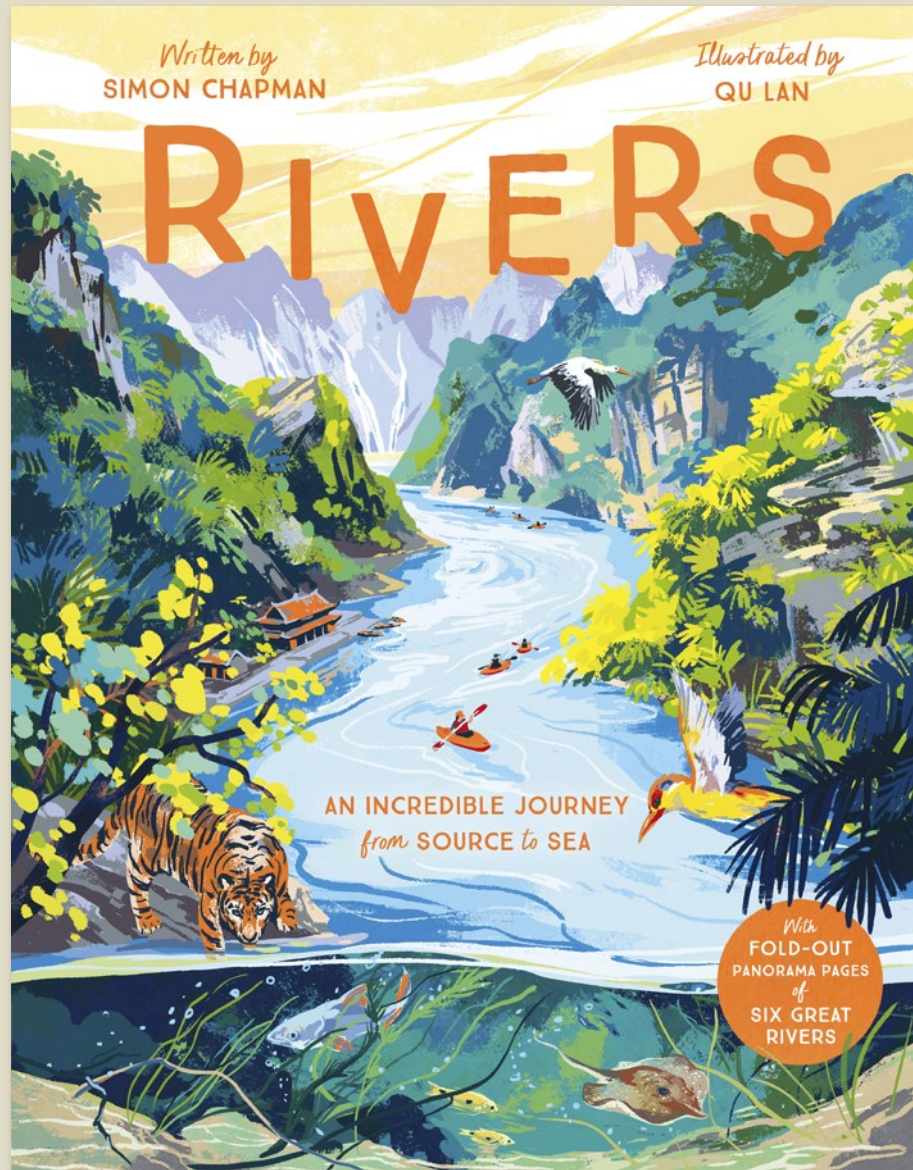


An exploration of forests with fold-out pages.

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



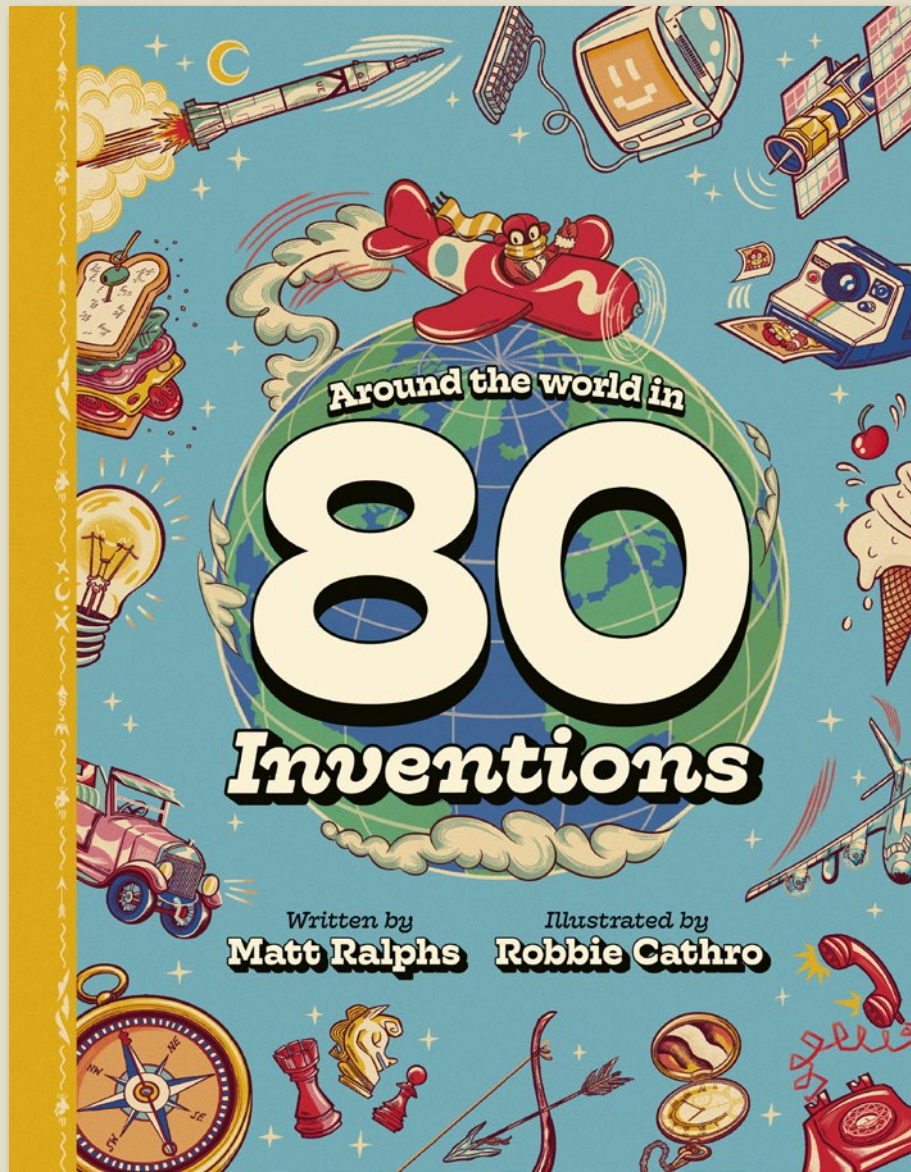
Pub Date	25/06/2026
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800788404
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	13/10/2025
Files To Printer	02/02/2026
Freight On Board	09/04/2026
Rights Available	World



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

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

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

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert" 14

On the 14th of August 1686, an Italian named Francesco Procopio dei Coltelli was the first to serve ice cream in a glass. He was a Sicilian and had been in Paris for some time. He had seen the French people eating ice cream and decided to bring it back to Italy. He called his shop 'Gelateria Procopio' and it was the first of its kind in the world. Ice cream was made from a mixture of sugar, cream, and fruit. It was served in a glass and was very popular. In 1777, an American named Nancy Johnson invented the hand-cranked ice cream maker. This made it possible to make ice cream at home. Today, ice cream is one of the most popular desserts in the world.



Easy Ice Cream

1. Put the cream, sugar, and fruit in a bowl. Whisk together until the cream is thick. 2. Add the egg yolks and whisk until the mixture is smooth. 3. Pour the mixture into a bowl and freeze for 2 hours. 4. Remove from the freezer and stir. 5. Freeze again for 2 hours. 6. Remove from the freezer and stir. 7. Freeze again for 2 hours. 8. Remove from the freezer and stir. 9. Freeze again for 2 hours. 10. Remove from the freezer and stir. 11. Freeze again for 2 hours. 12. Remove from the freezer and stir. 13. Freeze again for 2 hours. 14. Remove from the freezer and stir. 15. Freeze again for 2 hours. 16. Remove from the freezer and stir. 17. Freeze again for 2 hours. 18. Remove from the freezer and stir. 19. Freeze again for 2 hours. 20. Remove from the freezer and stir. 21. Freeze again for 2 hours. 22. Remove from the freezer and stir. 23. Freeze again for 2 hours. 24. Remove from the freezer and stir. 25. Freeze again for 2 hours. 26. Remove from the freezer and stir. 27. Freeze again for 2 hours. 28. Remove from the freezer and stir. 29. Freeze again for 2 hours. 30. Remove from the freezer and stir. 31. Freeze again for 2 hours. 32. Remove from the freezer and stir. 33. Freeze again for 2 hours. 34. Remove from the freezer and stir. 35. Freeze again for 2 hours. 36. Remove from the freezer and stir. 37. Freeze again for 2 hours. 38. Remove from the freezer and stir. 39. Freeze again for 2 hours. 40. Remove from the freezer and stir. 41. Freeze again for 2 hours. 42. Remove from the freezer and stir. 43. Freeze again for 2 hours. 44. Remove from the freezer and stir. 45. Freeze again for 2 hours. 46. Remove from the freezer and stir. 47. Freeze again for 2 hours. 48. Remove from the freezer and stir. 49. Freeze again for 2 hours. 50. Remove from the freezer and stir. 51. Freeze again for 2 hours. 52. Remove from the freezer and stir. 53. Freeze again for 2 hours. 54. Remove from the freezer and stir. 55. Freeze again for 2 hours. 56. Remove from the freezer and stir. 57. Freeze again for 2 hours. 58. Remove from the freezer and stir. 59. Freeze again for 2 hours. 60. Remove from the freezer and stir. 61. Freeze again for 2 hours. 62. Remove from the freezer and stir. 63. Freeze again for 2 hours. 64. Remove from the freezer and stir. 65. Freeze again for 2 hours. 66. Remove from the freezer and stir. 67. Freeze again for 2 hours. 68. Remove from the freezer and stir. 69. Freeze again for 2 hours. 70. Remove from the freezer and stir. 71. Freeze again for 2 hours. 72. Remove from the freezer and stir. 73. Freeze again for 2 hours. 74. Remove from the freezer and stir. 75. Freeze again for 2 hours. 76. Remove from the freezer and stir. 77. Freeze again for 2 hours. 78. Remove from the freezer and stir. 79. Freeze again for 2 hours. 80. Remove from the freezer and stir.

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

Did you know that the first bicycle was called a velocipede? It was invented in 1791 by a Frenchman named Michaux. It was a wooden frame with two wheels of different sizes. The front wheel was larger than the back wheel. It was steered by leaning the frame to the left or right. It was very fast and was popular among the aristocracy. In 1817, a German named Baron von Drais invented the draisienne, which was a similar but simpler bicycle. It was made of iron and had two wheels of the same size. It was also very fast and was popular among the middle class. In 1839, a Scot named Kirkpatrick Macmillan invented the first safety bicycle. It had two wheels of the same size and a chain drive. This was the first bicycle that was safe for children to ride. Today, bicycles are one of the most popular forms of transport in the world.



Pertious Penny-Farthing

It was the 1st of August 1870, and the world was in a state of excitement. The first safety bicycle had been invented. It was a bicycle with two wheels of the same size and a chain drive. It was much safer than the previous bicycles. It was also much more comfortable to ride. This was the first bicycle that was suitable for everyday use. It was the beginning of the bicycle revolution.

Camera

"Magicians" 24

Although it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. It was invented in 1816 by a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce. He was the first to create a permanent photograph. He called it a 'heliographe'. It was a camera that used a light-sensitive surface to capture an image. The image was then etched onto a metal plate. This was the first permanent photograph. In 1826, a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Joseph-Michel Niépce created the first camera obscura. It was a camera that used a lens to project an image onto a surface. This was the first camera that could be used to take photographs. Today, cameras are one of the most important inventions in the world.



Developed to Perfection

Henry Fox Talbot was the first to create a permanent photograph. He called it a 'calotype'. It was a camera that used a light-sensitive surface to capture an image. The image was then etched onto a metal plate. This was the first permanent photograph. In 1839, a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Joseph-Michel Niépce created the first camera obscura. It was a camera that used a lens to project an image onto a surface. This was the first camera that could be used to take photographs. Today, cameras are one of the most important inventions in the world.

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage. This was very slow and uncomfortable. In 1825, a Britishman named George Stephenson invented the first steam locomotive. This was the first train. It was a train that used steam power to move. It was very fast and could carry a large number of passengers. In 1851, a Frenchman named Marc Segnier invented the first high-speed train. It was a train that used steam power to move. It was very fast and could carry a large number of passengers. Today, high-speed trains are one of the most important inventions in the world.



Marvelous Maglevs

The first maglev train was invented in 1971 by a Japanese engineer named Chikashi Nagamatsu. It was a train that used magnetic levitation to move. It was very fast and could carry a large number of passengers. Today, maglev trains are one of the most important inventions in the world.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

You might think that wind turbines are a new invention, but they have been around for a long time. The first wind turbine was invented in 1891 by a Danish engineer named Poul la Cour. It was a turbine that used wind power to generate electricity. It was very fast and could generate a large amount of electricity. Today, wind turbines are one of the most important inventions in the world.



Green Energy

The first wind turbine was invented in 1891 by a Danish engineer named Poul la Cour. It was a turbine that used wind power to generate electricity. It was very fast and could generate a large amount of electricity. Today, wind turbines are one of the most important inventions in the world.

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

When you think of helicopters, you probably think of the military. But the first helicopter was invented by a Frenchman named Jean-François Moisant. He was the first to fly a helicopter. He called it a 'hélicoptère'. It was a helicopter that used a single rotor to lift and move. It was very fast and could carry a large number of passengers. Today, helicopters are one of the most important inventions in the world.



Versatile VTOLs

The first VTOL (Vertical Take-Off and Landing) aircraft was invented in 1930 by a British engineer named Sir Roy Fedden. It was an aircraft that could take off and land vertically. It was very fast and could carry a large number of passengers. Today, VTOLs are one of the most important inventions in the world.

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.

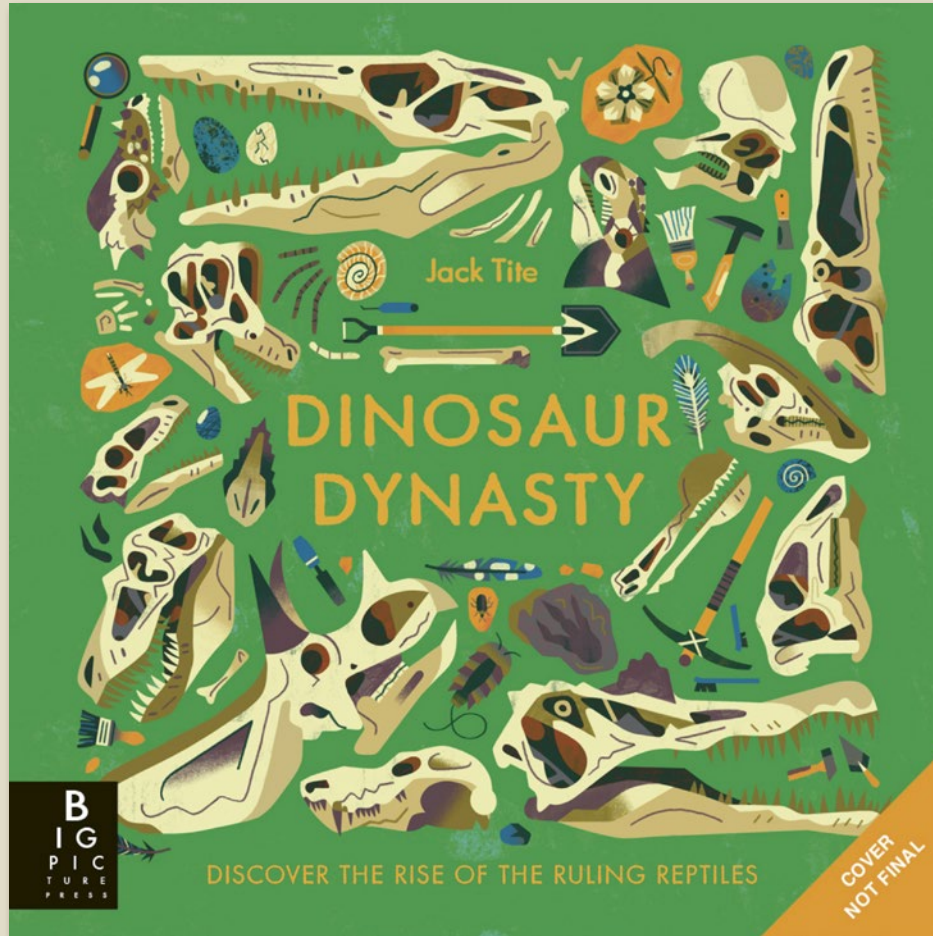


World Wide Web

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
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Rights Available	World

Dinosaur Dynasty



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

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

Dinosaur Dynasty



HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

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

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

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

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

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

Evaporator (E. Anserhi)

Evaporator diet

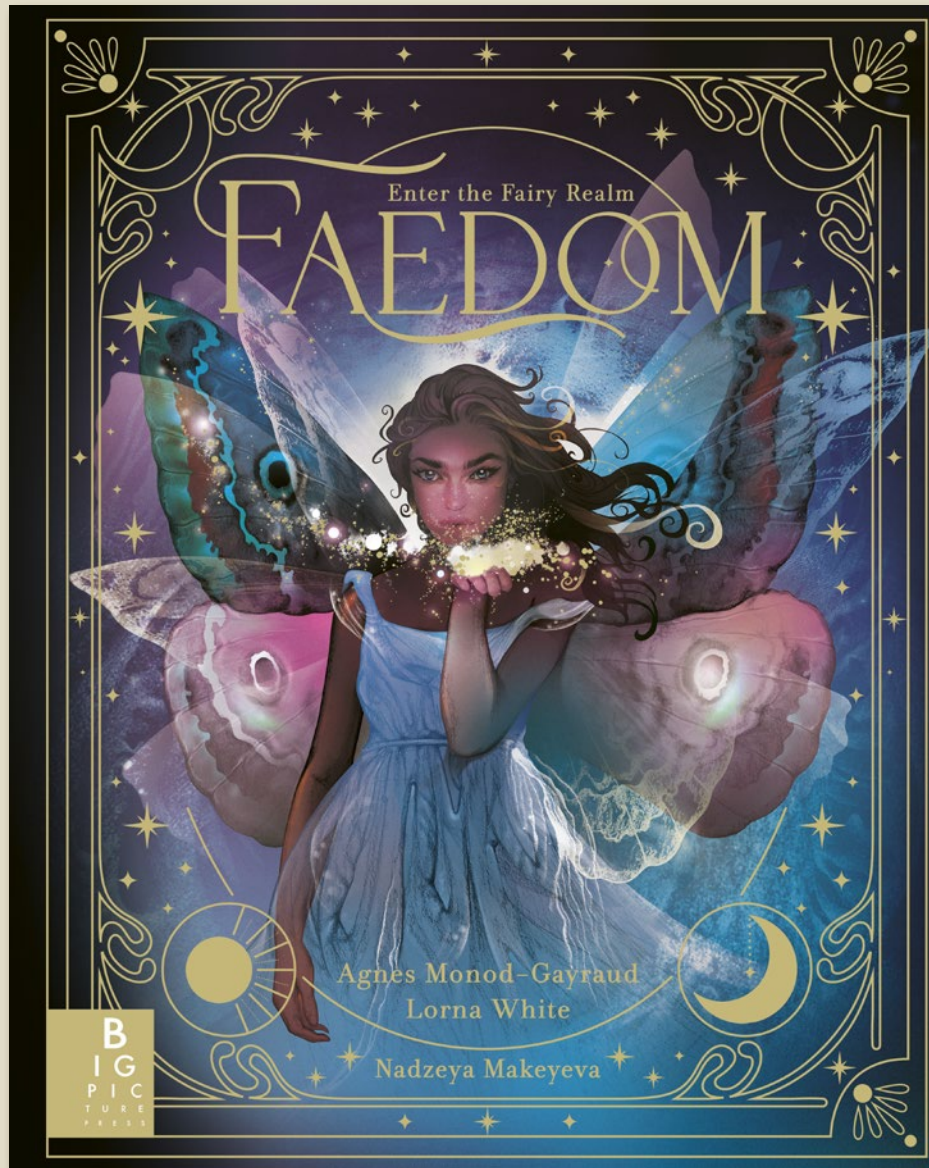
Evaporator compared to a human and small dog

Diplodocus
T-Rex
Stegosaurus

Ornithomimid
Ovallicauda

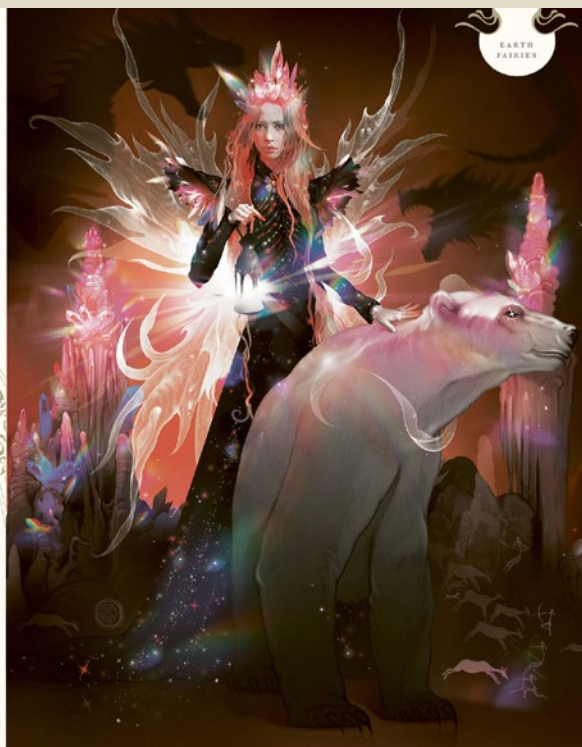
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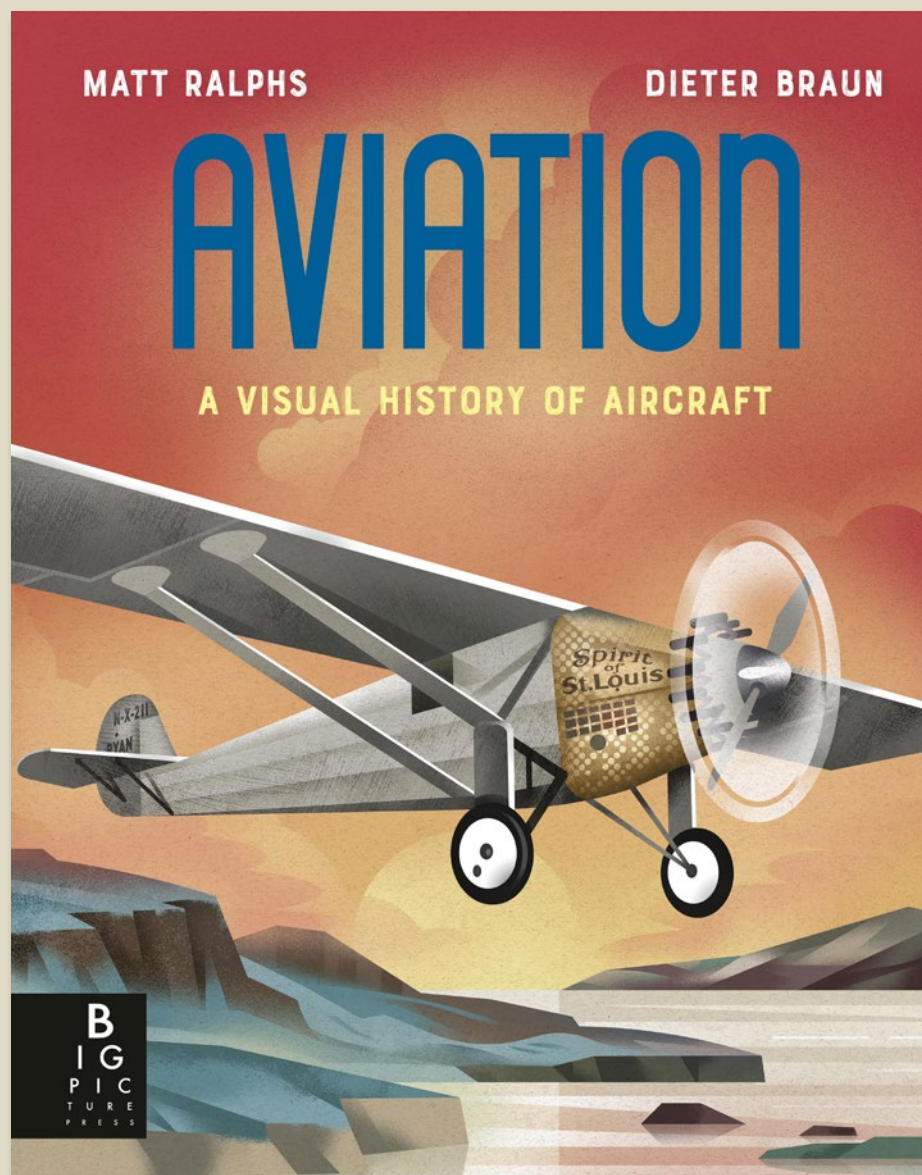


Explore the legendary world of fairies in this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

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

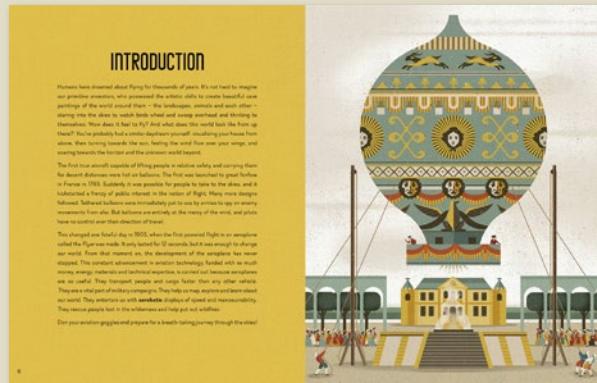


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Illustrator	Nadzeja Makeyeva
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Freight On Board	01/09/2024
Rights Available	World



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

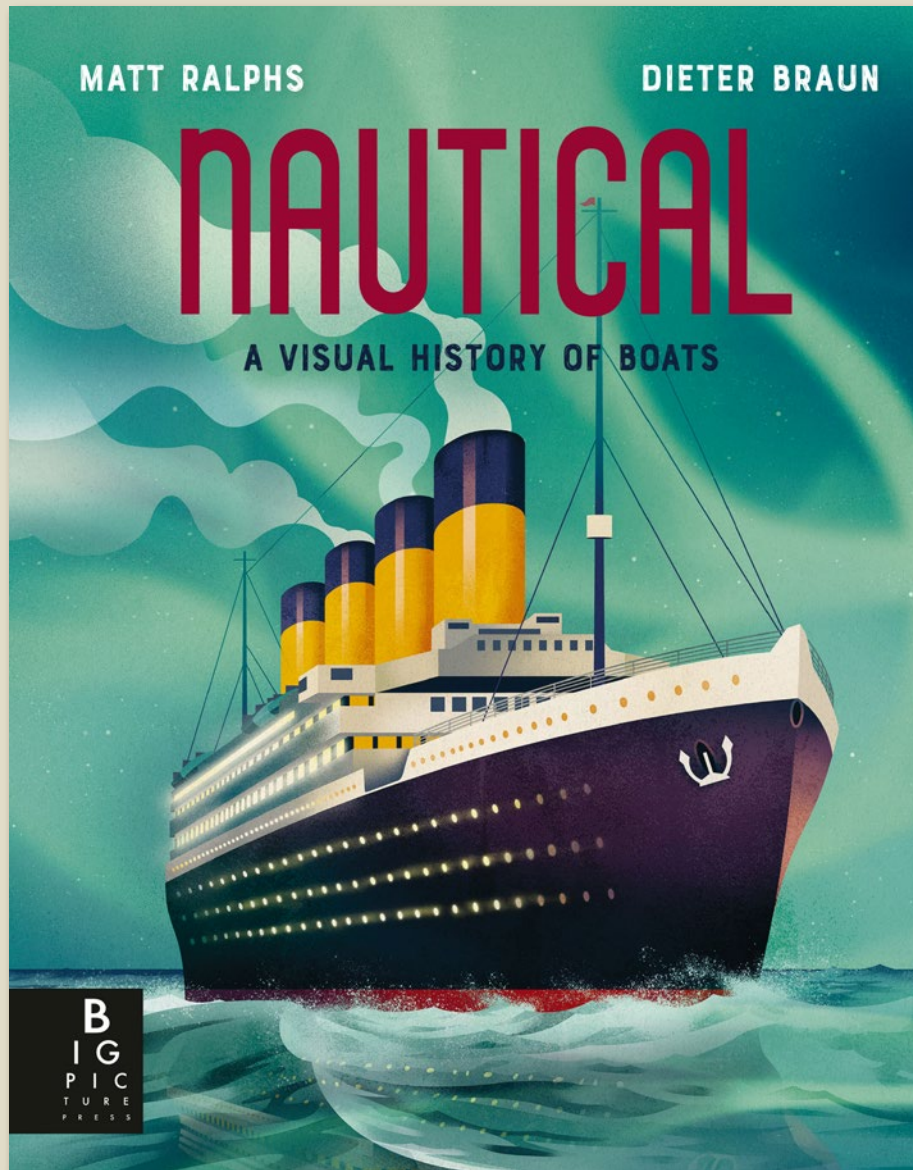
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once;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



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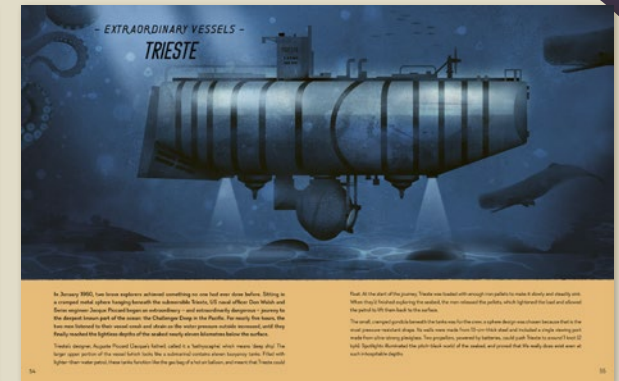
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Illustrator	Dieter Braun
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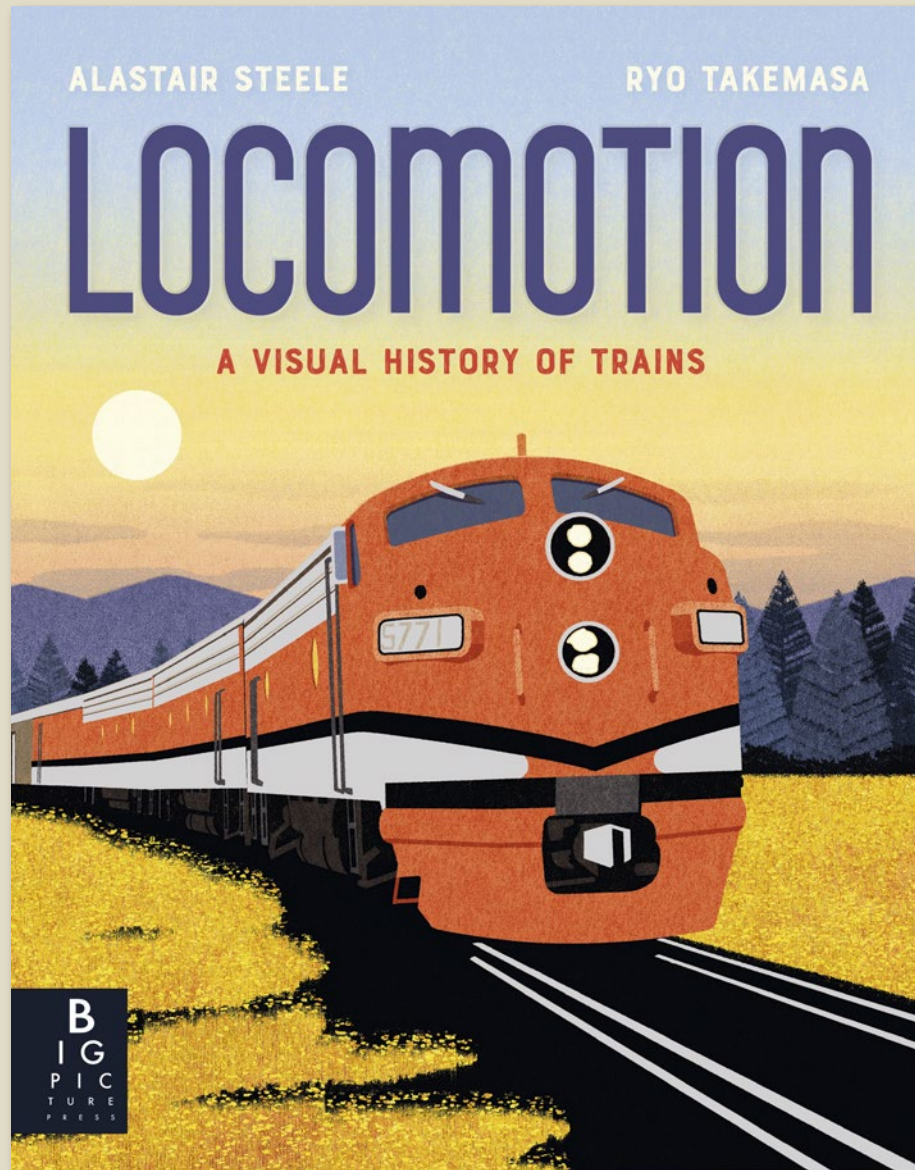


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

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



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Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World



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

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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

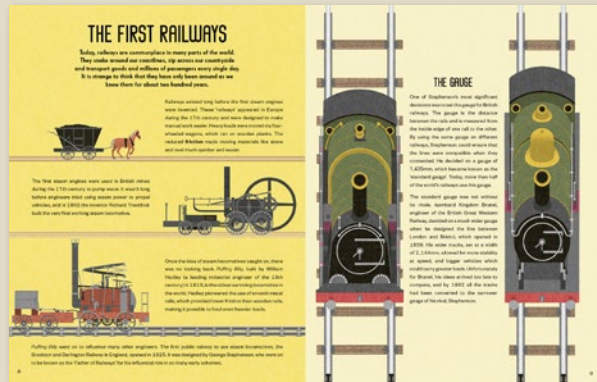
Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people to travel around the world, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around as we know them for about two hundred years.

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

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 18th century to pump water to water-lifting devices, and in 1802 the American Richard Trevithick built the first steam-powered locomotive.

Over the last few hundred years, the steam engine has become one of the most important inventions in the world. It has changed the way we live and work. It has made it possible for us to travel long distances in a matter of hours. It has made it possible for us to transport goods and people across the world. It has made it possible for us to build cities and towns in remote areas. It has made it possible for us to live in a more comfortable and convenient way. It has made it possible for us to live in a more comfortable and convenient way.

Puffing Blimp was the first steam locomotive to be used on a railway. It was built in 1814 by Richard Trevithick. It was used to haul heavy loads on wheels. It was used to haul heavy loads on wheels. It was used to haul heavy loads on wheels.



STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

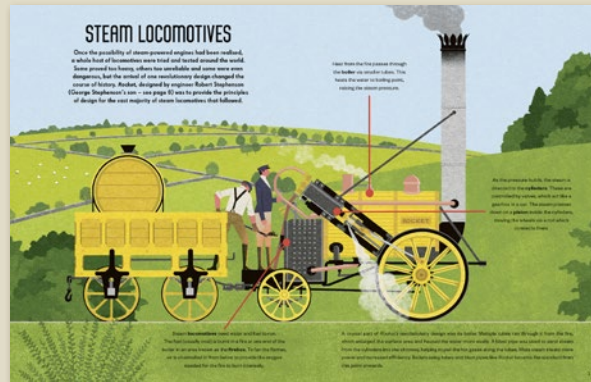
Once the possibility of mass-produced engines had been realized, a whole host of locomotives were tried and tested around the world. Some proved to be better, others less suitable and some were even dangerous, but the arrival of one revolutionary design changed the course of history. Another, designed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

One of the earliest steam engines was built in 1712 by Thomas Newcomen. It was used to pump water out of mines. It was used to pump water out of mines. It was used to pump water out of mines.

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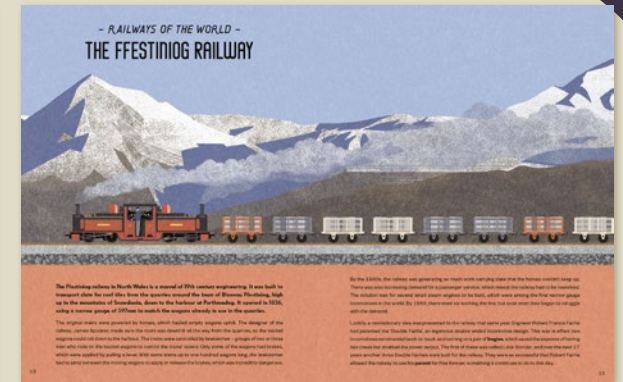
- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

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

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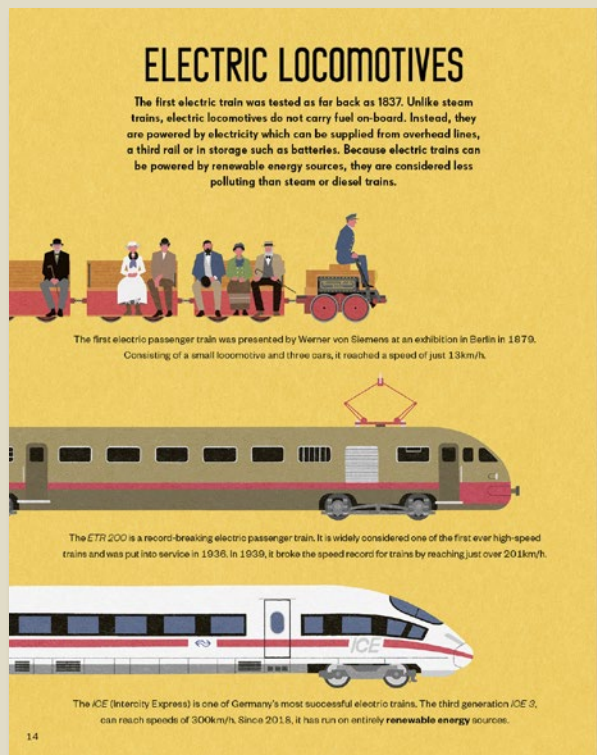
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

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

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

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

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



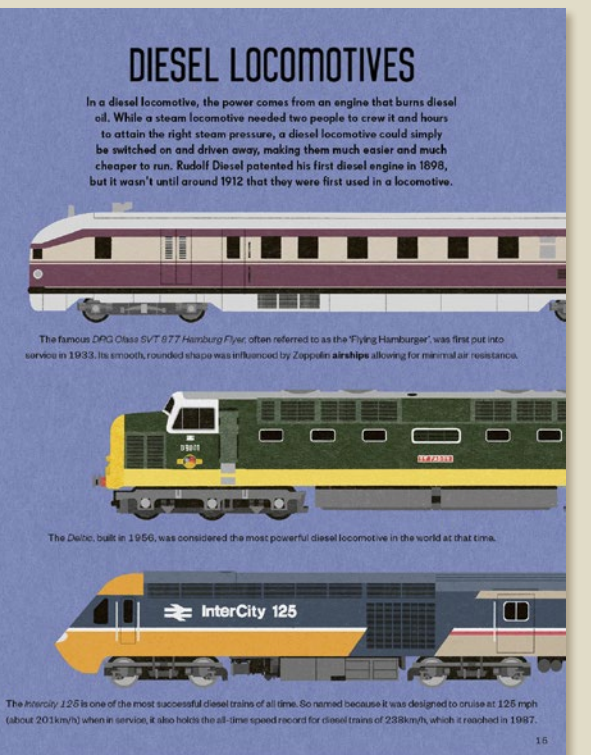
DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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

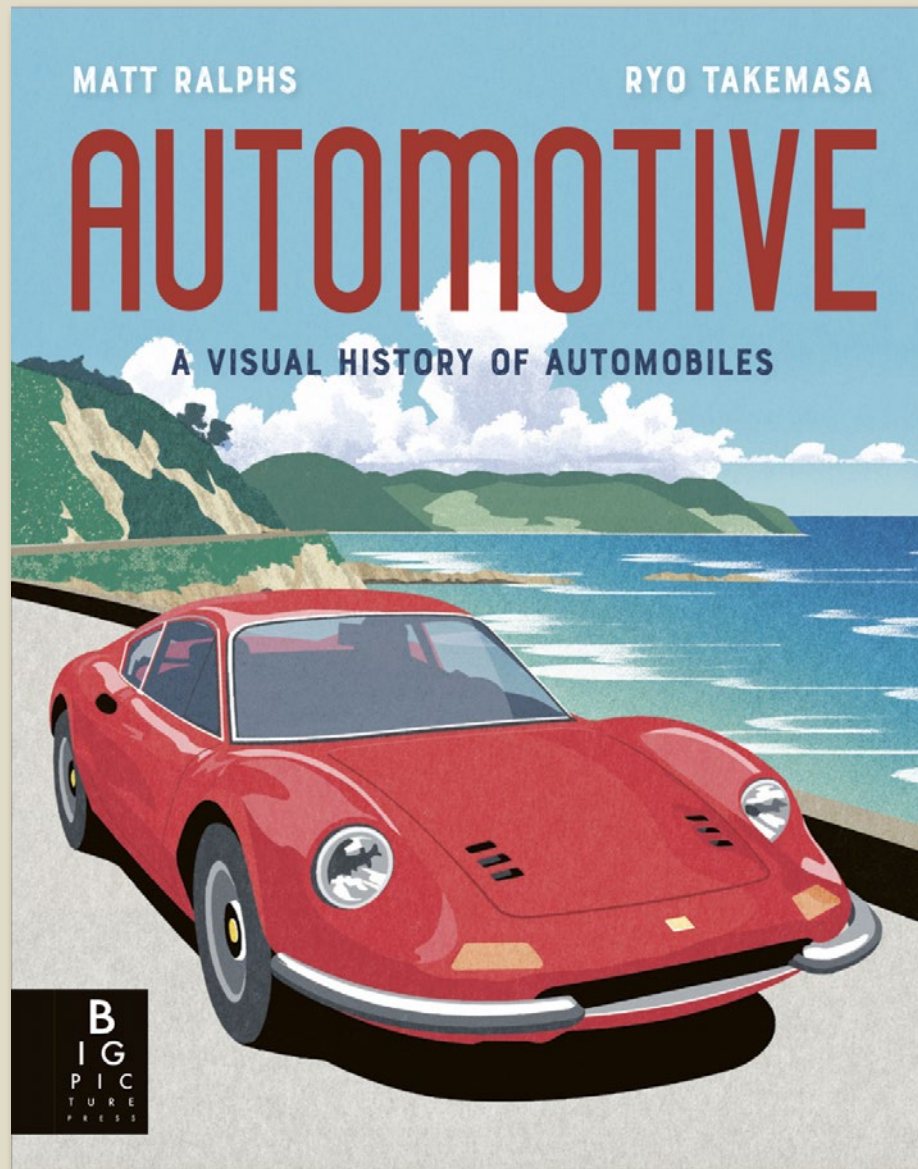
The famous DRG Class 01T 'Hamburg Flyer' was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

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

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

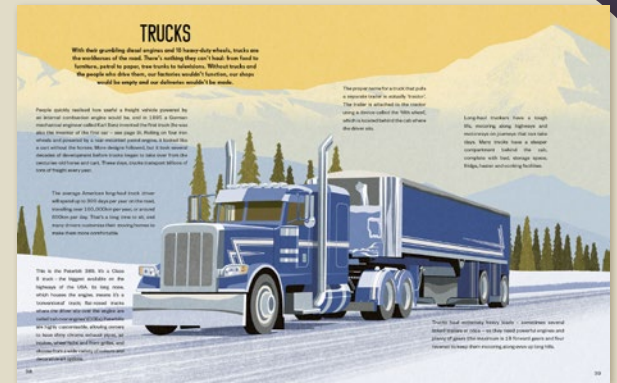
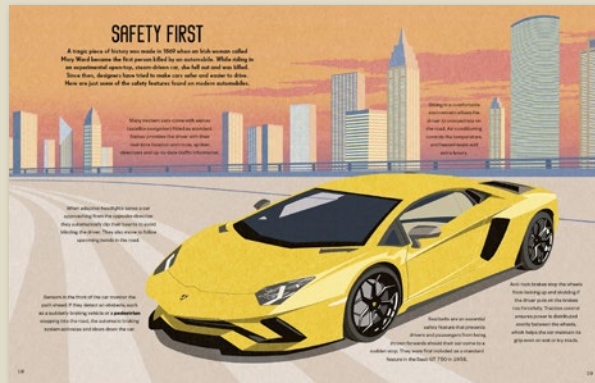


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Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

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



STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

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

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

Electric cars were very popular in Europe and the USA from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. They were quieter and smoother, didn't produce smoke and were easier to use than steam-powered automobiles. One of the first successful models was the Flocken Elektrowagen. Designed in Germany in 1888, its 1hp electric motor drove the back wheels and could reach around 16km/h.

One of the last and most advanced steam automobiles was the Doble steam car. Designed in 1924, the Doble Model E only required 30 seconds to boil the water needed to drive the engine, was easy to control and could reach speeds as high as 120km/h.

EARLY ENGINES

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

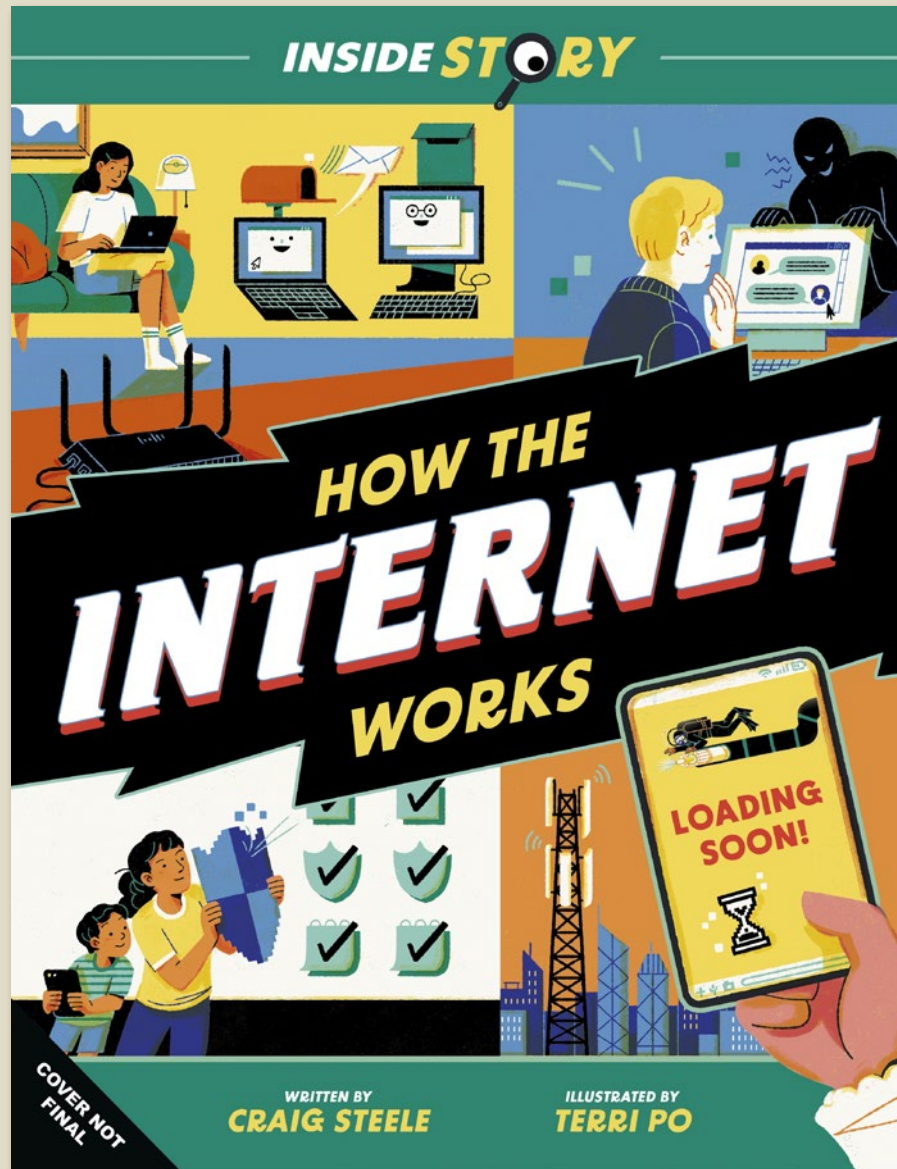
German inventor Karl Benz developed the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine in 1885. His revolutionary Motorwagen had a 5hp petrol engine, three-spoked wheels with solid rubber tyres and one forward gear. Its top speed was around 16km/h.

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

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

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Inside Story: How the Internet Works



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

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

Inside Story: How the Internet Works

THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

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

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

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

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

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

Data centres
A data centre is a giant building that processes data for the internet. They're filled with powerful computers called servers that store the files, code and databases needed by websites and apps. Servers handle millions of requests from across the internet and send data to your device in a fraction of a second. These centres have thousands of machines running all day while per every hour, it needs to be cooled constantly. One cooling system uses 4 million litres of water per day, that's the same amount used by a town of 10,000 people!

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

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

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

HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

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

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

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

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

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

Internet UPDATE
The internet is constantly changing and growing. New technologies, like 5G and fibre optic cables, are being developed to make the internet faster and more reliable. The internet is also becoming more secure, with new protocols being developed to protect user data.

Internet UPDATE
What is smart? Smart devices can connect to the internet and use data to make decisions. Smart homes can control lights and temperature. Smart cars can communicate with each other to avoid accidents. Smart cities can use data to improve traffic and public services.

CYBER CRIME ON THE INTERNET

Now with the internet most of us spend time using for shopping, but there is a darker side – cyber crime. It's the use of computers and the internet to steal, damage or disrupt information, systems and services. Cyber criminals use the internet to steal money, steal identities, steal secrets and to cause chaos and disruption. But there are people who protect us from cyber crime.

Malware most wanted
Ransomware: A type of malware that locks up your files and demands a ransom to get them back.
Phishing: A type of malware that tricks you into giving away your personal information.
Trojan: A type of malware that disguises itself as a legitimate program but actually does something harmful.

Who protects us from cyber crime?
Cyber Police: Specialized law enforcement agencies that investigate and prosecute cyber crimes.
Digital Forensics Specialists: Experts who investigate and analyze digital evidence.
Cyber Threat Researchers: Experts who identify and analyze new cyber threats.

Protecting the human
Two-step verification: A security feature that requires you to provide two different pieces of information to verify your identity.
Strong passwords: Use long, complex passwords that are hard to guess.
Software updates: Keep your software up to date to protect against known vulnerabilities.

ON ASSIGNMENT
Checklist for staying safe online:
- Use strong passwords
- Don't click on suspicious links
- Don't give out personal information
- Keep your software updated
- Use two-step verification
- Be aware of phishing attempts

THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

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

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

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

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

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

Data centres
A data centre is a giant building that processes data for the internet. They're filled with powerful computers called servers that store the files, code and databases needed by websites and apps. Servers handle millions of requests from across the internet and send data to your device in a fraction of a second. These centres have thousands of machines running all day while per every hour, it needs to be cooled constantly. One cooling system uses 4 million litres of water per day, that's the same amount used by a town of 10,000 people!

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

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

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

HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

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

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

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

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

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

Internet UPDATE
The internet is constantly changing and growing. New technologies, like 5G and fibre optic cables, are being developed to make the internet faster and more reliable. The internet is also becoming more secure, with new protocols being developed to protect user data.

Internet UPDATE
What is smart? Smart devices can connect to the internet and use data to make decisions. Smart homes can control lights and temperature. Smart cars can communicate with each other to avoid accidents. Smart cities can use data to improve traffic and public services.

CYBER CRIME ON THE INTERNET

Now with the internet most of us spend time using for shopping, but there is a darker side – cyber crime. It's the use of computers and the internet to steal, damage or disrupt information, systems and services. Cyber criminals use the internet to steal money, steal identities, steal secrets and to cause chaos and disruption. But there are people who protect us from cyber crime.

Malware most wanted
Ransomware: A type of malware that locks up your files and demands a ransom to get them back.
Phishing: A type of malware that tricks you into giving away your personal information.
Trojan: A type of malware that disguises itself as a legitimate program but actually does something harmful.

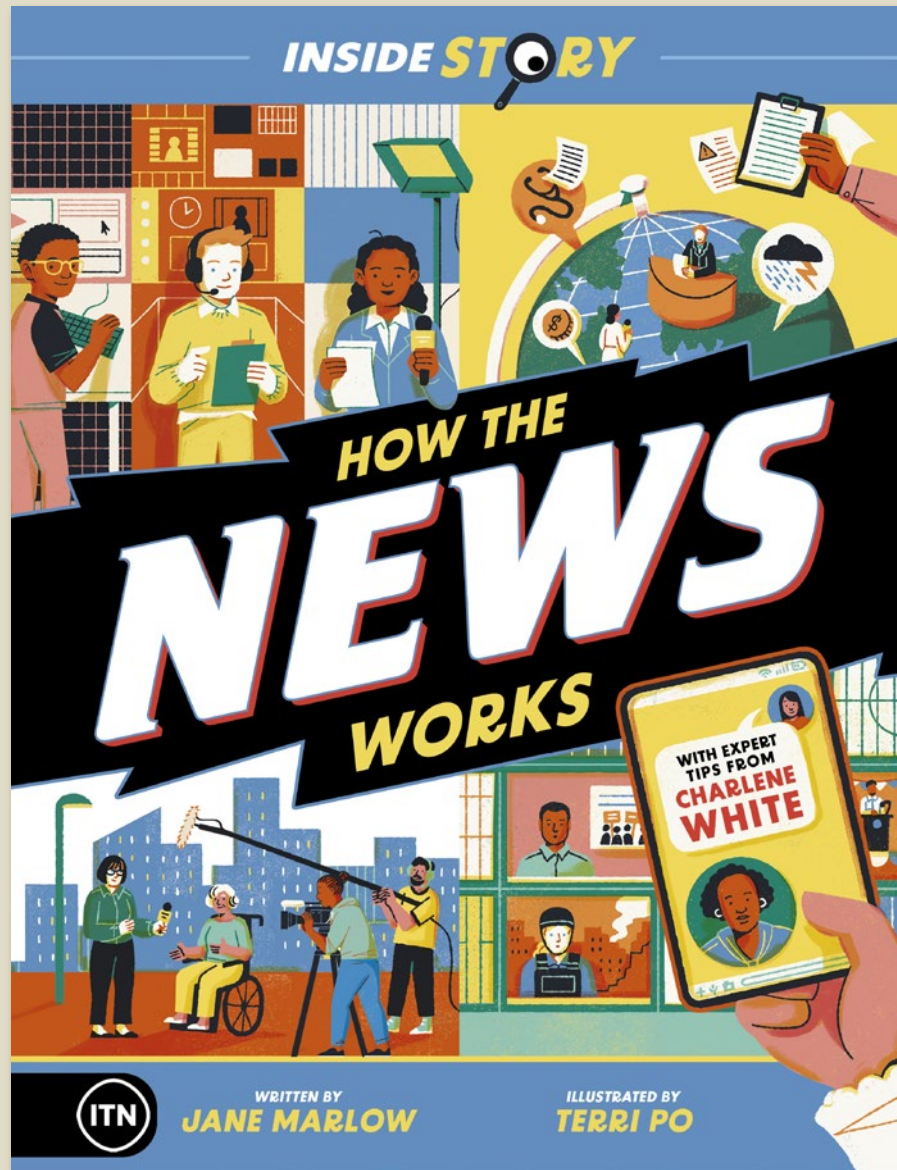
Who protects us from cyber crime?
Cyber Police: Specialized law enforcement agencies that investigate and prosecute cyber crimes.
Digital Forensics Specialists: Experts who investigate and analyze digital evidence.
Cyber Threat Researchers: Experts who identify and analyze new cyber threats.

Protecting the human
Two-step verification: A security feature that requires you to provide two different pieces of information to verify your identity.
Strong passwords: Use long, complex passwords that are hard to guess.
Software updates: Keep your software up to date to protect against known vulnerabilities.

ON ASSIGNMENT
Checklist for staying safe online:
- Use strong passwords
- Don't click on suspicious links
- Don't give out personal information
- Keep your software updated
- Use two-step verification
- Be aware of phishing attempts

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Author	Craig Steele
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



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

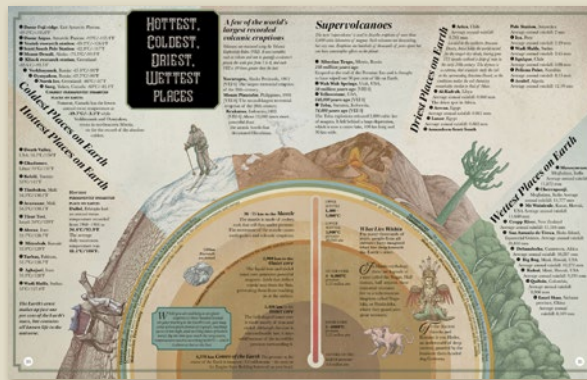
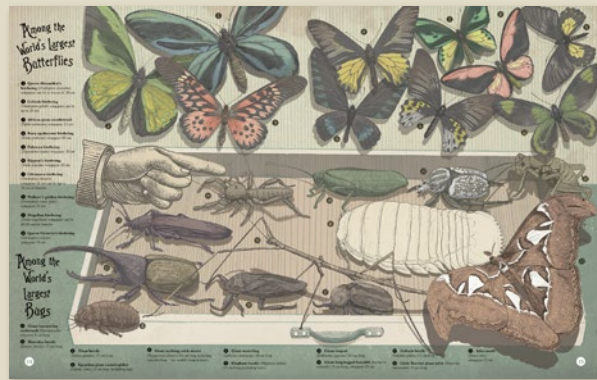
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by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

Inside Story: How the News Works



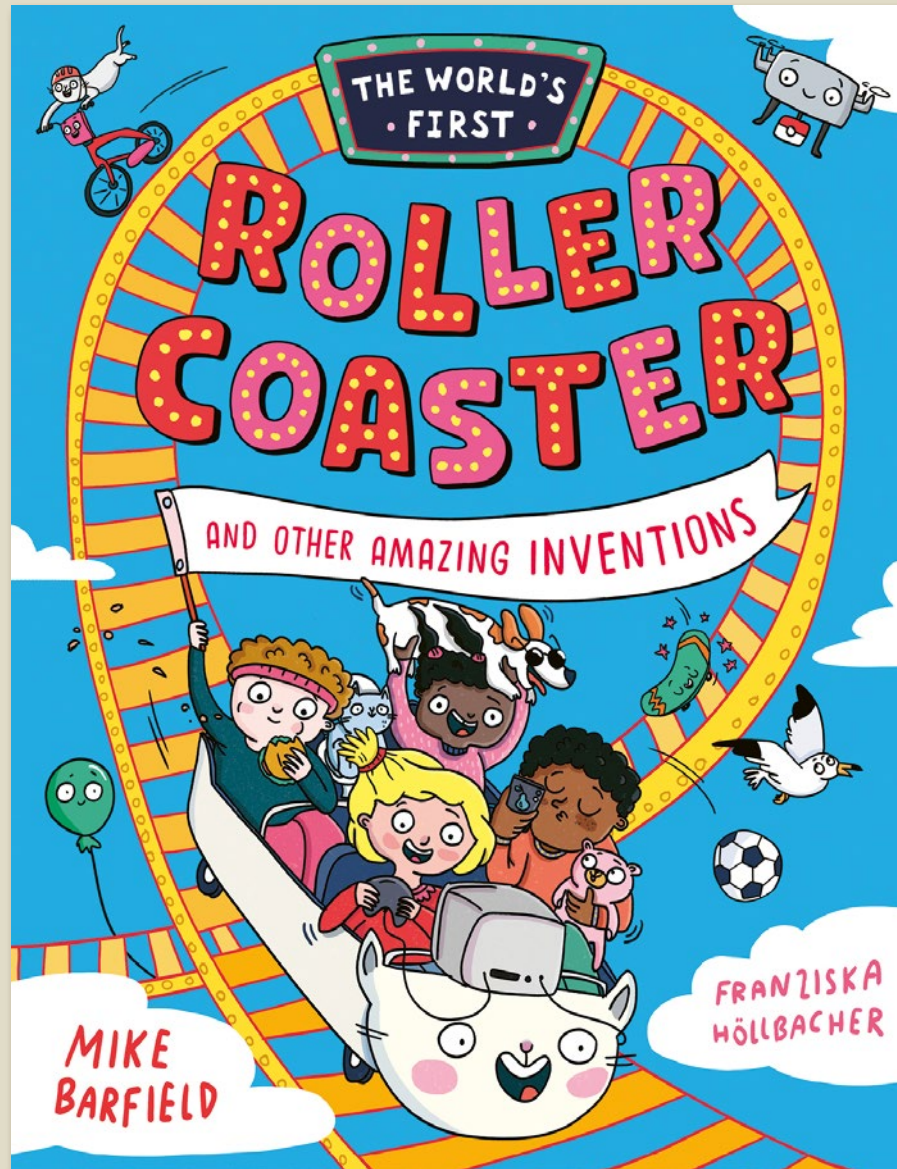
Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po Terri Po
Extent	64pp
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Hottest Desert, Fastest Rocket



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

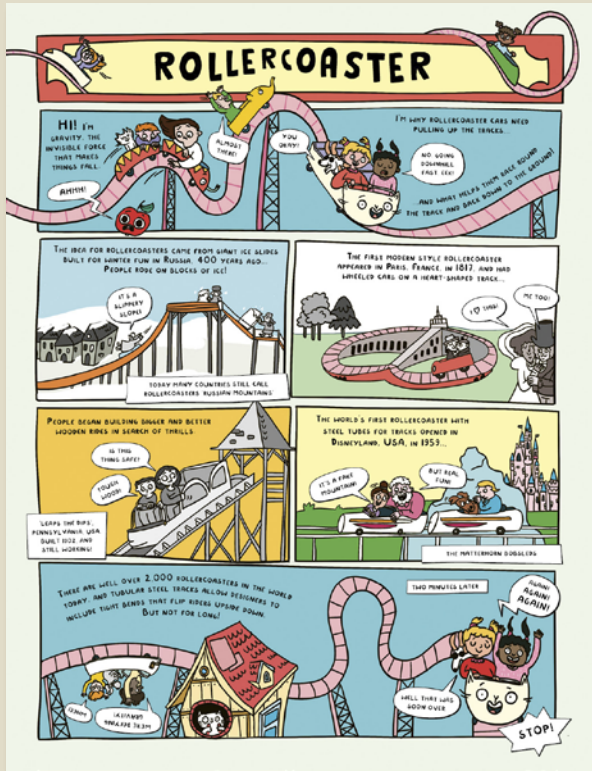
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

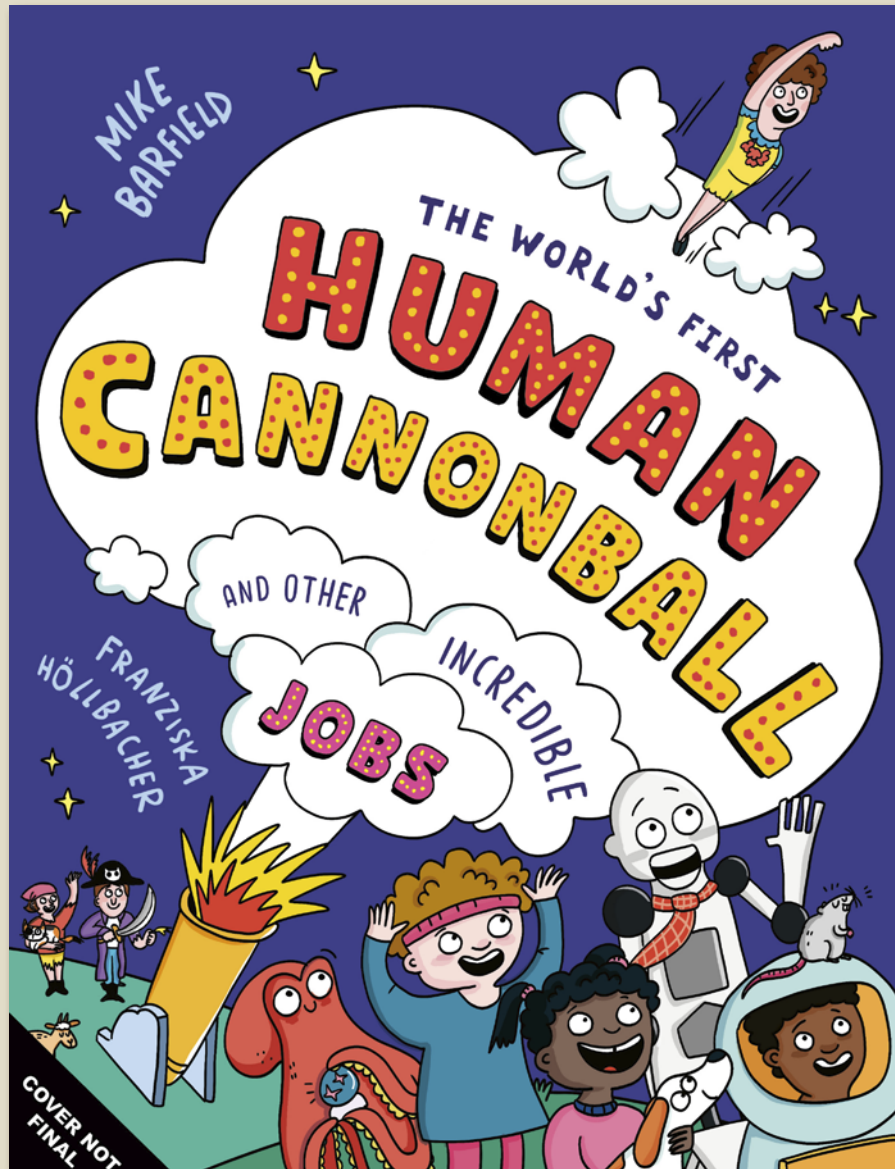
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions 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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Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

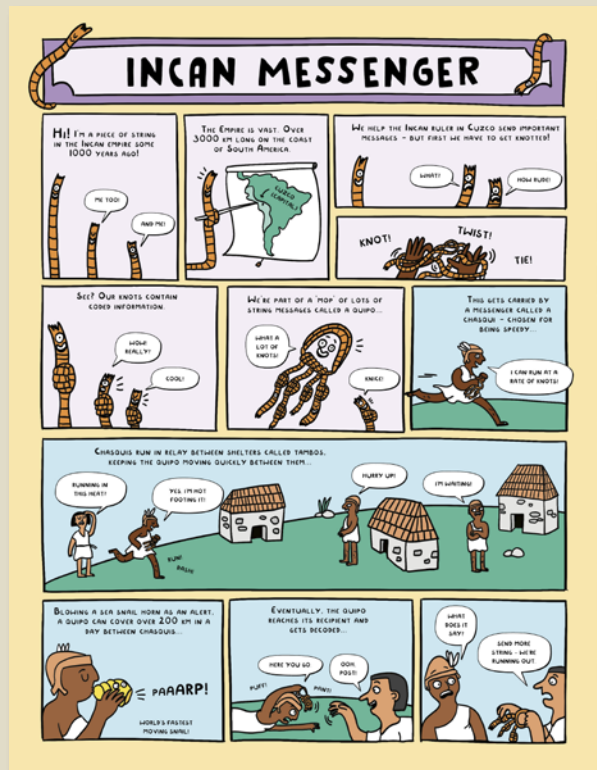
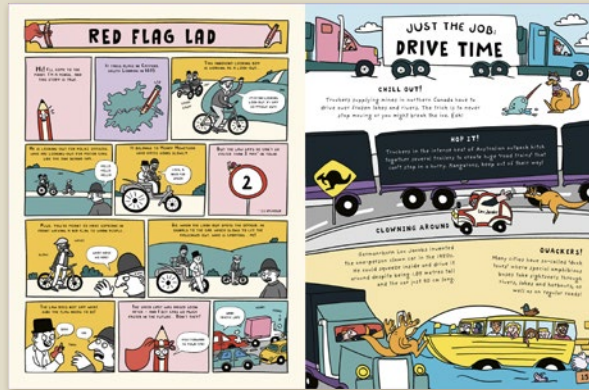
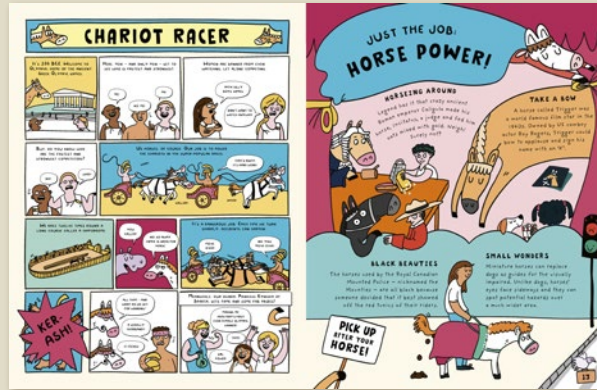
The World's First Human Cannonball



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!

The World's First Human Cannonball



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Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
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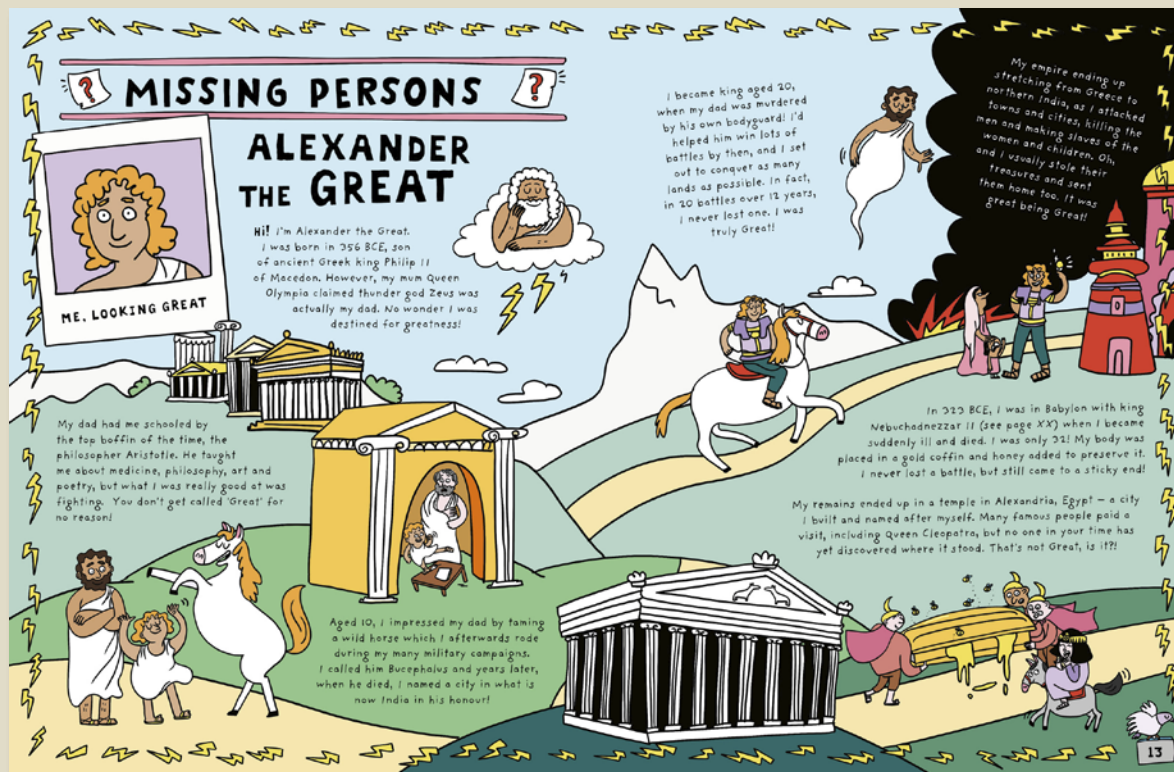
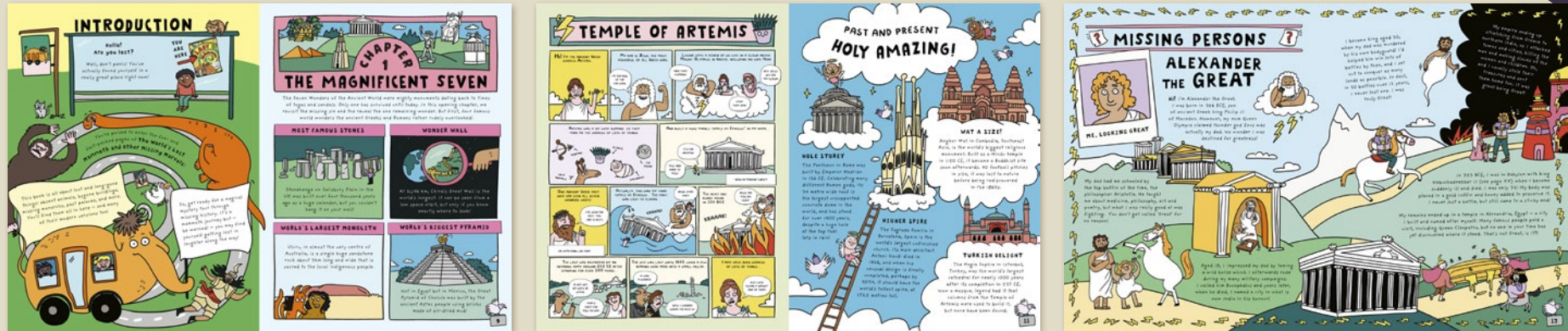
The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



Get ready for a **MAMMOTH** mystery tour through the world's most infamous missing marvels!

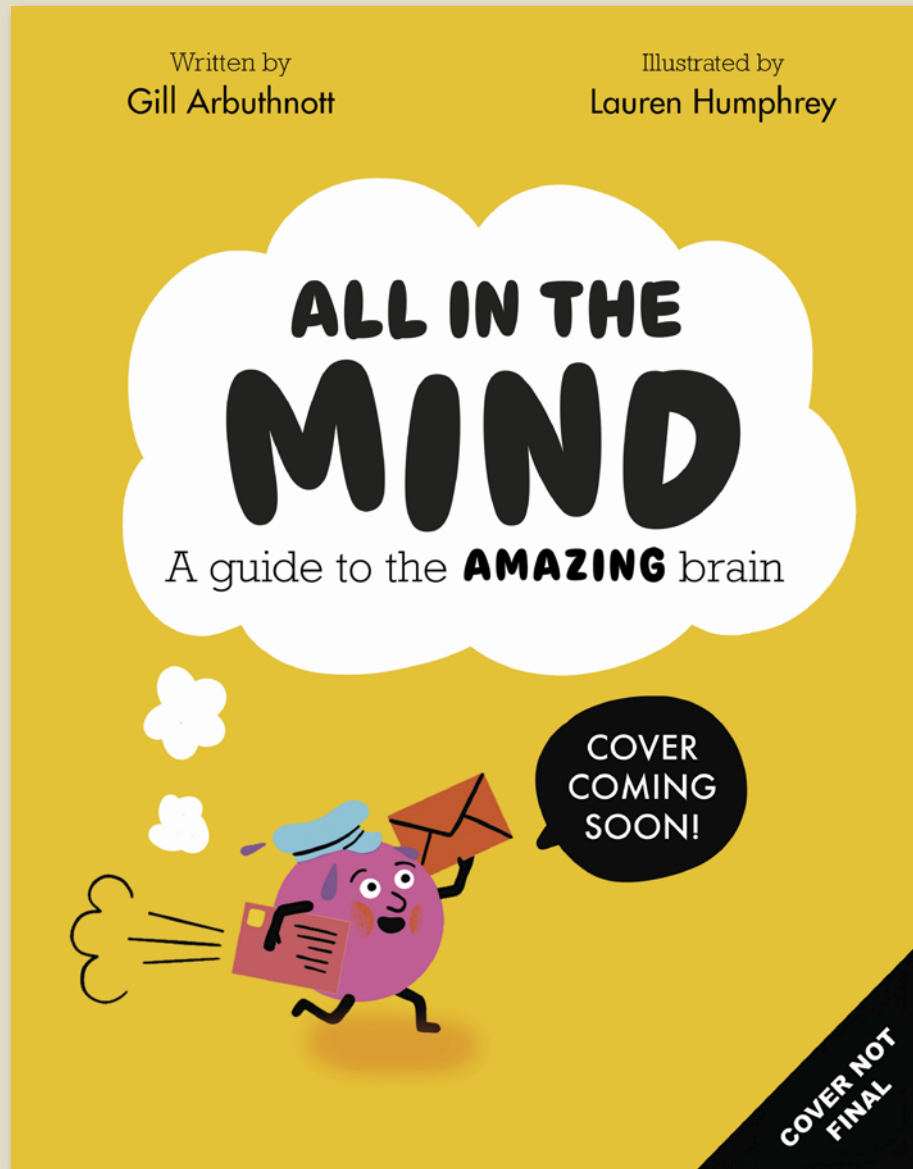
- An irresistible introduction to history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book with Facts.
- Mike Barfield is an award-winning author: Winner of the Blue Peter Award; Shortlisted for Sainsbury's Award; Shortlisted for Royal Society Young People's Book Prize; Shortlisted for the Association of Science Education prize AND MORE! Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Fun non-fiction edutainment for a younger age-range illustrated by the brilliant Franziska Höllbacher!öllbacher!öllbacher!

The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



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Rights Available	World

All in the Mind



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

All in the Mind

MEET YOUR BRAIN CELLS

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

How neurons talk to each other

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

MEMORY

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

MEMORY DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

PUZZLES & BRAIN TEASERS

CONFUSE YOUR BRAIN!

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

1. Find the object that is not like the others.
2. Find the object that is not like the others.
3. Find the object that is not like the others.
4. Find the object that is not like the others.

IT'S THE STRONG EFFECT!

What to see the Strong Effect in action? Don't have a drink – try this! This test proves to you that you can remember the things you do better when you are not drinking. The first group to finish the test is the winner.

MEMORY

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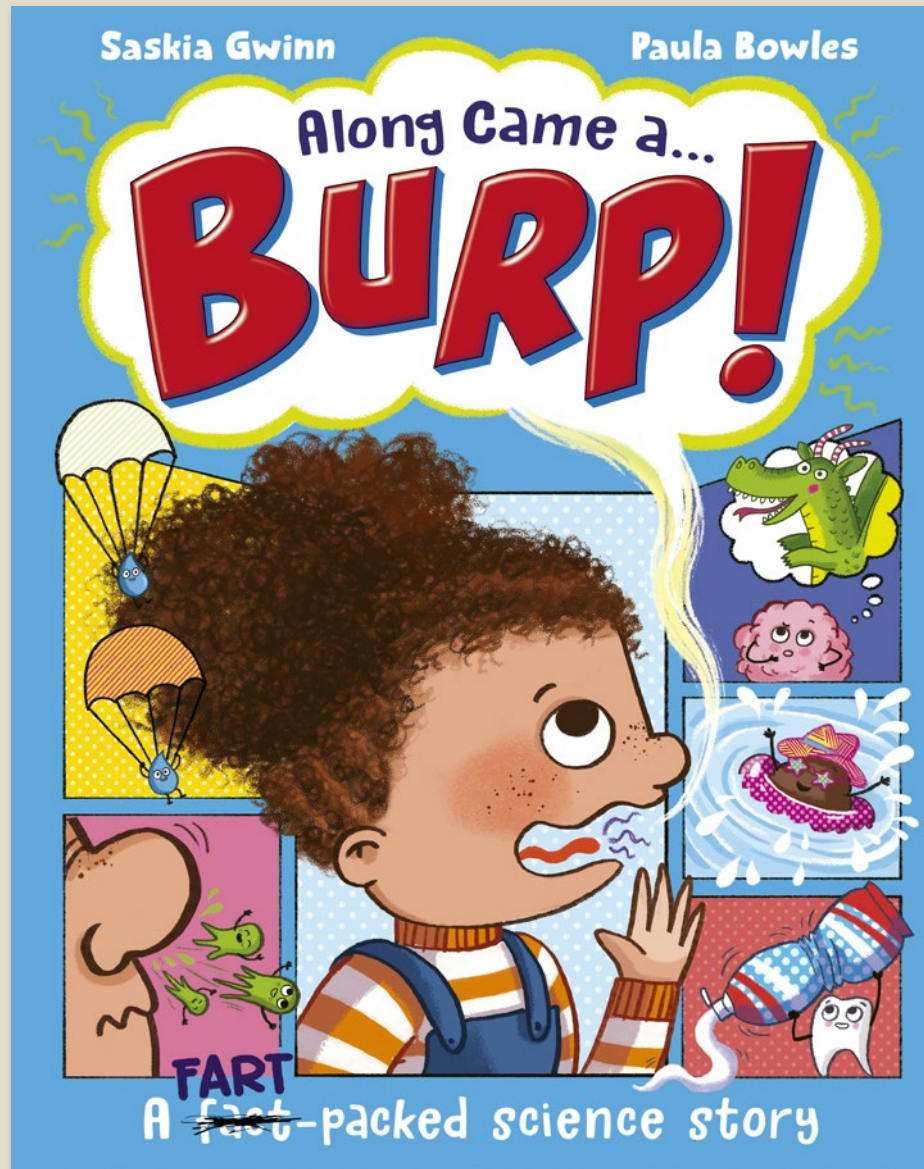
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REMEMBER, REMEMBER! Why not test your memory? Get a piece of paper and something to write with, set a timer for thirty seconds, then turn to page 5 and follow the instructions!

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

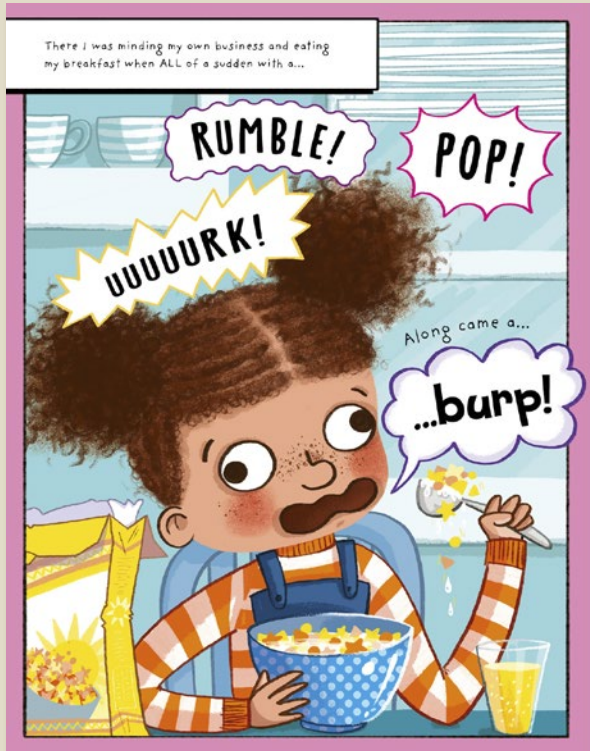
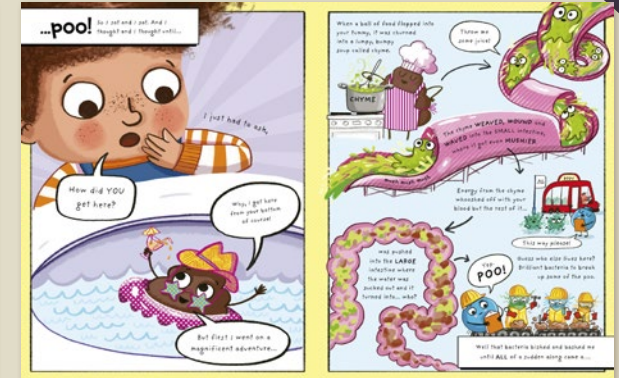
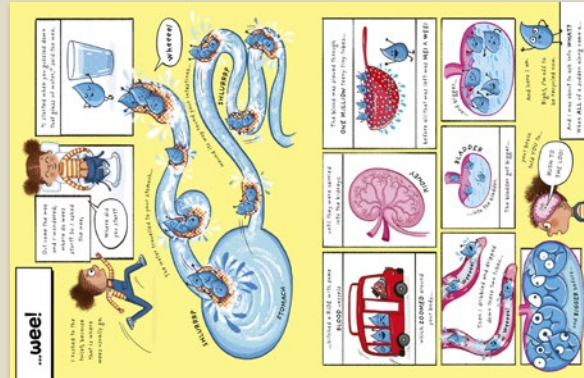
Along Came a... Burp!



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

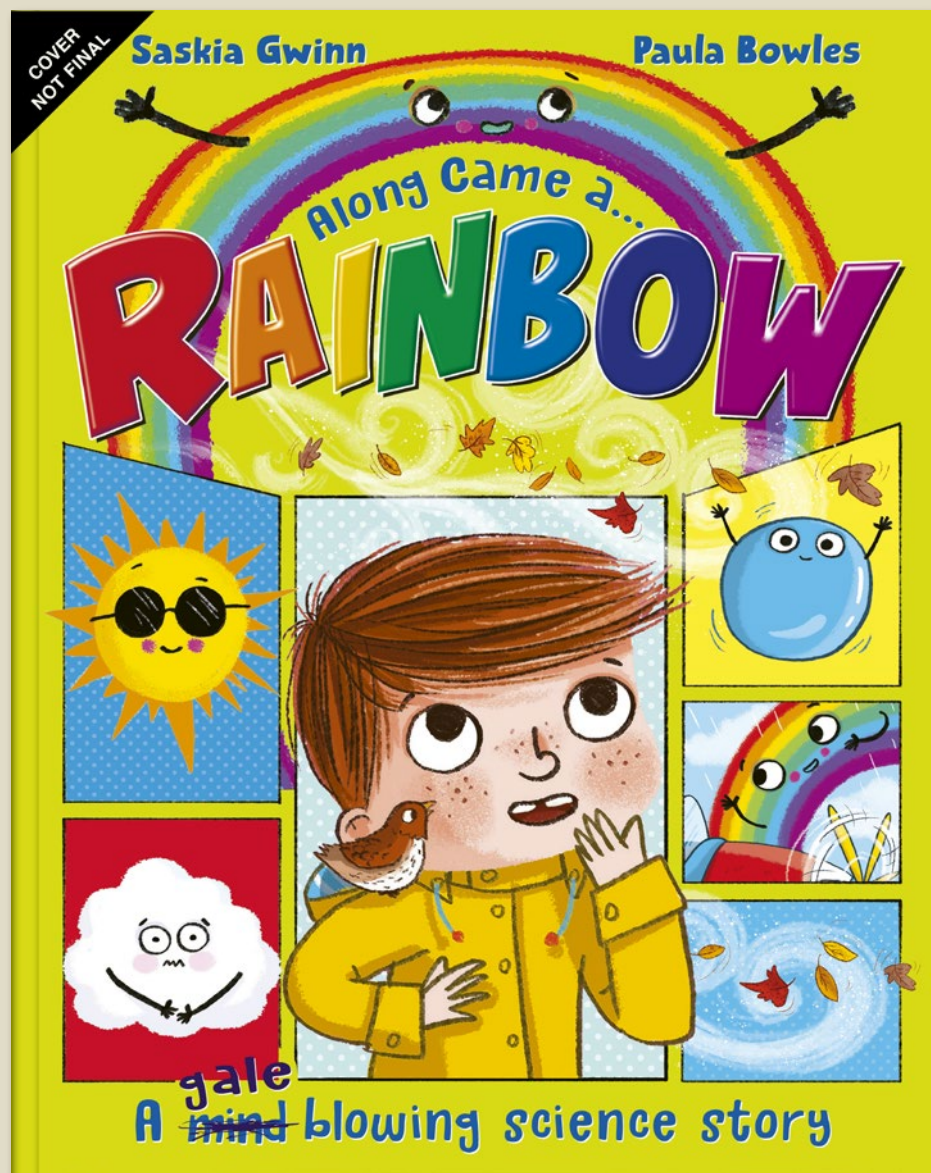
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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

Along Came a... Burp!



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785175
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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

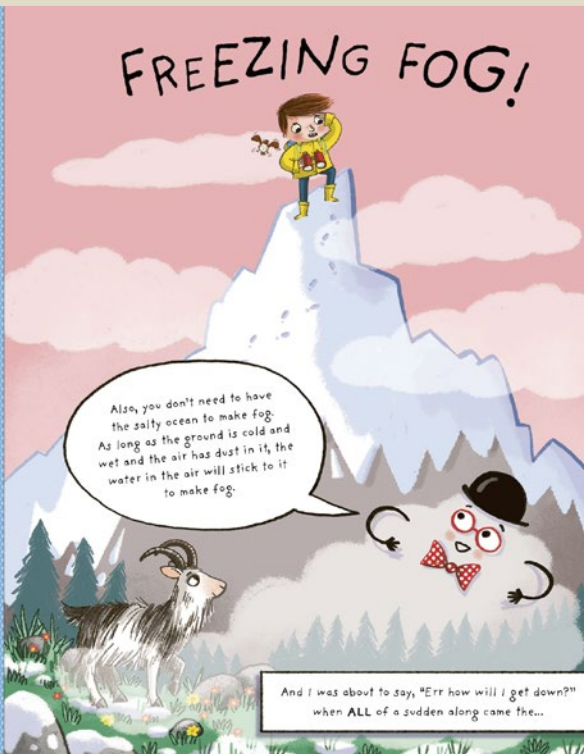
Along Came a... Rainbow!



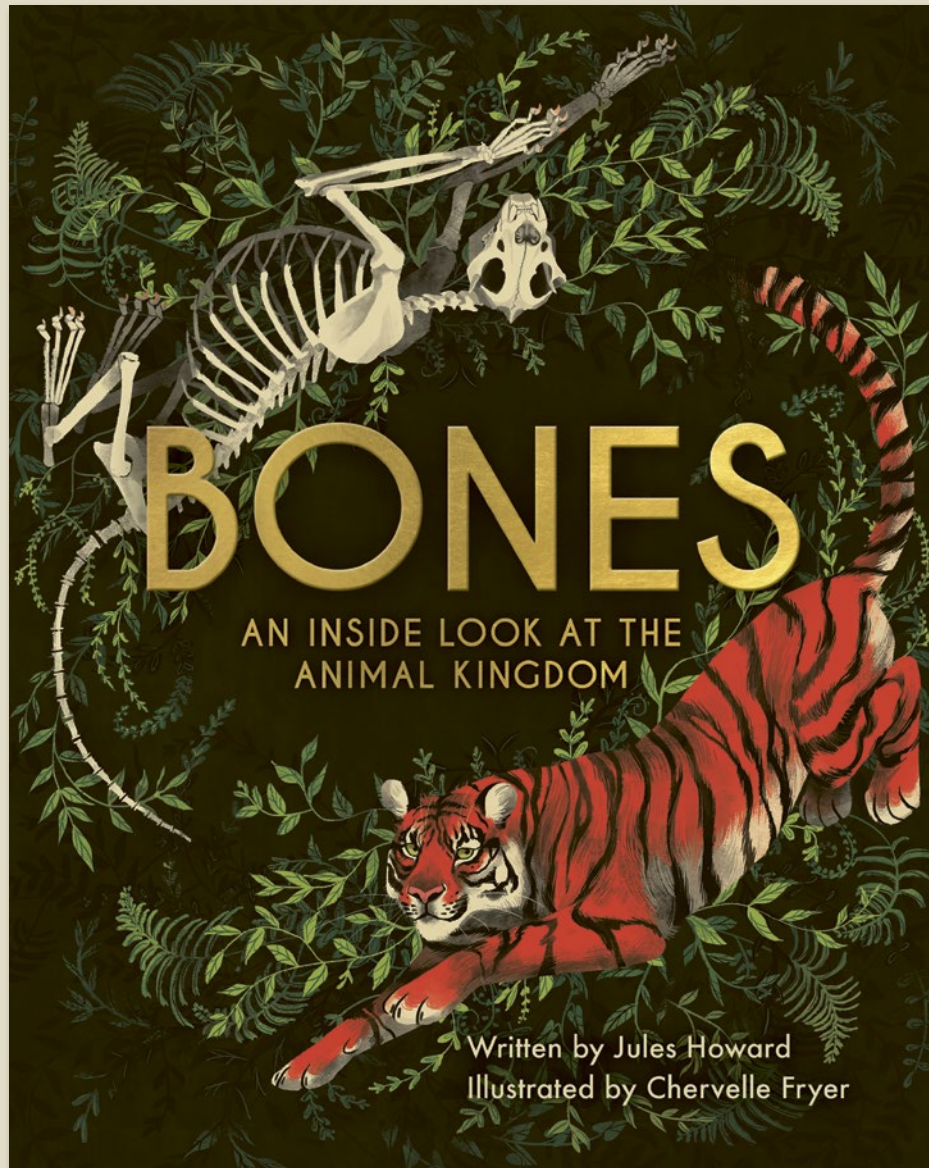
A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

- 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.
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Along Came a... Rainbow!

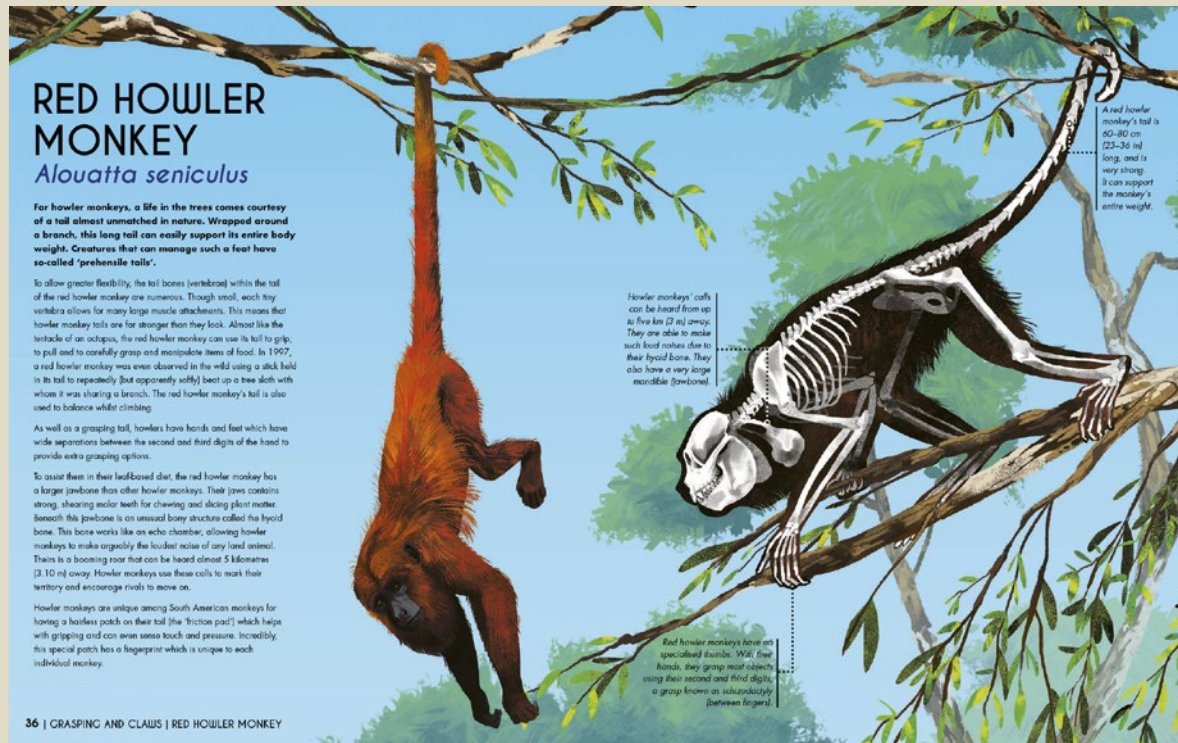
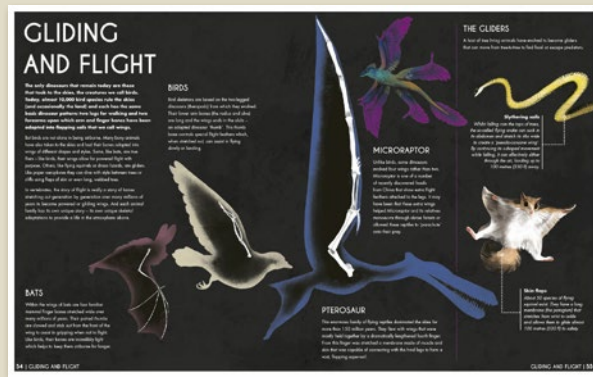


Pub Date	19/06/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Files To Printer	27/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

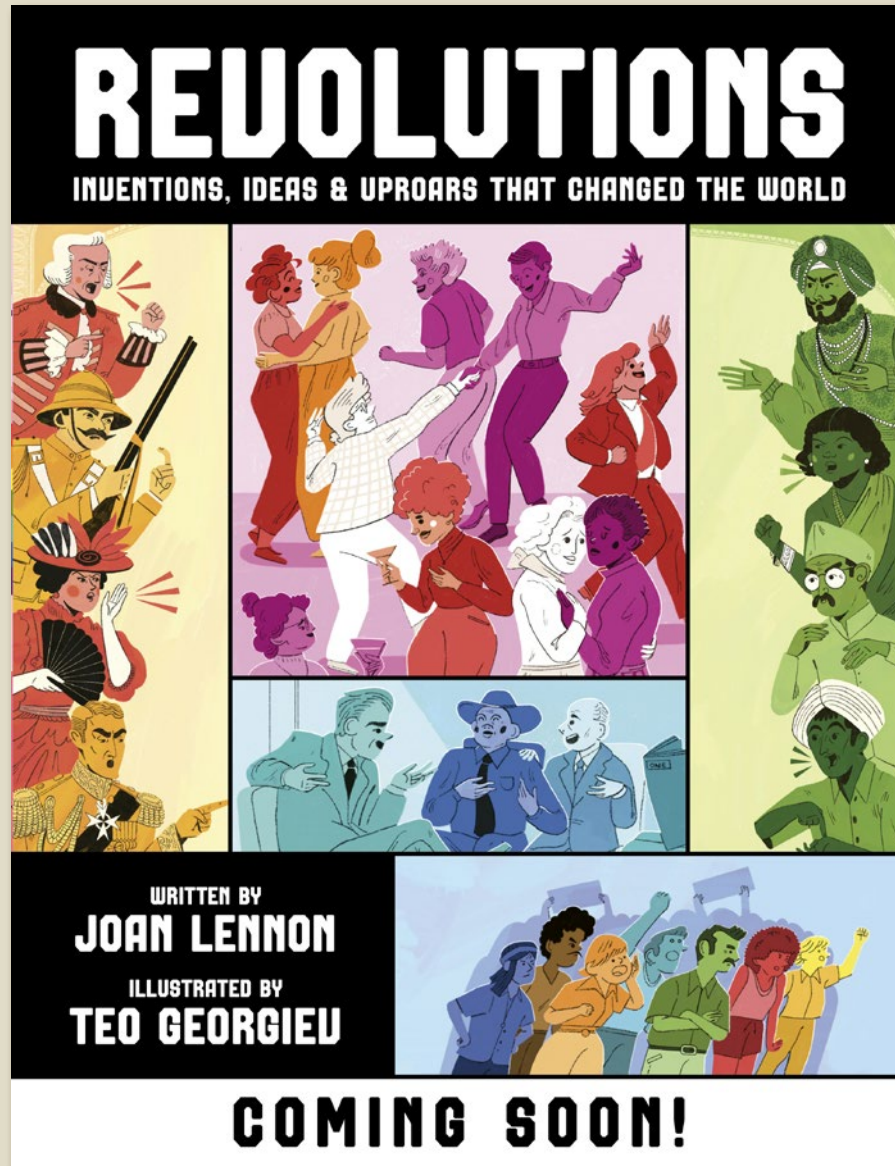


What's so special about animal skeletons? Find out in BONES, an inside look at the animal kingdom.

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



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



Discover 12 upheavals which changed the world forever.

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

Revolutions

GAY LIBERATION MOVEMENT

MARCHING WITH PRIDE

The Gay Liberation Movement began in New York City, US, in 1969. It was a time when people started to demand equality for the LGBT+ community. In the months of June 1969, a bar in New York City was raided by the police. The people who were there were gay. They were arrested and taken to jail. This led to the Stonewall riots. The riots were a series of protests and demonstrations that led to the formation of the Gay Liberation Movement.

GAY REVOLUTION DICTIONARY

Allyship - supporting and standing up for someone who is being treated unfairly.

Coming out - telling someone that you are gay or lesbian.

Discrimination - treating someone differently because of their race, religion, or sexual orientation.

Equality - being treated the same as everyone else.

Gay - a man who is attracted to other men.

Lesbian - a woman who is attracted to other women.

Trans rights - the rights of people who identify as trans.

Transgender - a person whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.

Transphobia - fear or hatred of trans people.

Transgender rights - the rights of people who identify as trans.

Transgender people - people whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.

THE ROAD TO RESOLUTION

The first half of the 19th century was a difficult time for the LGBT+ community. People were often persecuted and even killed for being gay or lesbian. However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a movement towards acceptance and equality. This was led by people like John Addington Symonds and others who argued for the rights of the LGBT+ community.

FEAR & PROGRESS

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the LGBT+ community was often persecuted. People were often killed or imprisoned for being gay or lesbian. However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, there was a movement towards acceptance and equality. This was led by people like John Addington Symonds and others who argued for the rights of the LGBT+ community.

1869

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 1869. It was written by Richard von Krafft-Ebing and was titled 'Psychopathia Sexualis'.

1903

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 1903. It was written by Havelock Ellis and was titled 'Sexual Inversion'.

1953

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 1953. It was written by John Money and was titled 'Sex and Gender'.

1969

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 1969. It was written by Kinsey and was titled 'Kinsey Report'.

1973

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 1973. It was written by the American Psychiatric Association and was titled 'Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders'.

1990

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 1990. It was written by the World Health Organization and was titled 'International Classification of Diseases'.

2012

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 2012. It was written by the American Psychiatric Association and was titled 'Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders'.

2013

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 2013. It was written by the World Health Organization and was titled 'International Classification of Diseases'.

2018

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 2018. It was written by the American Psychiatric Association and was titled 'Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders'.

2019

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 2019. It was written by the World Health Organization and was titled 'International Classification of Diseases'.

2020

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2021

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2022

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2023

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2024

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2025

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 2025. It was written by the World Health Organization and was titled 'International Classification of Diseases'.

2026

The first medical text to mention homosexuality was published in 2026. It was written by the American Psychiatric Association and was titled 'Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders'.

SWARAJ

SELF RULE FOR INDIA

India is huge - so huge that it is often referred to as a subcontinent. The story of this vast and varied part of the world has been one of invasion, conquest and the fight for freedom. During the 20th century, this struggle reached a boiling point, and the nation would turn a corner from which it could never go back.

HOW A NATION CAME TO BE

- India was formed about 50 million years ago when a large land mass moving north hit Eurasia, pushing up the Himalayas.
- Different waves of early humans came and flourished here.
- Over 4,000 years ago, great cities appeared in the Indus Valley. In present-day Pakistan.
- Centuries passed and more people and cultures arrived, interacting with each other sometimes peacefully, other times in conflict.
- India became a home to many faiths and was the birthplace of four major religions.
- Between the 1st and 17th centuries, India was extremely wealthy. It was a land of many different princely states, often at war with each other.
- During this time, in the 1500s, the Mughals became powerful rulers in the subcontinent, creating an extremely prosperous Muslim empire. But things were about to change...

STRUGGLES WITHIN INDIA

Meanwhile, thousands of workers died building railroads and canals in the subcontinent, which would allow the British to move troops around quickly and get goods to ports to be exported. Indians were forced to grow crops like tea instead of food. Devastating famines followed and continued throughout Britain's rule. The 1870 Bengal famine is thought to have caused 10 million people to starve to death - one quarter of the Bengal population.

In 1858, the British government took over from the East India Company. Their control of the subcontinent was called the British Raj. In Hindi, 'raj' means 'rule' or 'kingdom'. 'Swaraj' on the other hand means 'self-rule' - independence from the British invaders - something Indians longed for.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

In 1600, the British East India Company was formed to trade for goods from India and Southeast Asia, but it was more than a business. Over the next 200 years, it seized control of vast areas of the subcontinent. As the Mughals lost power, the company used bribes and threats to influence the situation, putting one state against another. Private armies enforced its control. India was changed from a land of high-quality goods to a producer of things to suit the British.

TAKING FROM INDIA

The British saw themselves as the owners of India and the Indian people as there to serve them. They thought they could take what they wanted, and they did.

- Spices - Black pepper, cinnamon, cloves and cardamom were highly prized for their medicinal benefits.
- Indigo - In Europe, this produced dye and was highly valued. Demand was high for coloring military uniforms.
- Tea - vast tracts of land were turned over to tea-growing to feed Britain's thirst.
- Troops - Soldiers from India were used to fight Britain's wars all over the world.
- Cotton - Raw Indian cotton was used to make cloth in British factories which was then made in Europe for millions of people. It was also traded with Britain's other colonies, strengthening the Empire's control.
- Opium - A drug made from poppy plants grown in India, which was sold in China to increase demand.
- Workers - Thousands of workers were sent to the Caribbean, East Africa and elsewhere to work on plantations. Conditions were often terrible, and many workers died.

BRITISH RAJ vs SWARAJ

India was ruled by British for nearly 200 years. The British saw themselves as the owners of India and the Indian people as there to serve them. They thought they could take what they wanted, and they did.

INFLUENTIAL LEADERS

Mahatma Gandhi - He led the Indian independence movement through non-violent civil disobedience. He is known as the Father of the Nation.

Subhas Chandra Bose - He was a leader of the Indian independence movement. He is known as Netaji. He led the Indian National Army.

Jawahar Lal Nehru - He was the first Prime Minister of India. He was a leader of the Indian independence movement.

Mahatma K. P. Menon - He was a leader of the Indian independence movement. He was a lawyer and a politician.

THE TIPPING POINT

In 1942, the British government was forced to accept that India should have the right to self-determination. This was the tipping point for the Indian independence movement.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

On 15th August 1947, India gained independence from British rule. This day is celebrated as Independence Day in India.

PARTITION

In 1947, India was partitioned into two parts: India and Pakistan. This was a difficult time for the Indian people, as many were forced to leave their homes and move to the other side of the border.

POSSIBLE IDEAS: PARTITION AND INDEPENDENCE

1. The British saw themselves as the owners of India and the Indian people as there to serve them. They thought they could take what they wanted, and they did.

2. The Indian people were tired of British rule and wanted independence. They were led by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.

3. The British government was forced to accept that India should have the right to self-determination. This was the tipping point for the Indian independence movement.

4. On 15th August 1947, India gained independence from British rule. This day is celebrated as Independence Day in India.

5. In 1947, India was partitioned into two parts: India and Pakistan. This was a difficult time for the Indian people, as many were forced to leave their homes and move to the other side of the border.

SWARAJ

SELF RULE FOR INDIA

India is huge - so huge that it is often referred to as a subcontinent. The story of this vast and varied part of the world has been one of invasion, conquest and the fight for freedom. During the 20th century, this struggle reached a boiling point, and the nation would turn a corner from which it could never go back.

HOW A NATION CAME TO BE

- India was formed about 50 million years ago when a large land mass moving north hit Eurasia, pushing up the Himalayas.
- Different waves of early humans came and flourished here.
- Over 4,000 years ago, great cities appeared in the Indus Valley. In present-day Pakistan.
- Centuries passed and more people and cultures arrived, interacting with each other sometimes peacefully, other times in conflict.
- India became a home to many faiths and was the birthplace of four major religions.
- Between the 1st and 17th centuries, India was extremely wealthy. It was a land of many different princely states, often at war with each other.
- During this time, in the 1500s, the Mughals became powerful rulers in the subcontinent, creating an extremely prosperous Muslim empire. But things were about to change...

STRUGGLES WITHIN INDIA

Meanwhile, thousands of workers died building railroads and canals in the subcontinent, which would allow the British to move troops around quickly and get goods to ports to be exported. Indians were forced to grow crops like tea instead of food. Devastating famines followed and continued throughout Britain's rule. The 1870 Bengal famine is thought to have caused 10 million people to starve to death - one quarter of the Bengal population.

In 1858, the British government took over from the East India Company. Their control of the subcontinent was called the British Raj. In Hindi, 'raj' means 'rule' or 'kingdom'. 'Swaraj' on the other hand means 'self-rule' - independence from the British invaders - something Indians longed for.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

In 1600, the British East India Company was formed to trade for goods from India and Southeast Asia, but it was more than a business. Over the next 200 years, it seized control of vast areas of the subcontinent. As the Mughals lost power, the company used bribes and threats to influence the situation, putting one state against another. Private armies enforced its control. India was changed from a land of high-quality goods to a producer of things to suit the British.

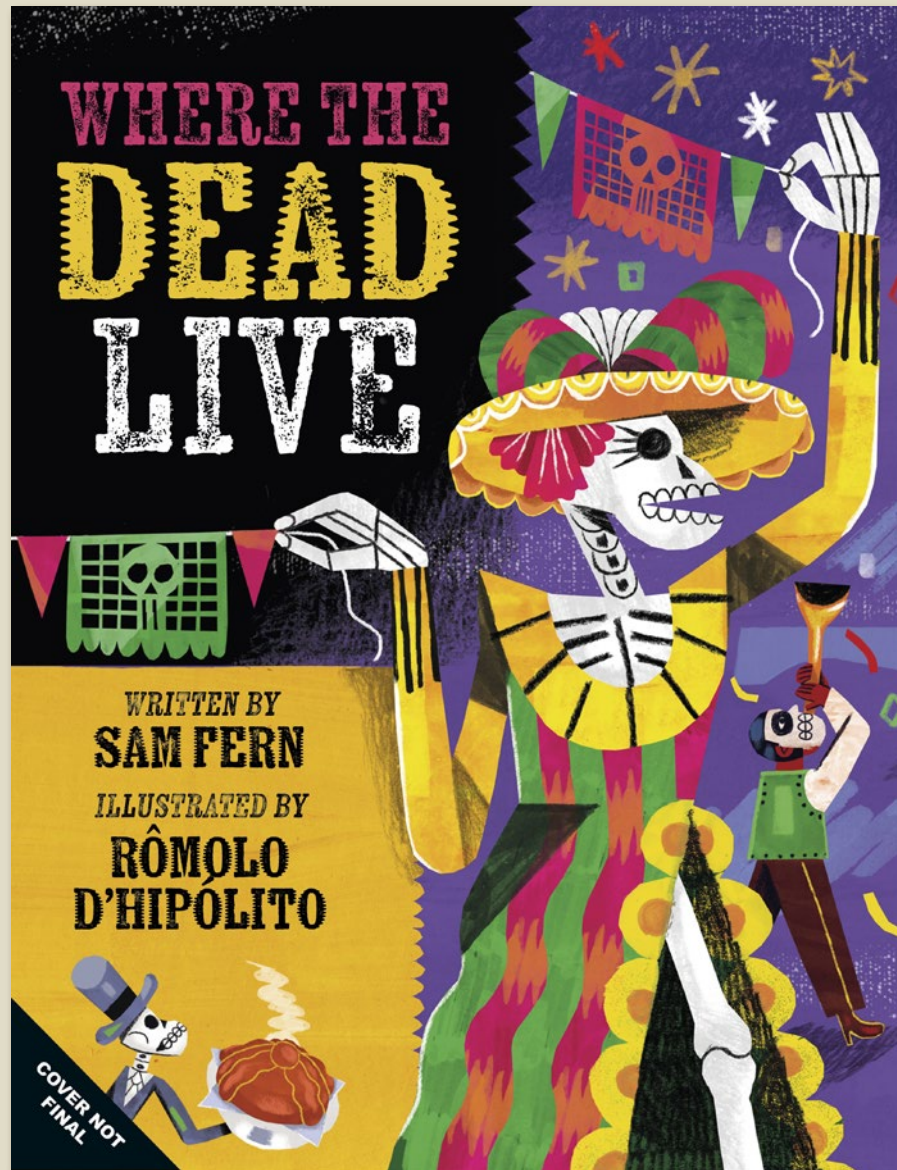
TAKING FROM INDIA

The British saw themselves as the owners of India and the Indian people as there to serve them. They thought they could take what they wanted, and they did.

- Spices - Black pepper, cinnamon, cloves and cardamom were highly prized for their medicinal benefits.
- Indigo - In Europe, this produced dye and was highly valued. Demand was high for coloring military uniforms.
- Tea - vast tracts of land were turned over to tea-growing to feed Britain's thirst.
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- Cotton - Raw Indian cotton was used to make cloth in British factories which was then made in Europe for millions of people. It was also traded with Britain's other colonies, strengthening the Empire's control.
- Opium - A drug made from poppy plants grown in India, which was sold in China to increase demand.
- Workers - Thousands of workers were sent to the Caribbean, East Africa and elsewhere to work on plantations. Conditions were often terrible, and many workers died.

Pub Date	12/03/2026
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800789890
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Lennon
Illustrator	Teo Georgiev
Extent	80pp
Translation Files	30/06/2025
Files To Printer	20/10/2025
Freight On Board	25/12/2025
Rights Available	World

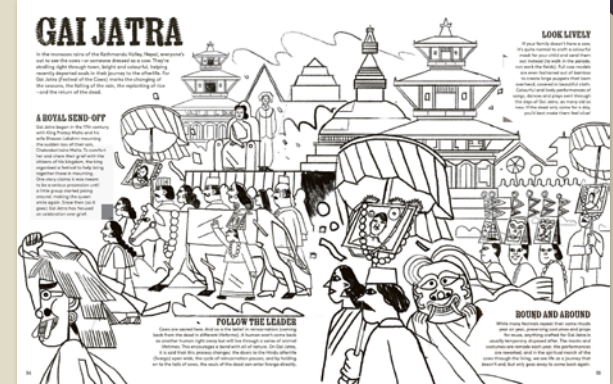
Where the Dead Live



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

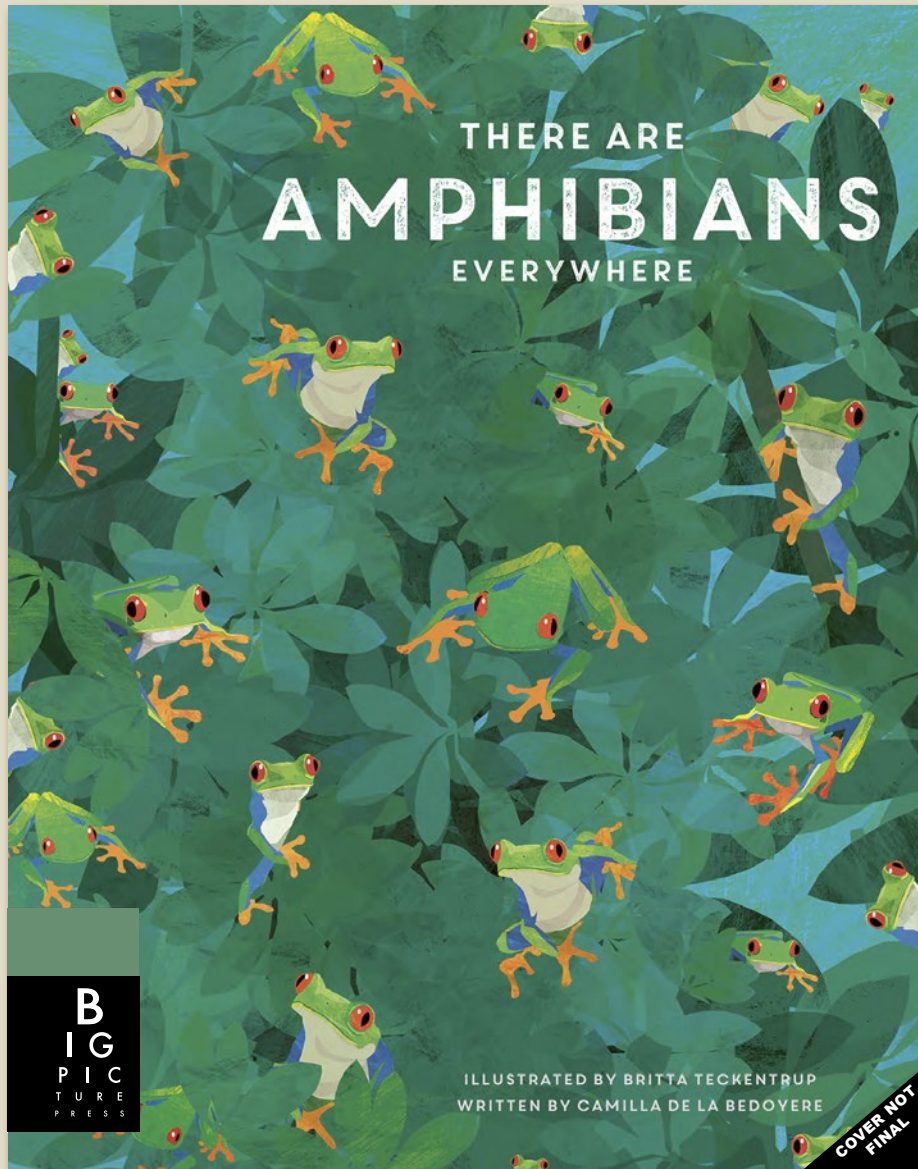
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



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

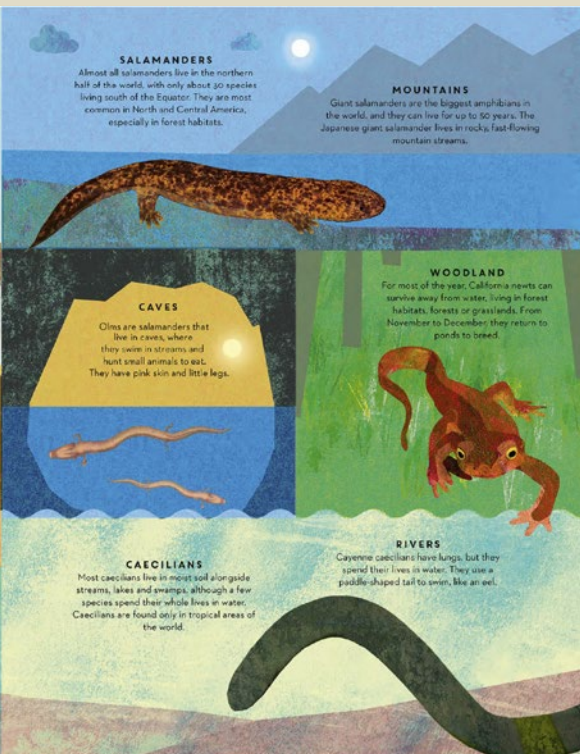
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

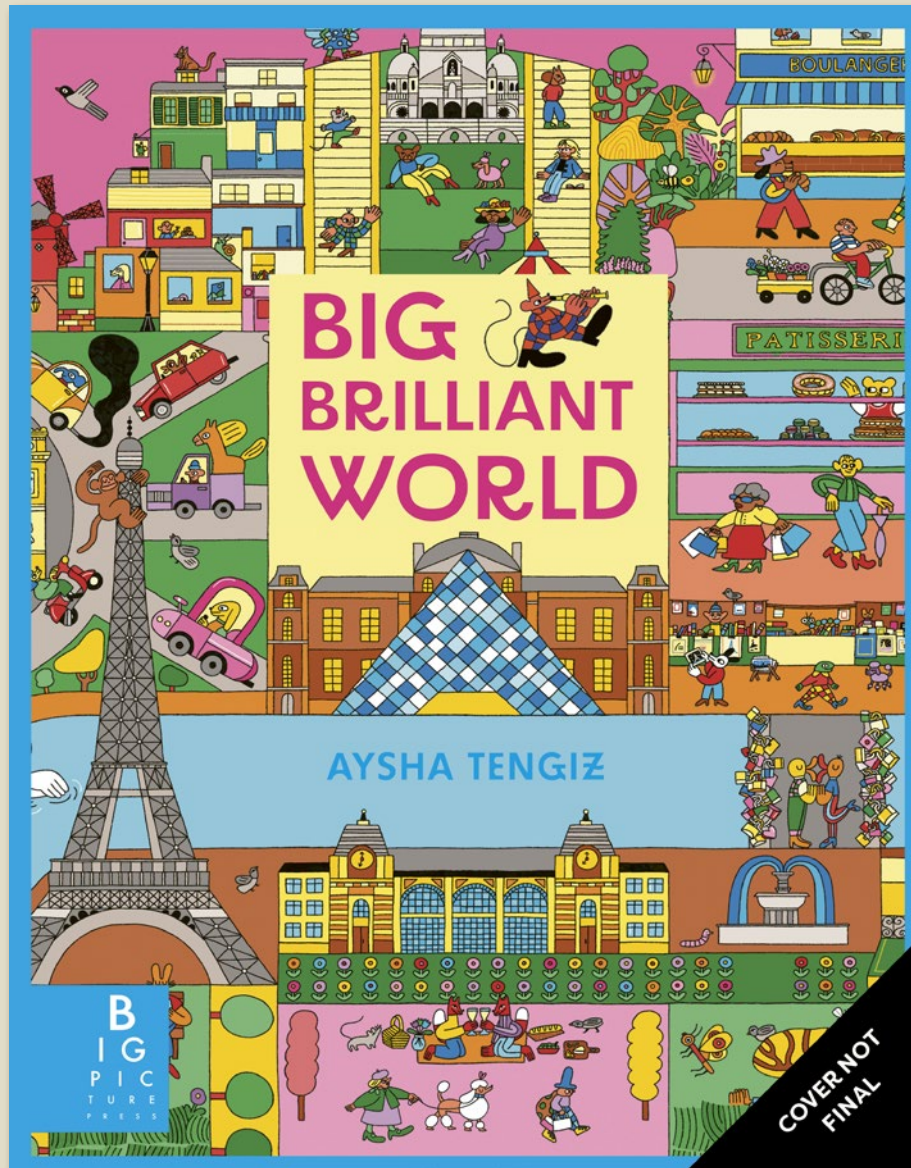
- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what *is* that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- Britta's There Are... series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There Are Amphibians Everywhere



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

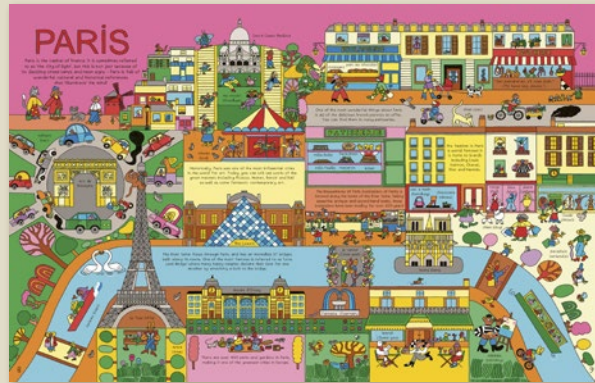
Big Brilliant World



Big Brilliant World

- A fun and educational way to encourage children to learn new vocabulary and discover 10 cities from around the world. Cities include London, Tokyo, Paris, New York, Seoul, Istanbul, Mexico City, Budapest, Amsterdam and Rome
- A vibrant, fun and engaging book that will appeal to design-conscious parents looking to keep children busy
- The opportunity to work with an exciting up-and-coming award-winning artist, who we would like to market as a 'new Mizielinski' for the Big Picture Press list
- Chic paperback format with flaps and spot UV makes this the ideal gift

Big Brilliant World



Pub Date	05/03/2026
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835870952
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Aysha Tengiz
Extent	32pp
Translation Files	23/06/2025
Files To Printer	13/10/2025
Freight On Board	18/12/2025
Rights Available	World

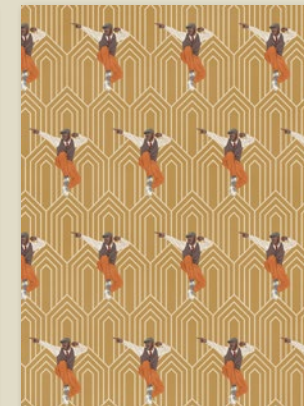
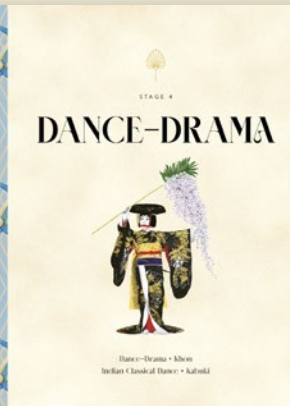
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

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

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

Martha Graham

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

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

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

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

NOW SHOWING

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

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

41

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

Little Explorers: Food



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

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

Little Explorers: Food

FABULOUS FOOD!

Food is for growing your body, but what if it could be for growing your brain too? It's the energy that helps you move, think and play. Before you eat a lot of food you need to get it to your brain. Food has to travel down your body to get to your brain.

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

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

FRUITS
Fruits are full of vitamins. They help your body work as it should. There are 12 types of fruits and they all have different jobs.

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

GRAINS
Grains are the energy source for your body. They come from wheat, rice, and corn.

DRINKS
Drinks are the liquid that helps your body work. They come from water, milk, and juice.

THE DIGESTION QUESTION
How does the food you eat get to your brain? The process is called digestion. The parts of your body that help break down the food are called the digestive system.

TEETH
The mouth is the first step in digestion. It is where the food is broken down into smaller pieces.

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

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

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

LARGE INTESTINE
The large intestine is where the waste from the food is removed from the body.

LET'S CELEBRATE!

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

Dia
Dish is a festival of light celebrated in India. It is a time when people light up their homes with thousands of small oil lamps.

Lunar New Year
The beginning of a new lunar year is celebrated with food that is said to bring luck, health and happiness.

Idol of the East
Idol of the East is a festival celebrated in China. It is a time when people eat a lot of food that is said to bring good luck and happiness.

Idol of the West
Idol of the West is a festival celebrated in the West. It is a time when people eat a lot of food that is said to bring good luck and happiness.

Happy Birthday!
People celebrate their birthdays in different ways around the world. Some people eat a lot of food, while others prefer to eat less.

Thanksgiving
Thanksgiving is a festival celebrated in the United States. It is a time when people eat a lot of food that is said to bring good luck and happiness.

NOT FOR ME!

Some people's bodies can't handle certain types of food. These people have food allergies. They need to be careful about what they eat.

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

- Wheat
- Eggs
- Milk
- Peanuts
- Shellfish

FOOD PROBLEMS
The production of food can have an impact on our planet. We need to be careful about how we produce food. We need to use resources wisely and not waste food.

Let's go!
Animals are one of the best helpers on the farm. They help us to grow food. We need to take care of them and make sure they are happy and healthy.

FINDING FOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

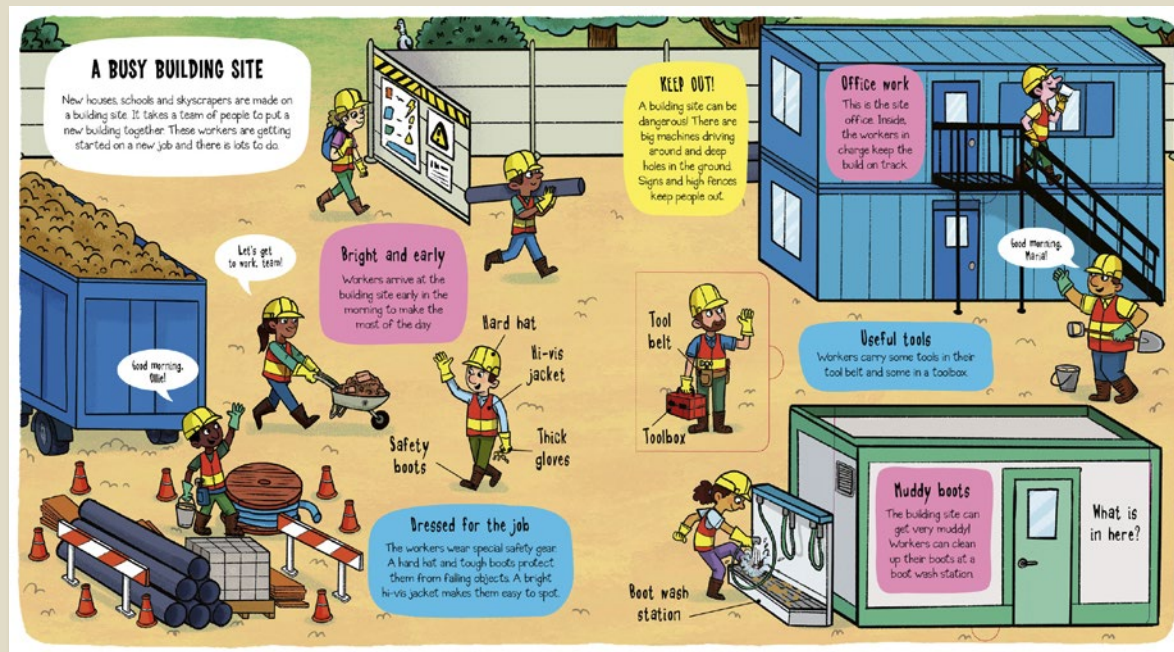
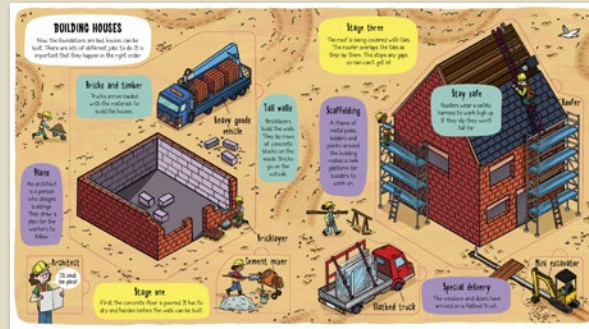
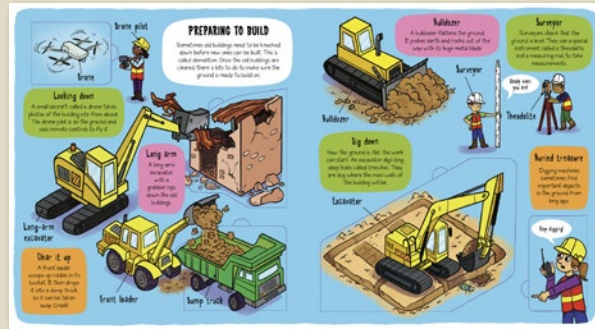
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

- New spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork with a diverse range of people
- Introduces new concepts and vocabulary in a simple and accessible way
- Ideal for the littlest book lovers as well as those starting to read independently
- CONTENTS: Welcome to the Building Site; Preparing to Build; Building New Homes; Heat, Power and Water; A New Road; Building A Tower; Amazing Machines; Tidy-Up Time

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
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Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

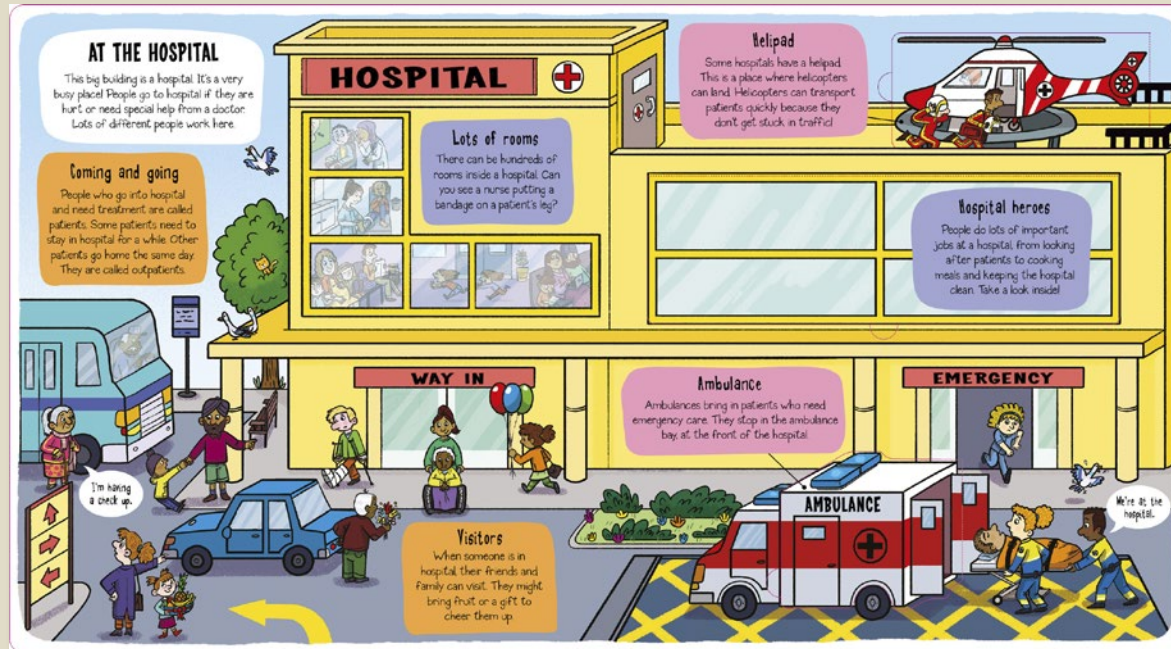
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Explore a hospital with 30+ flaps

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

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



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

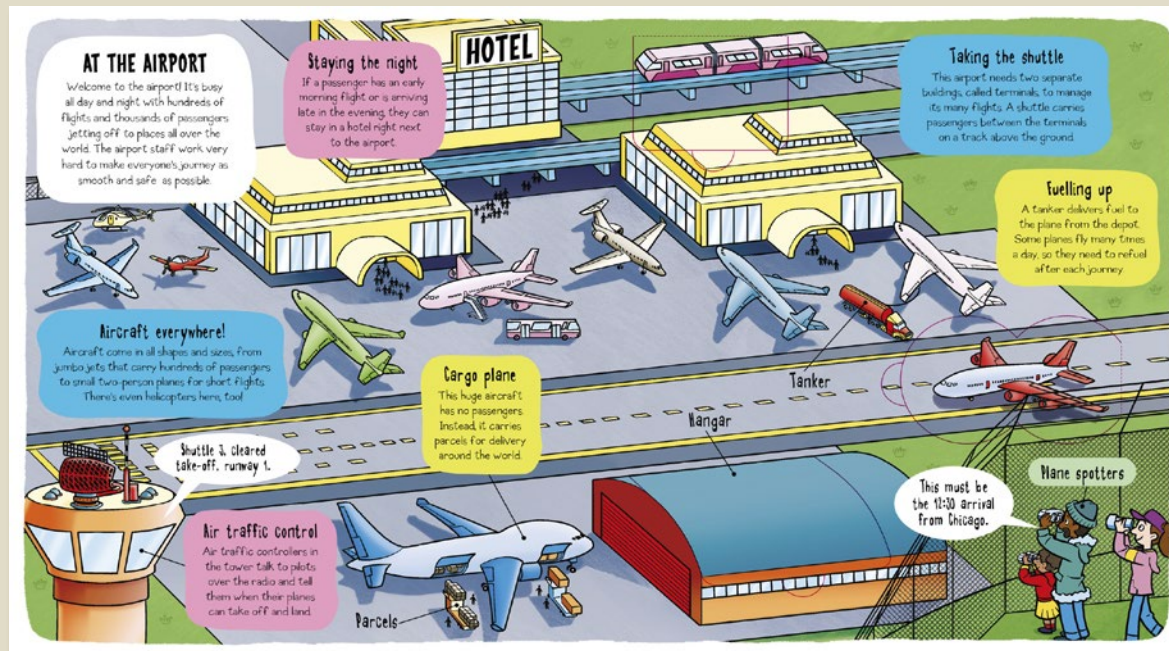
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Explore a bustling airport with 30+ flaps!

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

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



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

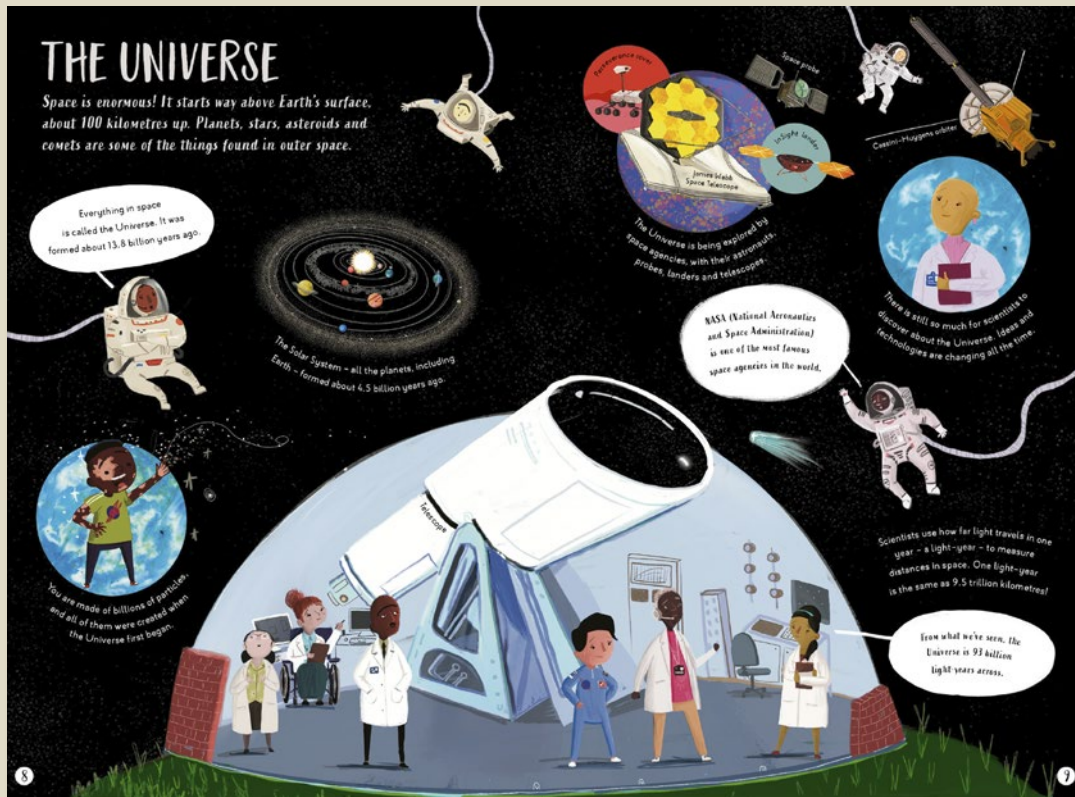
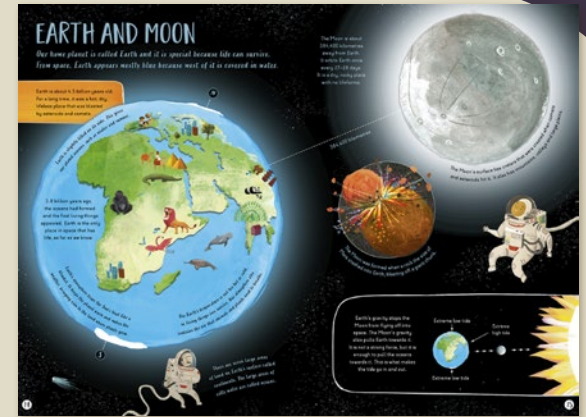
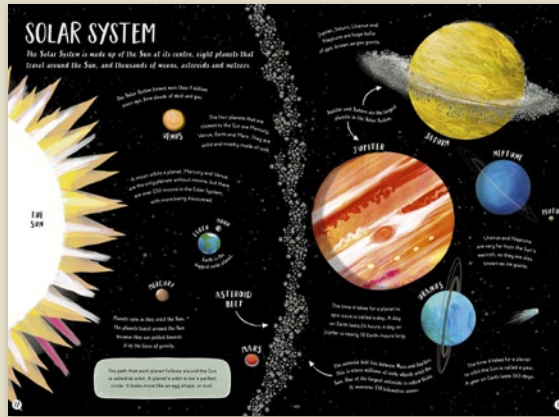
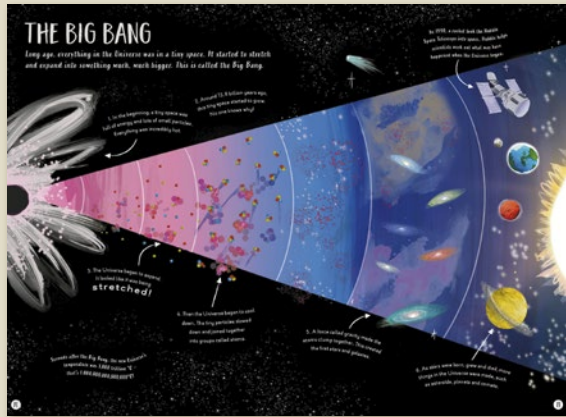
My First Book of Space



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

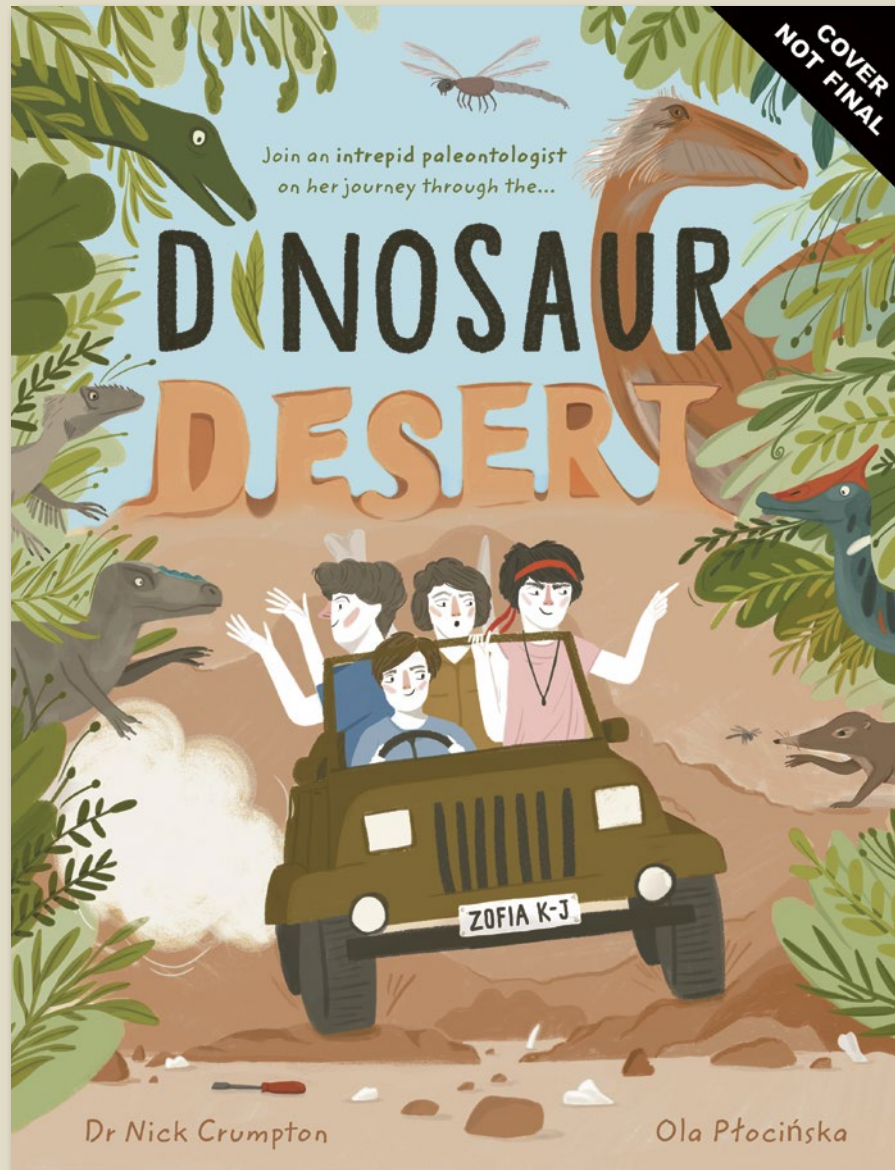
- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and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

My First Book of Space



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

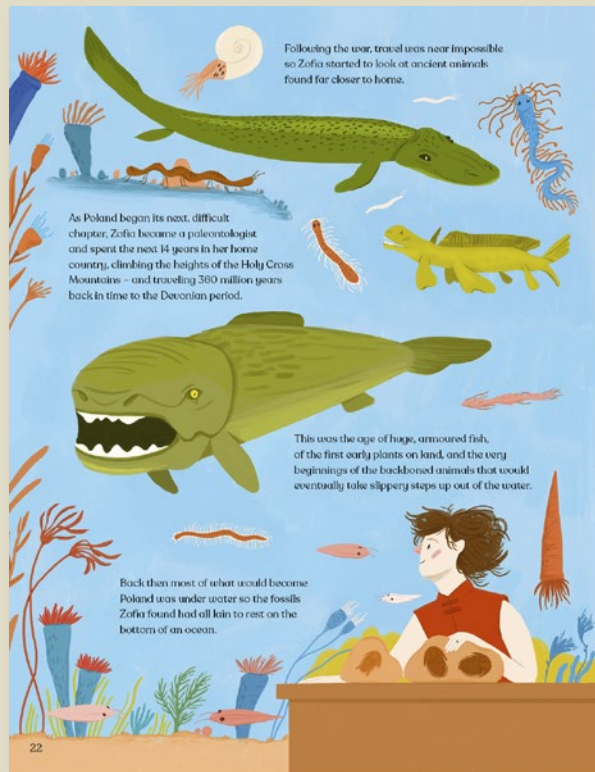
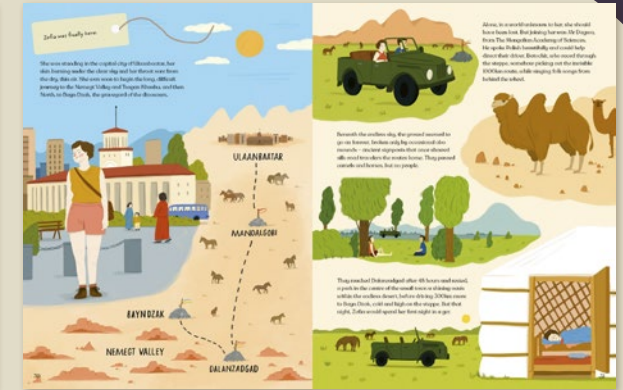
Dinosaur Desert



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

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

Dinosaur Desert



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

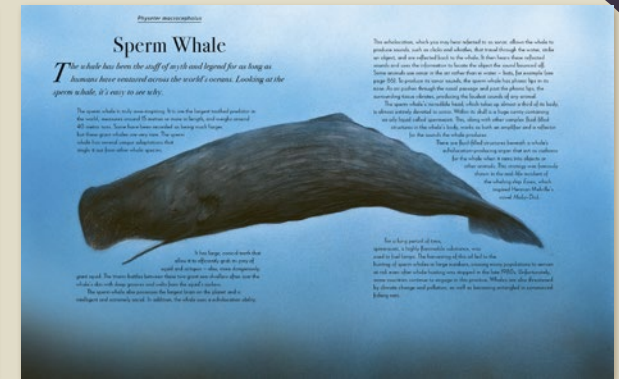
BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



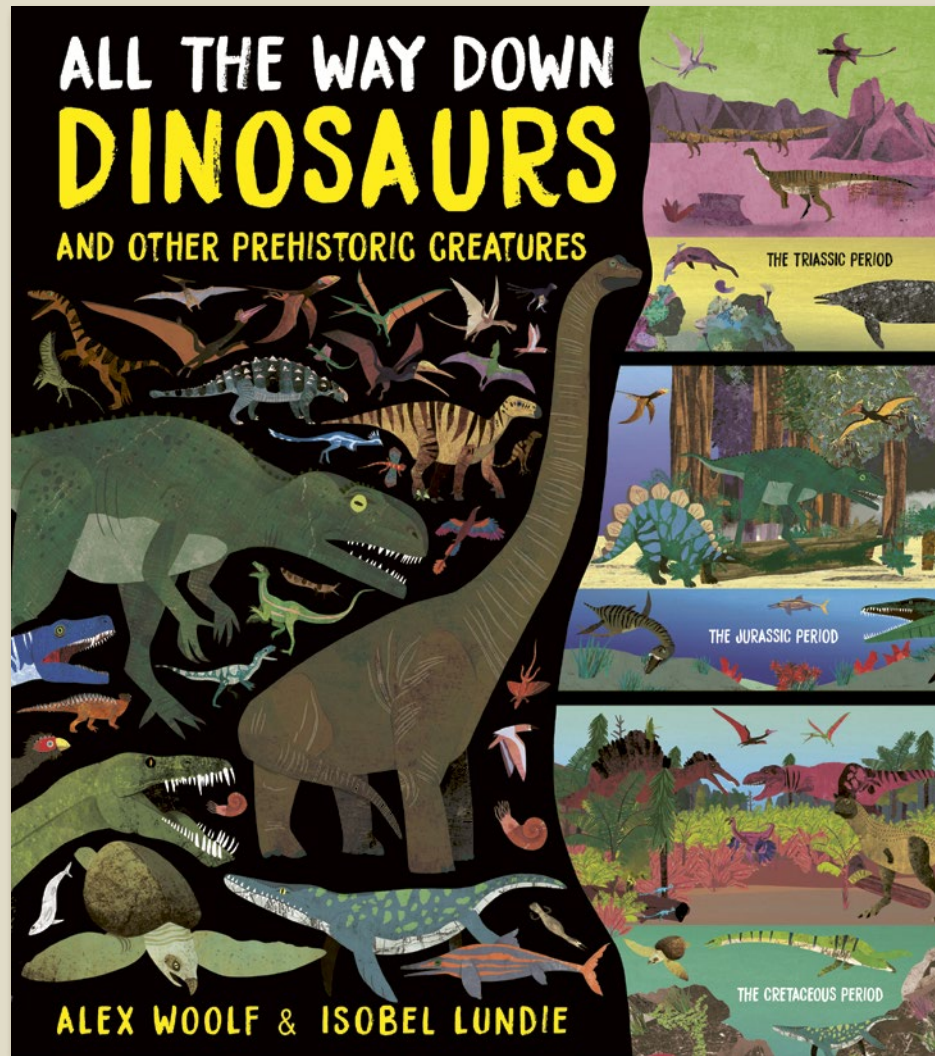
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

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



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

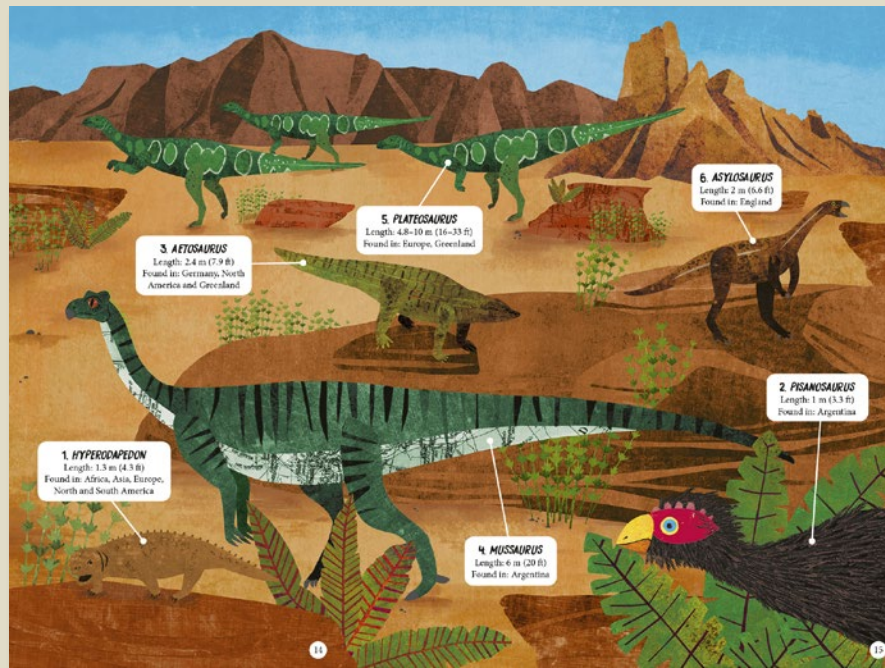
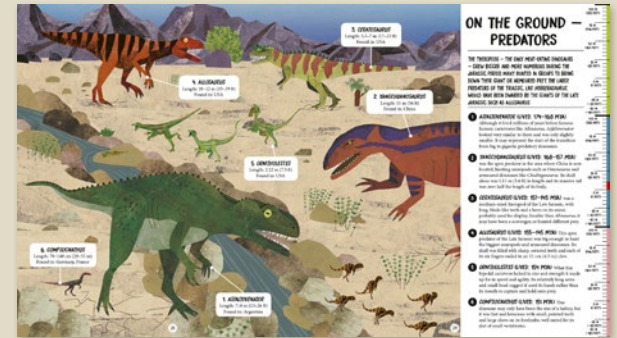
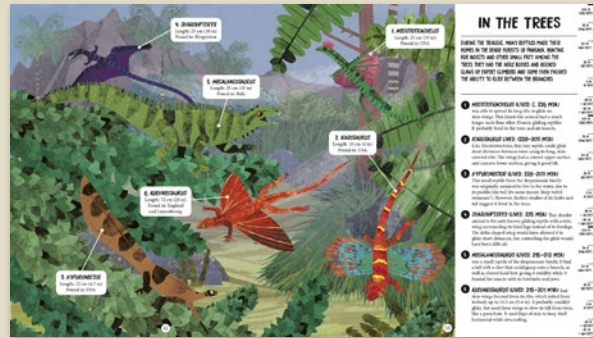
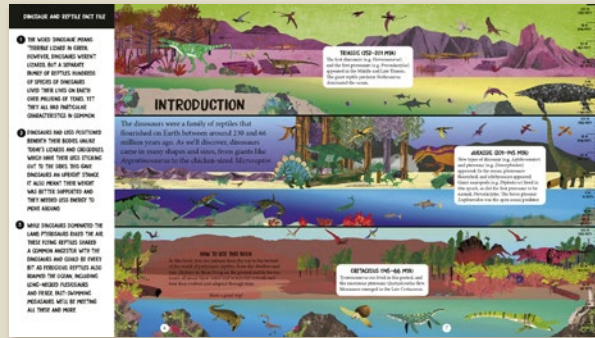
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

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

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



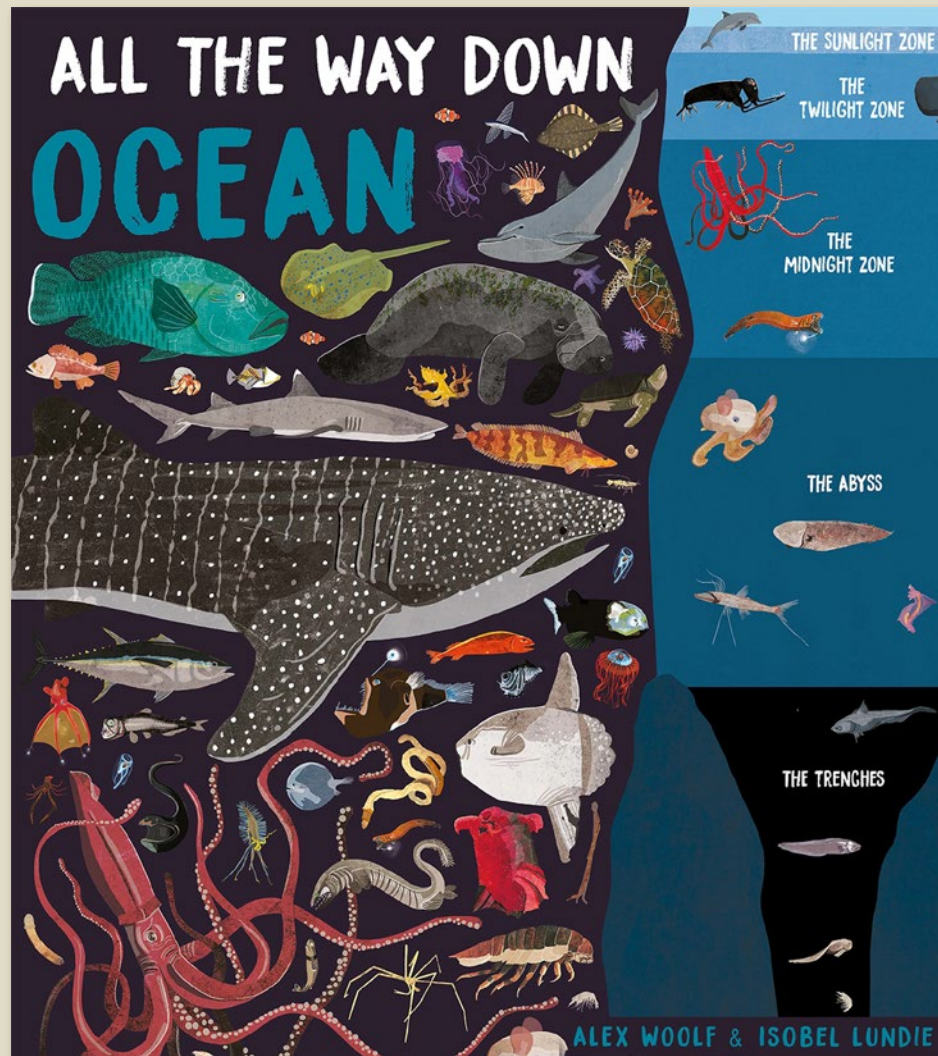
ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

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

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

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

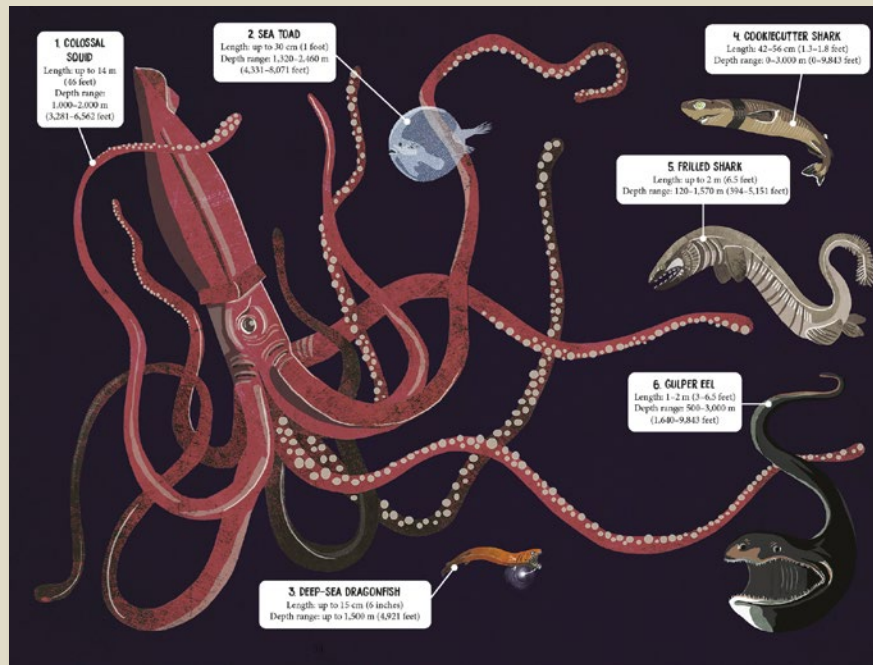
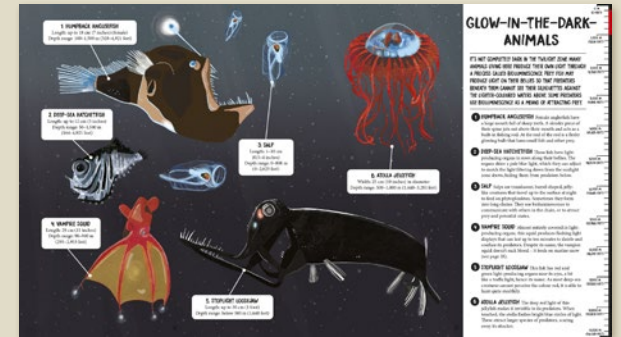
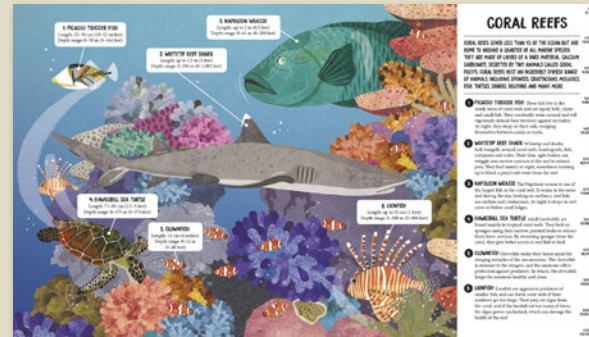
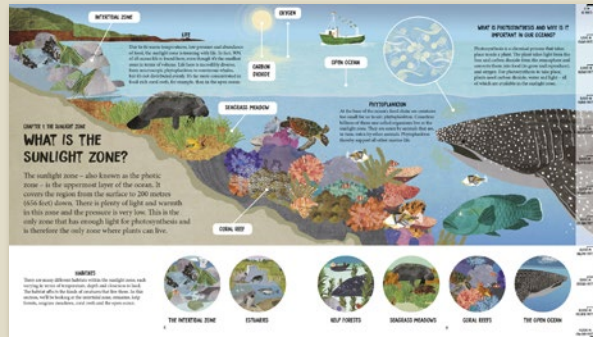
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

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

All The Way Down: Ocean



PREDATORS OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE

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

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

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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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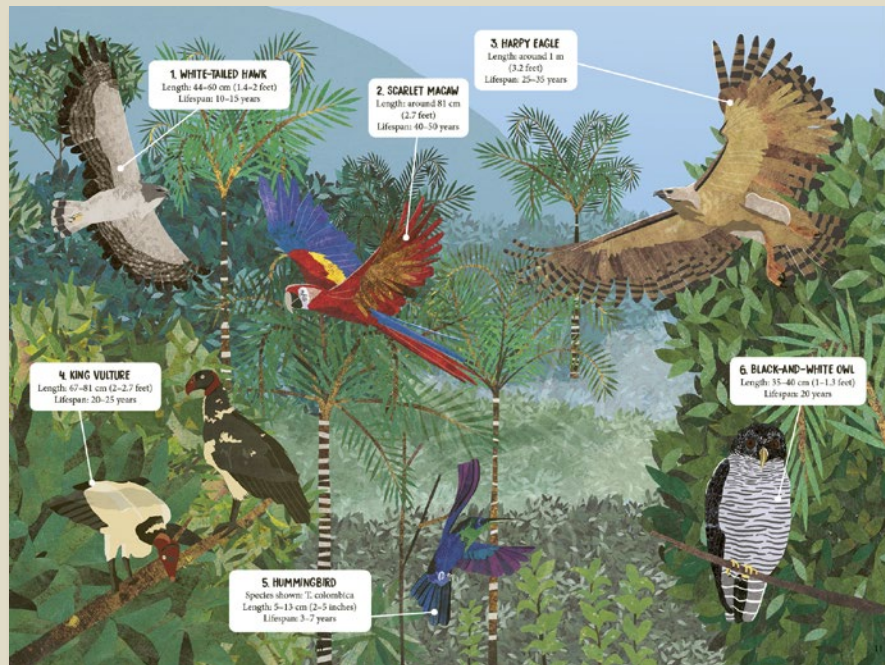
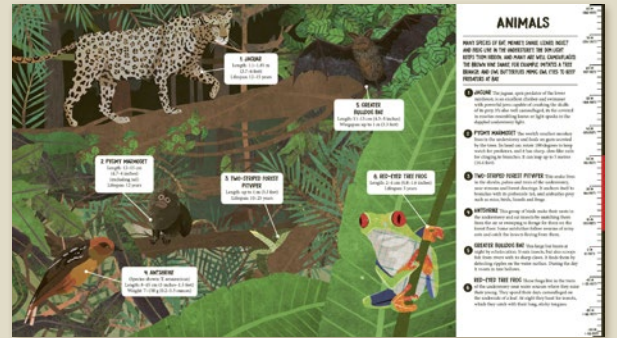
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

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

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



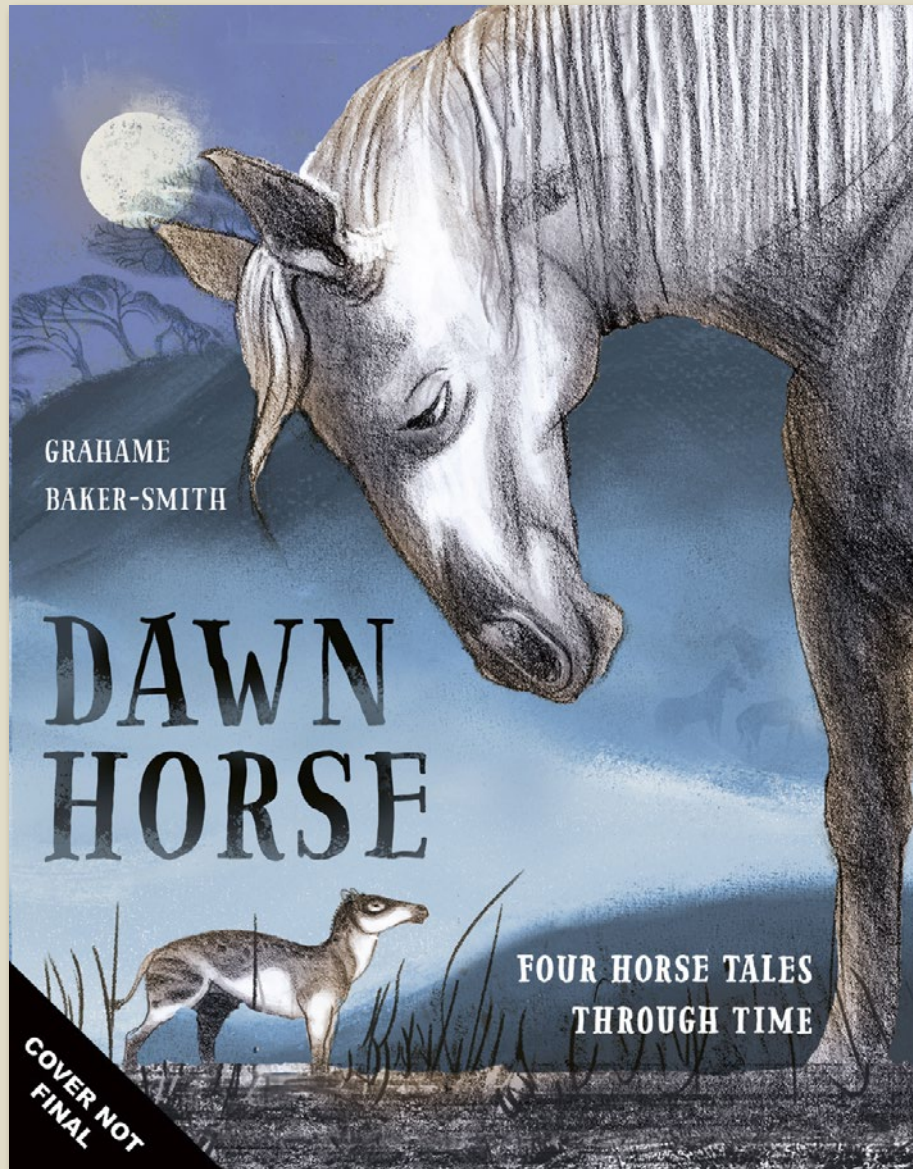
HIGH FLYERS

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

- 1 WHITE-TAILED HAWK** This bird of prey likes to hunt in the emergent layer, where there are fewer trees than below to hinder its flight. It hovers in its site, scanning its surroundings, before swooping for its prey. It eats small mammals and reptiles, as well as birds and insects.
- 2 SCARLET MACAW** These large, colourful parrots live in the emergent layer and upper canopy. Here they have the space to fly at speeds of up to 56 km/h (35 mph). They mostly fly alone or in pairs, but sometimes as a flock. They feed on fruits and seeds.
- 3 HARRY EAGLE** These huge, fearsome raptors have wingspans of up to 2 m (6.6 feet), and 13-cm (5 inch) claws – longer than a grizzly bear's. They soar high up in kapok trees and prey on sloths and monkeys, in addition to other mammals, reptiles and birds.
- 4 KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.
- 5 HUMMINGBIRD** This family of birds are amazing flyers. They can hover in mid-air, fly backwards and even upside down. Beating their wings at up to a 100 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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Rights Available	World

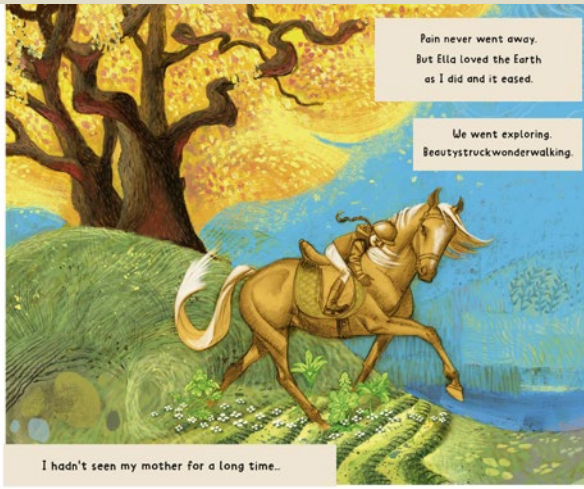
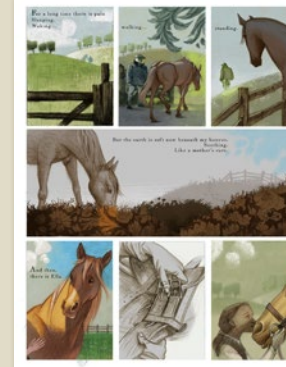
Dawn Horse



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

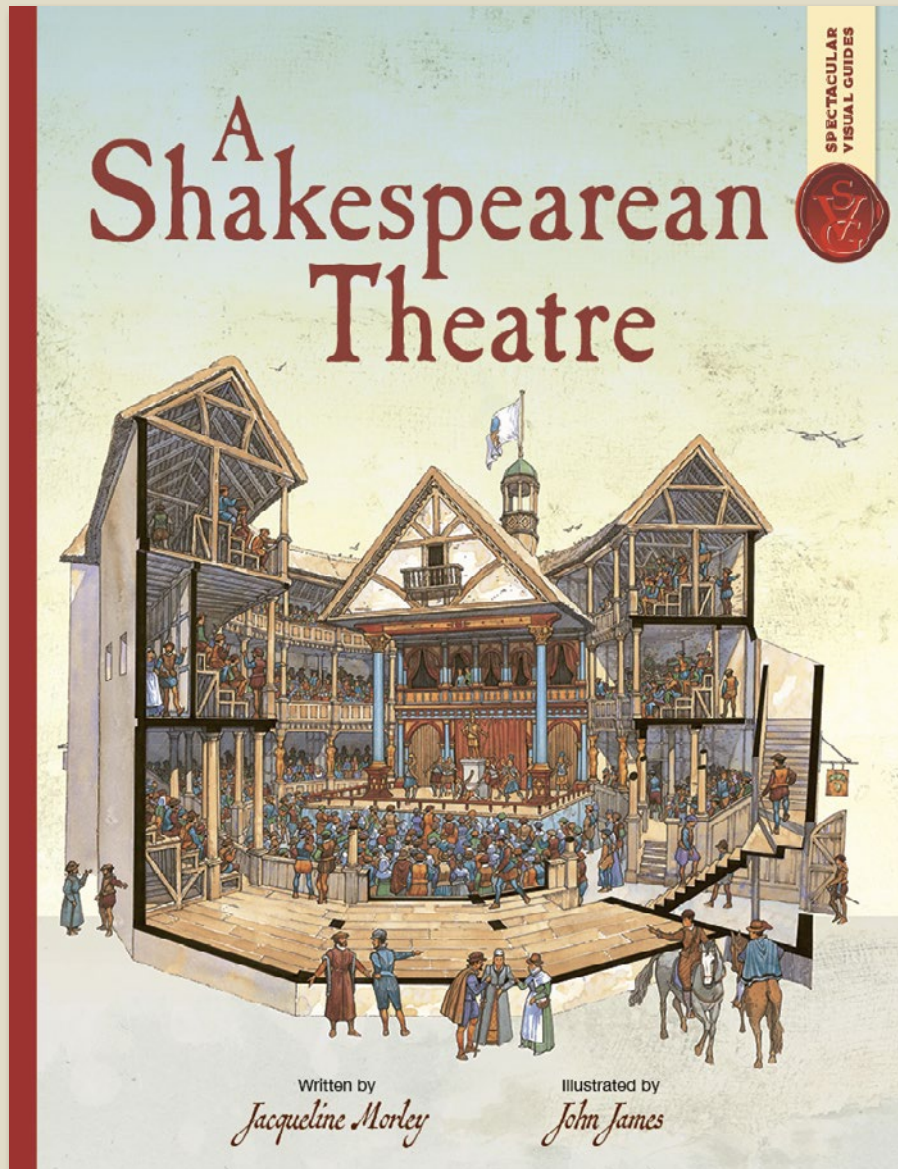
- Grahame Baker-Smith is a self-taught award-winning artist from Oxford with an incredible talent for illustrating evolutionary history and the wonders of nature.
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011,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

Dawn Horse



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Freight On Board	11/12/2025
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



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

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

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre

PLAYING IN LONDON

SIXTEENTH-CENTURY LONDON was a vibrant, growing city. By the 1570s its population of over 100,000 made it one of the largest cities in Europe. It was also one of the richest. Its houses, shops, specialist markets, hospitals and more than 100 churches were a testament to its success. To make a fortune, many moved from London to the countryside to plant sheep. Some Londoners, especially the unemployed young boys, the Puritans, were sent out all over the world to set up colonies. They learned that following their own rules could lead to freedom, but it was a hard life. The Puritans were sent out of the East and the West of all men. But despite these constraints were not more people flocking to the city.

12 "It is good to see the world, to have a substantial picture of it before a picture is written, in every eye, to fill the eye of the groundlings." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a narrow passage where the players got ready and waited to come on. It was known as the 'string house' because it was related to the players' costumes or 'string'. Clothing hung over benches and sometimes had some alterations made. The bookkeeper was in charge of the string house and counted that the players carried the right props to the right place and that the pieces needed for each scene were stored and ready when they came. Throughout the performance he was made with the 'back' of the job in his hand, to prevent it from being lost.

13 "What ho! I come you are well, Alas! Well, or else you are quite ill, What case is yours?" The Taming of the Shrew

FIRE!

THE FIRE AT THE GLOBE was a disaster for the theatre. It was one of the worst fires in the history of the theatre. The Globe had been built on a site that was once a swamp. The wooden structure was made of timber and was very flammable. The fire started in the backstage area and spread to the main building. The fire was so intense that it burned for several days. The Globe was completely destroyed. The fire was a major setback for the theatre. The Globe had been built on a site that was once a swamp. The wooden structure was made of timber and was very flammable. The fire started in the backstage area and spread to the main building. The fire was so intense that it burned for several days. The Globe was completely destroyed. The fire was a major setback for the theatre.

14 "The ship had flames and made his England black. What of the stage had shown out. For their sake, In every place made for the company sake." Hamlet, Act V, Scene II

THE STAGE

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

Operating the winding gear

Musicians in the gallery

Character being lowered through a trapdoor

Boy apprentice dressed for a woman's role

Stagekeeper

Back wall covered with a curtain

Ladder to trapdoor

Spoon prop

Storage space

The platform of the stage (above) was at the groundlings' eye level so that they all had a clear view of the players. It was supported with strongly-traced wooden props, allowing for storage space in-between. There had to be space left for players to surprise the audience by gaining entry to the stage via a ladder and trapdoor.

The underneath of the stage was hidden at the front by benches or by cloth hangings that could be altered to suit the play. The back wall of the stage could be altered too, with tapestries, banners and painted cloths.

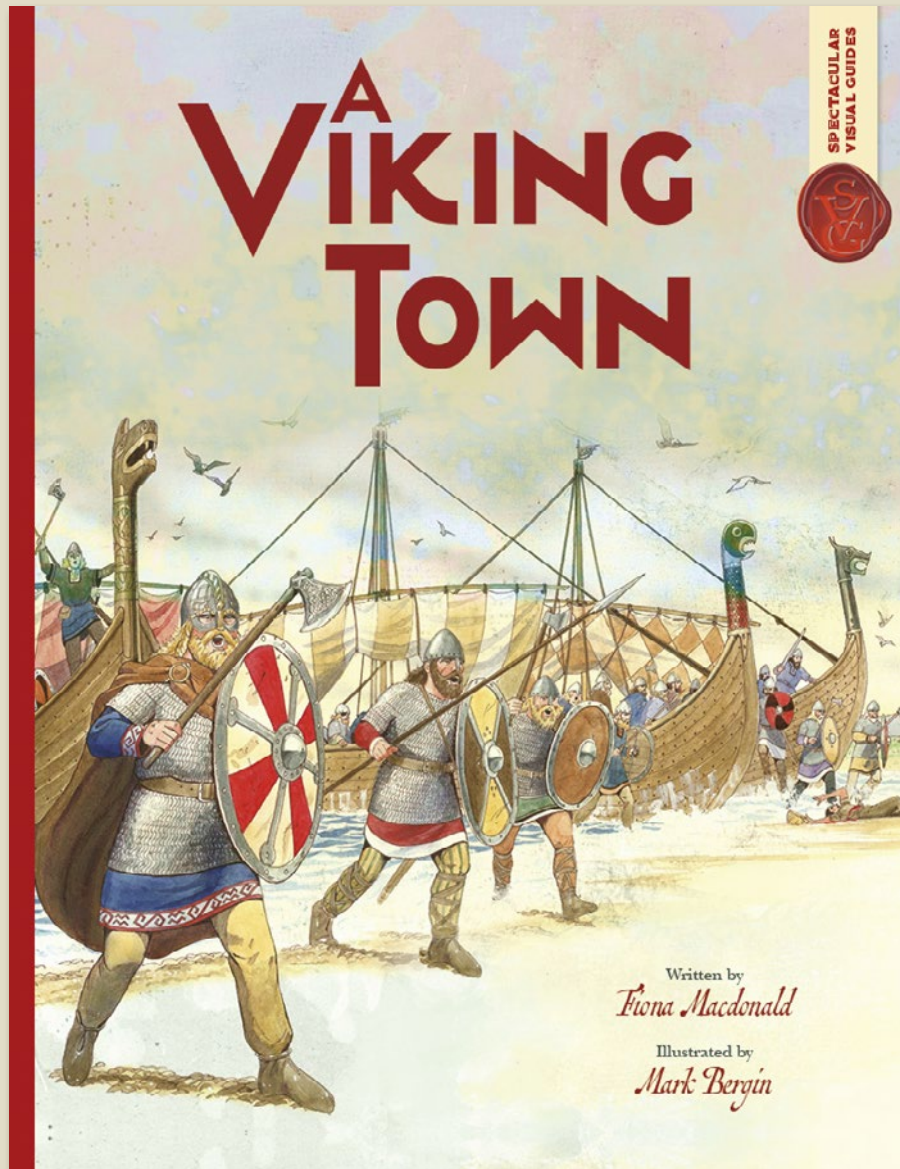
The same 'props' (left) were used in many plays and were a big part of the company's assets. Carrying or pushing them on and off stage was the job of the stagekeepers.

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

27

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Illustrator	John James
Extent	48pp
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Rights Available	World

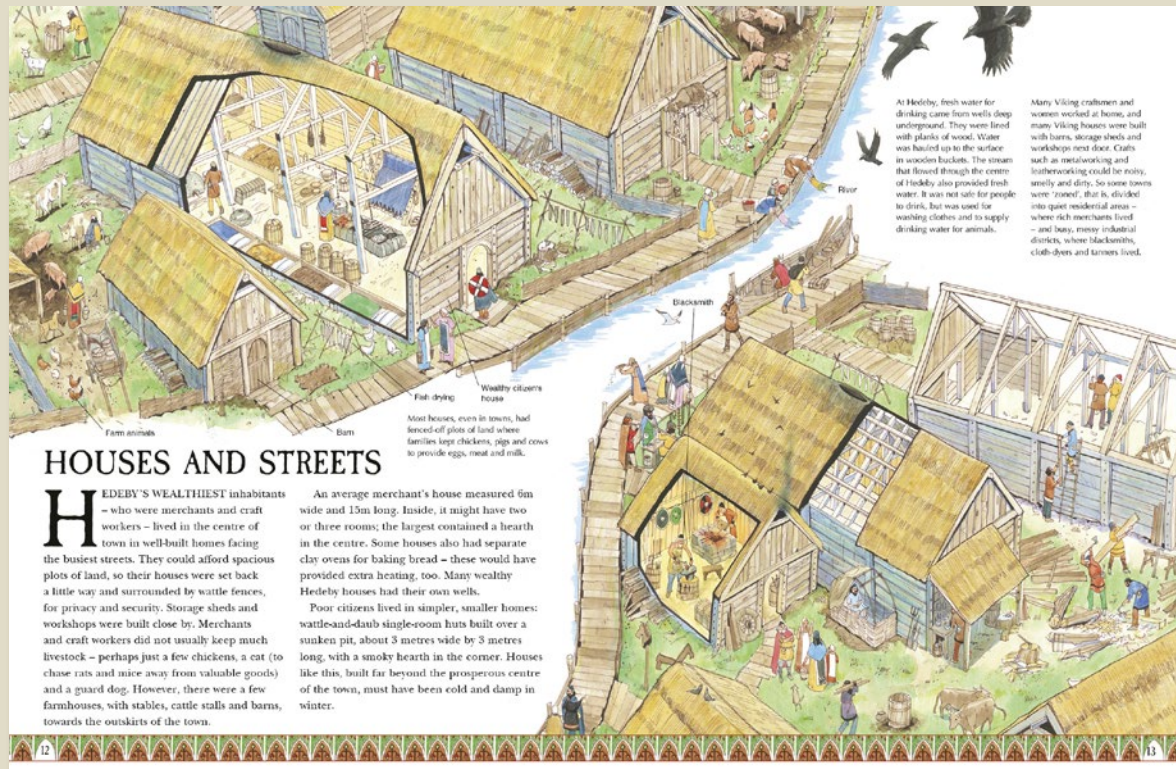
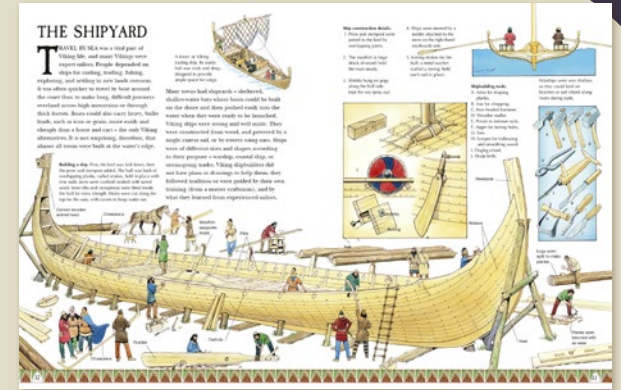
Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



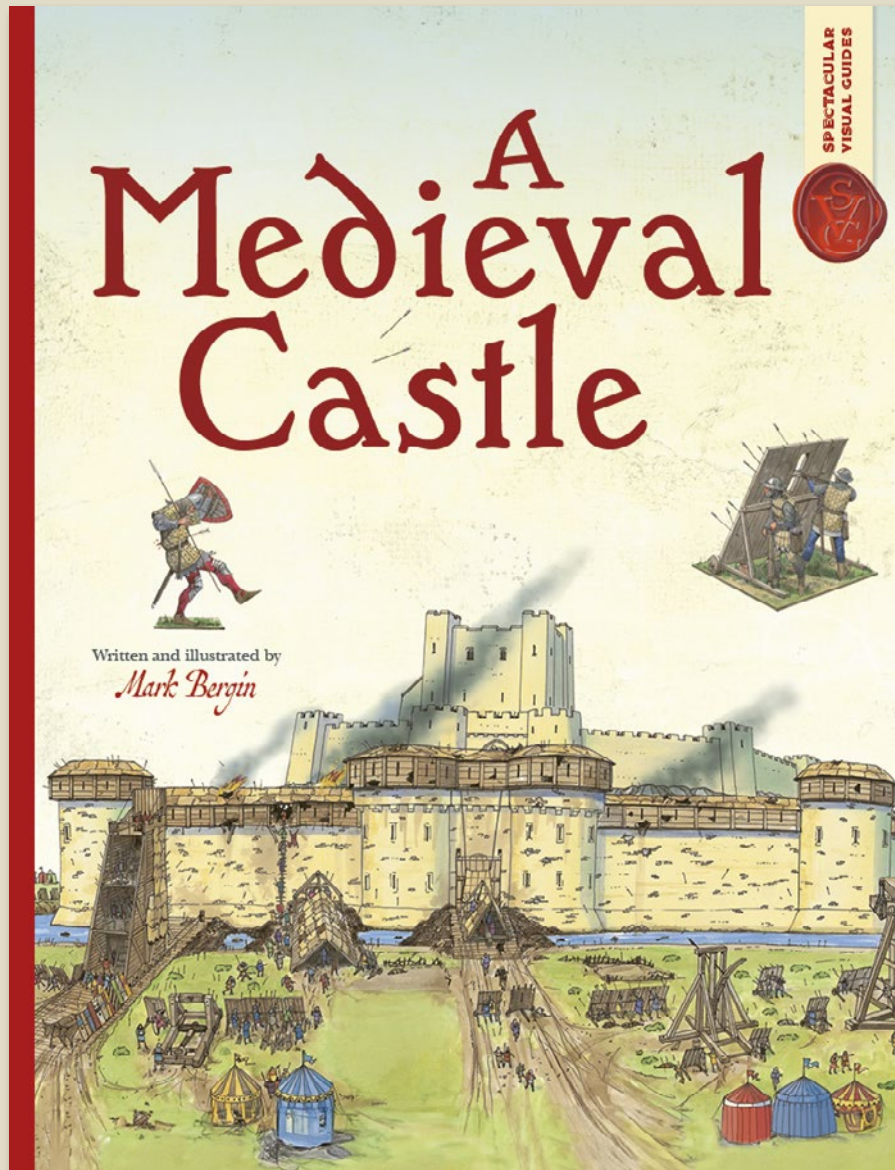
An informative visual guide to the Viking period, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.

- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to how Vikings looked, ate, dressed and entertained themselves. A great resource for history students.
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Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



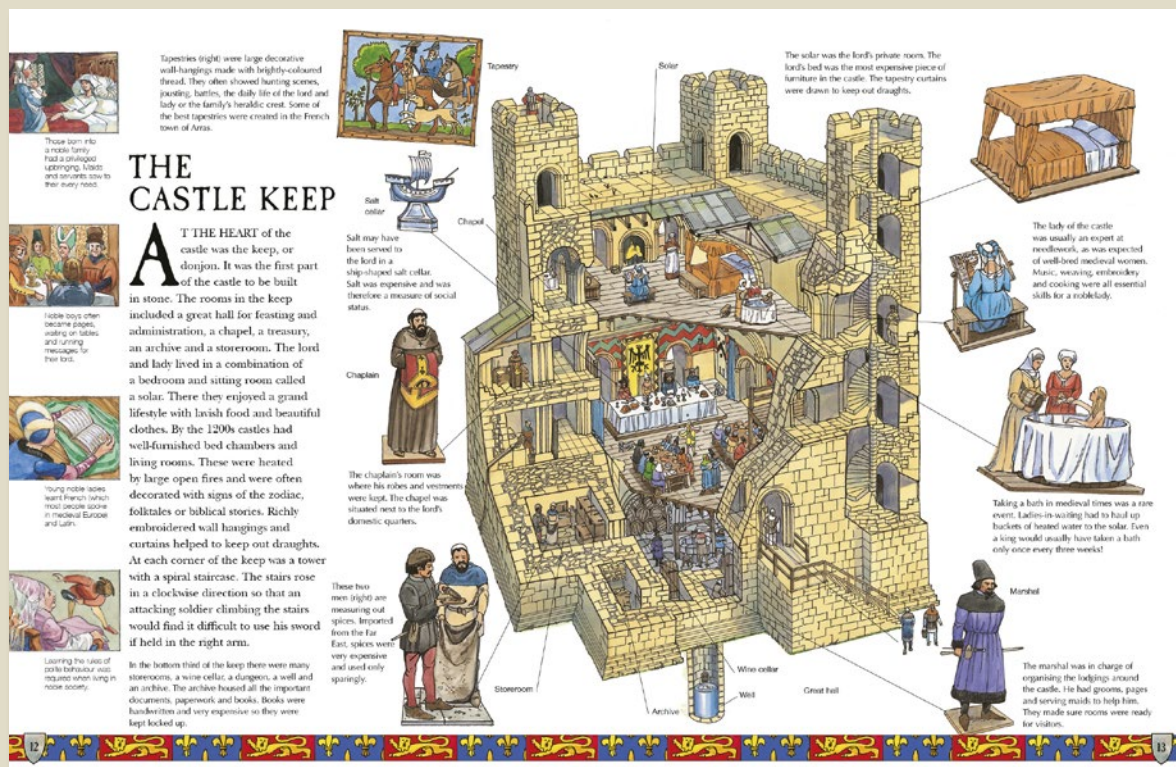
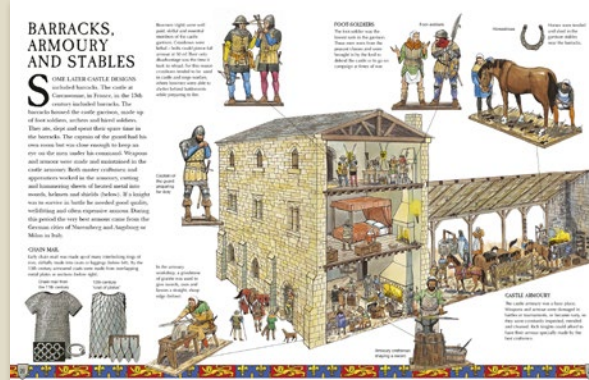
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ISBN	9781800787742
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Fiona MacDonald
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10670 words
Rights Available	World



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

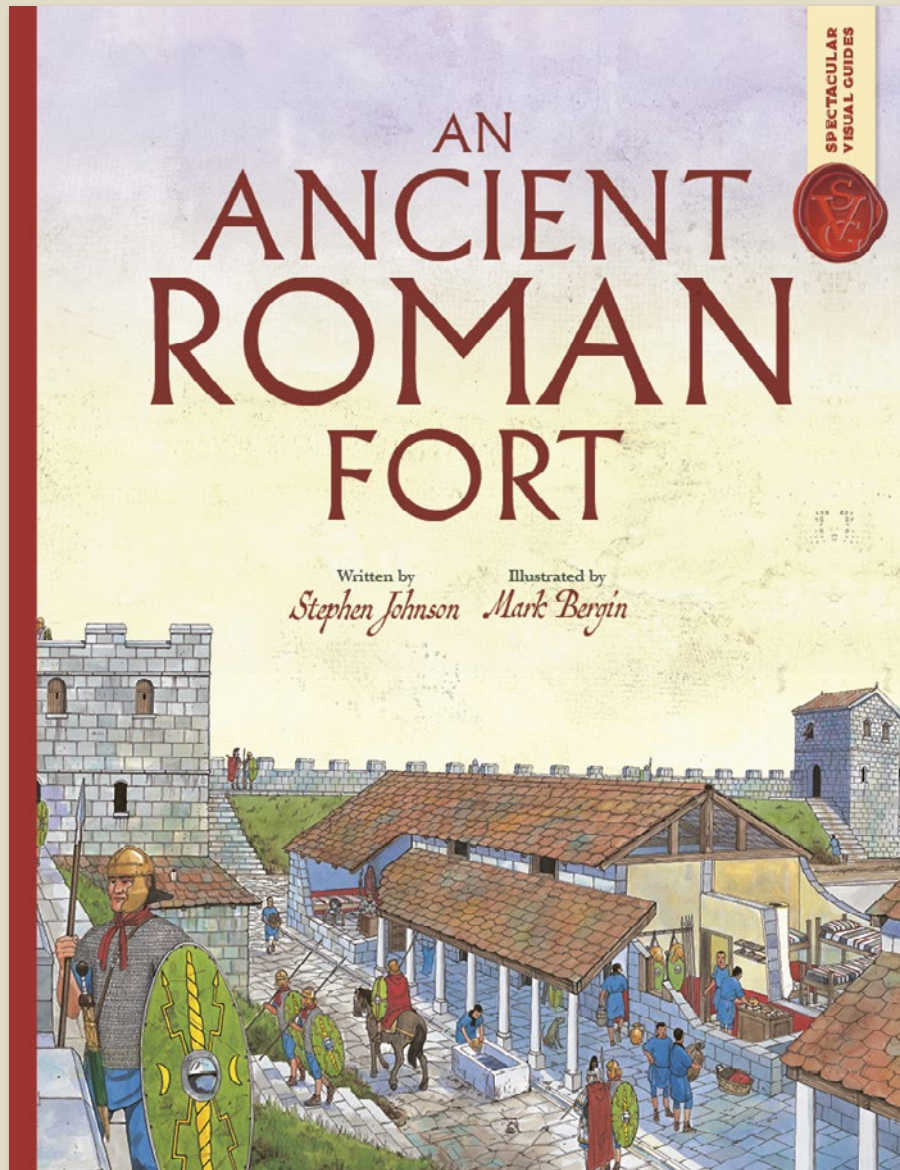
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full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

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10555 words
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



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

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

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

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

THE SETTLEMENT

Other parts of the fort were used for a settlement of houses, shops, and workshops. The houses were built on a raised platform, and the ground floor was used for shops and workshops. The upper floor was used for living quarters. The shops and workshops were built with stone and brick, and the walls were decorated with frescoes and mosaics. The houses 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.

THE SETTLEMENT

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THE BARRACKS

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

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

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

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

GETTING DRESSED

An auxiliary soldier's uniform was not standard issue, but the tunic, put on over the undervestments, 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!

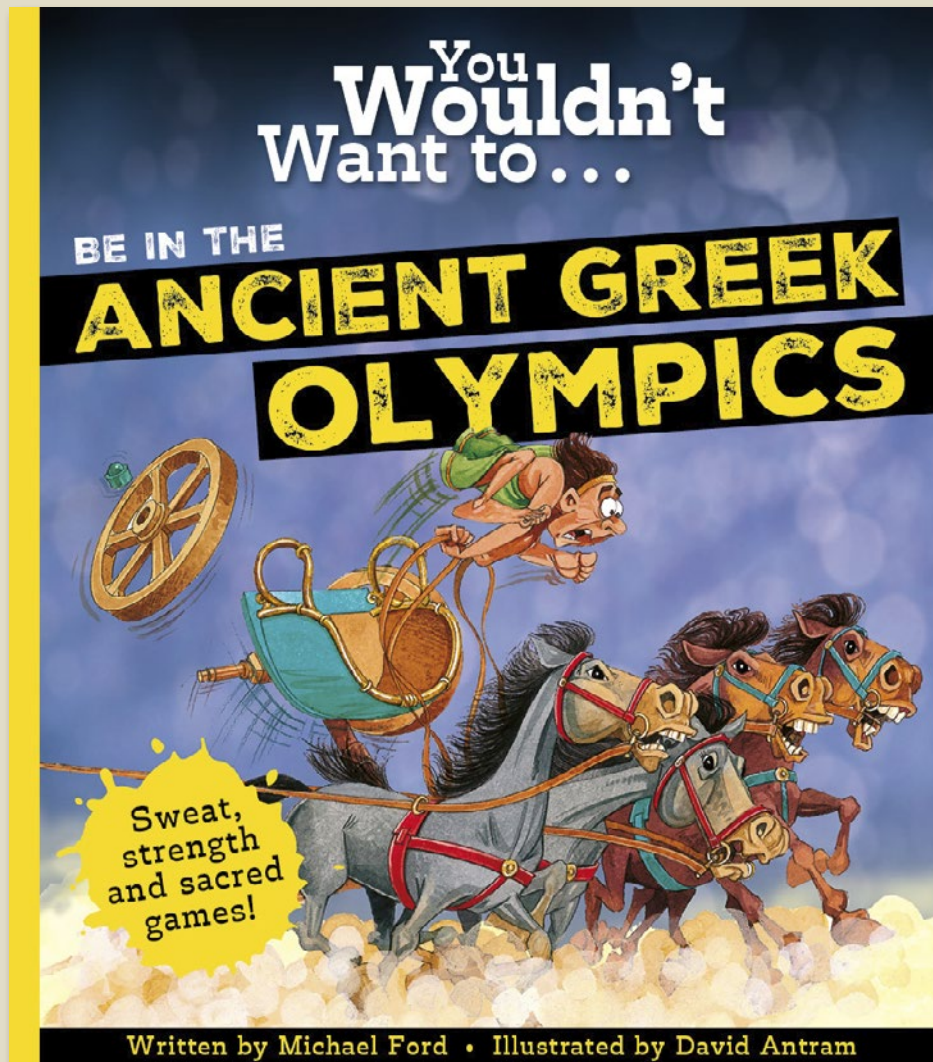
Wooden wheel sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore chunky woollen socks.

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.

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

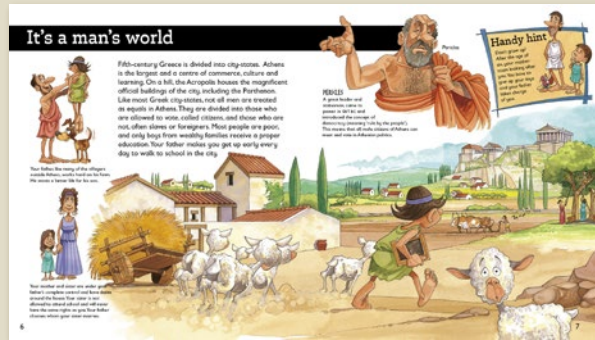


An extraordinary exploration of the ancient Greek Olympics!

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

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

It's a man's world



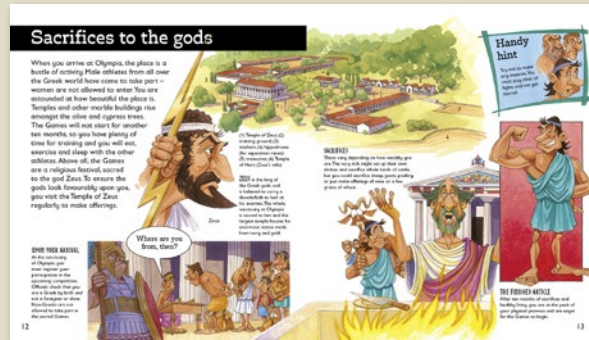
Handy hint
The word 'gymnasium' comes from the Greek word 'gymnos', which means 'nude'. This is why the word 'gym' is used to describe a place where you exercise.

FACTS
A Greek male and a female were not allowed to marry until the groom was 30 years old. This means that all Greek children in Athens can have aunts and uncles.

THE GAMES
The games were held in the city of Olympia. The winners were given a laurel wreath.

THE GAMES
The games were held in the city of Olympia. The winners were given a laurel wreath.

Sacrifices to the gods

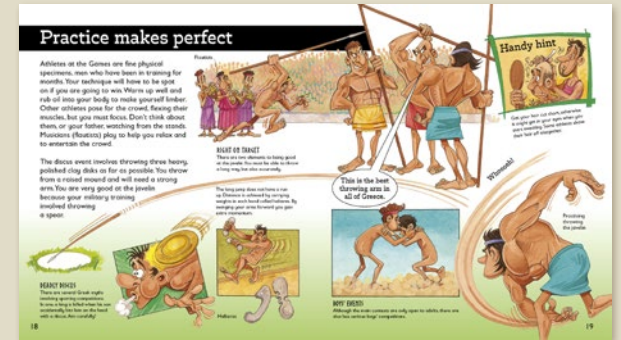


Handy hint
The word 'sacrifice' comes from the Latin word 'sacrificare', which means 'to sacrifice'. This is why the word 'sacrifice' is used to describe a person who gives up something for a cause.

THE GAMES
The games were held in the city of Olympia. The winners were given a laurel wreath.

THE GAMES
The games were held in the city of Olympia. The winners were given a laurel wreath.

Practice makes perfect



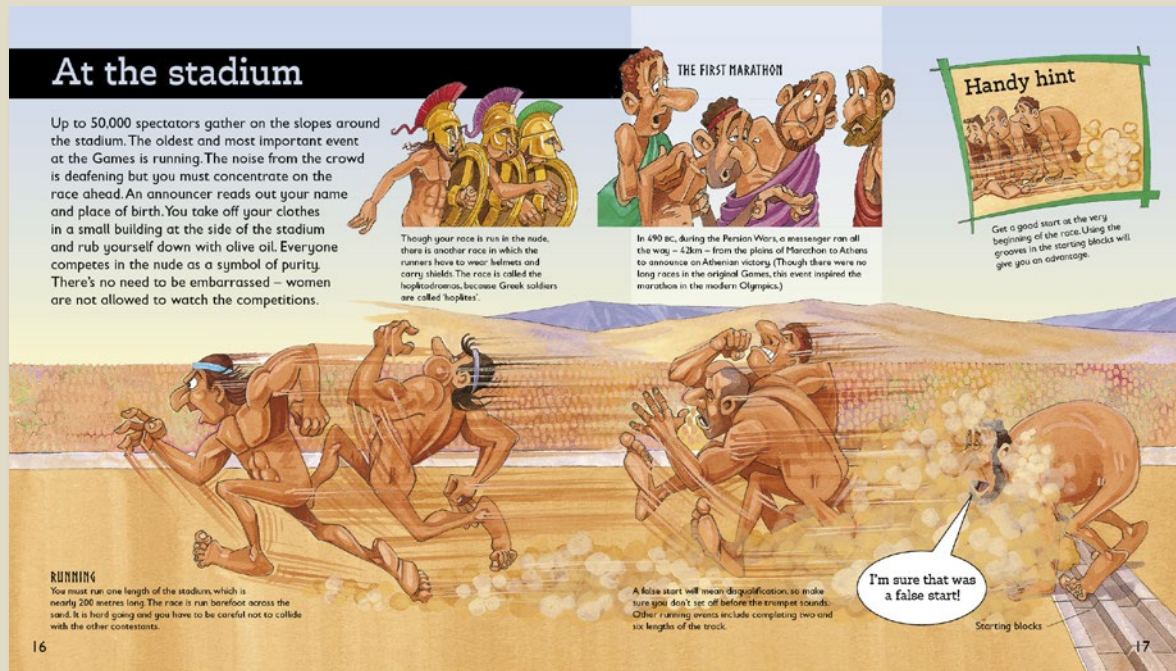
Handy hint
The word 'practice' comes from the Latin word 'practicare', which means 'to practice'. This is why the word 'practice' is used to describe a person who is good at something.

THE GAMES
The games were held in the city of Olympia. The winners were given a laurel wreath.

THE GAMES
The games were held in the city of Olympia. The winners were given a laurel wreath.

At the stadium

THE FIRST MARATHON



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

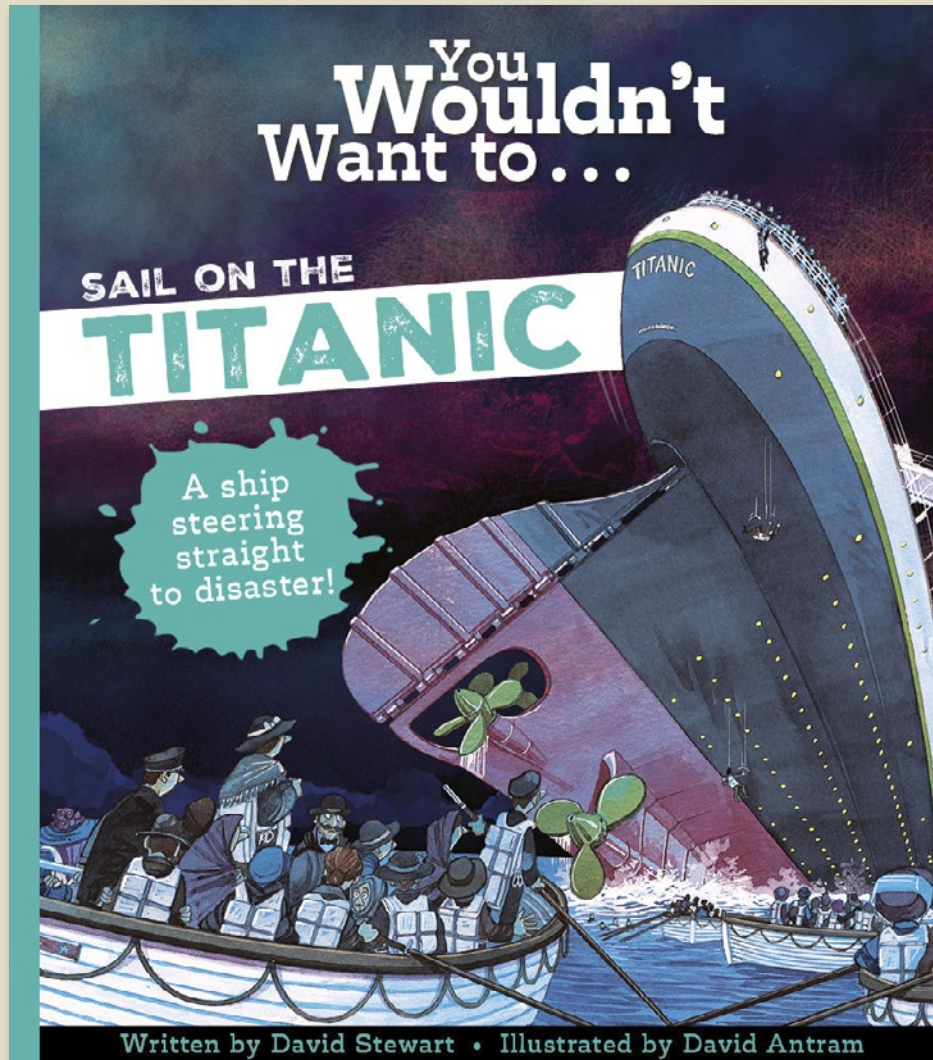
THE GAMES
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THE GAMES
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Pub Date	09/05/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788923
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Michael Ford
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



An exciting deep dive into the mysterious *Titanic*!

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

You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!

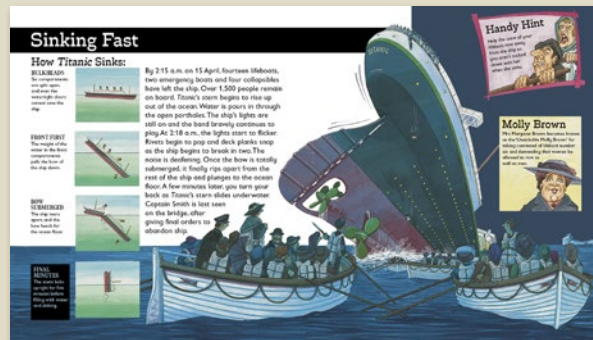


Wake Up! Life Jackets On!

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

Handy Hint
If you are really scared, you can always pretend you are asleep. This way you can avoid the lifeboats and stay safe.

So much for being 'weekend'!



Sinking Fast

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

Handy Hint
If you are really scared, you can always pretend you are asleep. This way you can avoid the lifeboats and stay safe.

Molly Brown
Molly Brown was a wealthy woman who survived the Titanic. She was known for her bravery and for helping others to survive.

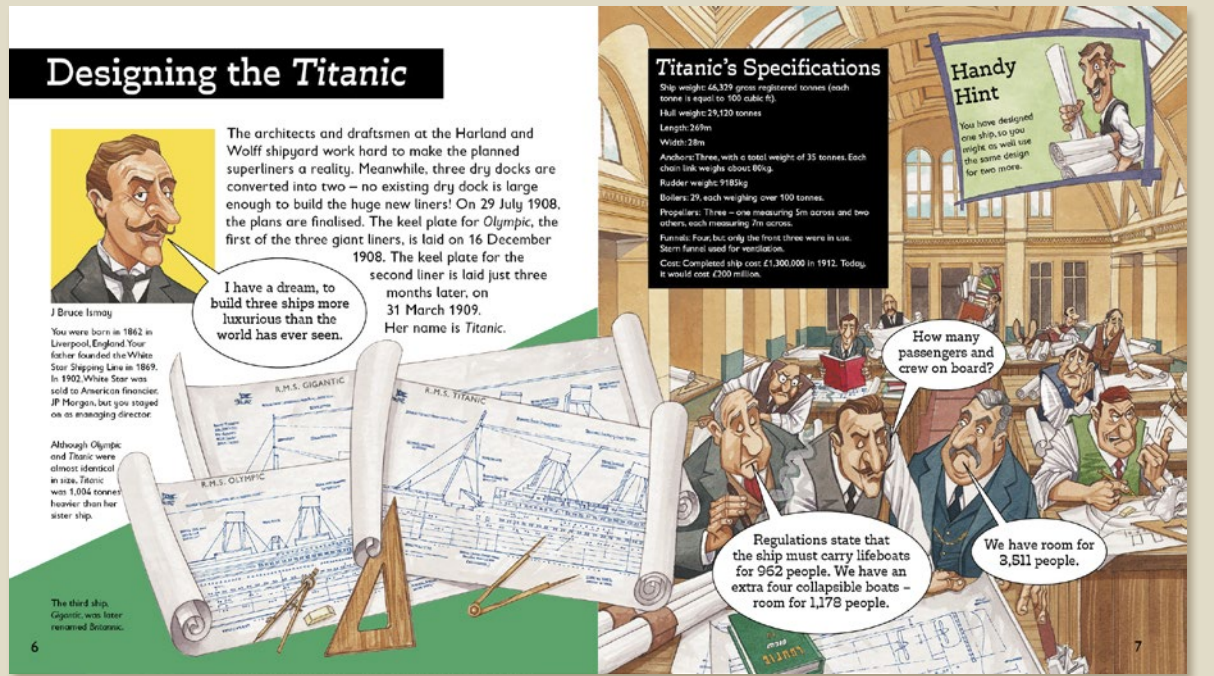


The Aftermath

Only one person is rescued alive from the wreckage. Over 1,500 lives are lost, but only 706 of those bodies are picked up. The food from first class are exhibited and some bodies for burial, but those from third class and crew members are never seen in history books and buried at sea. The wages of the 214 surviving crew are calculated and paid up to the nearest penny.

Handy Hint
If you are really scared, you can always pretend you are asleep. This way you can avoid the lifeboats and stay safe.

Molly Brown
Molly Brown was a wealthy woman who survived the Titanic. She was known for her bravery and for helping others to survive.



Designing the Titanic

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

Handy Hint
If you are really scared, you can always pretend you are asleep. This way you can avoid the lifeboats and stay safe.

Molly Brown
Molly Brown was a wealthy woman who survived the Titanic. She was known for her bravery and for helping others to survive.

Titanic's Specifications

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

Handy Hint
If you are really scared, you can always pretend you are asleep. This way you can avoid the lifeboats and stay safe.

Molly Brown
Molly Brown was a wealthy woman who survived the Titanic. She was known for her bravery and for helping others to survive.

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Author	David Stewart David Stewart
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!



Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

Tomb robbers

You will need:

LIBERT Leads his valuable treasure of the day to the river and the wooden bridge.

GLASS Once a man is mummified, his body is wrapped in linen and placed in a coffin. The coffin is then placed in a tomb.

WEDDING The price of a mummy is high and the job is not easy.

FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH These are the fragrant oils of the mummy.

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

Handy Hint
Tomb robbers often used to be caught by the smell of the mummy.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

22

Animal mummies

Four varieties of animal mummies:

IBIS Ancient Egyptians worry that mummies might get pecked in the afterlife, so they leave a piece of meat in the tomb. An ibis's leg can be mummified for use as mummy food. Mummified Aps bulls are worshipped as sacred cows and are thought to be messengers to the gods. Before your death, you may have made a special journey to a temple to lay an embalmed animal as a gift for a god.

DOG Dogs were often buried with their owners and were thought to be messengers to the gods.

CAT Cats were often buried with their owners and were thought to be messengers to the gods.

BIRD Birds were often buried with their owners and were thought to be messengers to the gods.

Handy Hint
Mummies of ibis were often found in the tomb of the deceased.

Have a pet!
Mummies of ibis were often found in the tomb of the deceased.

I think I'll take a cat instead!

24

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

NOSE A mummy's nose was often used as a substitute for a nose in a mummy.

HAIR The hair of a mummy was often used as a substitute for hair in a mummy.

FEET The feet of a mummy were often used as a substitute for feet in a mummy.

Handy Hint
Mummies were often used as a substitute for a mummy.

This smaller vase to keep the secrets of the heart!

26

Get stuffed!

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

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

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

You will need:

PALM WINE Scourge the body with juniper oil and palm wine.

FRANKINCENSE This highly valued fragrant gum resin will make the body smell sweet.

SAWDUST Stuff the body cavity with sawdust, chaff, sand and rags.

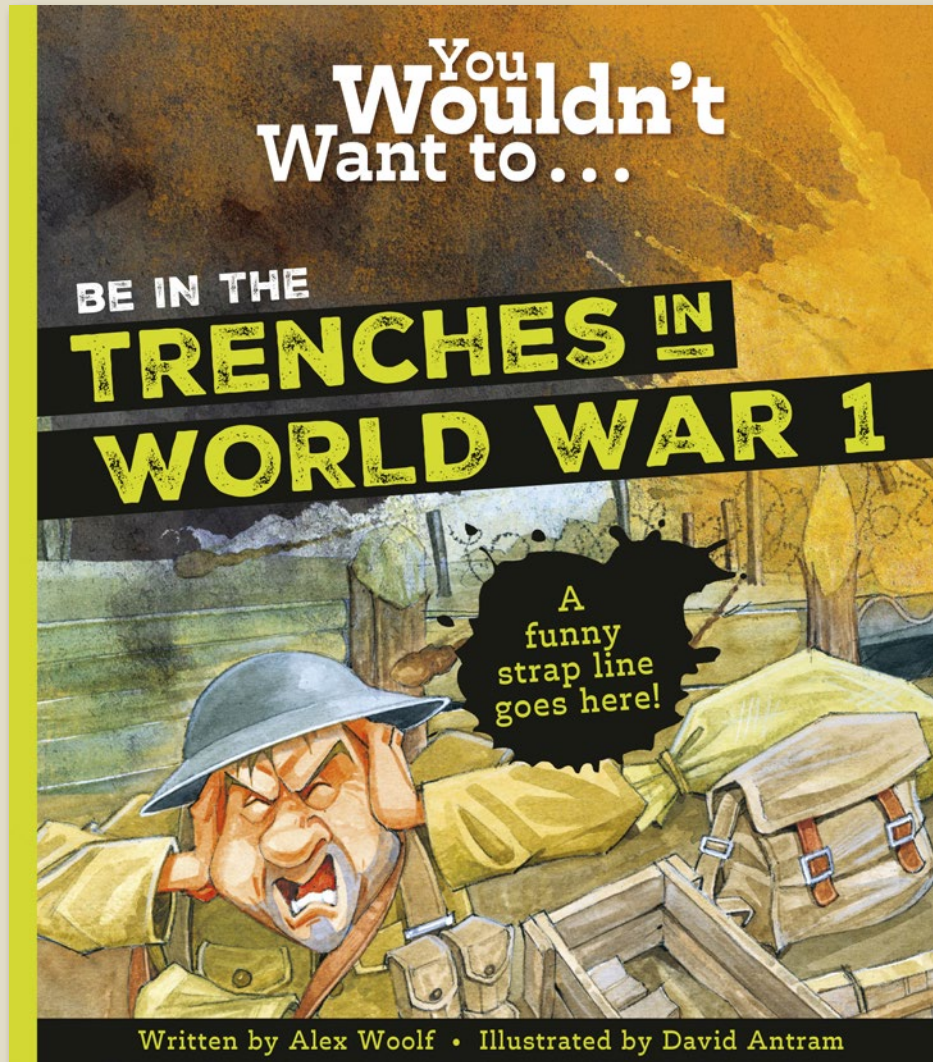
MOLTEN RESIN Once stuffed, cover the whole body in molten resin.

12

13

Pub Date	09/05/2024
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H x W	240 x 212mm
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Author	David Stewart
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

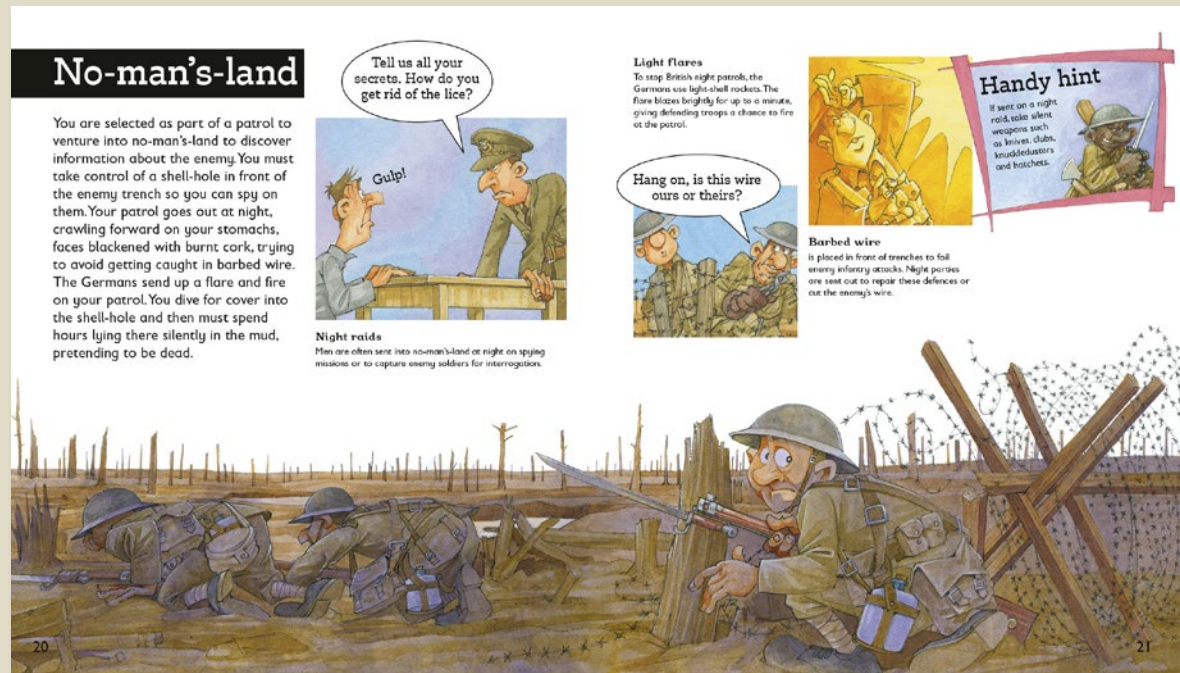
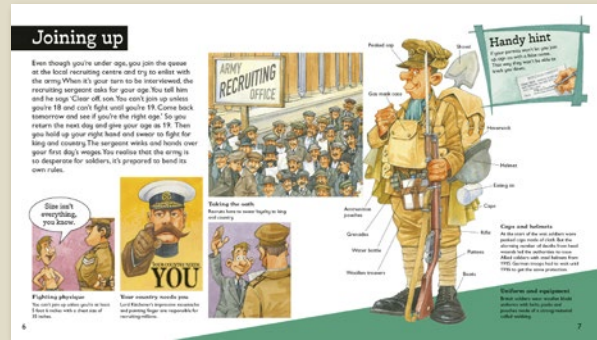
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

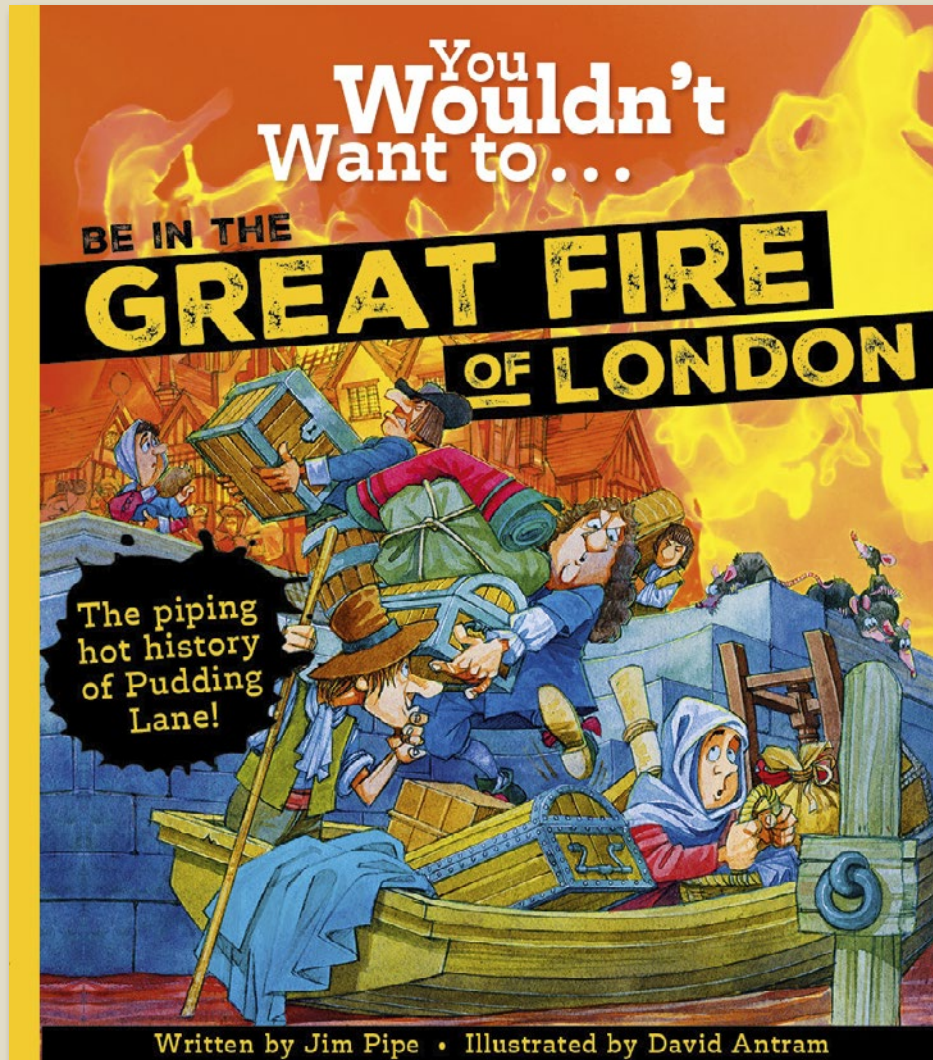
- The grisly truth about trench life, ideal for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book that engages reluctant readers with history and the KS2 First World War curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical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

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



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

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



The piping hot history of the Great Fire of London!

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

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

Who's to blame?

During the Great Fire many post offices and newspaper offices were burnt down. Robert Haker is blamed for starting the fire. But a year later the King's Council agrees the fire was an accident, they suspect. So calm things down, King Charles 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 just as keen to see 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. So to show his 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.

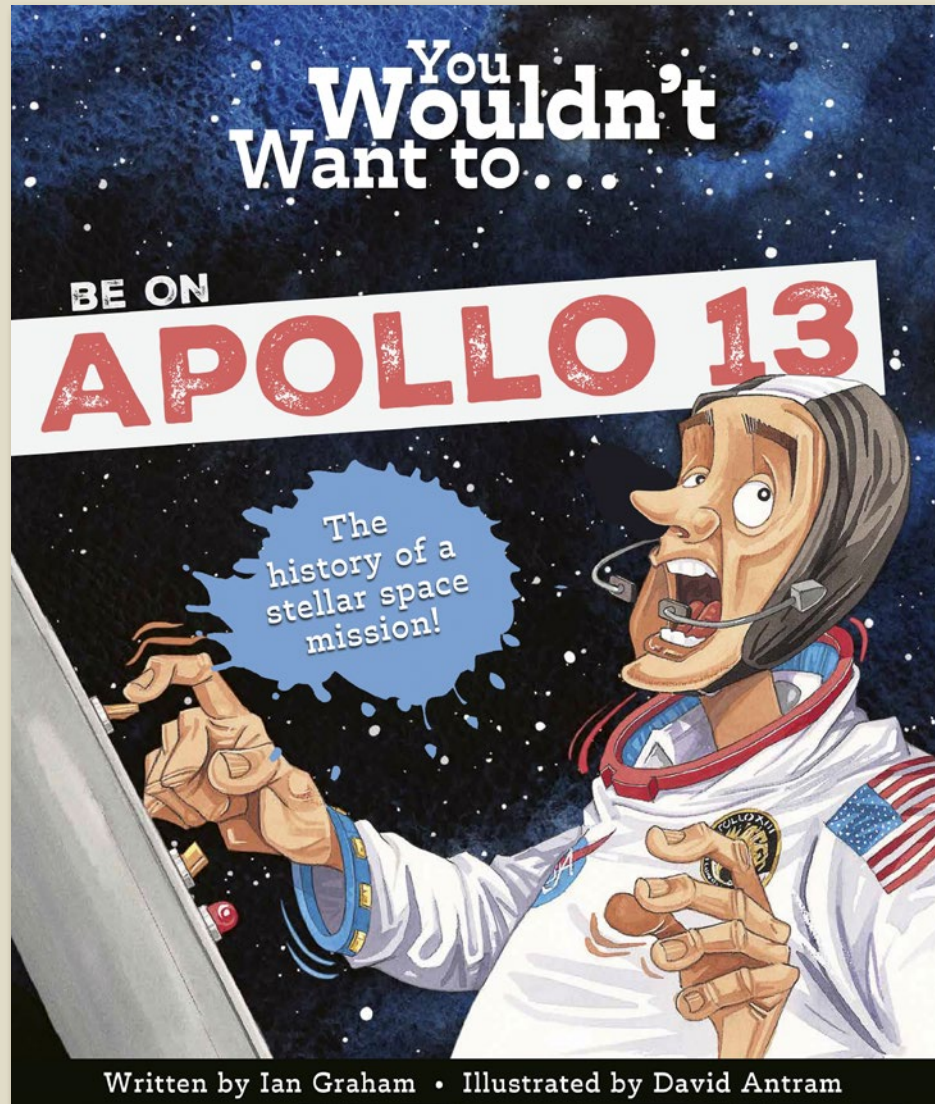
Medicine
Medicine is basic. Hospitals are a place to rest, but little else. Doctors cure their patients using leeches to suck their blood.

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ISBN 9781800788961
H x W 240 x 212mm
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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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Illustrator David Antram
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You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!




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

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!

Practise makes perfect

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



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

Do the Math
You will weigh one sixth as much on the Moon as you do on Earth. If you weigh 150 pounds on Earth, how much would you weigh on the Moon?

Do the Moon
The distance from Earth to the Moon is 238,900 miles. How long would it take a spacecraft to travel this distance if it travels at a speed of 10,000 miles per hour?

Do the Moon
The distance from Earth to the Moon is 238,900 miles. How long would it take a spacecraft to travel this distance if it travels at a speed of 10,000 miles per hour?

Do the Moon
The distance from Earth to the Moon is 238,900 miles. How long would it take a spacecraft to travel this distance if it travels at a speed of 10,000 miles per hour?

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 no one had ever experienced 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.

A bit of do-it-yourself
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever experienced 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.

Lost mission

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

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

What a fantastic view!

If nothing had gone wrong...

BOOM! BOOM!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that no one had ever experienced 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.

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BOOM! BOOM!
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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 their stores 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.

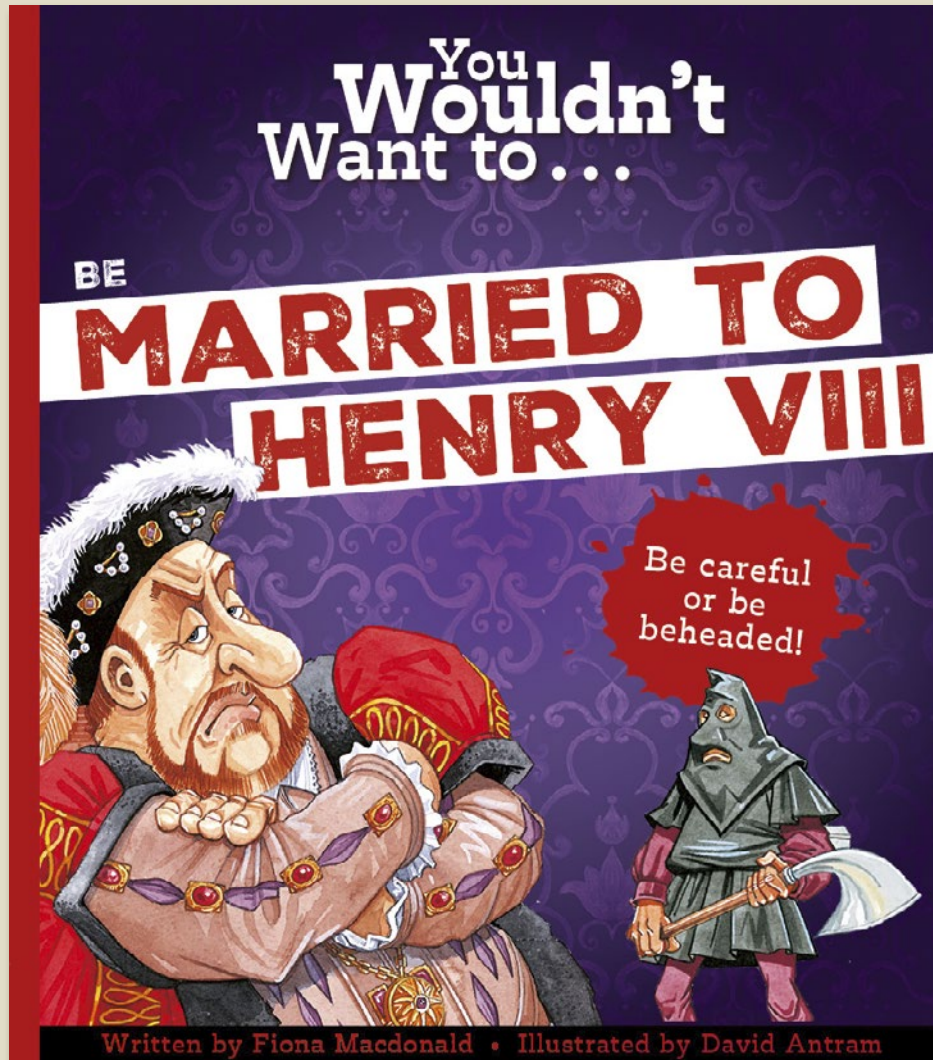
1*2 minutes, 44 seconds
The empty first stage falls away and 2 seconds later the second-stage engines fire.

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 Married To Henry VIII!



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

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

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

Wife no. 5: Young and foolish

News of Catherine's romance soon spread throughout the royal court. Catherine sealed her own fate, confessing to her previous encounters and her affair with Colpoper Henry was furious and ordered swift and terrible punishments. After just two years of marriage she was beheaded. She was only twenty-one years old!

Handy hint
 Don't reveal if you were ever in a relationship with anyone else. It's a great success in spite of Henry's serious illness (he is plagued by ulcers on his legs) his unpredictable temper and the twenty-one-year age gap. You play the role of the devoted wife, nursing Henry during his last illness. You also look after his three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Henry allows you to continue your studies and your interest in new Protestant religious ideas, even though he does not agree with all your views.

Handy hint
 You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people. You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people. You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people.

Handy hint
 You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people. You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people. You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people.

Wife no. 6: Happy at last

After carefully considering the faces of the king's first five wives, you decide to marry Henry VIII after all! Your wedding takes place in 1547 and your marriage lasts for four years, until Henry's death in 1551. It is a great success in spite of Henry's serious illness (he is plagued by ulcers on his legs) his unpredictable temper and the twenty-one-year age gap. You play the role of the devoted wife, nursing Henry during his last illness. You also look after his three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Henry allows you to continue your studies and your interest in new Protestant religious ideas, even though he does not agree with all your views.

Handy hint
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Handy hint
 You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people. You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people. You're a bit of a snob. You think you're better than most people.

What happens next...

Divorced	Beheaded	Died	Divorced	Beheaded	Survived
CATHERINE OF ARAGON 1509-1533 Married Henry VIII 1509-1533	ANNE BOLEYN 1533-1536 Married Henry VIII 1533-1536	JANE SEYMOUR 1536-1537 Married Henry VIII 1536-1537	ANNE OF CLEVES 1540-1549 Married Henry VIII 1540-1549	CATHERINE HOWARD 1540-1542 Married Henry VIII 1540-1542	CATHERINE PARR 1549-1551 Married Henry VIII 1549-1551

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

Risky royals

Will you or won't you?

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

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

Watch out for:

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

MINISTERS OF STATE
 The royal government is run by ministers who are clever, ambitious and unscrupulous. Don't upset them!

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

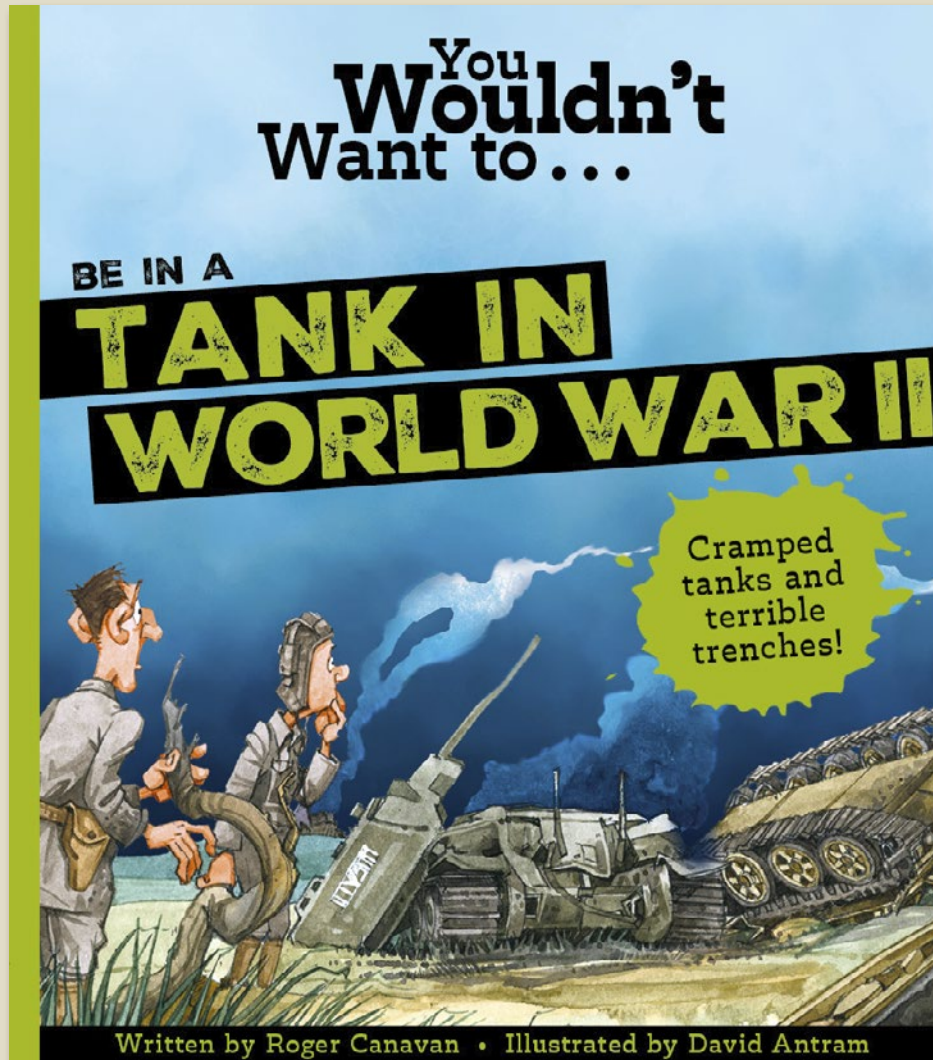
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You Wouldn't Want To Be In A Tank In World War Two!



The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

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

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

Another war looming?

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

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

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

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

Handy Hint
A good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was made up of men who had served in the First World War and were used to the life of a soldier.

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 the steering up or down? Forget it - all based on the fighting steps and it's safe to get out.

Handy Hint
A good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was made up of men who had served in the First World War and were used to the life of a soldier.

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

Look. We're the big happy family!

Handy Hint
A good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was made up of men who had served in the First World War and were used to the life of a soldier.

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 good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was made up of men who had served in the First World War and were used to the life of a soldier.

D-Day and beyond

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

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

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

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

Handy Hint
A tank that's hit can easily catch fire because of the ammunition. Make sure you bail quickly!

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
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