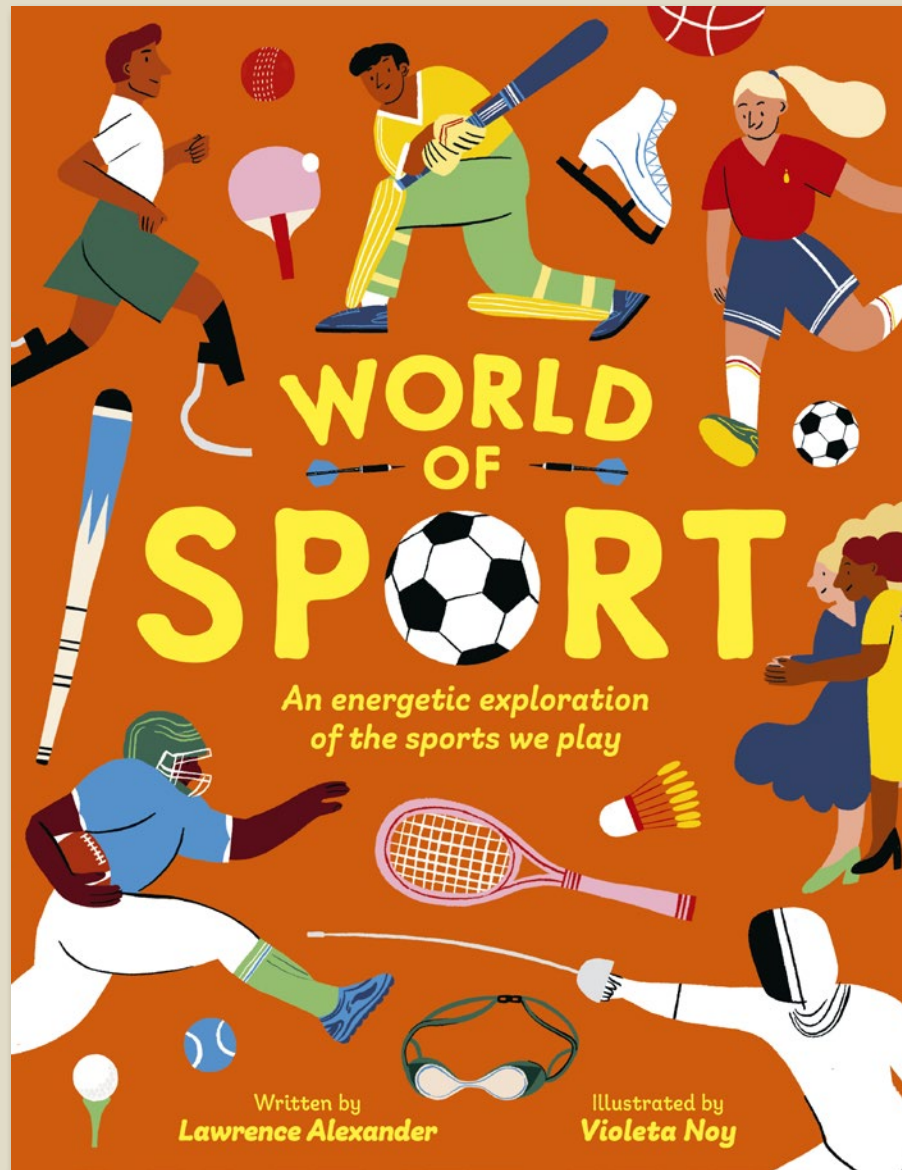




Norway - LBF/BBF24 - nonfiction

World of Sport



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

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

World of Sport

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

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

LONG JUMP
The long jump is a track and field event where athletes compete to jump as far as possible. The longest jump ever recorded was by Mike Powell in 1991, with a jump of 9.94 metres.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 2004 Athens Olympics with a jump of 7.25 metres.

DISCUS
The discus is a track and field event where athletes compete to throw a discus as far as possible. The longest throw ever recorded was by Vali Ispahani in 1980, with a throw of 66.17 metres.

JAN SZENT
Jan Szent is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics with a throw of 52.13 metres.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. Points are scored by kicking the ball through the goalposts or by running with the ball into the end zone.

MEET THE TEAM
The team consists of 11 players on the field. The players are divided into two teams: the offense and the defense. The offense's goal is to move the ball down the field and score points, while the defense's goal is to stop the offense from doing so.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that take place on the field during a game. The play starts with the center snapping the ball to the quarterback, who then either passes the ball to a receiver or runs with the ball himself.

FOR READY
The quarterback is the most important player on the team. He is responsible for calling the plays and passing the ball to the receivers. He is also the only player on the team who can be sacked by the defense.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts. Points are scored by kicking the ball through the goalposts or by running with the ball into the end zone.

MEET THE TEAM
The team consists of 15 players on the field. The players are divided into two teams: the forwards and the backs. The forwards' goal is to move the ball down the field and score points, while the backs' goal is to stop the forwards from doing so.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that take place on the field during a game. The play starts with the scrum-half passing the ball to the fly-half, who then either passes the ball to a winger or runs with the ball himself.

FOR READY
The scrum-half is the most important player on the team. He is responsible for passing the ball to the fly-half and for organizing the scrum. He is also the only player on the team who can be tackled by the defense.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by hitting the ball into the opponent's field. Points are scored by hitting the ball into the field and running the bases.

MEET THE TEAM
The team consists of 9 players on the field. The players are divided into two teams: the offense and the defense. The offense's goal is to hit the ball and run the bases, while the defense's goal is to stop the offense from doing so.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that take place on the field during a game. The play starts with the pitcher throwing the ball to the batter, who then either hits the ball or strikes out.

FOR READY
The pitcher is the most important player on the team. He is responsible for throwing the ball to the batter and for organizing the defense. He is also the only player on the team who can be hit by the batter.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by hitting the ball into the opponent's field. Points are scored by hitting the ball into the field and running the bases.

MEET THE TEAM
The team consists of 11 players on the field. The players are divided into two teams: the offense and the defense. The offense's goal is to hit the ball and run the bases, while the defense's goal is to stop the offense from doing so.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a series of actions that take place on the field during a game. The play starts with the bowler bowling the ball to the batsman, who then either hits the ball or is out.

FOR READY
The bowler is the most important player on the team. He is responsible for bowling the ball to the batsman and for organizing the defense. He is also the only player on the team who can be hit by the batsman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

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

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

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

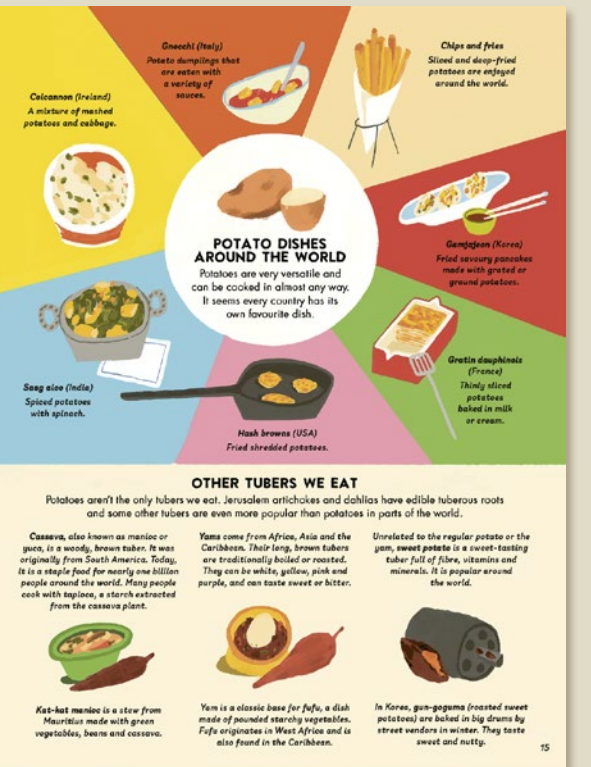
In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

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

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

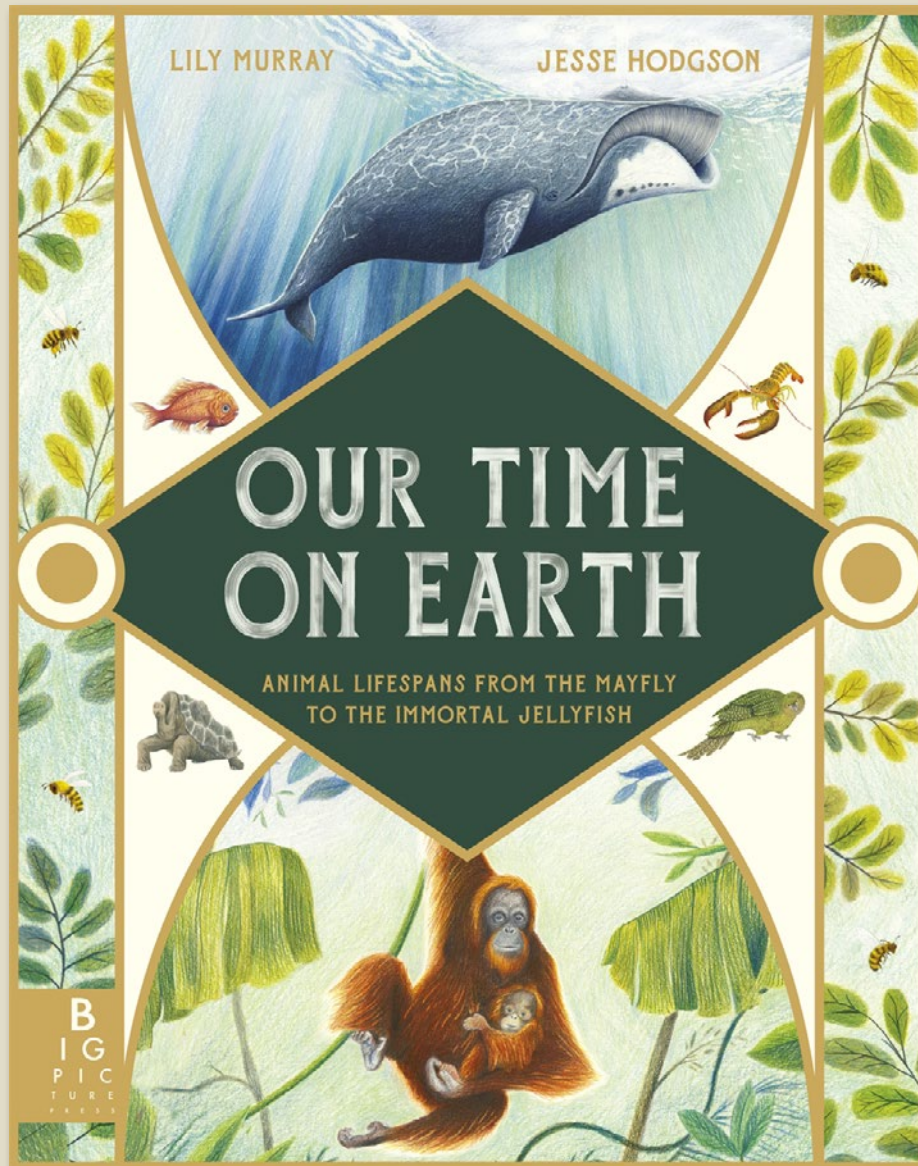
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ISBN	9781787416642
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Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World

World of Food



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Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
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Rights Available	World

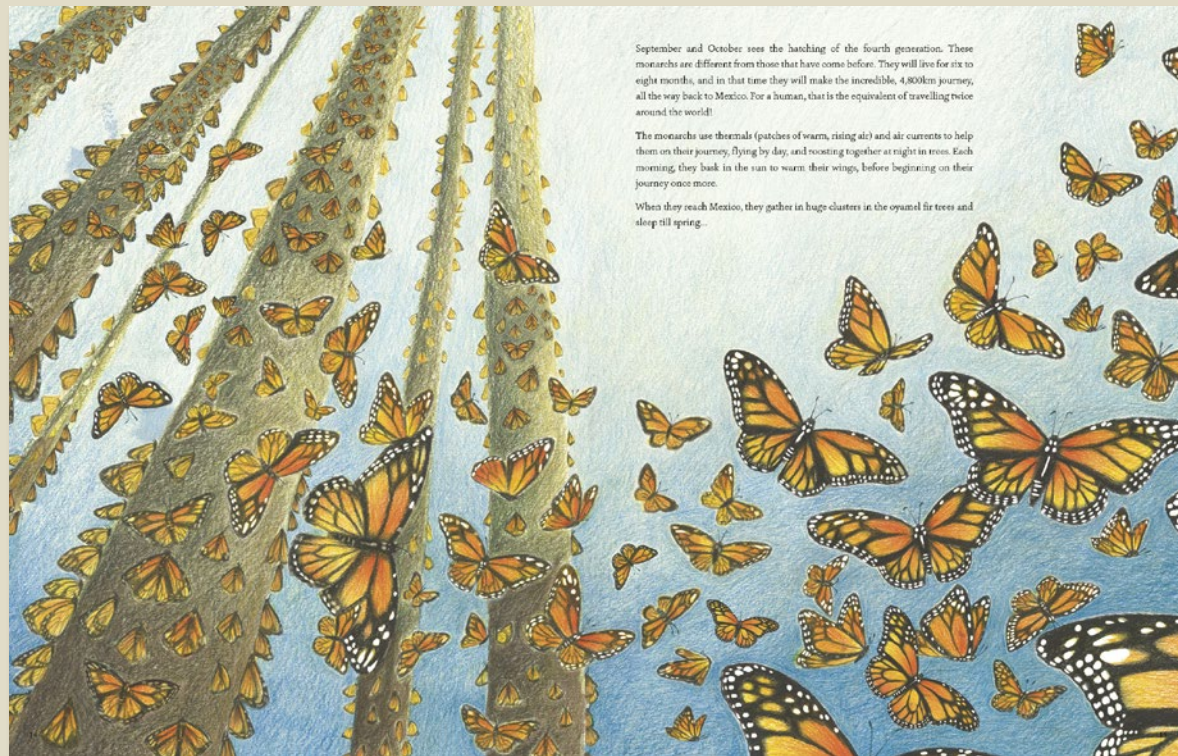
Our Time on Earth



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

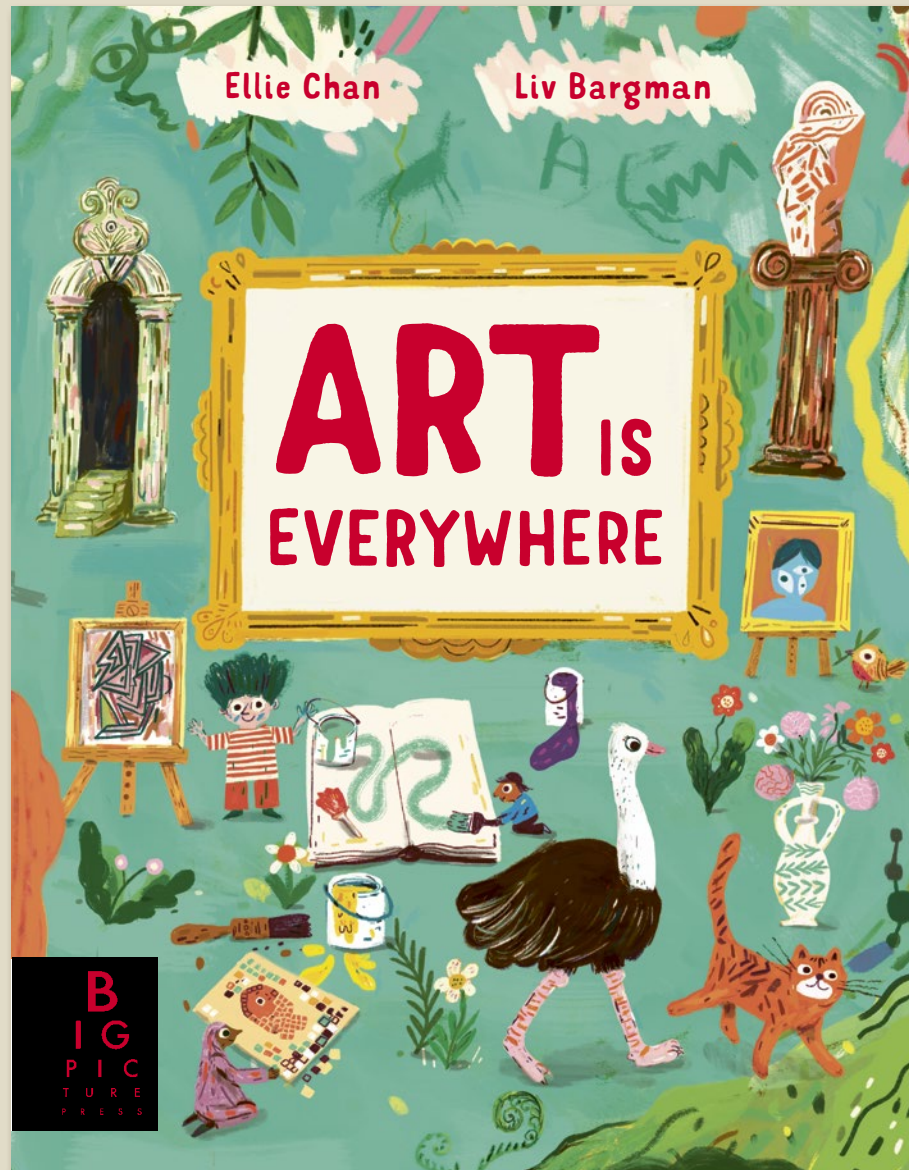
- **WINNER of the Association for Science Education Award 2022**
- Sample contents: Mayfly; Honey Bee; Monarch Butterfly; Opossum; Etruscan Shrew; Giant Pacific Octopus; Axolotl; Trapdoor Spider; Grizzly Bear; Brandt's Bat; Orangutan; Laysan Albatross; African Elephant; Saltwater Crocodiles; American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

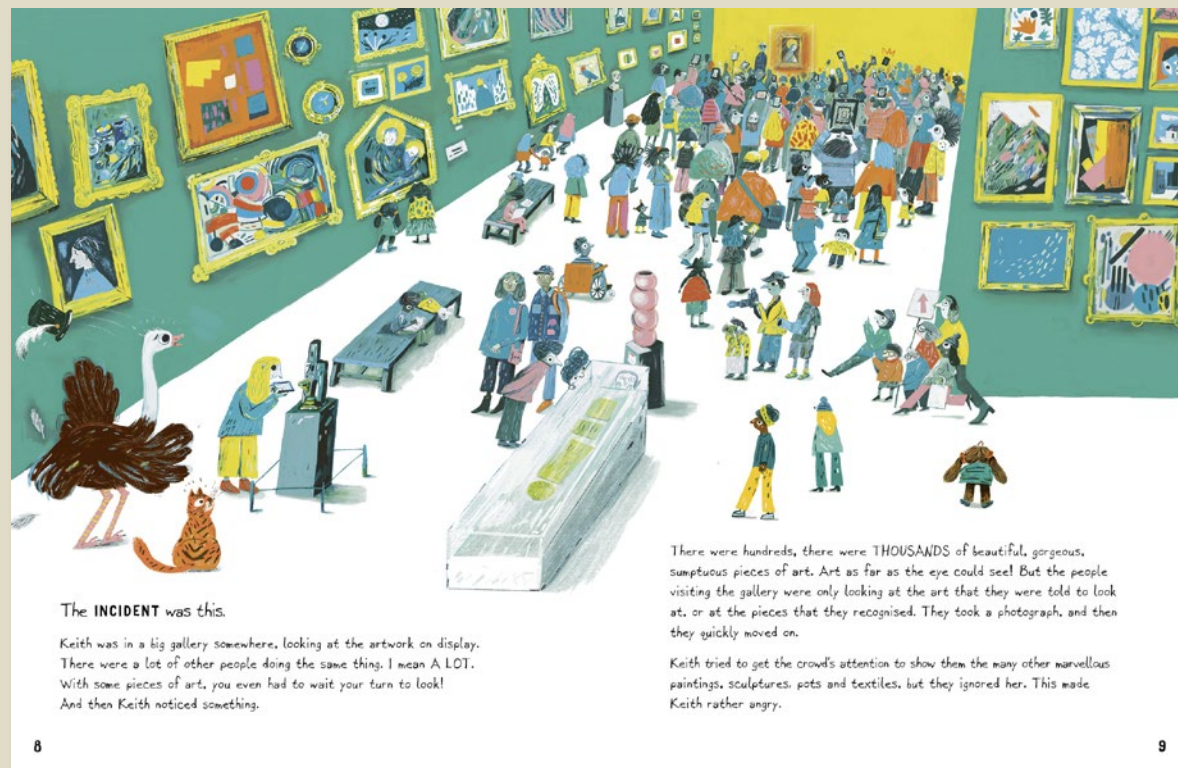
Art is Everywhere



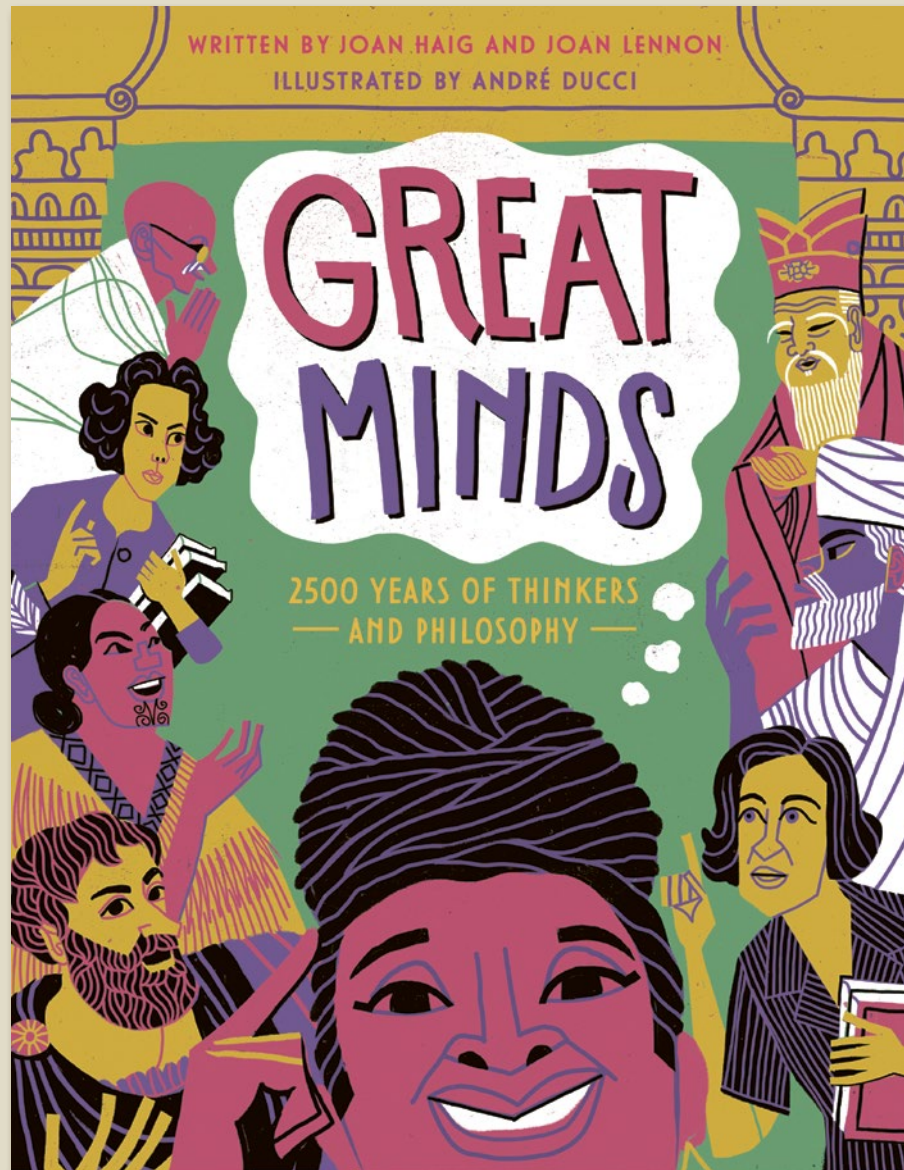
A playful introduction to art history.

- Growing demand for children's art books that aren't biography or activity
- Fresh, inspiring take on a strong topic
- Highly accessible angle - discusses ideas and techniques that can be applied to art anywhere and everywhere
- Author is a knowledgeable art historian with a witty, unique tone, and years of experience with leading art workshops for children
- Both UK and international sales have seen demand for more 'art' titles. A great opportunity for us to show support for suffering creative arts scene and fill a gap on our list.
- Subjects covered - Why Do we Make Art?, Brush Strokes, Patterns, The Power of Colour, Art Can be Anything, Symbols

Art is Everywhere



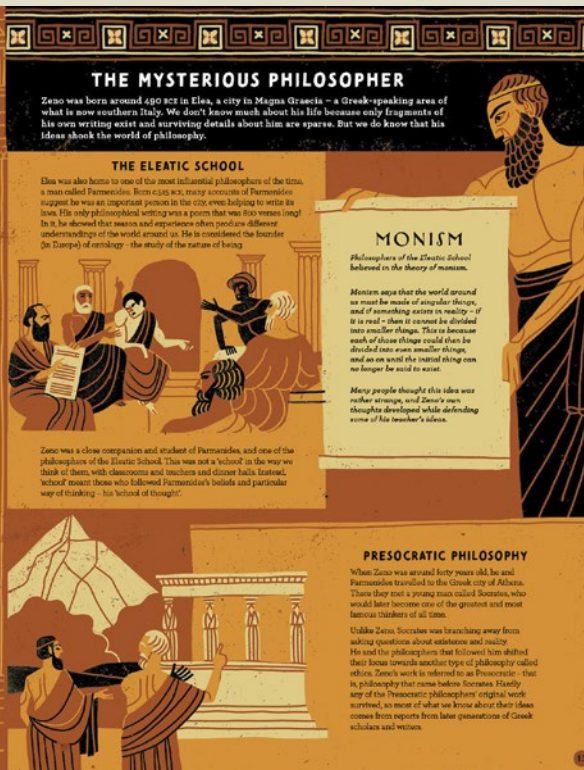
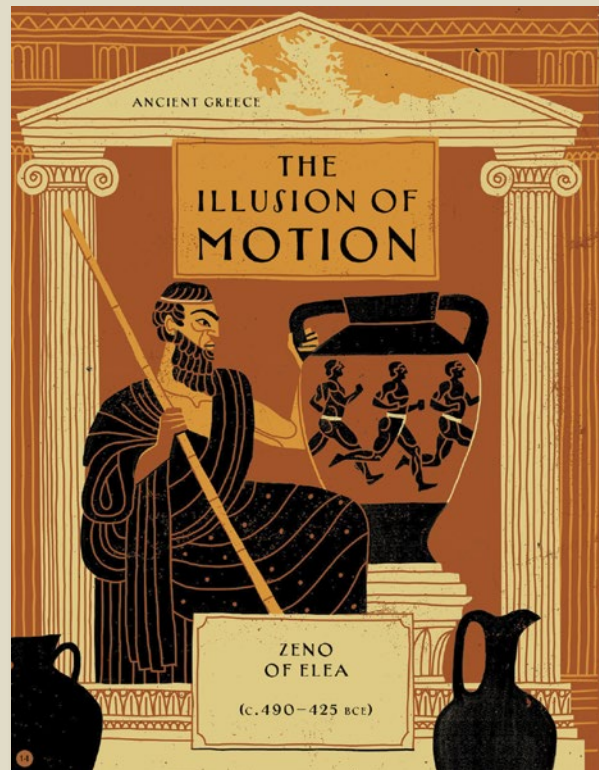
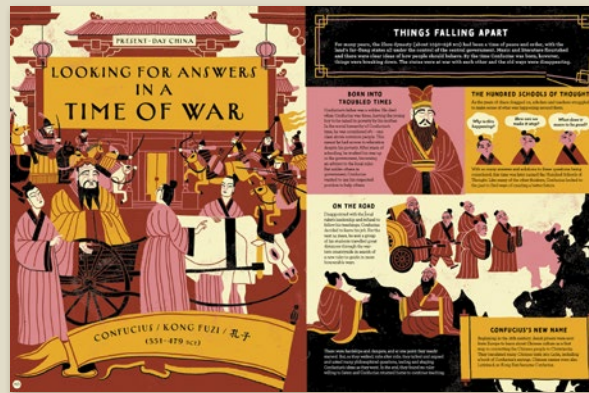
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Author	Ellie Chan
Illustrator	Liv Bargman Olivia Bargman
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2000 words
Rights Available	World



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

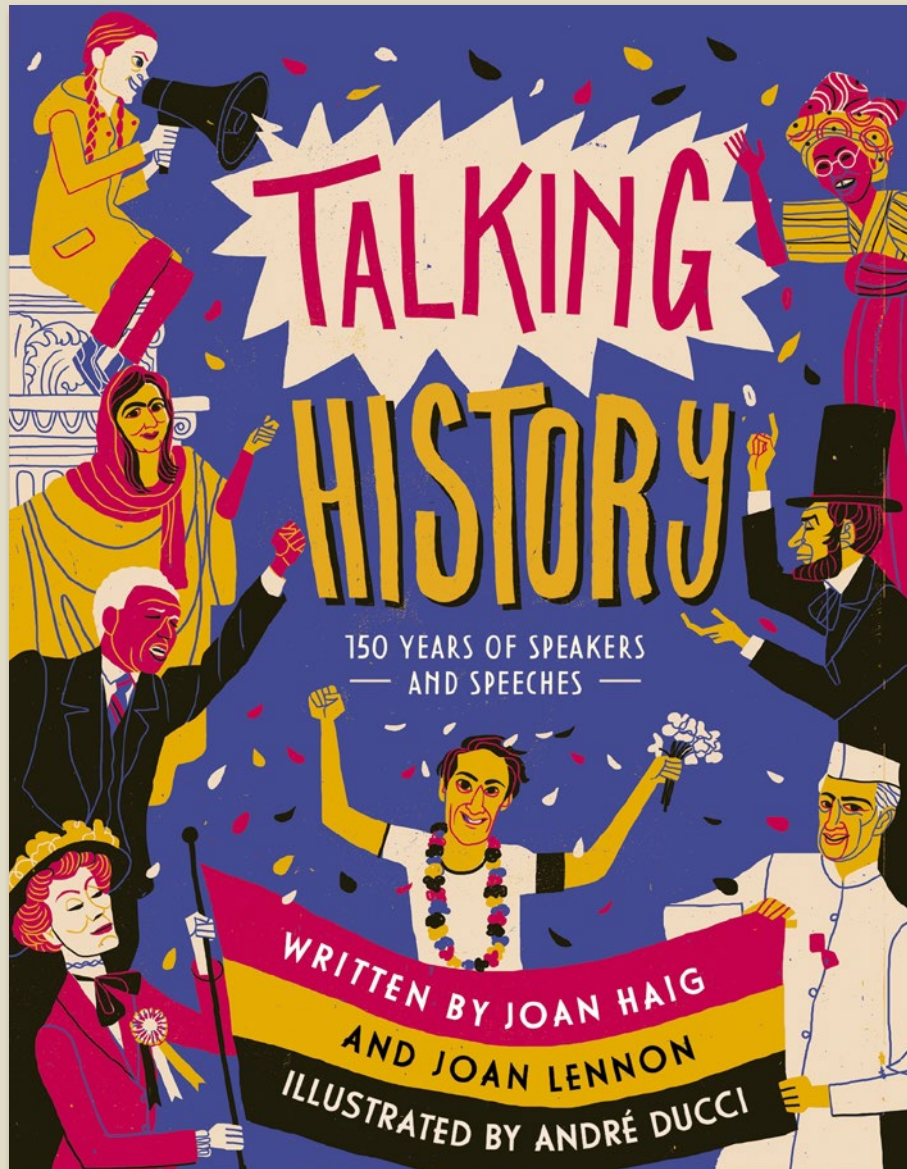
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. 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



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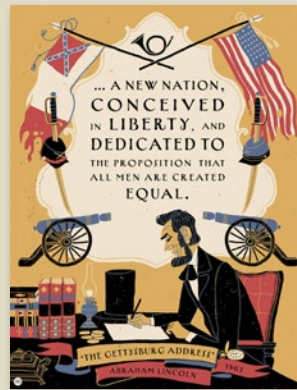
Talking History



150 years of world-changing speeches

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

Talking History



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

THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

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

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

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

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

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

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

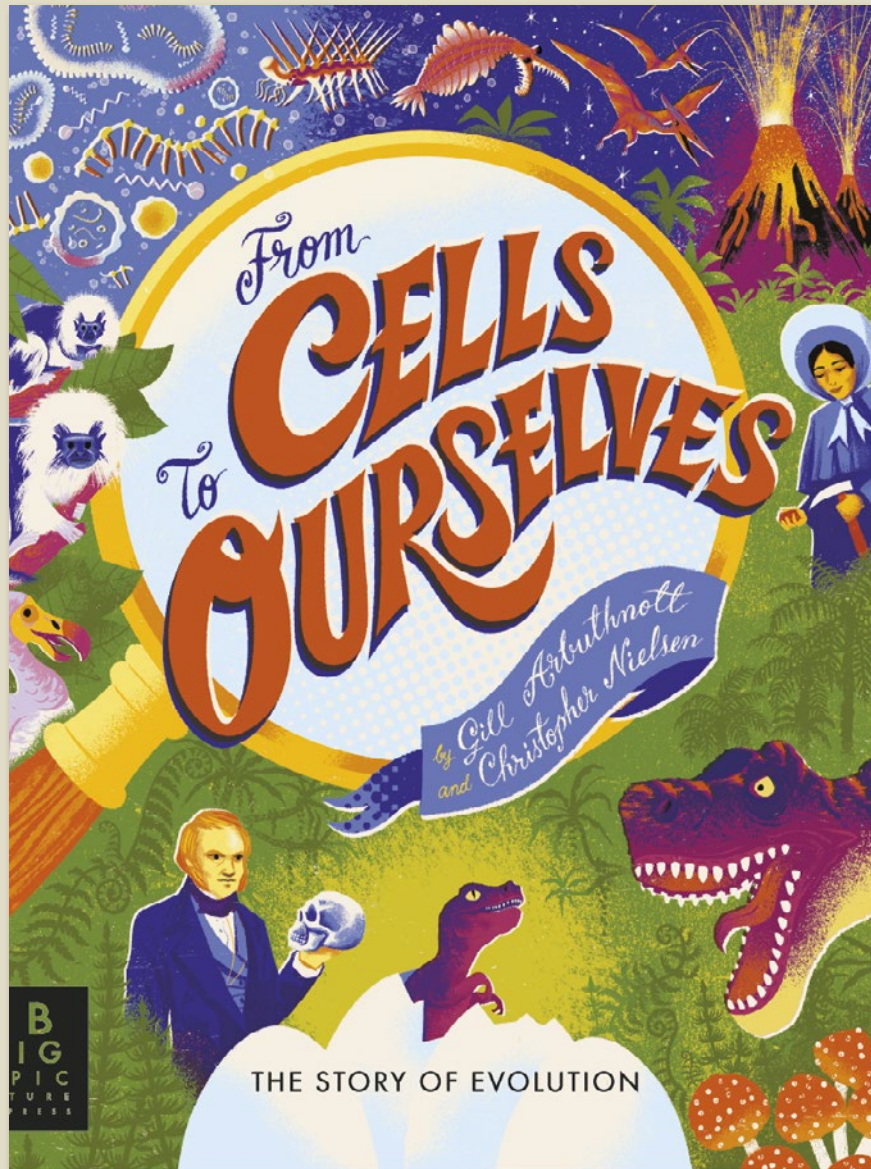
The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and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

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



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

From Cells to Ourselves



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

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

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

THE 1920s American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to simulate the conditions of the early Earth. They used a mixture of gases and water vapor to create a 'primordial soup' from which life might have emerged.

1953 The British biologist Francis Crick and the American physicist James Watson discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

1966 The American biologist Lynn Margulis proposed the theory of endosymbiosis, which suggests that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that became part of a larger cell.

1981 The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

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2015 The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

2018 The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

2021 The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

2024 The American biologist James Watson and the British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code.

THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

MARY ANNING (1799-1847) Mary Anning was a fossil collector and geologist. She was the first to identify and name the Ichthyosaurus, a marine reptile that lived in the Jurassic period. She also discovered the Plesiosaurus, a long-necked marine reptile.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861) William Buckland was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to identify and name the Megalosaurus, a large land-dwelling dinosaur. He also discovered the Iguanodon, a dinosaur with a thumb spike.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892) Richard Owen was a naturalist and geologist. He was the first to identify and name the Dinosauria, a group of land-dwelling dinosaurs. He also discovered the Pterosauria, a group of flying dinosaurs.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852) Osborn Martell was a geologist and naturalist. He was the first to identify and name the Titanosauria, a group of large land-dwelling dinosaurs. He also discovered the Spinosauria, a group of dinosaurs with long, bony spines.

THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER The Great Ocean Walk is a long-distance walking route in Victoria, Australia. It follows the coastline of the state, from the Great Ocean Road in the west to the Phillip Island Nature Park in the east. The route is approximately 1,000 kilometers long and takes about 100 days to complete.

THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

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

1830 The American geologist James Hutton proposed the theory of uniformitarianism, which suggests that the Earth's features were formed by slow, gradual processes over a long period of time.

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EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

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

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

No, no. We're one quarter of the way there. We're a bit of a fish, a bit of a bird, a bit of a monkey and a bit of a worm.

I'm willing you, humans were definitely once fish!

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

Zam, I've got a better idea. Let's get into elephants on that one.

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

I've got it!

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

GRADUAL CHANGES

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

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

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

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

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

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Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Freight On Board	30/11/2023
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

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

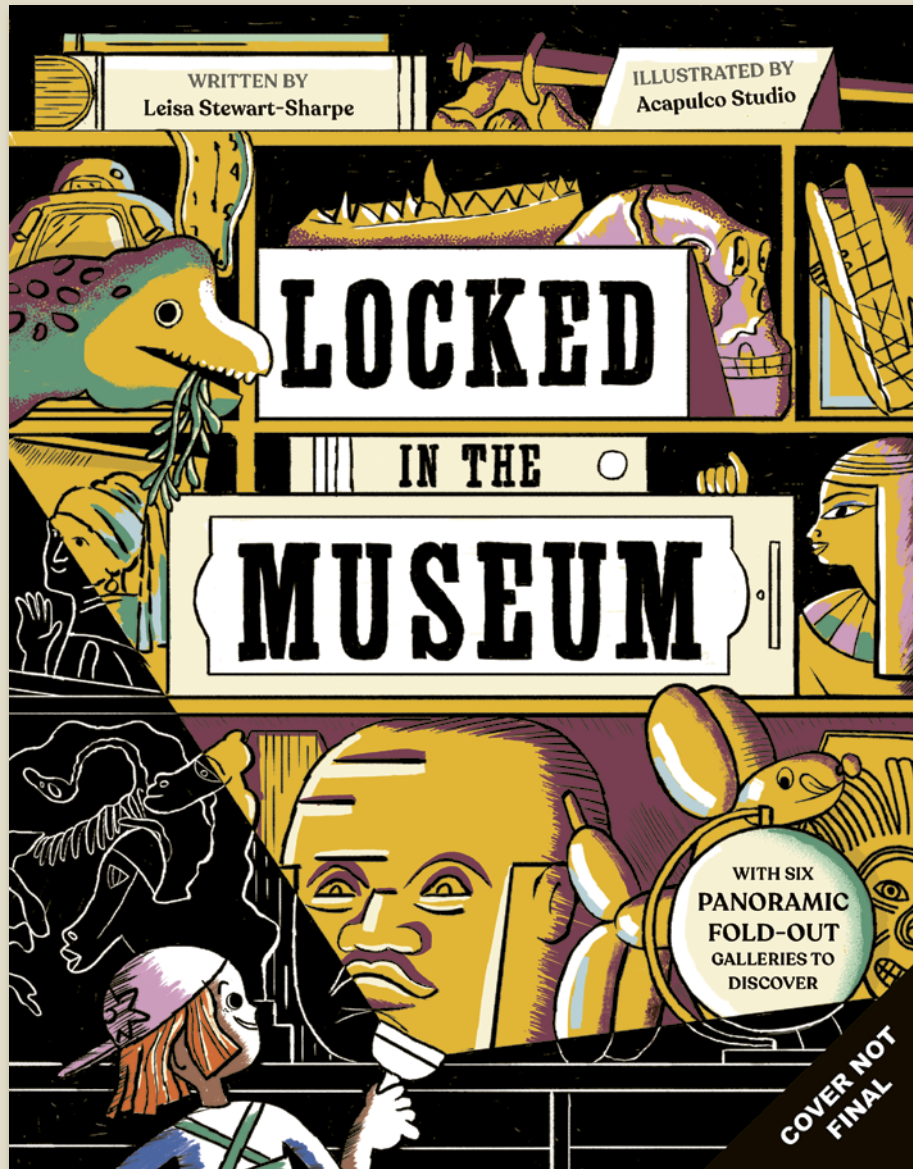
At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**, 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> <p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p> <p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<h4>Dusk</h4> <p>The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<h4>Night</h4> <p>The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.</p> <p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>
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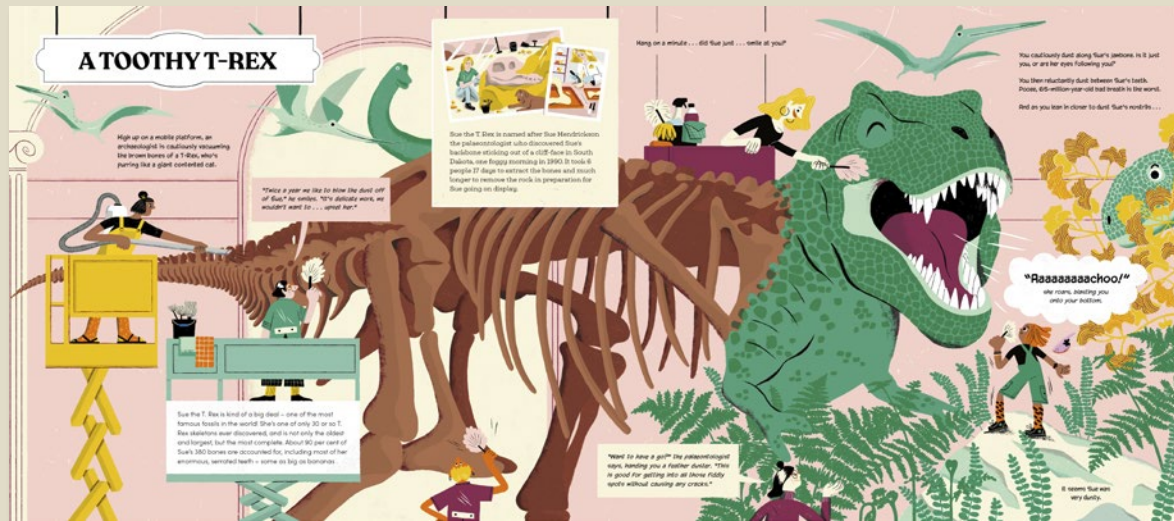
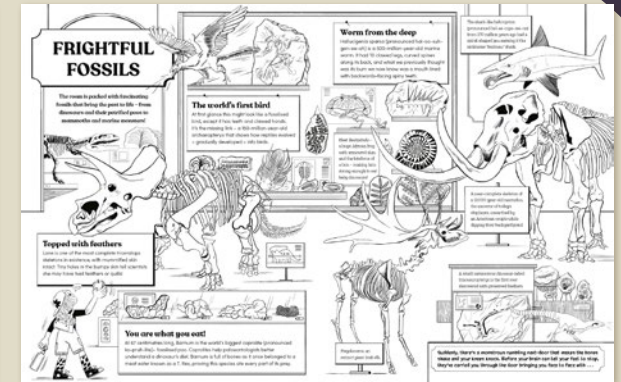
Locked in the Museum



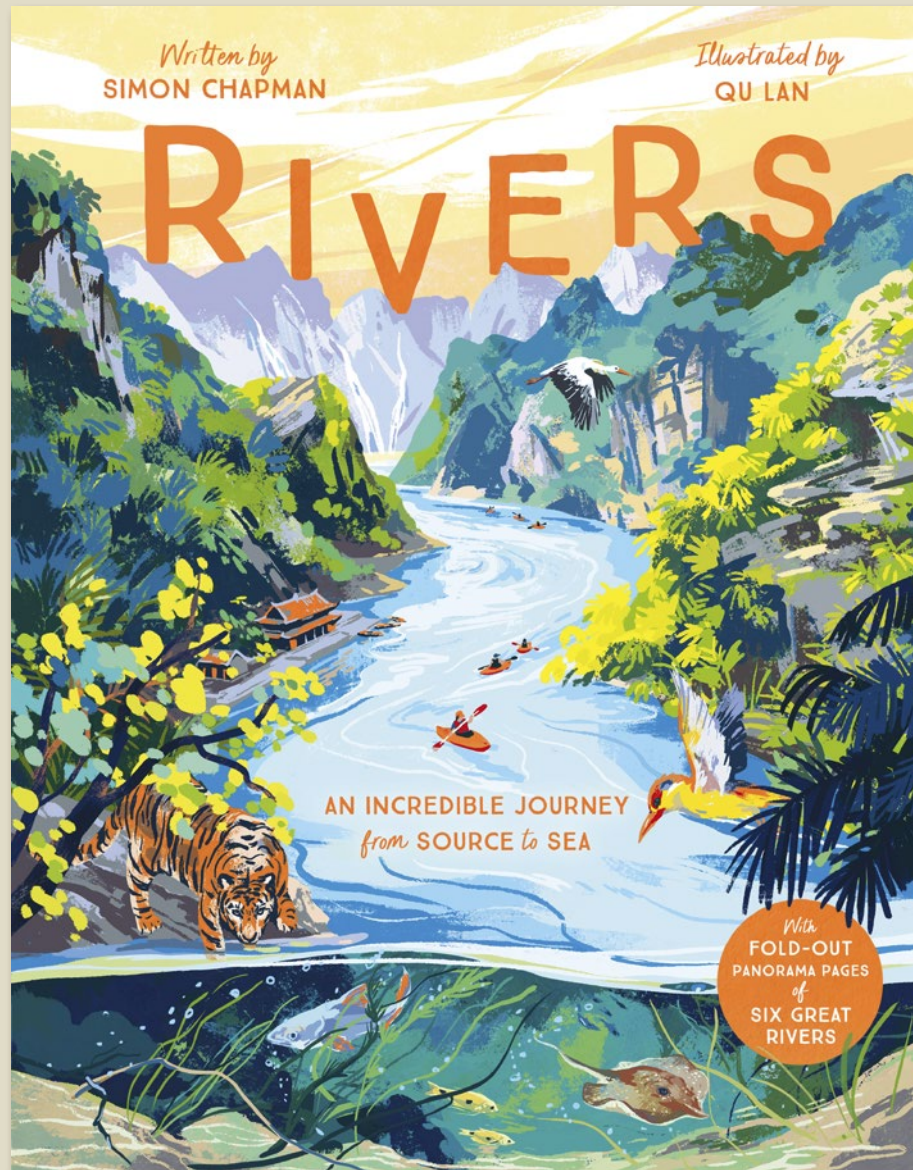
What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

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

Locked in the Museum



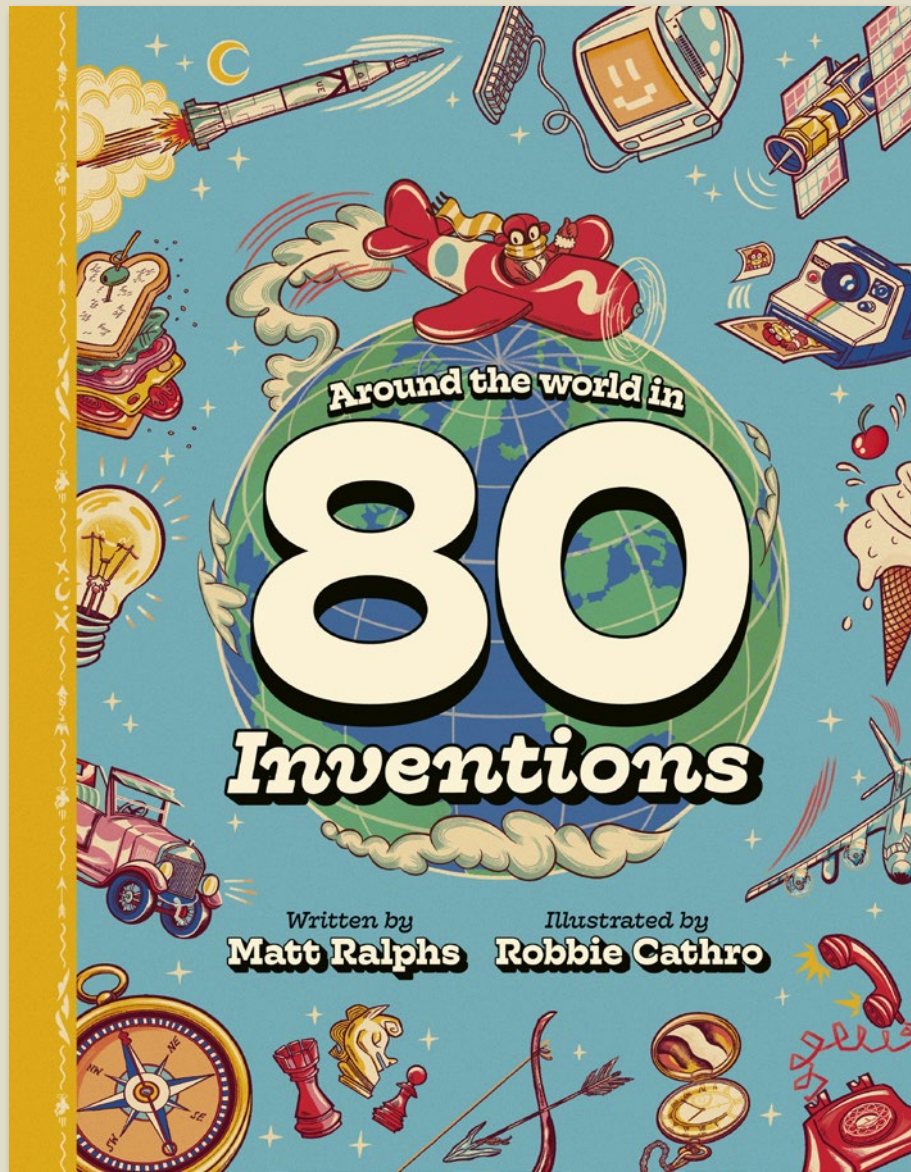
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Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World



An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

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

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

Of all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The first recorded recipe for ice cream was written in a Chinese text from the 10th century. It was made with snow and fruit. In the 17th century, a French chef named Lazzaro Spallanzani created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with cream and sugar. This was the first 'modern' ice cream. In the 18th century, a Venetian chef named Francesco Perugino created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with cream and sugar. This was the first 'modern' ice cream. In the 19th century, a French chef named Lazzaro Spallanzani created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with cream and sugar. This was the first 'modern' ice cream.

Easy Ice Cream

12

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in the 18th century? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first 'modern' bicycle was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first 'modern' bicycle was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

13

Camera

"Magicians"

24

Although it's often said to be a 'magical' invention, the camera is actually a very scientific device. It was invented in the 15th century. The first camera was called a 'camera obscura' and was used to project images onto a surface. The first 'modern' camera was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'camera obscura' and was used to project images onto a surface.

Developed to Perfection

12

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-speed"

25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse or by ship. The first high-speed train was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'locomotive' and was used to transport goods and passengers. The first high-speed train was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'locomotive' and was used to transport goods and passengers.

Marvelous Maglevs

13

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It's a device that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The first wind turbine was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'windmill' and was used to grind grain. The first wind turbine was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'windmill' and was used to grind grain.

Green Energy

12

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'aerodrome' and was used to transport goods and passengers. The first helicopter was invented in the 19th century. It was called a 'aerodrome' and was used to transport goods and passengers.

Versatile VTOLs

13

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.

26

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

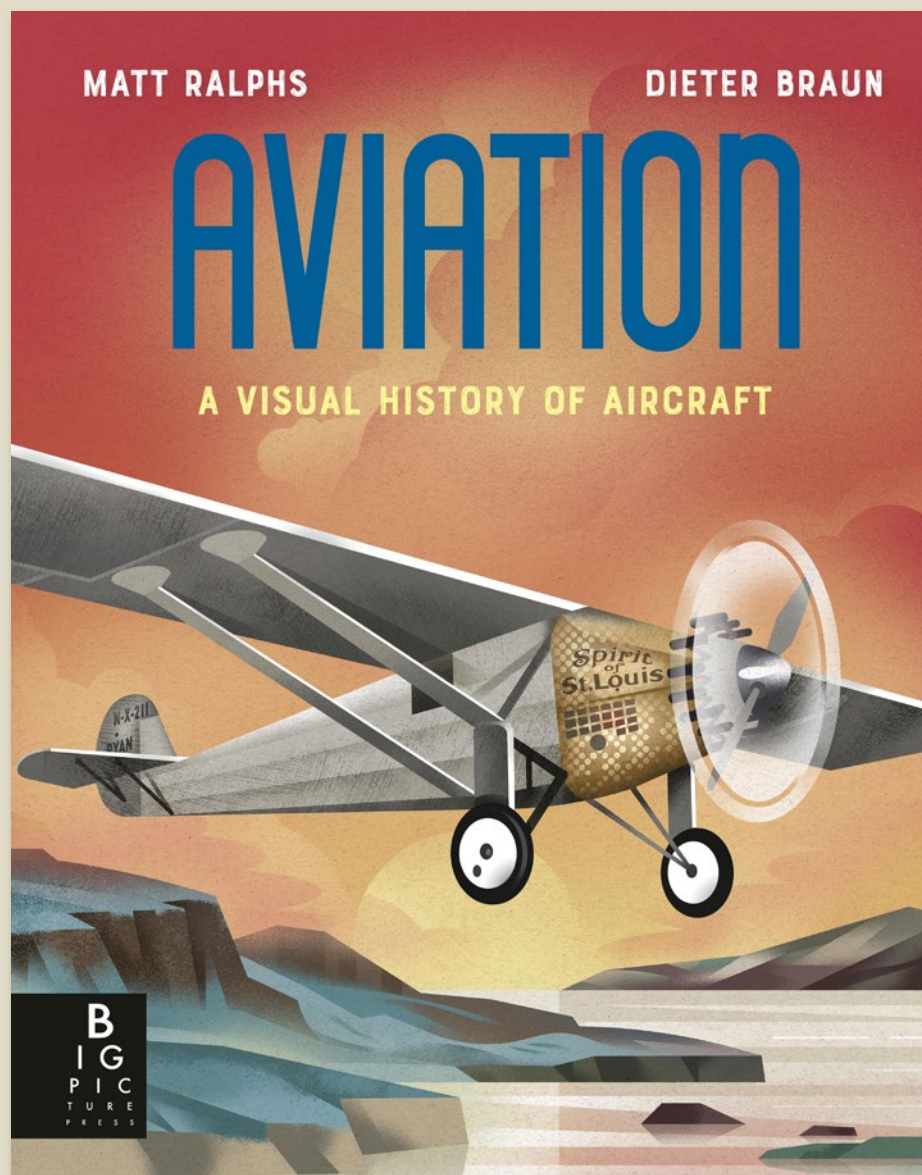
The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when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

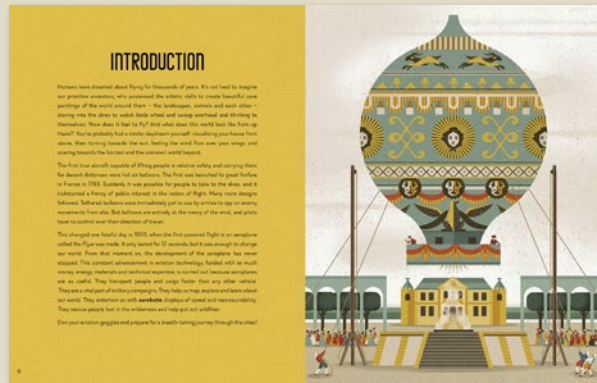
27

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



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

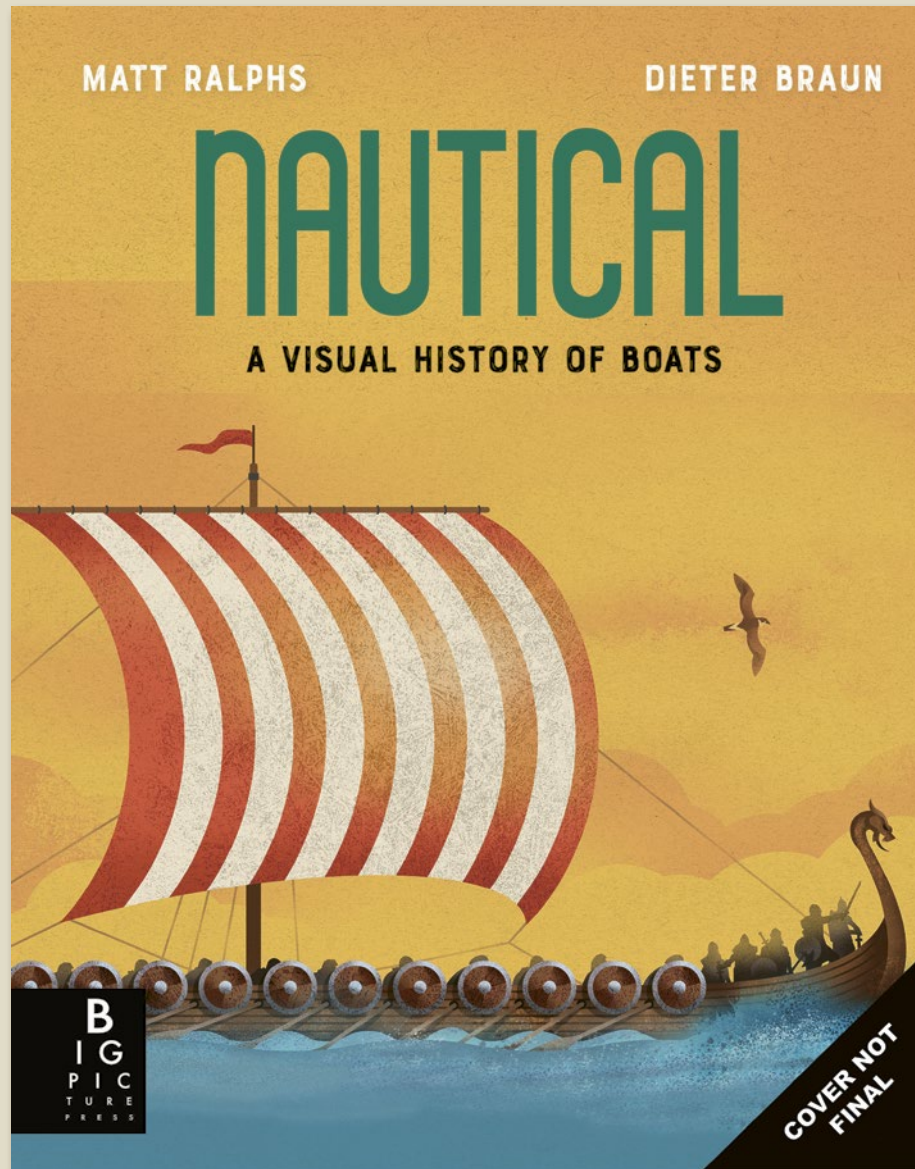
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once;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



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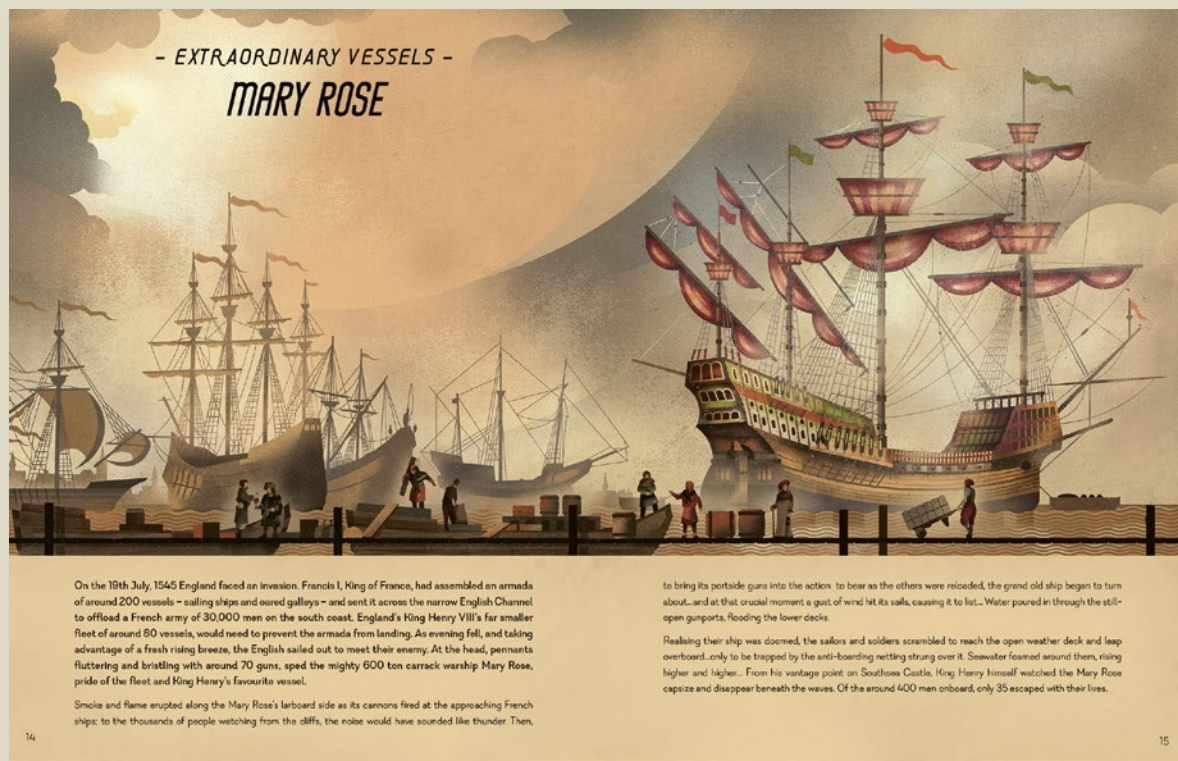
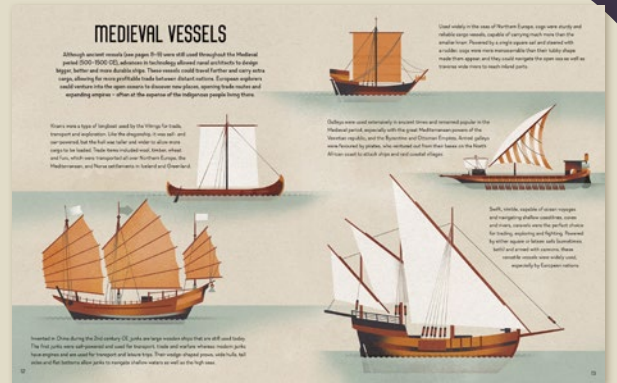
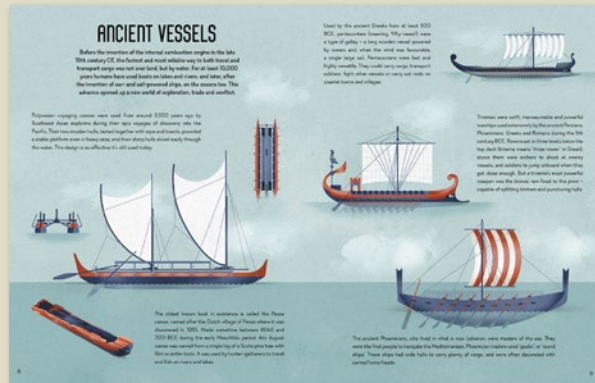
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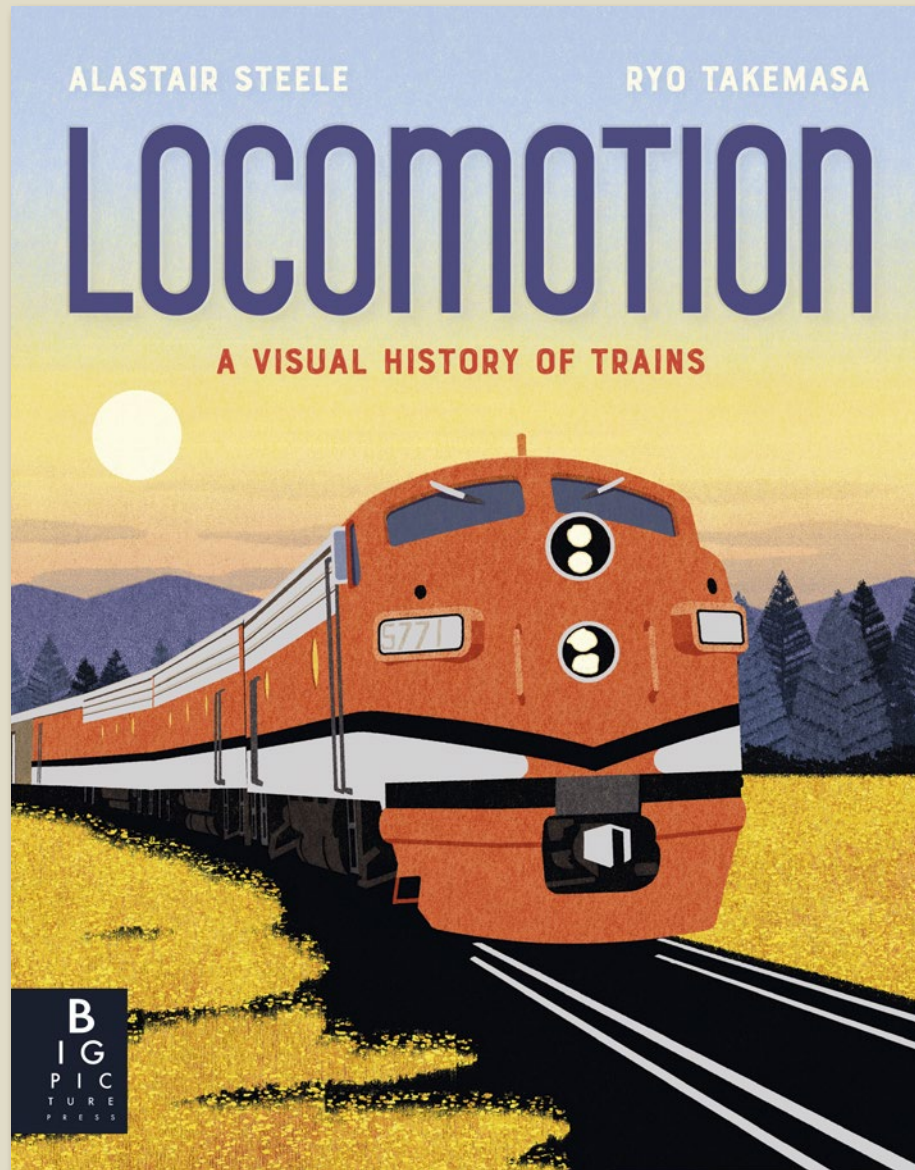


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- 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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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 for less than two hundred years.

Railways were first used before the first steam engines were invented. These 'rattlers' appeared in Europe during the 17th century and were designed to haul heavy loads. They were made of wood and iron, and were pulled by horses. The first railway was built in 1725 in Cornwall, England, to transport tin ore from the mines to the coast.

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 17th century to pump water to mine shafts. In 1769, James Watt's parallel motion linkage was used to pump water to mine shafts. In 1781, Richard Trevithick built the first steam-powered locomotive.

Over the next few decades, engineers sought to improve the steam engine. In 1784, James Watt's parallel motion linkage was used to pump water to mine shafts. In 1781, Richard Trevithick built the first steam-powered locomotive.

By the 1820s, the first passenger railways were built. The first passenger railway was built in 1825 in Stockton and Darlington, England. It was built to transport coal from the mines to the coast.

THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most significant developments in railway engineering was the standard gauge. This gauge is the distance between the rails, and it is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches (1435 mm) in most parts of the world.

The standard gauge was first used in 1825 in Stockton and Darlington, England. It was built to transport coal from the mines to the coast.

By the 1840s, the standard gauge had become the most common gauge in the world. It was used in the first passenger railways, and it is still used today.

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 so, 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 rest of the steam locomotives that followed.

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- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog railway in North Wales is a marvel of 19th century engineering. It was built in 1825, and it is still used today. It is the only railway in the world that uses a combination of horse, mule, and steam power.

The Festiniog railway was built to transport slate from the mines to the coast. It was built by the Festiniog Railway Company, and it is still used today.

The Festiniog railway is a marvel of 19th century engineering. It was built in 1825, and it is still used today. It is the only railway in the world that uses a combination of horse, mule, and steam power.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

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

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

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

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

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

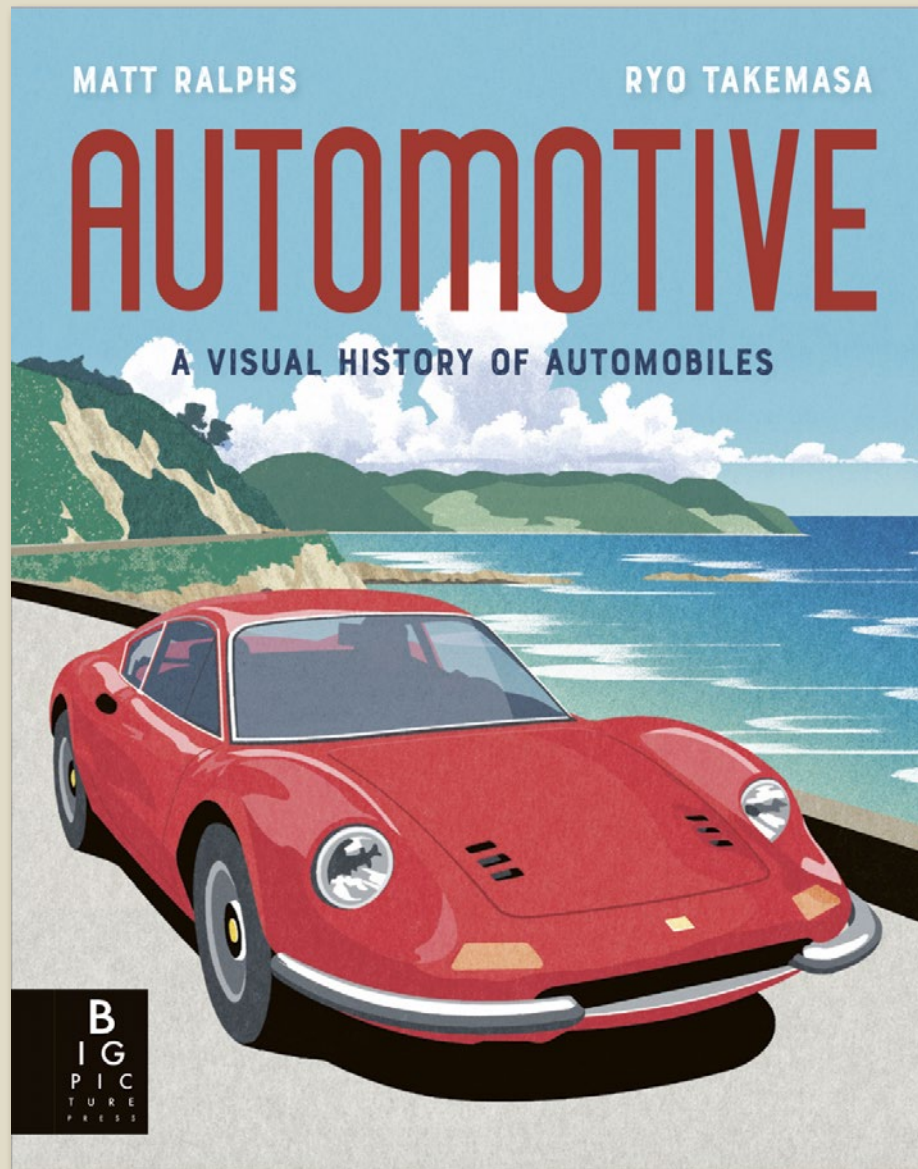
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel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

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

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

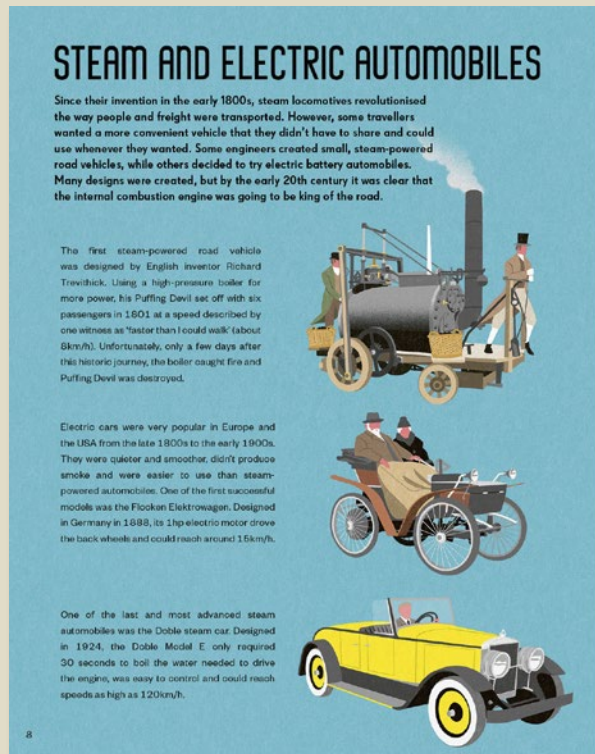
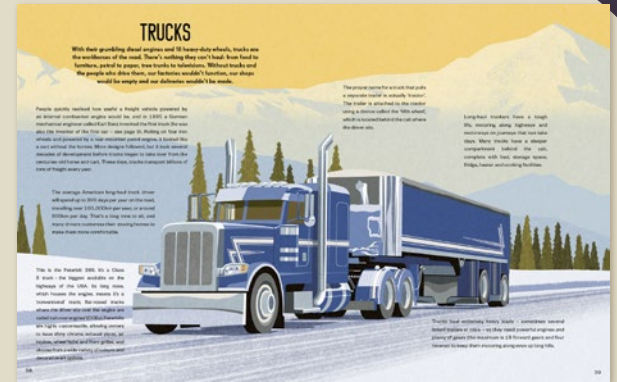
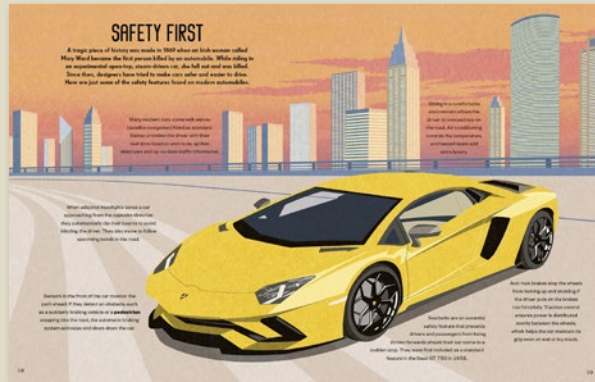
The Hxdvity 125 is one of the most successful diesel trains of all time. So named because it was designed to cruise at 125 mph (about 201km/h) when in service, it also holds the all-time speed record for diesel trains of 238km/h, which it reached in 1987.

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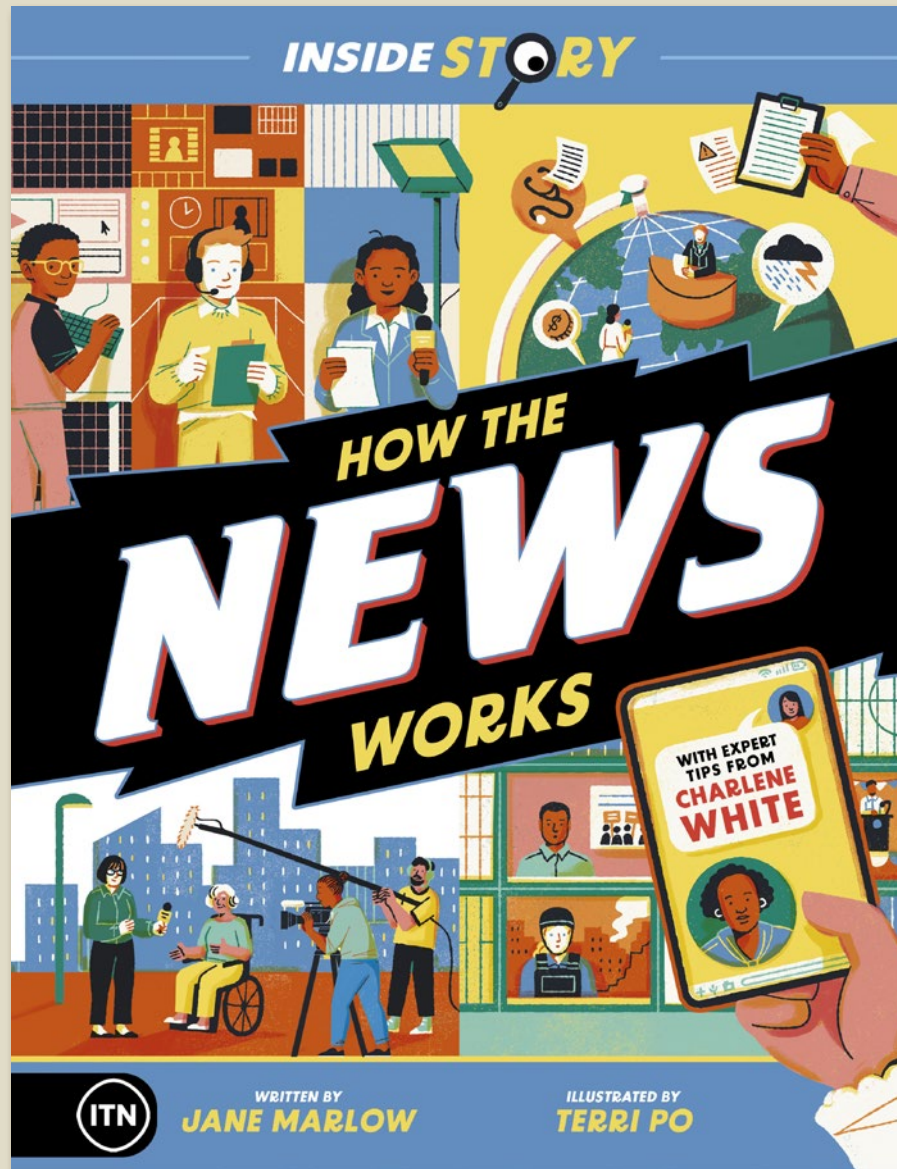
Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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



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Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



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

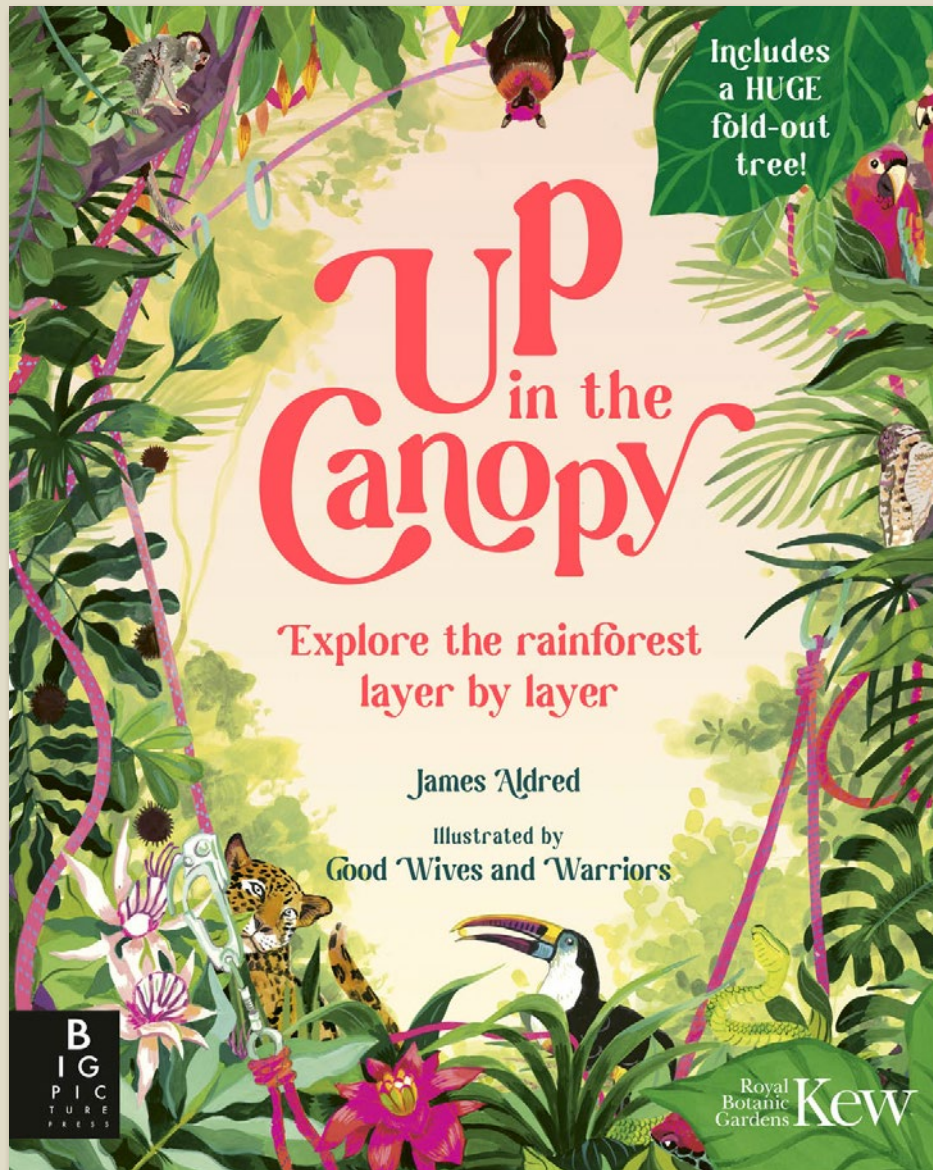
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by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

Inside Story: How the News Works



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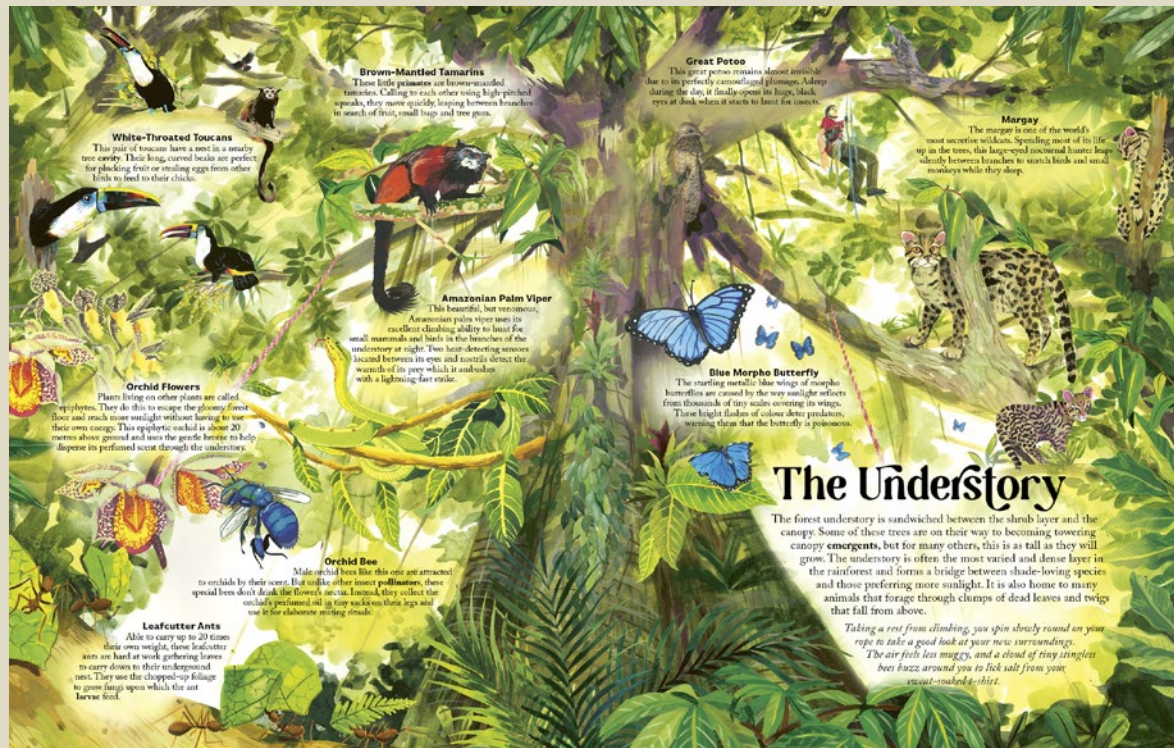
Up in the Canopy



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

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

Up in the Canopy



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Rights Available	World

Under the Starlit Sky



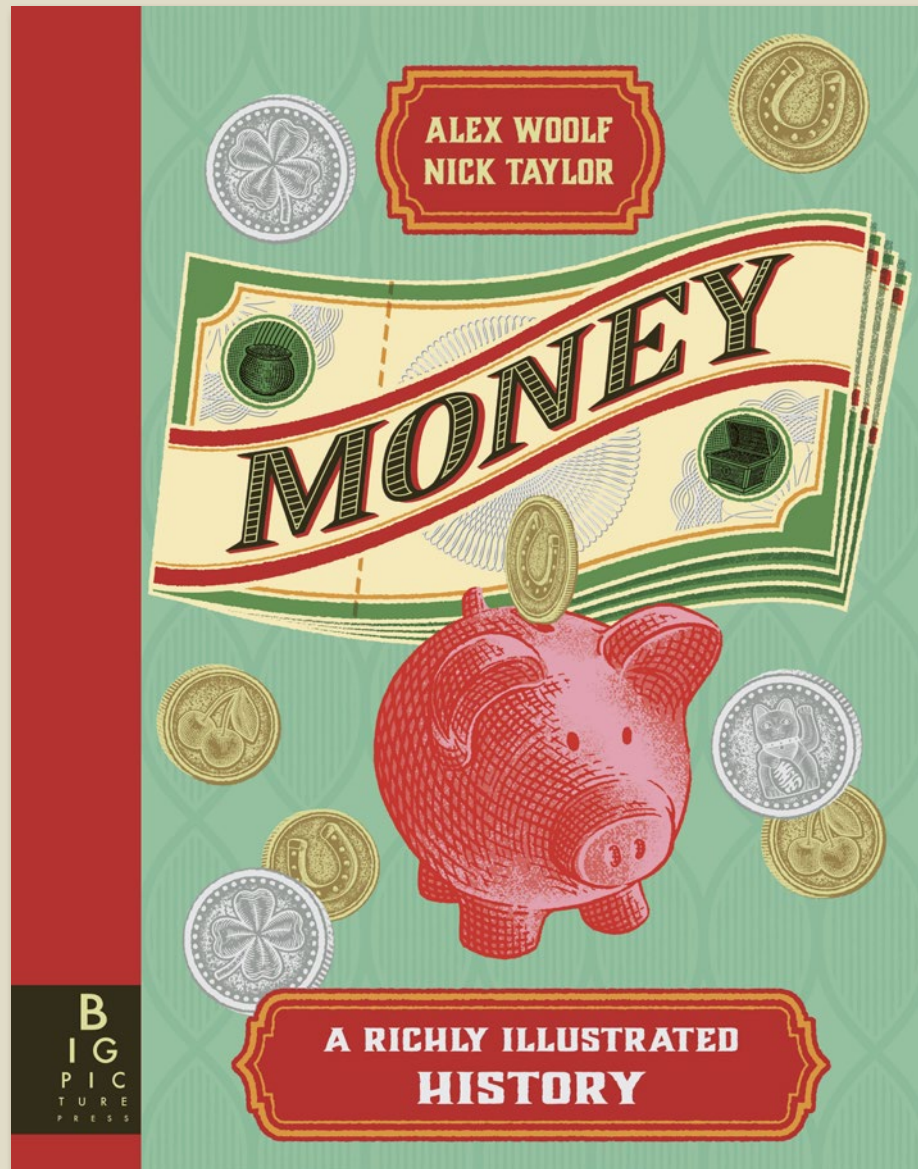
This beautifully illustrated book takes readers on a journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest ... with a huge fold-out surprise on the final spread.

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

Under the Starlit Sky



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Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
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Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World



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

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

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

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

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

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

FIAT MONEY
The earliest form of fiat money was paper money. It was made of paper and was used in many parts of the world. Fiat money is made from things that have no value on their own. It is used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. Fiat money is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

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

BARTER AND GIFTS
Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. It is often used in places where there is no money. Barter is often used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road. Barter is often used in places where there is a government and where the government is strong. It is also used in places where there is a lot of trade, such as in the Silk Road.

THE PROBLEMS WITH BARTER
Barter has several problems. First, it is difficult to find someone who has what you need and who wants what you have. Second, it is difficult to measure the value of things. Third, it is difficult to store things. Fourth, it is difficult to transport things. Fifth, it is difficult to divide things. Sixth, it is difficult to trade things. Seventh, it is difficult to buy things. Eighth, it is difficult to sell things. Ninth, it is difficult to exchange things. Tenth, it is difficult to trade things.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT
The consequence of want is that people will trade things for things they need. This is the basic principle of barter. People will trade things for things they need, and they will trade things for things they want. This is the basic principle of barter. People will trade things for things they need, and they will trade things for things they want. This is the basic principle of barter.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make it with their hands. They used the natural world, all the raw forms of money were made from things that were useful to people. The problem was, not all people wanted the same things, so they had to find a way to trade things for things they needed.

COINAGE
Coins were made from metals, such as gold and silver. They were used in many parts of the world. Coins were made from metals, such as gold and silver. They were used in many parts of the world. Coins were made from metals, such as gold and silver. They were used in many parts of the world.

WASP
Wasps were used as money in many parts of the world. They were used in many parts of the world. Wasps were used as money in many parts of the world. They were used in many parts of the world. Wasps were used as money in many parts of the world.

GRAIN PRODUCTS
Grain products were used as money in many parts of the world. They were used in many parts of the world. Grain products were used as money in many parts of the world. They were used in many parts of the world. Grain products were used as money in many parts of the world.

LEATHER MONEY
Leather money was used in many parts of the world. They were used in many parts of the world. Leather money was used in many parts of the world. They were used in many parts of the world. Leather money was used in many parts of the world.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

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

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

BUTTER
The Pilgrims of the island of Nauru used butter as money. They used butter as money in many parts of the world. Butter was used as money in many parts of the world. Butter was used as money in many parts of the world.

CHEESE
In the early 1800s, cheese was used as money in many parts of the world. Cheese was used as money in many parts of the world. Cheese was used as money in many parts of the world. Cheese was used as money in many parts of the world.

EELS
Dried and smoked eels were used as money in many parts of the world. Eels were used as money in many parts of the world. Eels were used as money in many parts of the world. Eels were used as money in many parts of the world.

COCONUTS
For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua, money is made from coconuts. They used coconuts as money in many parts of the world. Coconuts were used as money in many parts of the world. Coconuts were used as money in many parts of the world.

EGGS
In the early 1800s, eggs were used as money in many parts of the world. Eggs were used as money in many parts of the world. Eggs were used as money in many parts of the world. Eggs were used as money in many parts of the world.

POTATO MASHERS

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

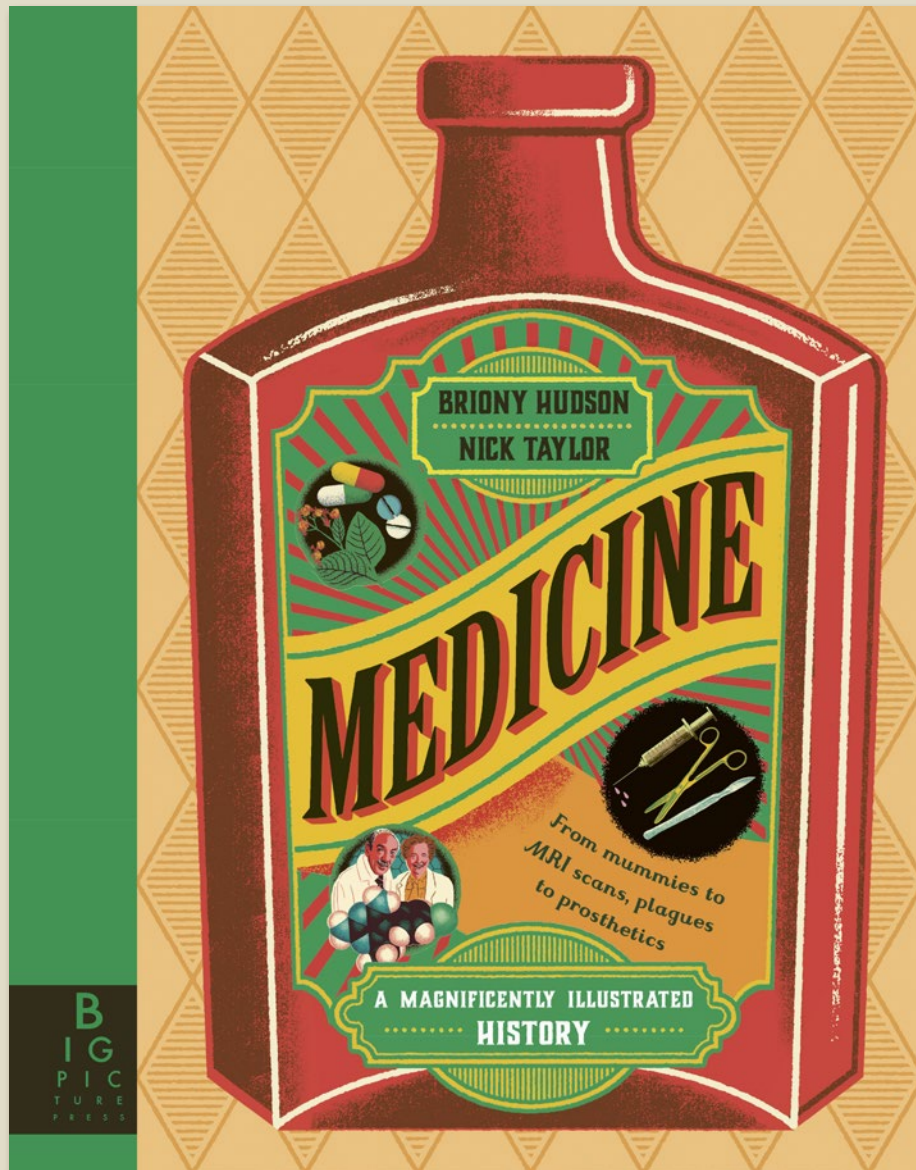
KISSI PENNIES
The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

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

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

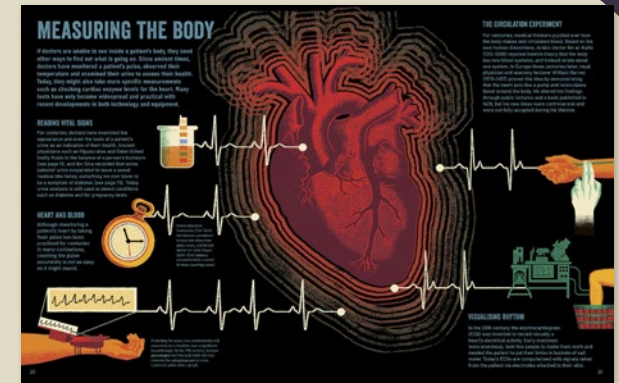
RAI STONES
The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or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

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



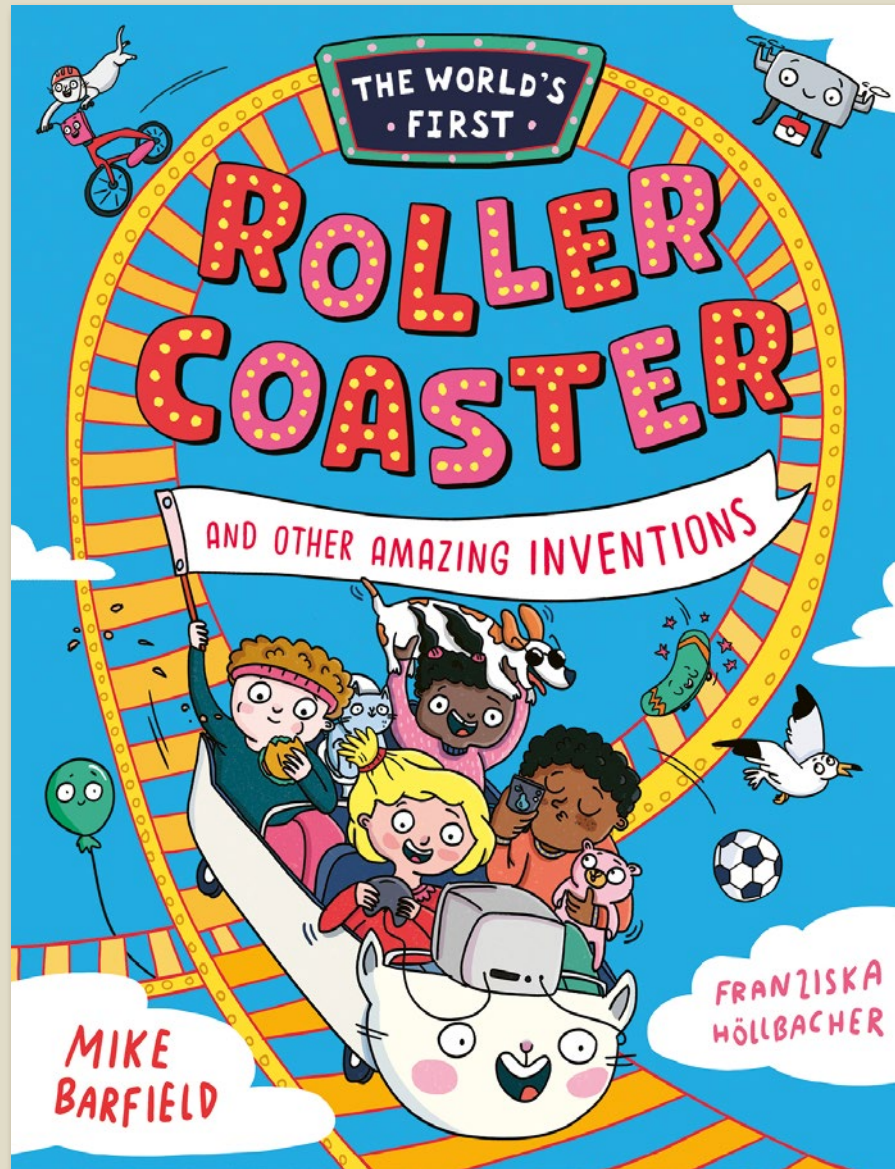
This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

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



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

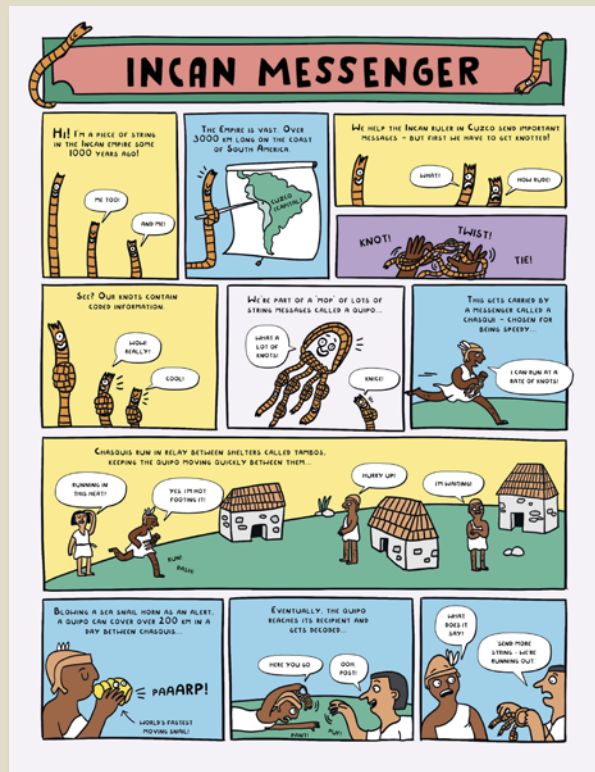
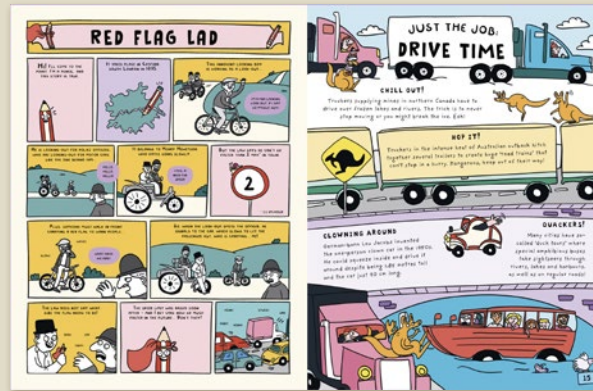
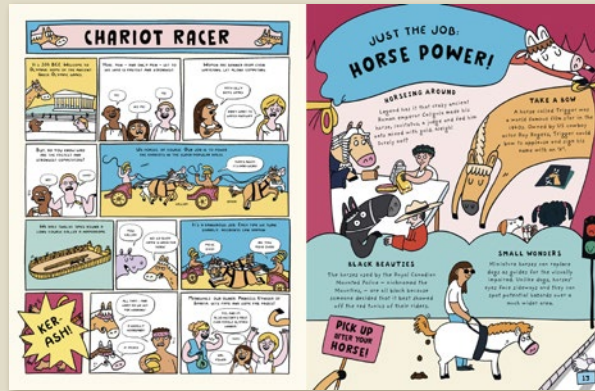
The World's First Rollercoaster



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

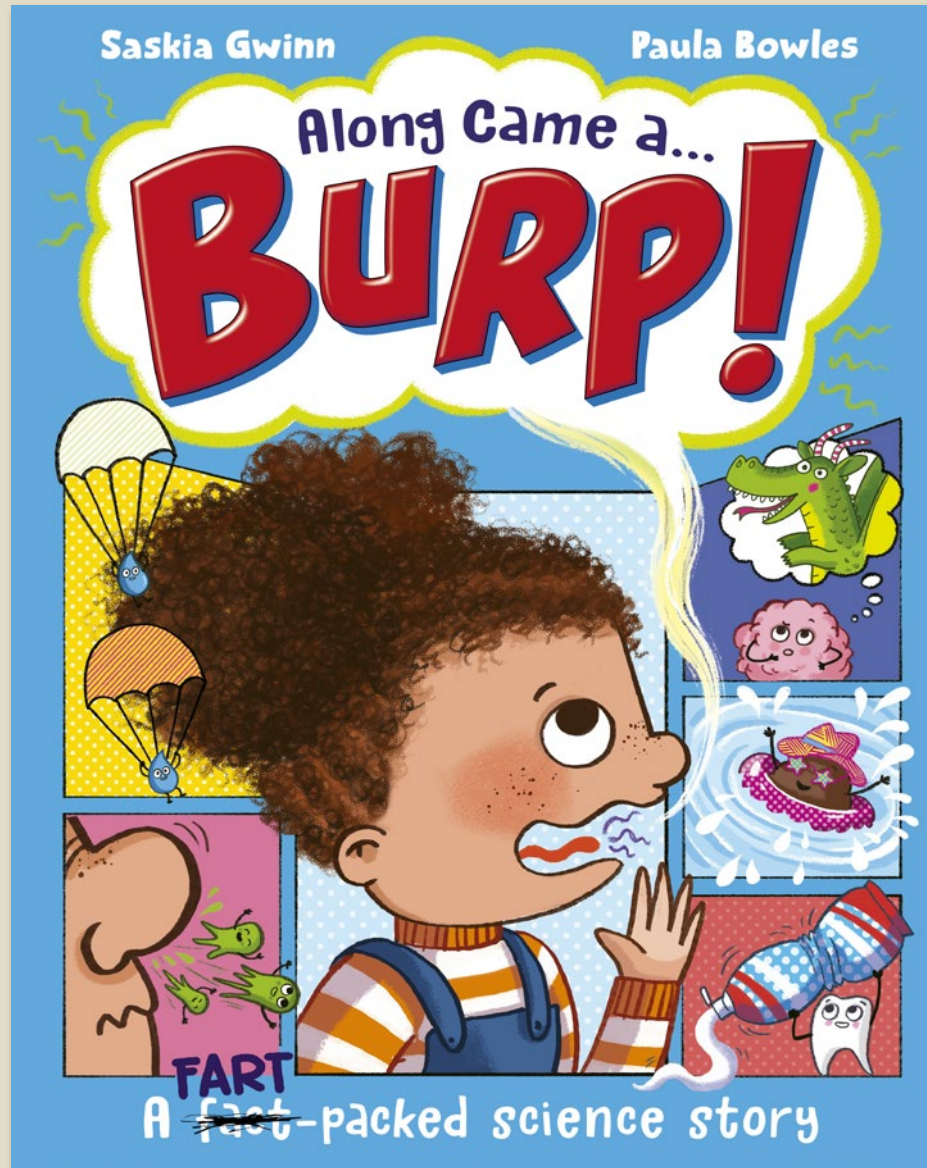
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions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



Pub Date	03/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Translation Files	22/07/2024
Files To Printer	11/11/2024
Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

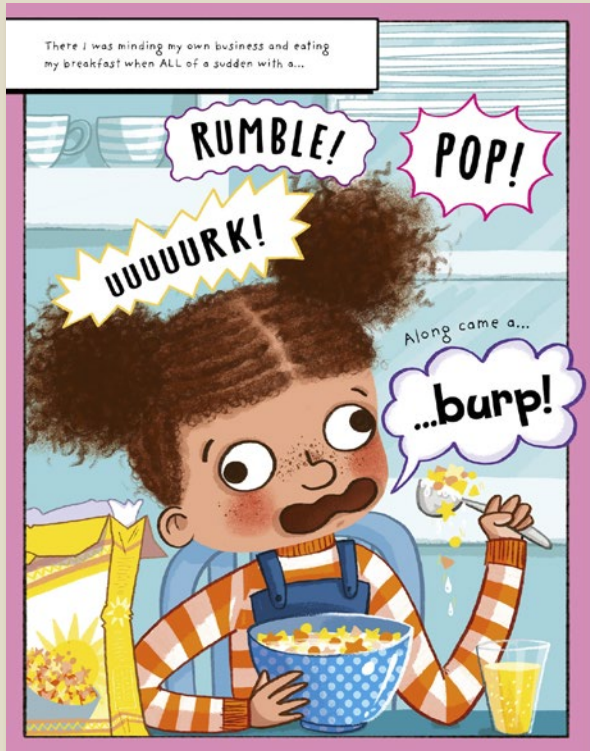
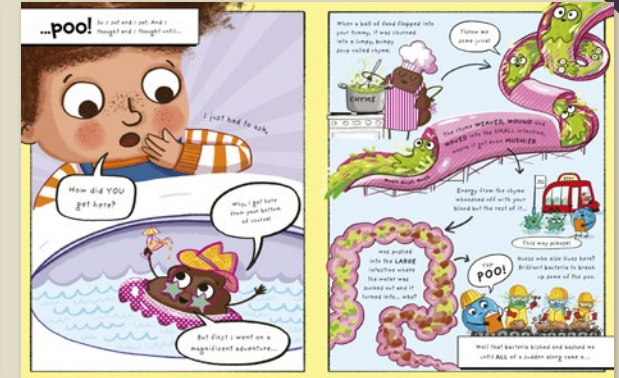
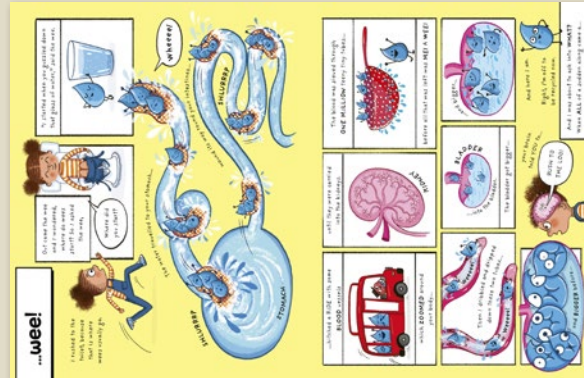
Along Came a... Burp!



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

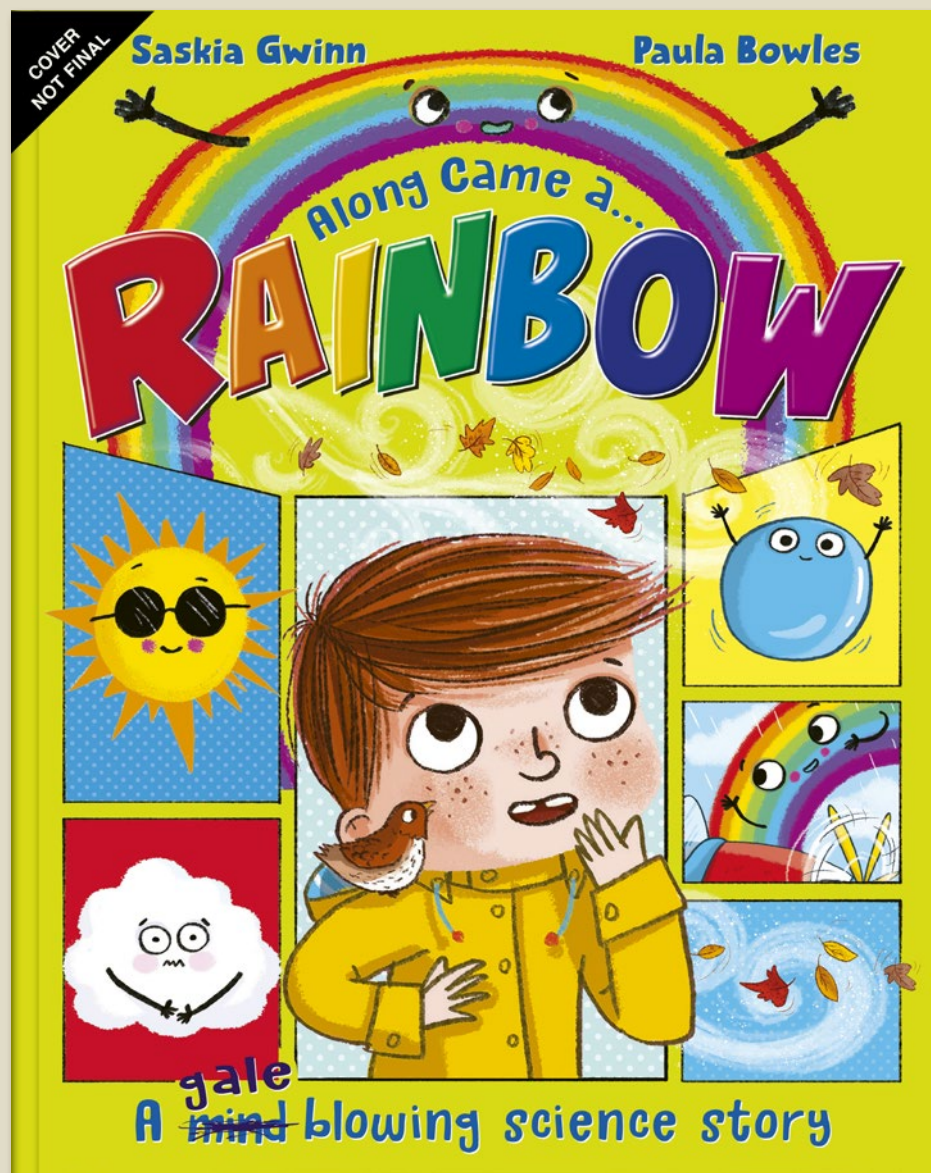
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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

Along Came a... Burp!



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

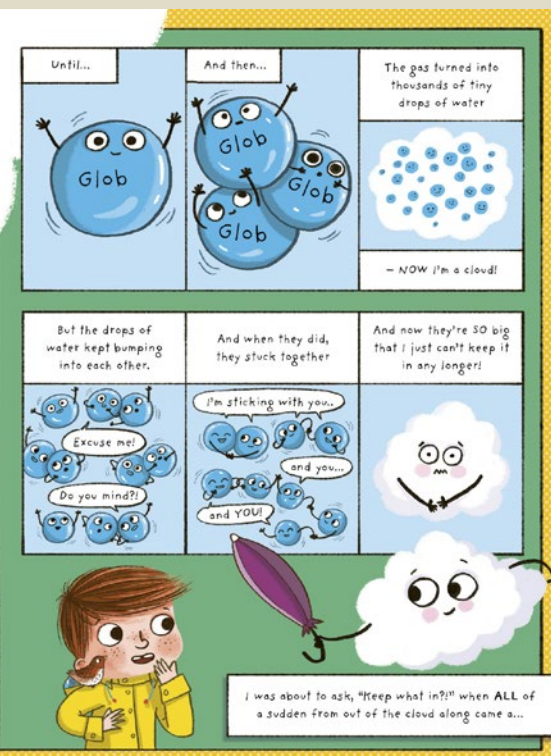
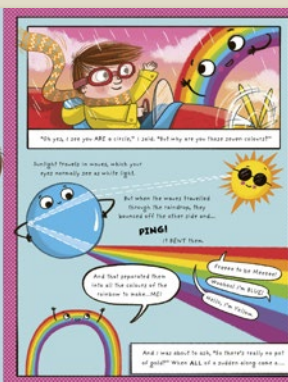
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

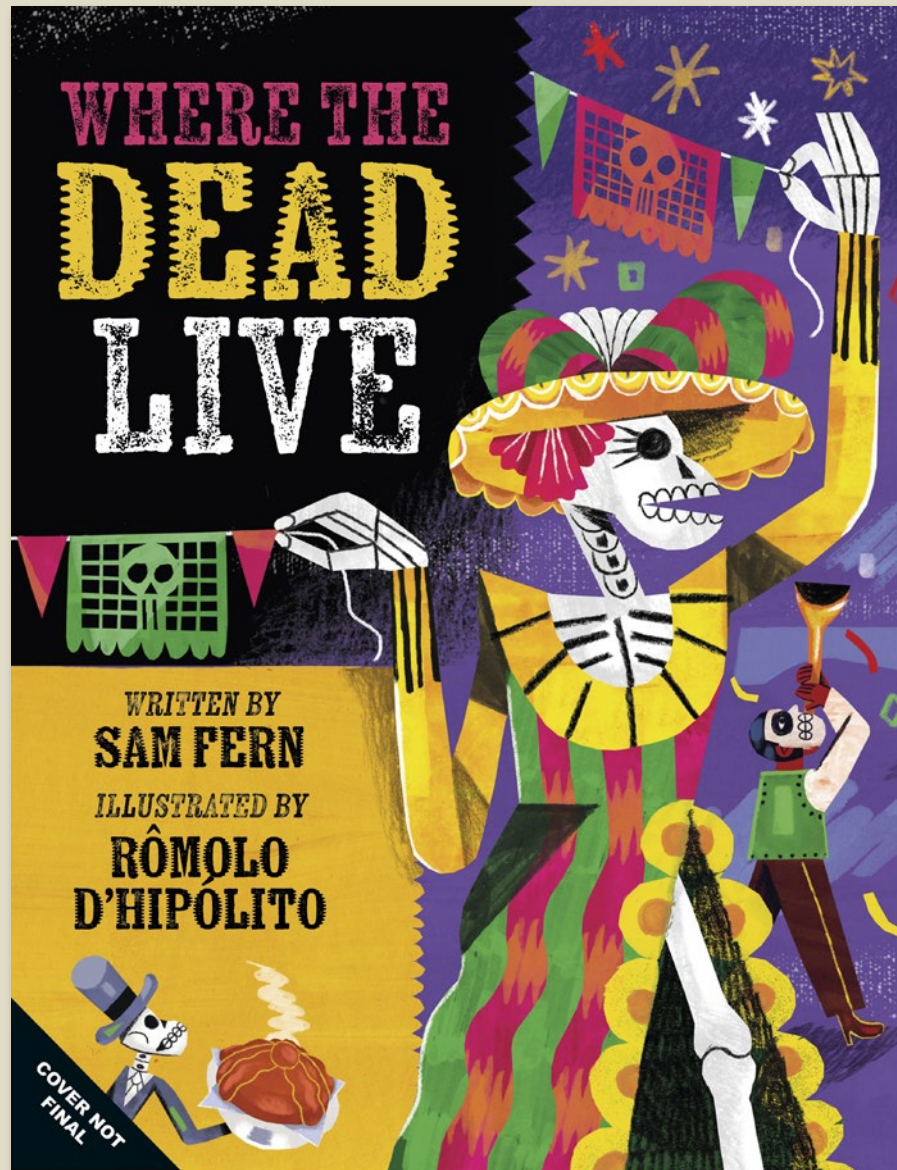
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
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- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes.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

Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

Where the Dead Live



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

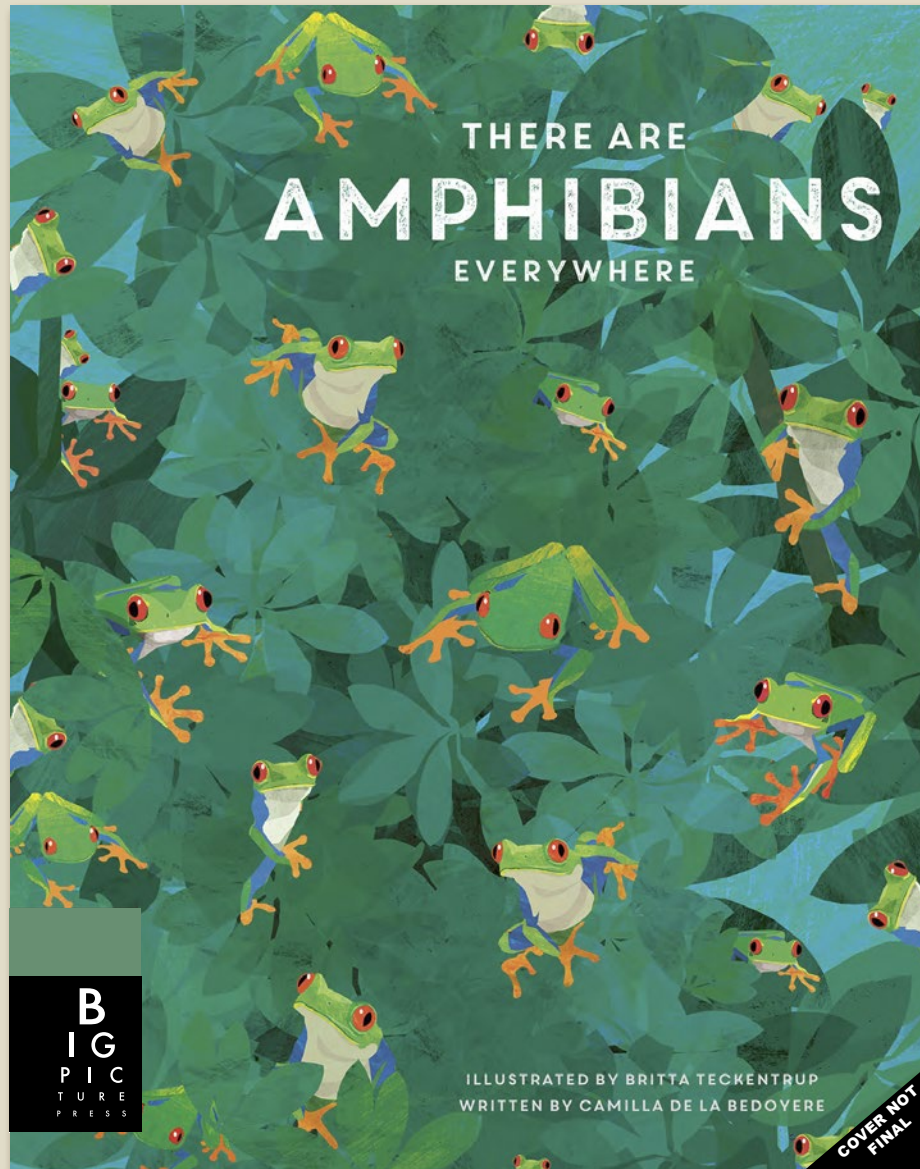
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live



Pub Date	21/08/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Translation Files	09/12/2024
Files To Printer	31/03/2025
Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World

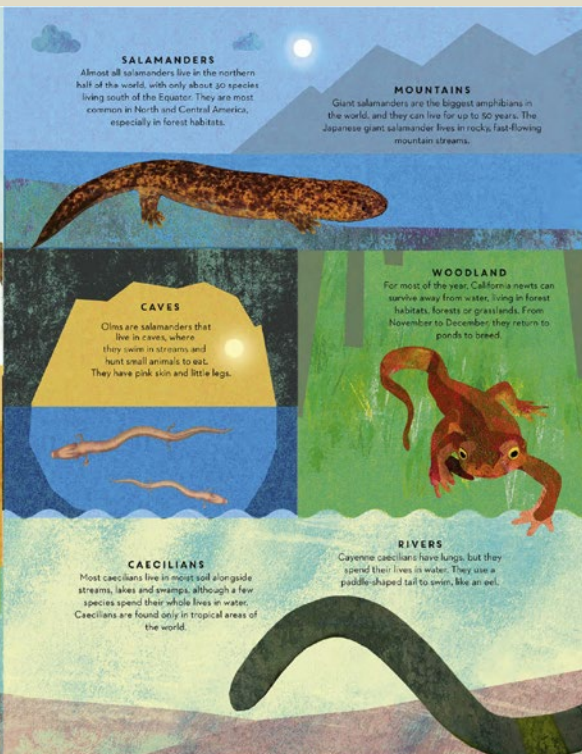
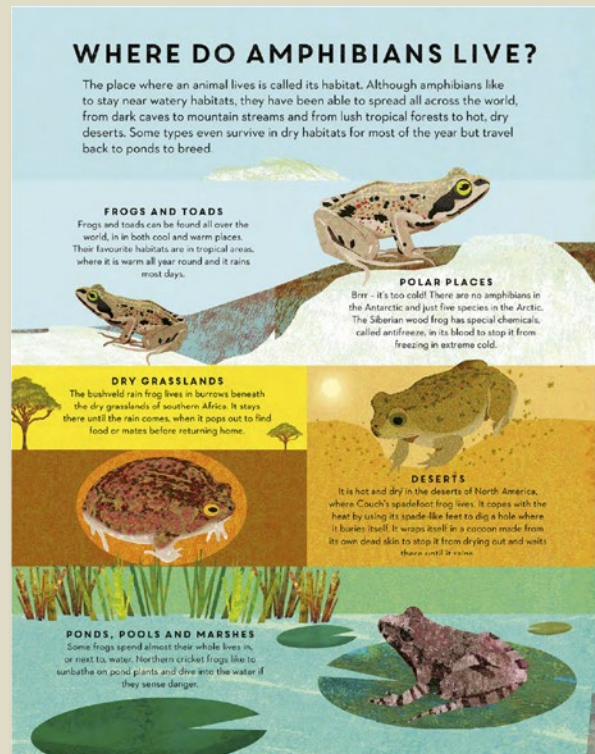
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

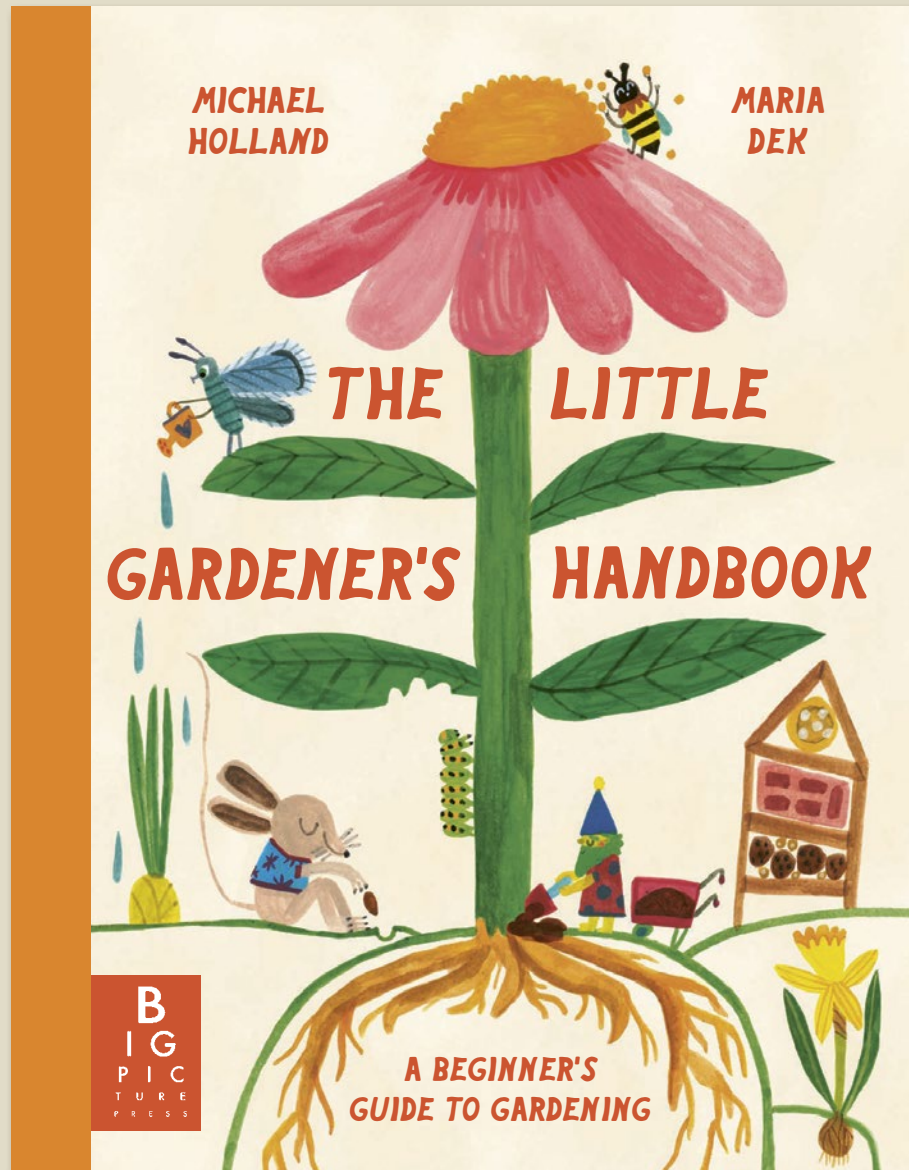
- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians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

There Are Amphibians Everywhere



Pub Date	20/02/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800787124
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Translation Files	12/07/2024
Files To Printer	04/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

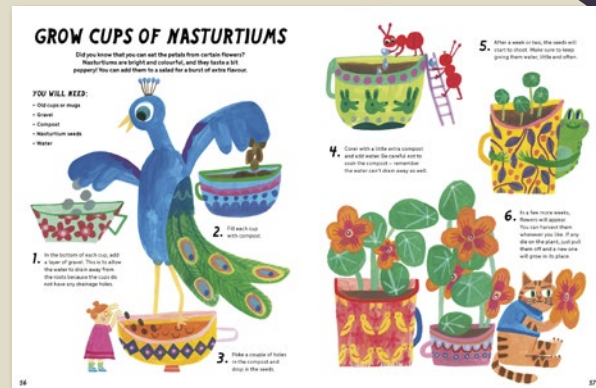
The Little Gardener's Handbook



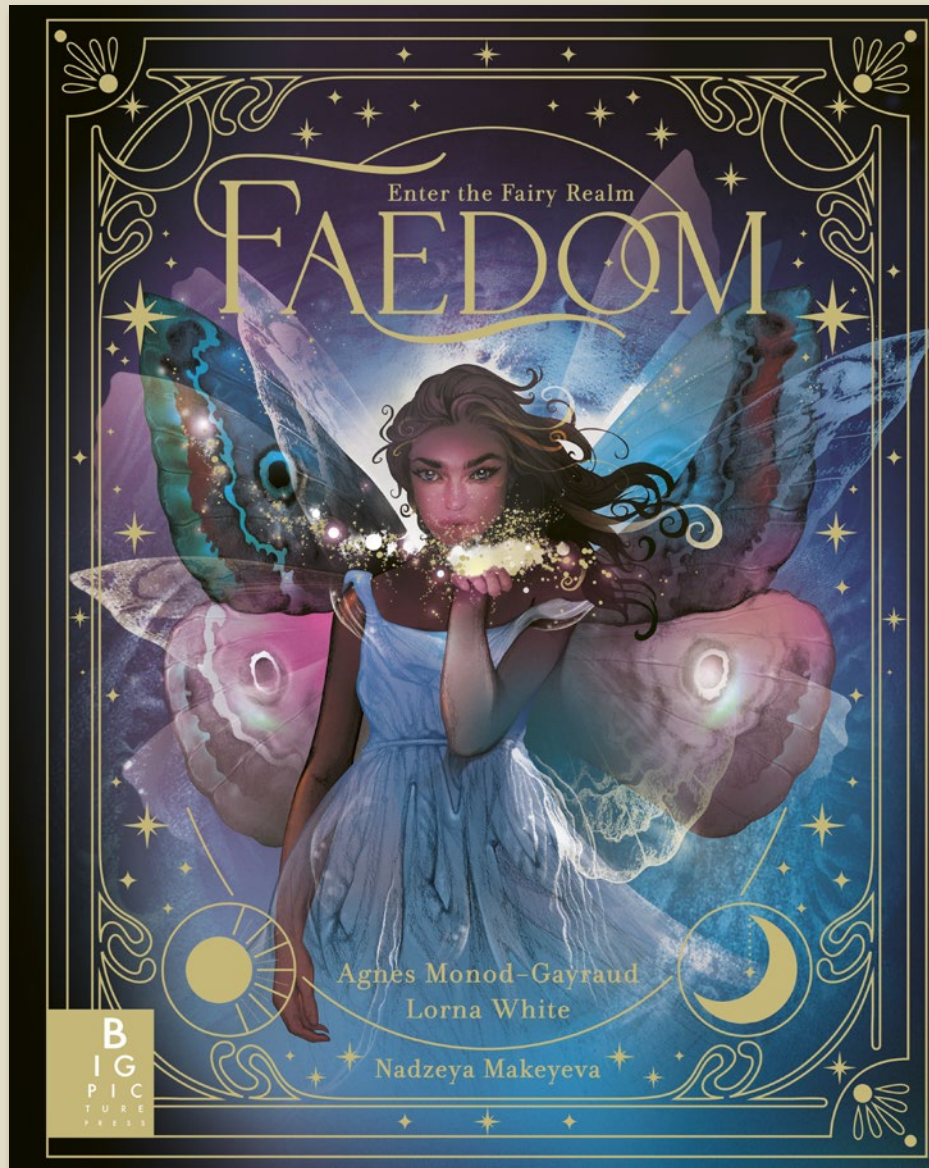
A vibrant introduction to gardening.

- 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

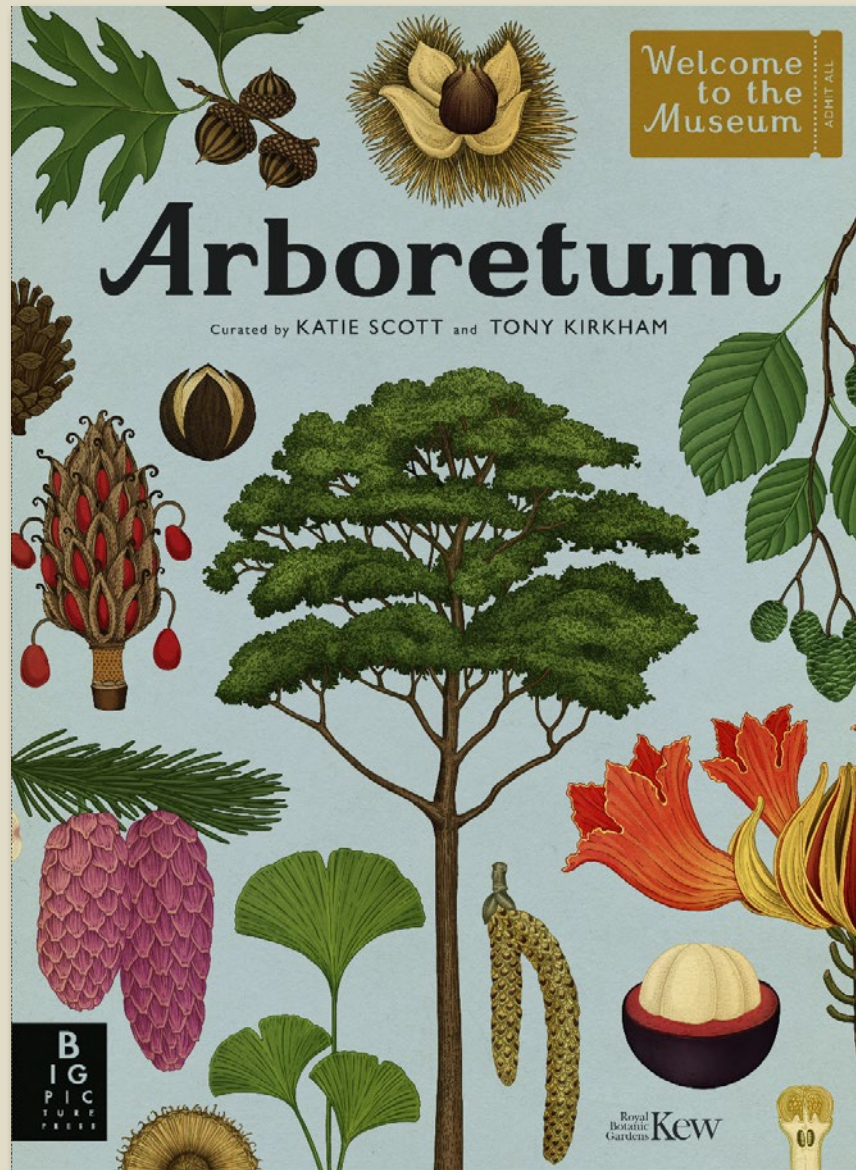


Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

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

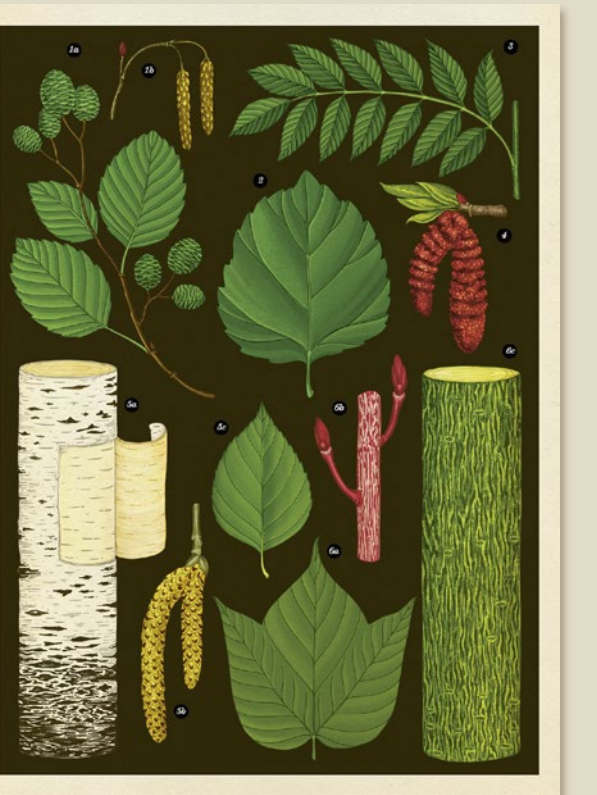
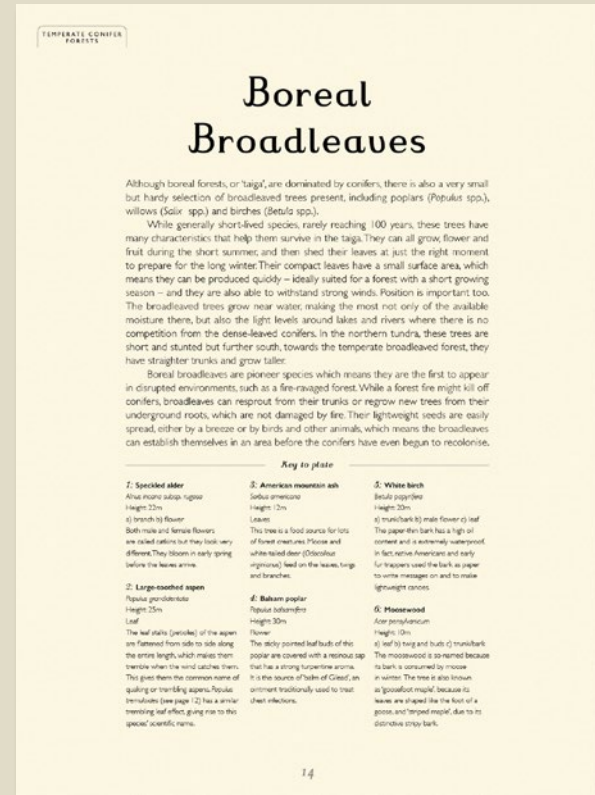


Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Files To Printer	24/05/2024
Freight On Board	15/08/2024
Rights Available	World

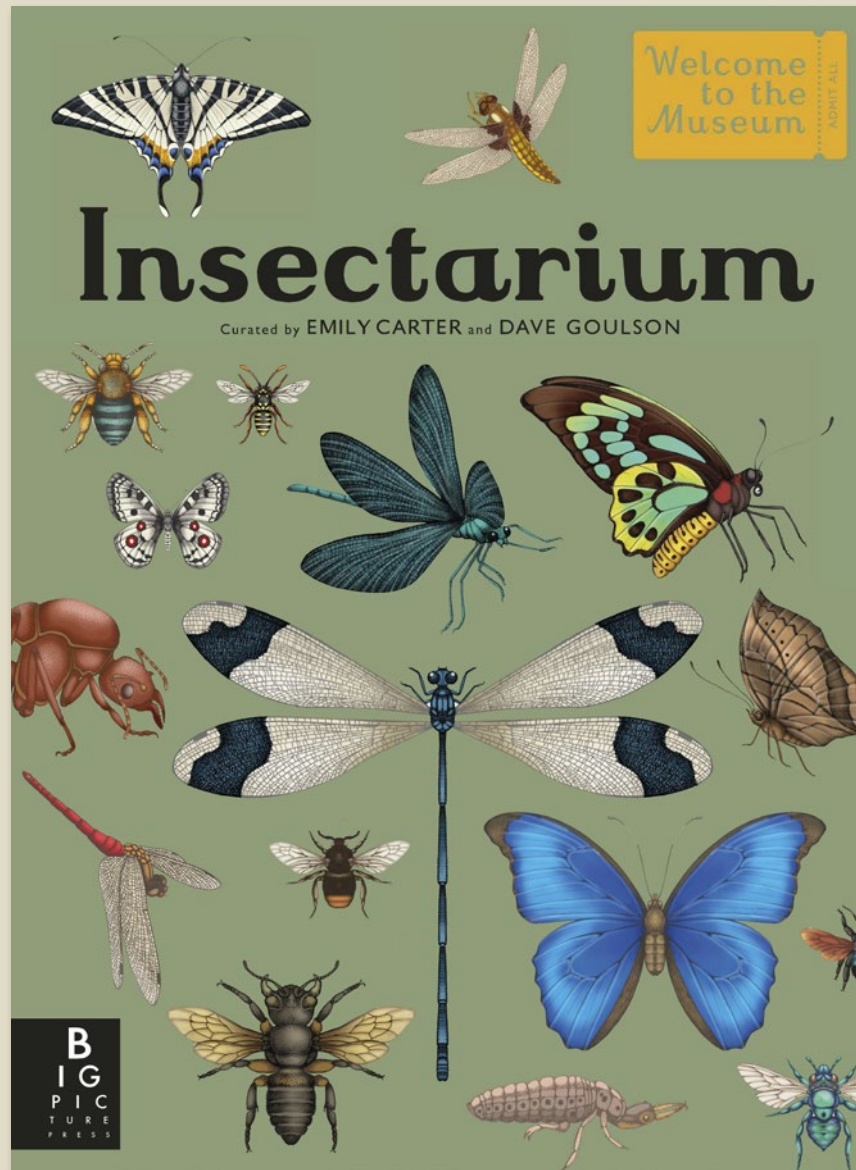


This next instalment in the bestselling Welcome to the Museum collection in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, is about the incredible life of trees.

- Sample contents: Biomes of the World, How Trees Communicate, Temperate Conifer Forests, Boreal Forest, Redwoods, Cypresses, Douglas Fir, Temperate Broadleaf Forest, Autumn Colour, Shagbark Hickory, Mediterranean Forest, Australian Mallee, Cork Oak, Tropical Moist Forests, Americas Moist Rainforest, Tropical Dry Forest, Baobab, Tropical Nuts and Spices, Gardens, Flower Types, Pollination Types, Handkerchief Tree, Ornamental Trees



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800782198
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	112pp
Word Count	22000 words
Rights Available	World



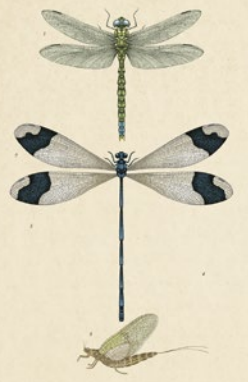
The next instalment in the **Welcome to the Museum** series, *Insectarium* explores the fascinating world of insects.

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than one million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter

Insectarium

Dragonflies, Damselflies and Mayflies

The ancestors of dragonflies were the first insects on Earth to fly, around 300 million years ago. Unlike most insects, dragonflies have a very long life span. Some species, like the damselfly, live for several years, while others, like the dragonfly, live for only a few weeks. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.



Dragonflies are the most common of the three groups. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Dragonflies to first appear in water and the aquatic nymphs emerge as a gas before. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Compared to dragonflies, damselflies are smaller. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Mayflies are the most common of the three groups. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Butterflies

Butterflies are the most common of the three groups. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.



The caterpillar stage of the butterfly is the most common. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Butterflies are the most common of the three groups. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Bees

Bees are the most common of the three groups. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.



Bees are the most common of the three groups. They are the only insects that can fly both day and night. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

What is an Insect?

The earliest insects appeared on Earth about 480 million years ago. To put this in perspective, we humans have been around for barely one million years, and the first dinosaurs appeared 230 million years ago.

Insects are part of a larger group of creatures including millipedes, centipedes, spiders, scorpions, crabs and shrimps, collectively known as the arthropods. They all have an external skeleton; a more or less rigid 'shell' with muscles attached on the inside. To grow, arthropods have to repeatedly shed their skeleton, which is a delicate business and leaves them soft and vulnerable for a short time.

Insects are the only arthropods to have three pairs of legs. Their body is divided into three segments: the head, thorax and abdomen. The head has eyes, a mouth and a pair of sensory antennae that taste the air. The legs and wings, if present, are attached to the thorax, which is often filled with muscles to move them. The abdomen contains the gut and reproductive organs. Other arthropods, including arachnids, crustaceans, millipedes and centipedes are not considered insects due to differences in leg count, antennae presence and body structures.

Nearly all insects start as eggs. Most undergo complete metamorphosis which means they completely change their physical appearance, transforming from a larva to the adult insect by way of a pupal phase (see page 68). In more primitive insects, such as mantids, grasshoppers, true bugs and stick insects, the life cycle is similar to many other arthropods – the adult female lays eggs, which hatch into 'nymphs'. These nymphs look roughly similar to the adults, other than being much smaller and with tiny wing buds rather than wings. All arthropods must shed their exoskeleton (skin) to grow, so the nymphs proceed through, typically, five to seven stages until they reach adult size. This life cycle is known as 'incomplete metamorphosis'.

2: Stag beetle (male)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm

The stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

(1) head
In males the huge jaws are used for fighting other males rather than for feeding. Females are rarely distinguished.

Key to plate

(1) head
The brain and two sensory organs attached.

(2) antennae
Antennae detect chemicals in the air. They may be used to sniff out food or mates.

(3) compound eye
Insect eyes are made up of hundreds of individual facets. Some insects that need better vision, such as dragonflies, have much larger eyes.

(4) legs
The feet are tipped with claws for grip.

(5) elytra
In beetles, the first pair of wings has evolved into a hardened case, under which the hind wings are folded.

(6) thorax
Larger than the head, it is used to power the wings.

(7) abdomen
This contains important organs like the digestive and reproductive systems.



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H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Dave Goulson
Illustrator	Emily Carter
Extent	112pp
Word Count	22000 words
Files To Printer	17/06/2024
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World

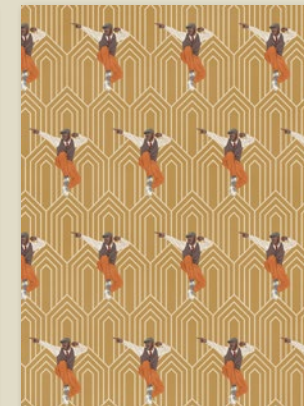
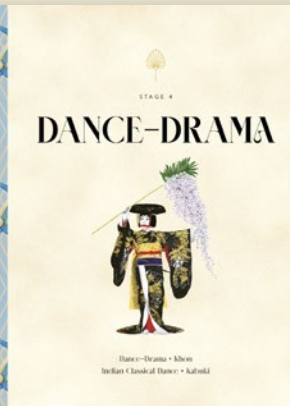
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

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

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



"Dancers are the messengers of the gods."

Martha Graham

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

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

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

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

— NOW SHOWING —

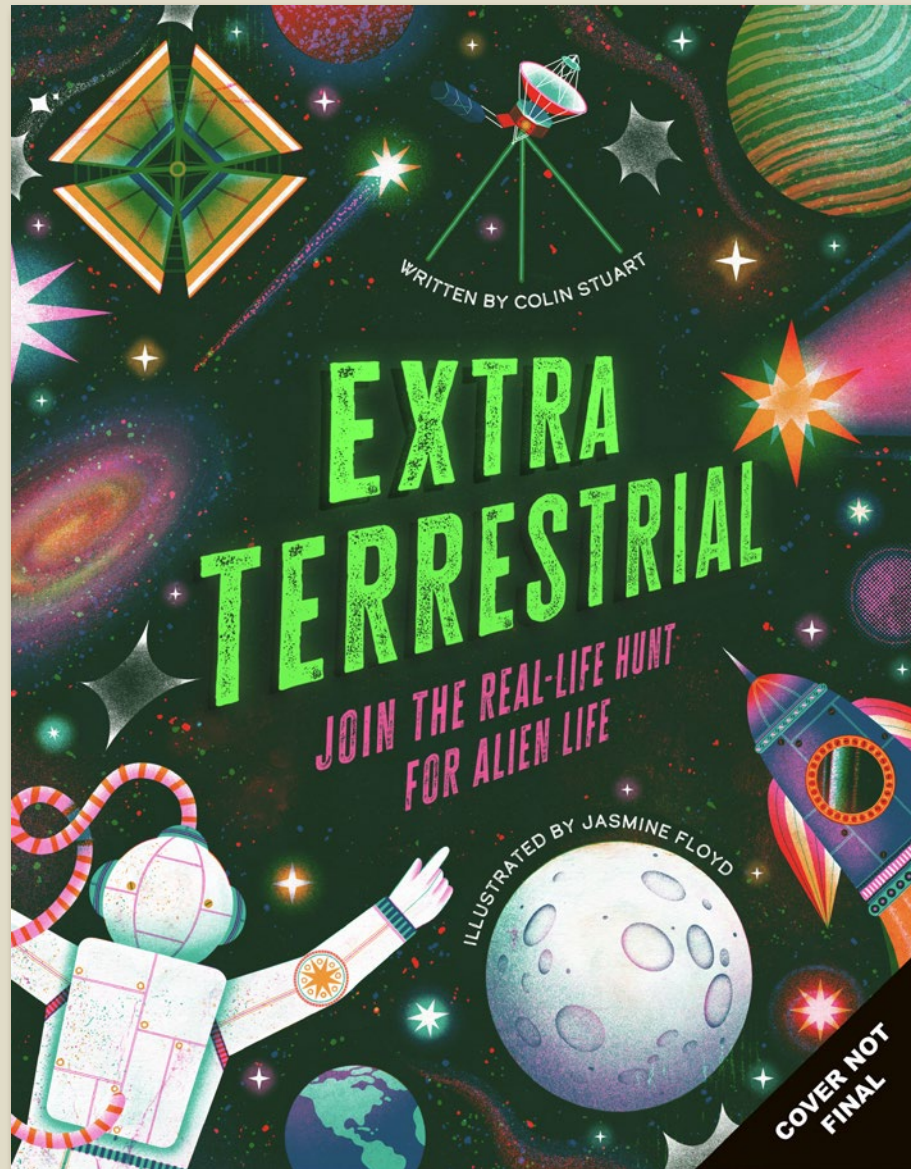
Martha Graham stars in Lamentation, premiered 8 January 1930 at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, New York City | Choreographed by Martha Graham | Music by Zoltan Kodaly

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

41

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

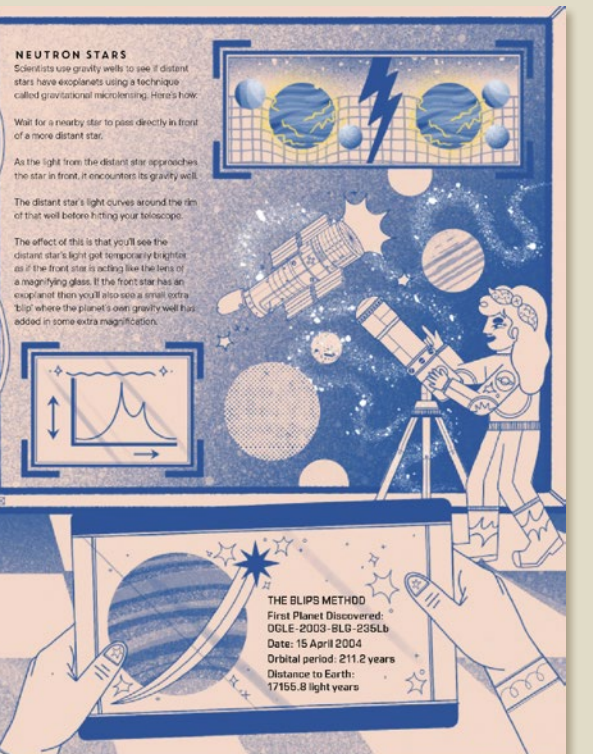
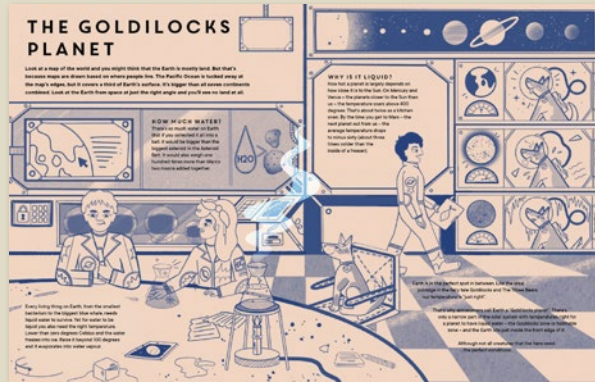
Extra Terrestrial



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

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

Extra Terrestrial



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800784611
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Colin Stuart
Illustrator	Jasmine Floyd
Extent	64pp
Word Count	9000 words
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Little Explorers: Food



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

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

Little Explorers: Food

FOOD AND YOU

If you ate the same food every day, it could get pretty boring. Food is usually good for you, but it's important to eat a mix of different types of food to stay healthy.

Food Groups
Naturally, all food falls into different groups, depending on what it does for your body.

DIFFERENT DIETS
People across the world eat different kinds of food as part of their normal diet. This is called their diet. There are all sorts of different diets, and there are just a few of these:

- Vegetarian** - Someone who does not eat meat or fish. (Veggie diet)
- Herbivore** - An animal that eats only plants and vegetables.
- Plant-based** - A diet that focuses on fruits, vegetables, and grains.
- Flexitarian** - A diet that is mostly plant-based but includes some meat or fish.
- Raw foodist** - A diet that consists of only raw fruits and vegetables.
- Raw vegan** - A diet that consists of only raw fruits and vegetables, with no animal products.
- Raw fruitarian** - A diet that consists of only raw fruits.

Did you know?
Humans are omnivores, which means we can eat both plants and animals. But after long evolution, we are just a bit of omnivore.

WATER AND VEGETABLES
Try to drink water every day.

Supers
Some foods have a lot of energy, so they are called supers. They are like your superhero friends. They can help you stay healthy and strong.

FOOD THROUGH TIME

In human's early days, humans ate what they could find in the wild. Over time, they learned to farm and to use tools to help them. The food they ate changed over time.

30,000 BC
Early humans used to eat wild fruits and vegetables.

15,000 BC
Humans started to farm and to use tools to help them.

10,000 BC
Humans started to use fire to cook their food.

1000 BC
Humans started to use metal tools to help them.

1000 AD
Humans started to use paper to help them.

1800 AD
Humans started to use electricity to help them.

1900 AD
Humans started to use cars to help them.

2000 AD
Humans started to use computers to help them.

World Travelers
The Chinese were the first to use paper. They used it to make money and to write letters. The Chinese were also the first to use silk. They used it to make clothes and to make shoes.

Tasty and beyond
Humans have always been interested in food. They have always been trying to make it taste better. They have always been trying to make it look better. They have always been trying to make it smell better.

FINDING FOOD

Where does food come from? It comes from the land and the sea. It comes from the sun and the soil. It comes from the water and the air.

Harvesting
Farmers use tools to help them harvest their crops. They use tractors and combine harvesters to help them. They use machines to help them. They use people to help them.

Tractor
The tractor is the most important machine on the farm. It can do all sorts of jobs. It can plough the soil. It can plant the seeds. It can harvest the crops.

Combine Harvester
The combine harvester is a machine that can do all sorts of jobs. It can harvest the crops. It can thresh the grain. It can store the grain.

Store
The store is a place where the food is kept. It is a place where the food is safe. It is a place where the food is fresh. It is a place where the food is healthy.

Busy bees
Bees are very important. They help the flowers to grow. They help the flowers to make honey. They help the flowers to make bees.

Factory
The factory is a place where the food is made. It is a place where the food is safe. It is a place where the food is fresh. It is a place where the food is healthy.

FABULOUS FOOD!

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

Nutrients
Nutrients are important things found in food. Your body needs them to grow and survive. Nutrients can be vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, and water.

VITAMINS
Vitamins help your body work as it should. There are 13 known vitamins and they all have different jobs. Vitamin C is in fruits such as oranges. It helps keep you healthy.

MINERALS
Minerals are a bit like vitamins. They help the body work well. Iron is an important mineral found in meat and spinach.

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

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

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

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

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

Desophagus
Food travels down, down down the tube.

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

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

Desophagus
Stomach
Small intestine
Large intestine

I'm hungry!
GROWL!

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
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	26/08/2024
Rights Available	World

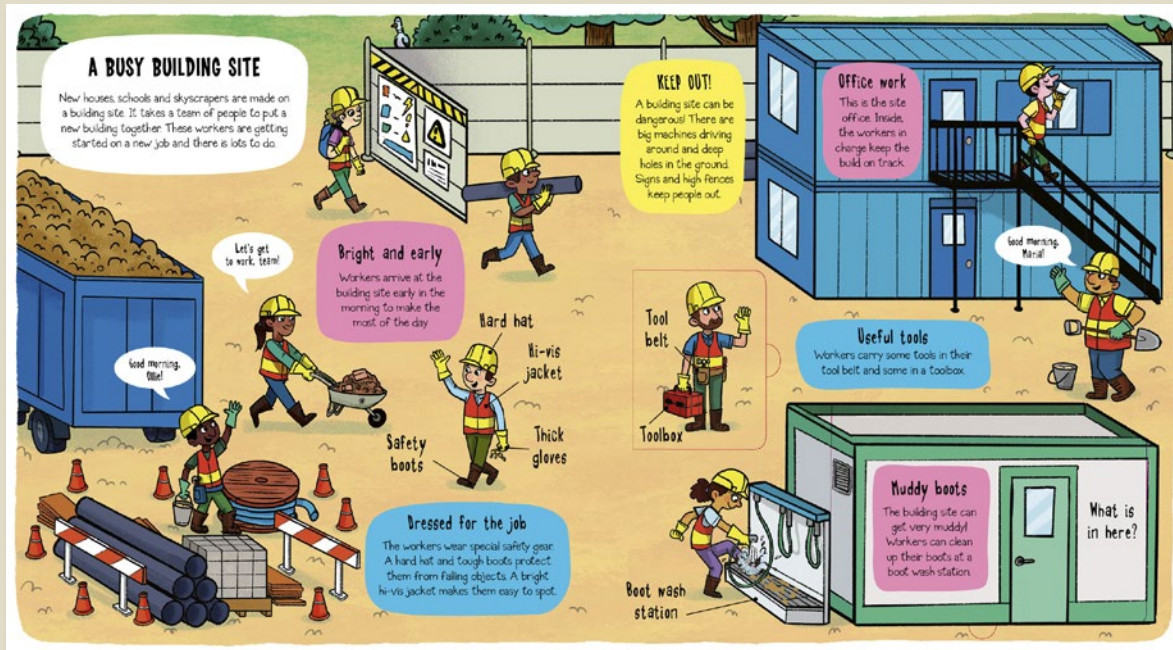
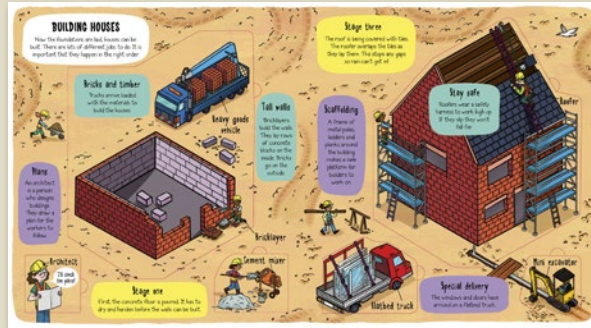
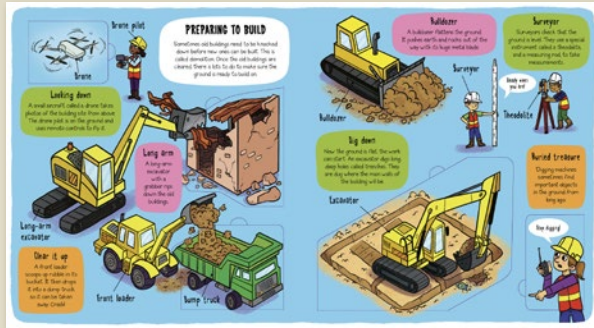
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

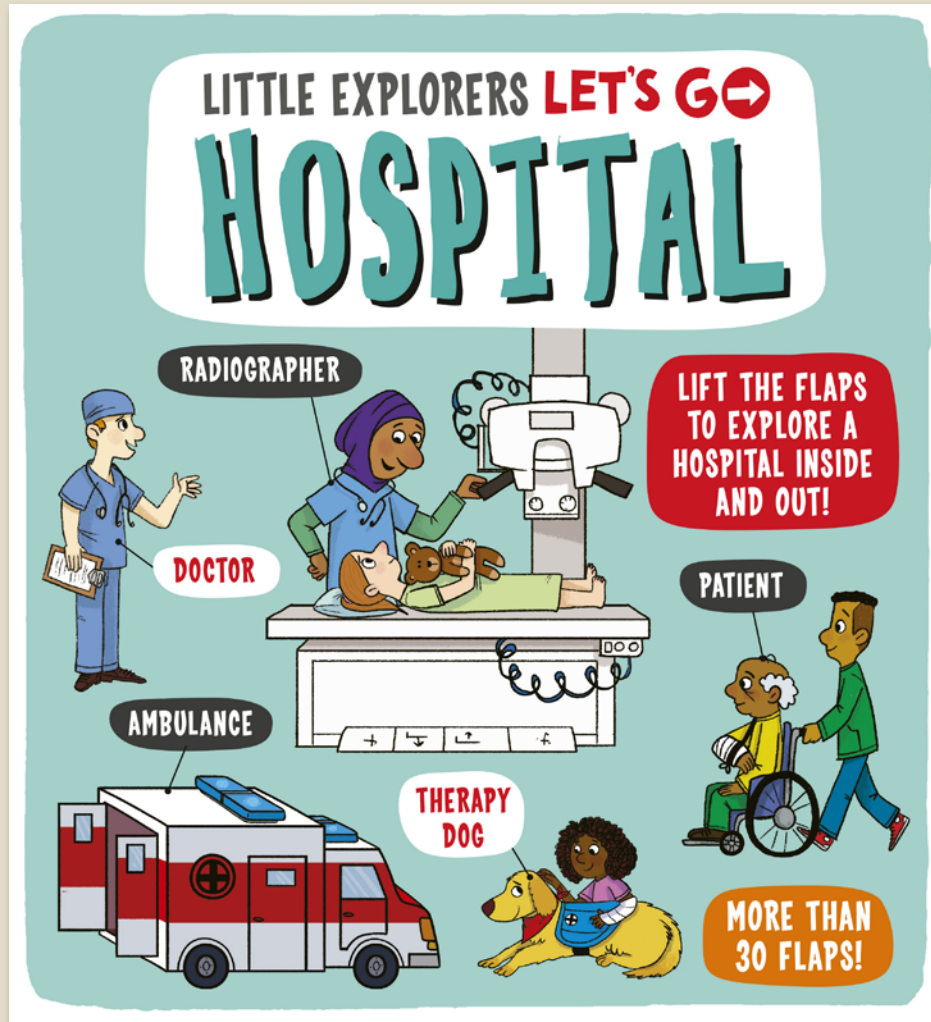
- New spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- This series explores familiar places we go. Future titles will explore a Fire Station and Airport.
- More than 30 sturdy flaps to lift
- Fun, child-friendly artwork 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
ISBN	9781800782181
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

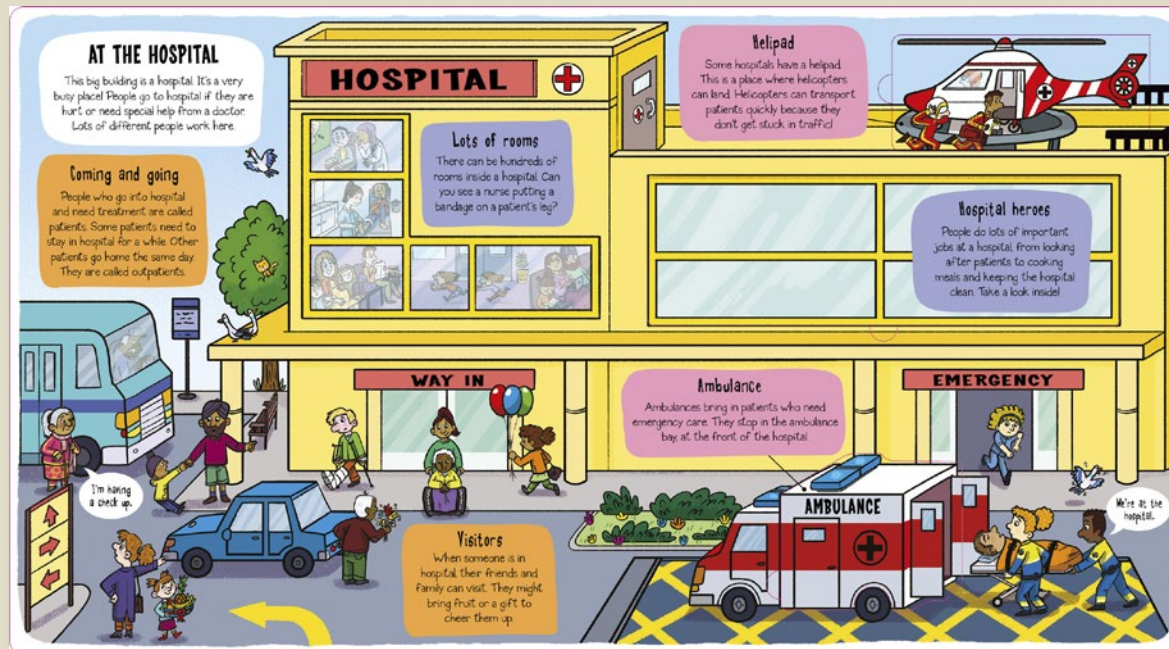
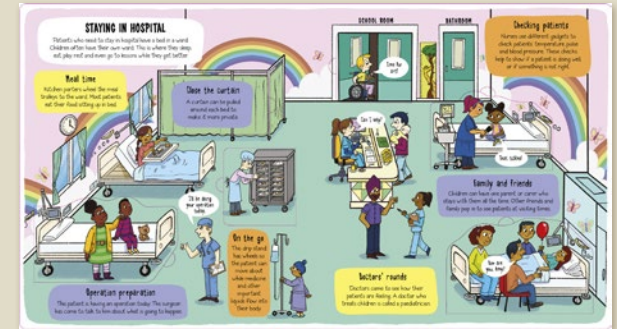
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



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

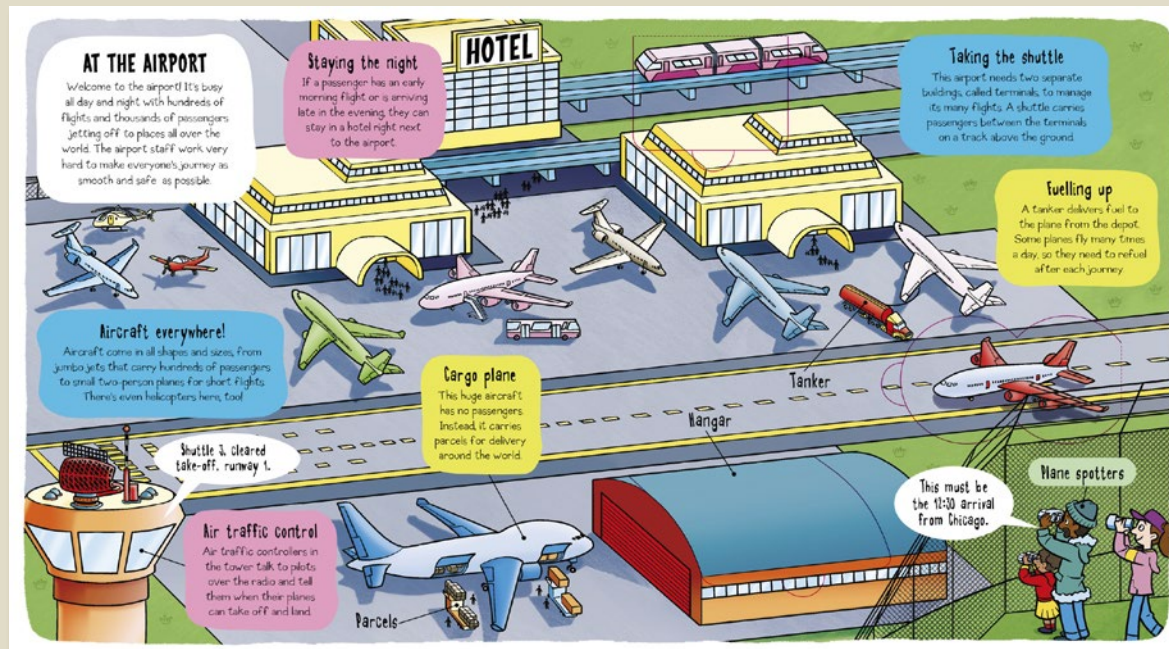
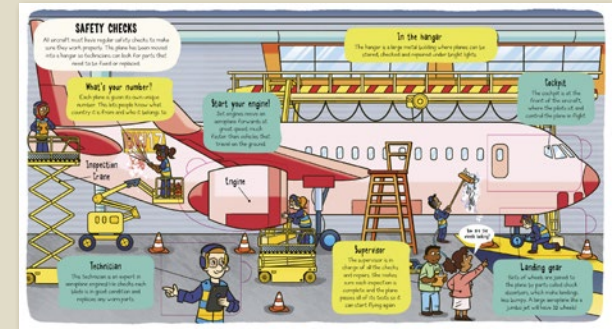
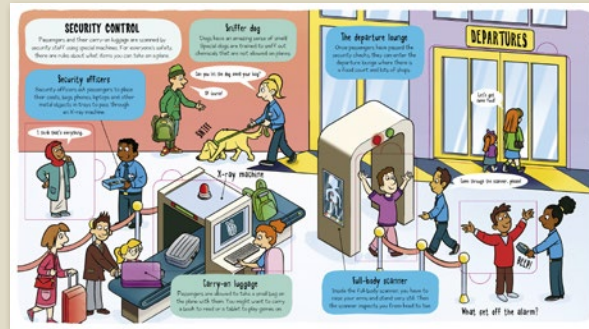
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



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

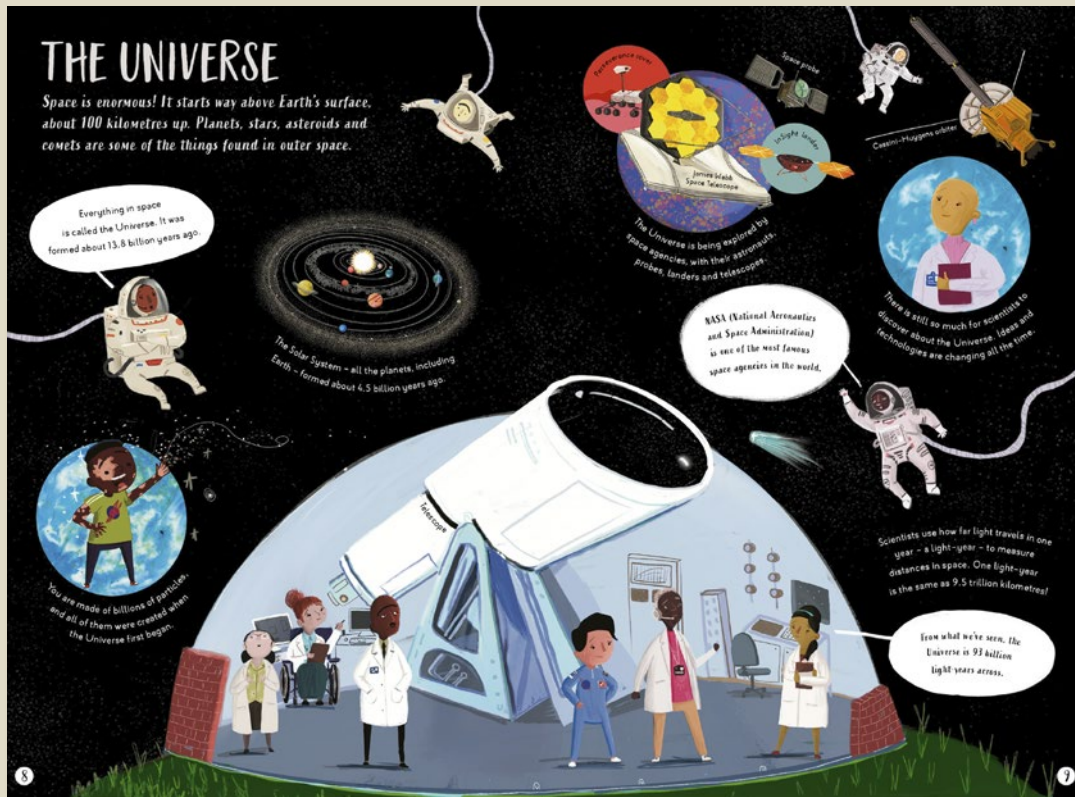
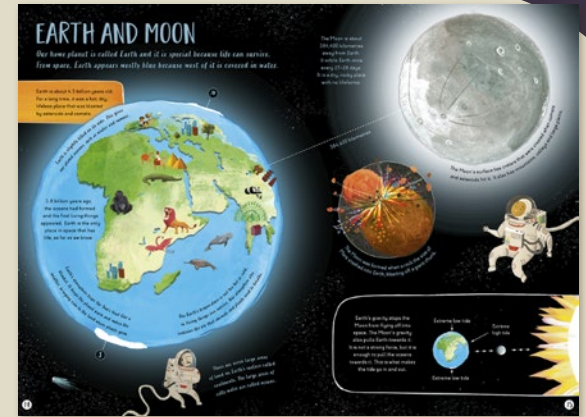
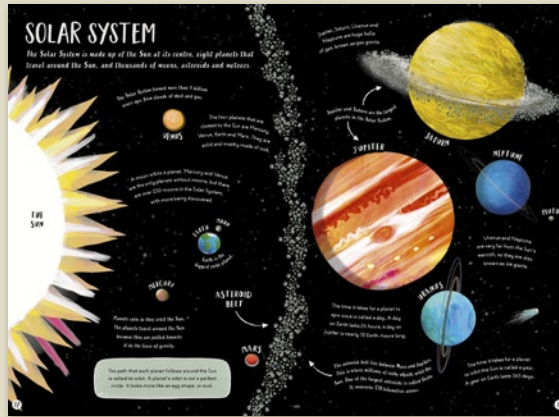
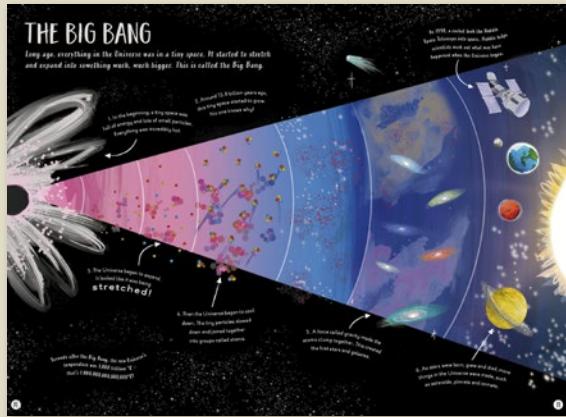
My First Book of Space



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

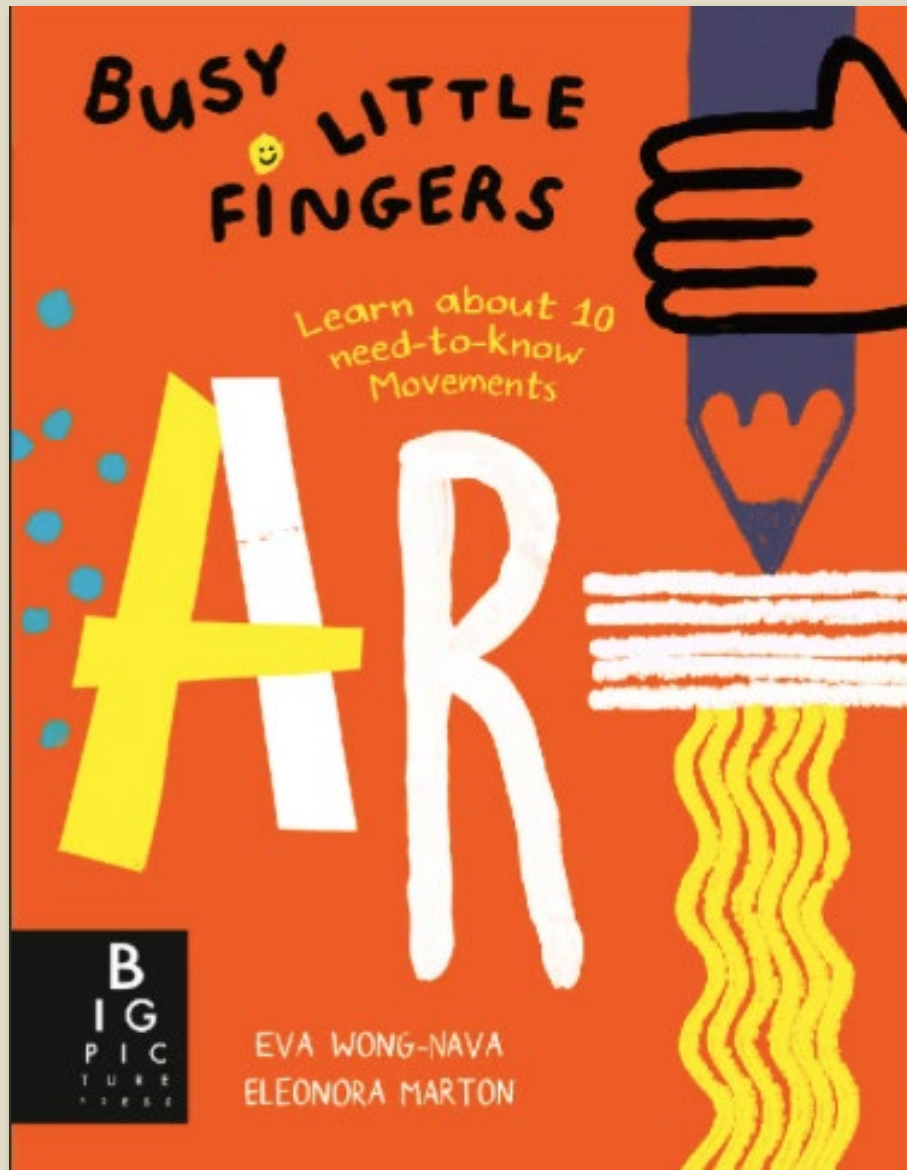
- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and 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

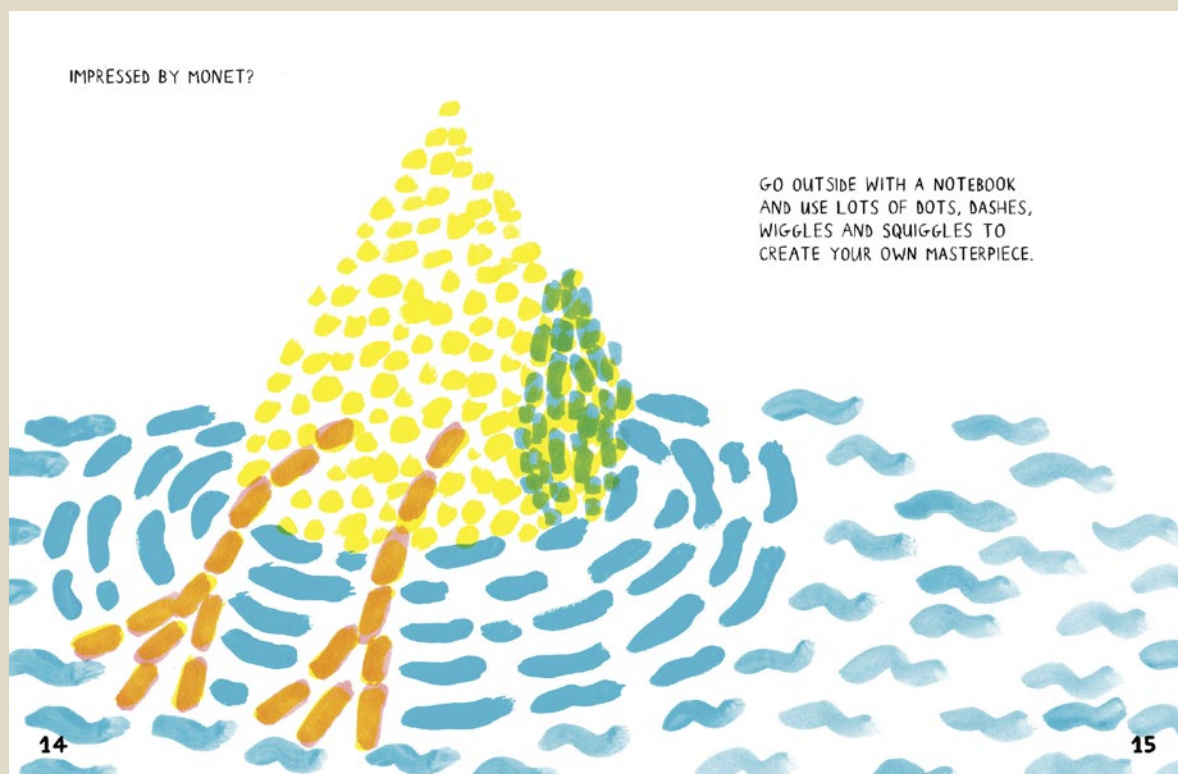
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

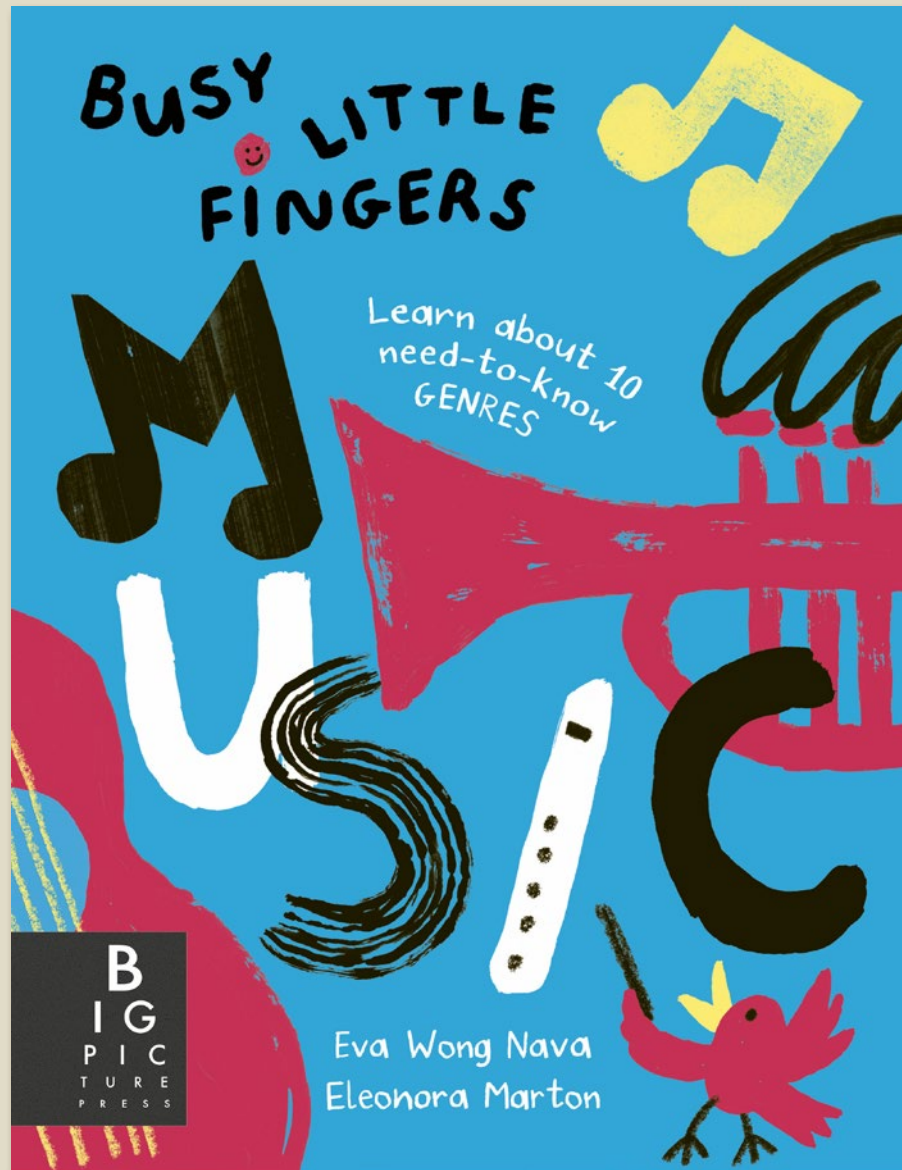
- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

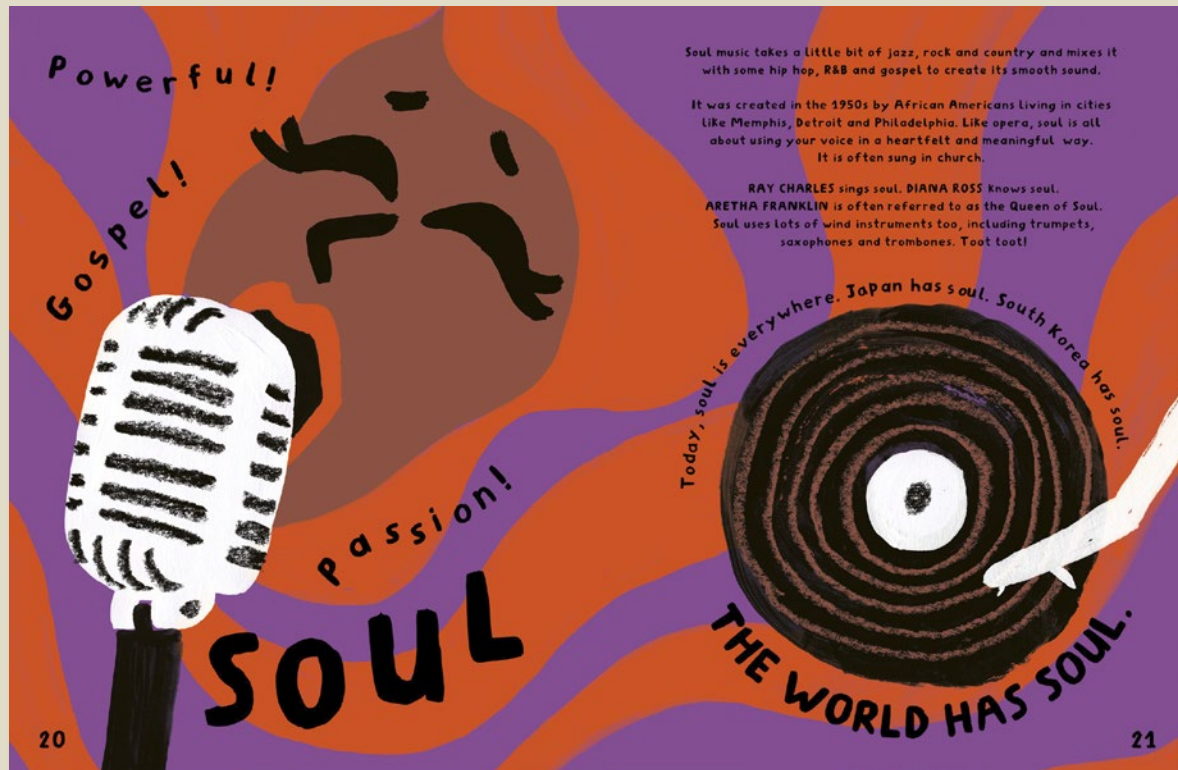
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

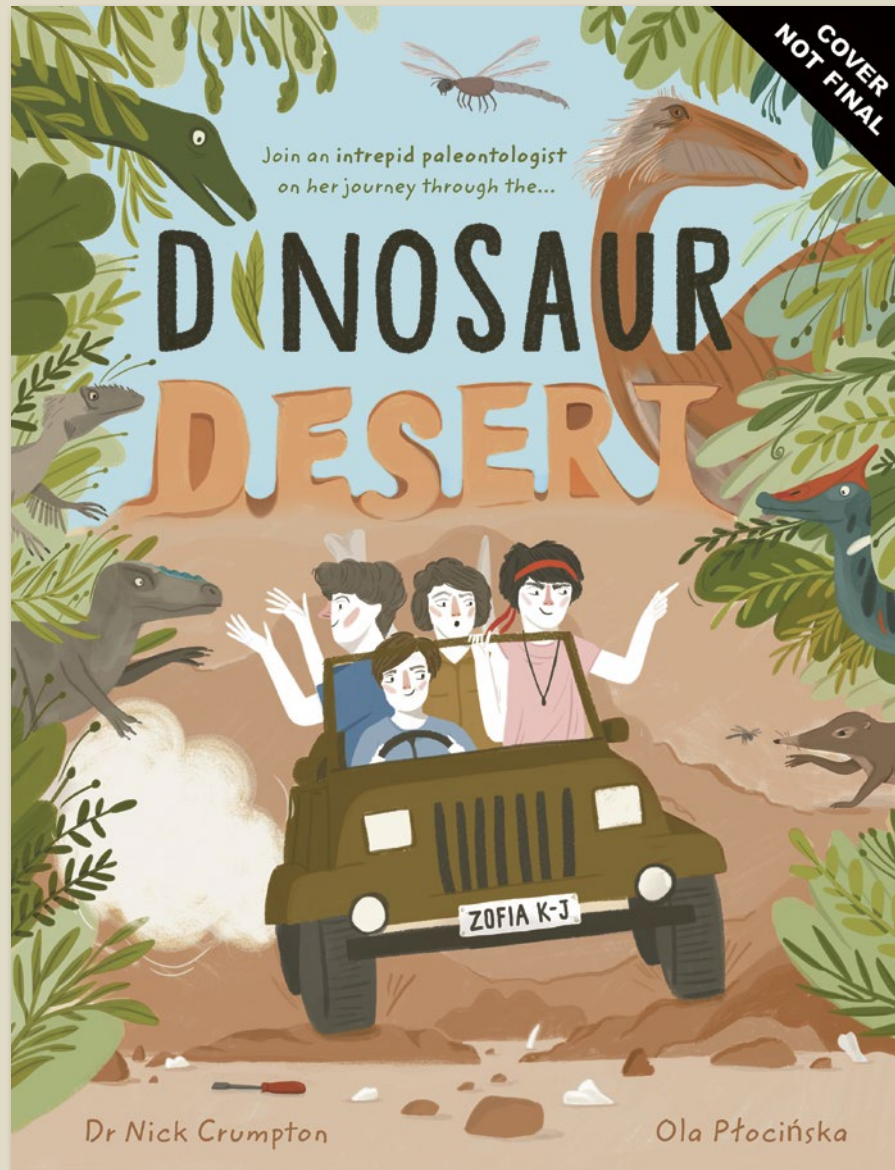
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul,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

Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

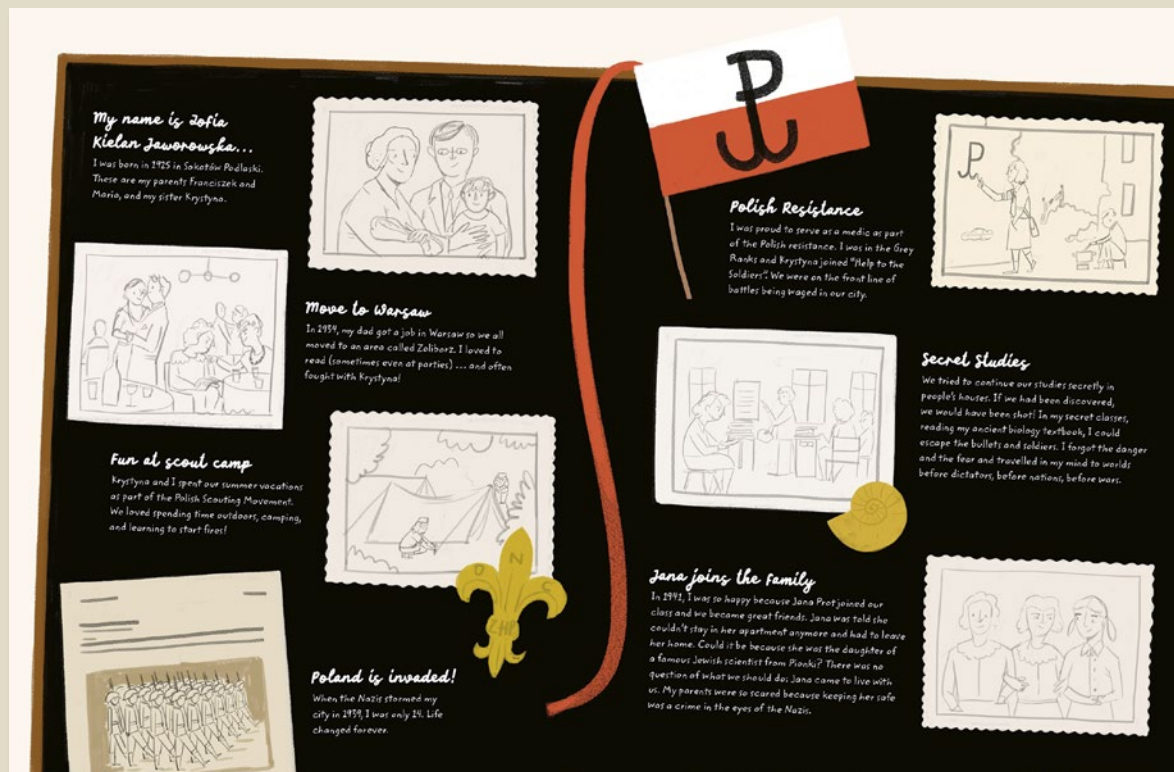
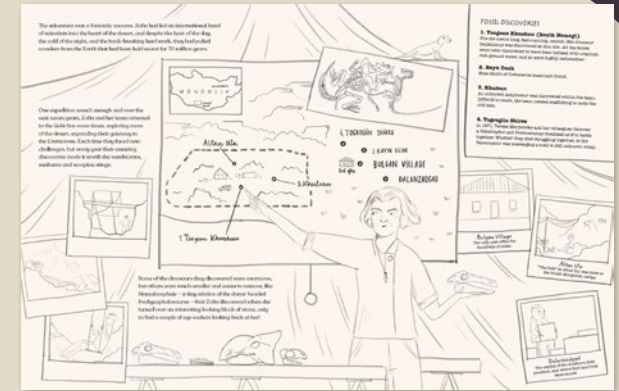
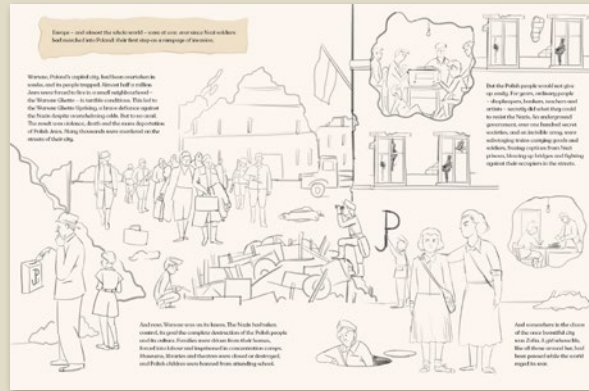
Dinosaur Desert



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

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

Dinosaur Desert



Pub Date	17/04/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Translation Files	05/08/2024
Files To Printer	25/11/2024
Freight On Board	13/02/2025
Rights Available	World

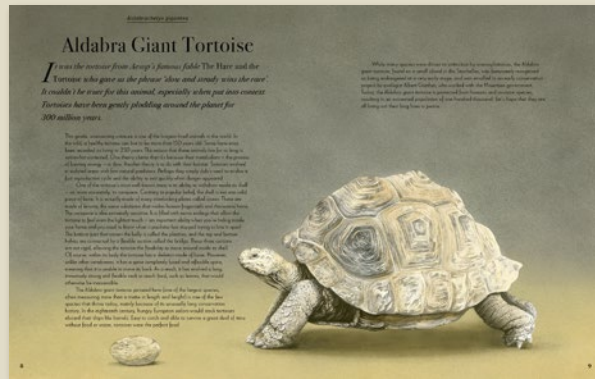
BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



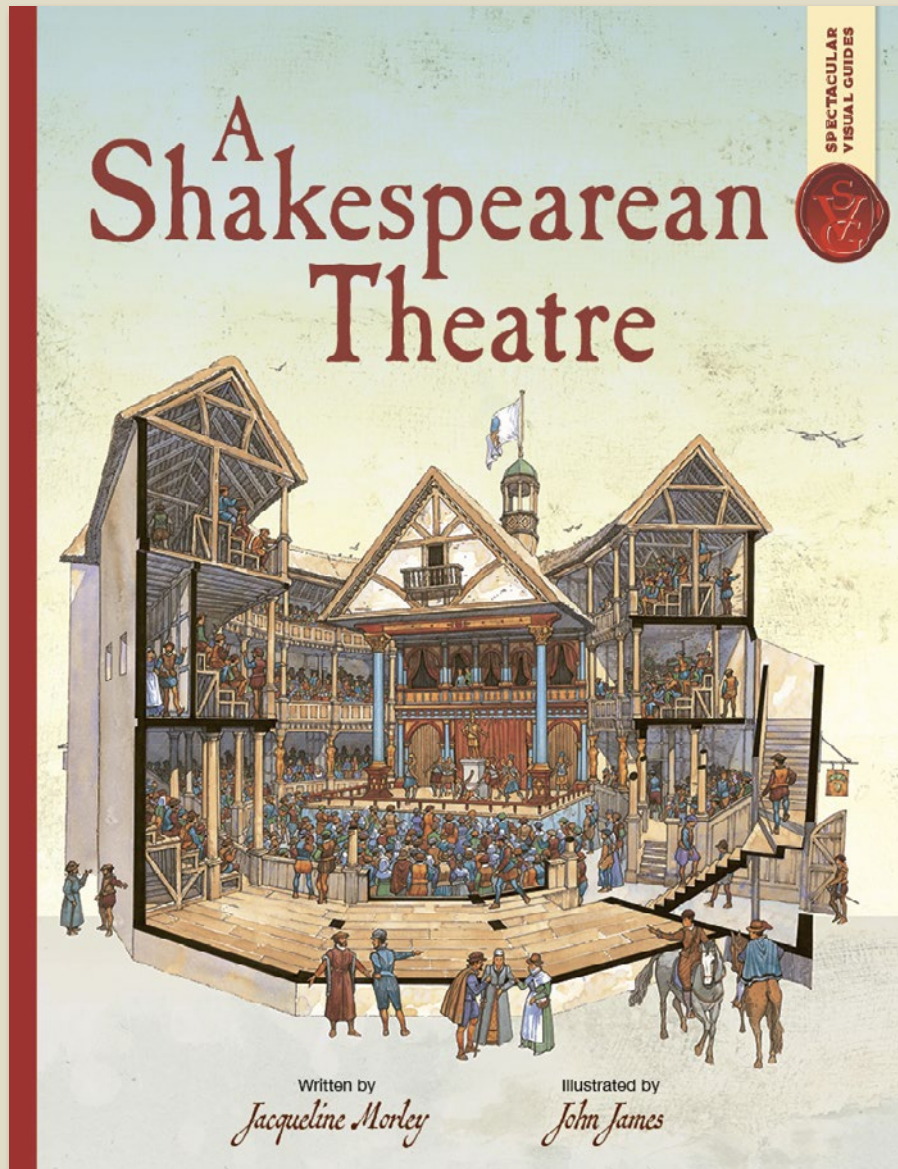
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

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



Pub Date	01/08/2024
Pub Price	£18.99
ISBN	9781800786165
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	William Spring
Illustrator	William Spring
Extent	112pp
Word Count	25000 words
Freight On Board	30/05/2024
Rights Available	World

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, taverns and inns thrived along the river banks. A company of actors hoping to make a fortune, among those drawn to London were the companies of players. Some Londoners, especially the well-to-do, sought to employ a troupe of players. Some Londoners, especially the well-to-do, sought to employ a troupe of players. Some Londoners, especially the well-to-do, sought to employ a troupe of players.

"It is difficult now to see the road, to have a substantial picture painted before a picture to illustrate, in every sign, to give the very life of the proceedings." Hamlet, Act II, Scene II

BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a cramped room where the players got ready and waited to enter on to the stage. It was known as the 'tiring house' or 'tiring place'. Clothes hung over benches and costumes were stored in boxes. The backstage was so cramped that the players had to be careful not to trip over the props. For each scene some doors had to be closed. Throughout the performance they were made ready for the next scene.

"Wouldst thoust I might see you with a sword? I'll be a great man in the world." The Taming of the Shrew, Act I, Scene I

FIRE!

THE FIRE AT THE GLOBE was a disaster that occurred on the 15th of June 1598. The theatre, which had been built on the site of the Swan Theatre, was destroyed by a fire that started in the kitchen. The fire spread rapidly and the theatre was completely destroyed. The fire was a major disaster for the theatre and the city of London.

"The ship had flames and smoke like England's blood. 'Tis all the stage had shown out. 'Tis your ship, 'tis your ship, 'tis your ship." 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 the way they moved and spoke. Voices and gestures had to be commanding, so the style of acting was more exaggerated than we are used to 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
Devises or ghosts could spring from the ground via the tiring house in the stage.

Musicians in the gallery
In the gallery, a drummer and a lutanist provided their cues (tabour, Muske, frow lutes, sackbuts, trumpets and pipes was an important element in most plays and for the jig (comic dance) that was performed afterwards.

Character being lowered through a trapdoor
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-beamed 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.

Boy apprentice dressed for a woman's role
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.

Stagekeeper
The same 'props' (deft) 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.

Props
The under side doors allowed big props such as chests, trunks and boxes to be wheeled on.

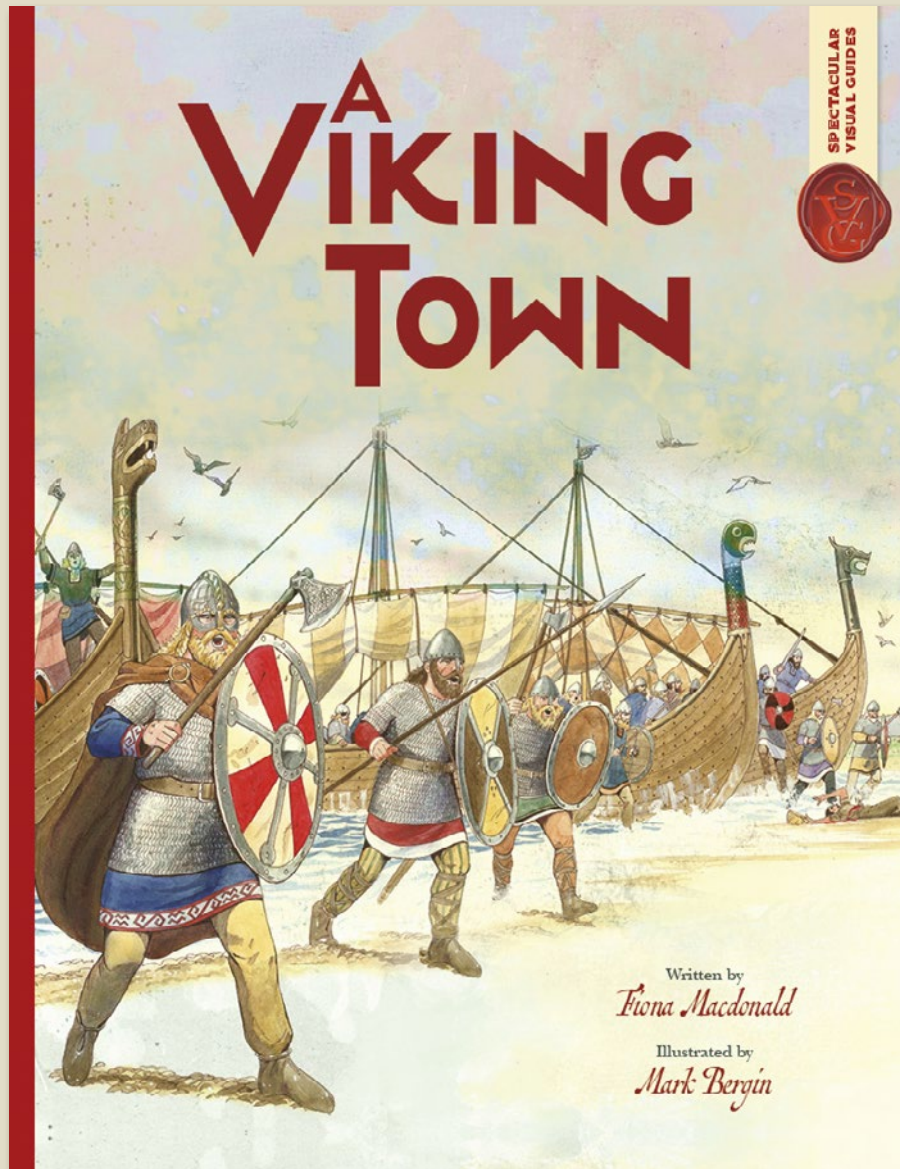
For a big production, even stagehands, and gaffers had to creep up and come on stage.

The audience loved productions. People in the galleries stood up to get a better view.

"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

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Illustrator	John James
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1185 words
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

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

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



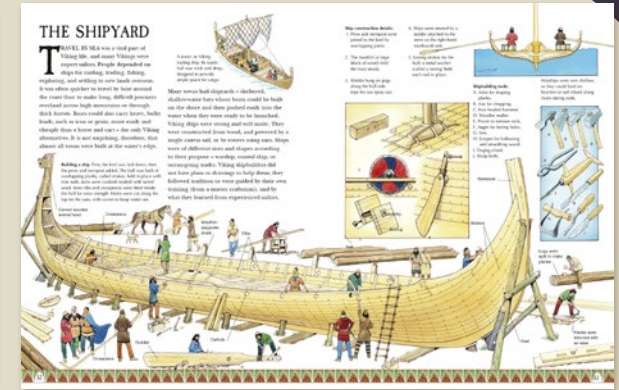
THE VIKING WORLD

The Vikings lived in northern Europe, in the countries known today as Sweden, Denmark and Norway. They also established colonial settlements all around the shores of the Baltic Sea – as far as present-day England, Ireland, Rome, Latvia, France and Germany. The Viking colonies had lived in the cold northern regions for centuries, but from around 800 to 1100 the Vikings gradually gave up their nomadic life and moved south to warmer countries and more powerful kingdoms of land for farming, then migrated to Scotland, Ireland, France, England, Iceland and Greenland, and set up new Viking kingdoms there.



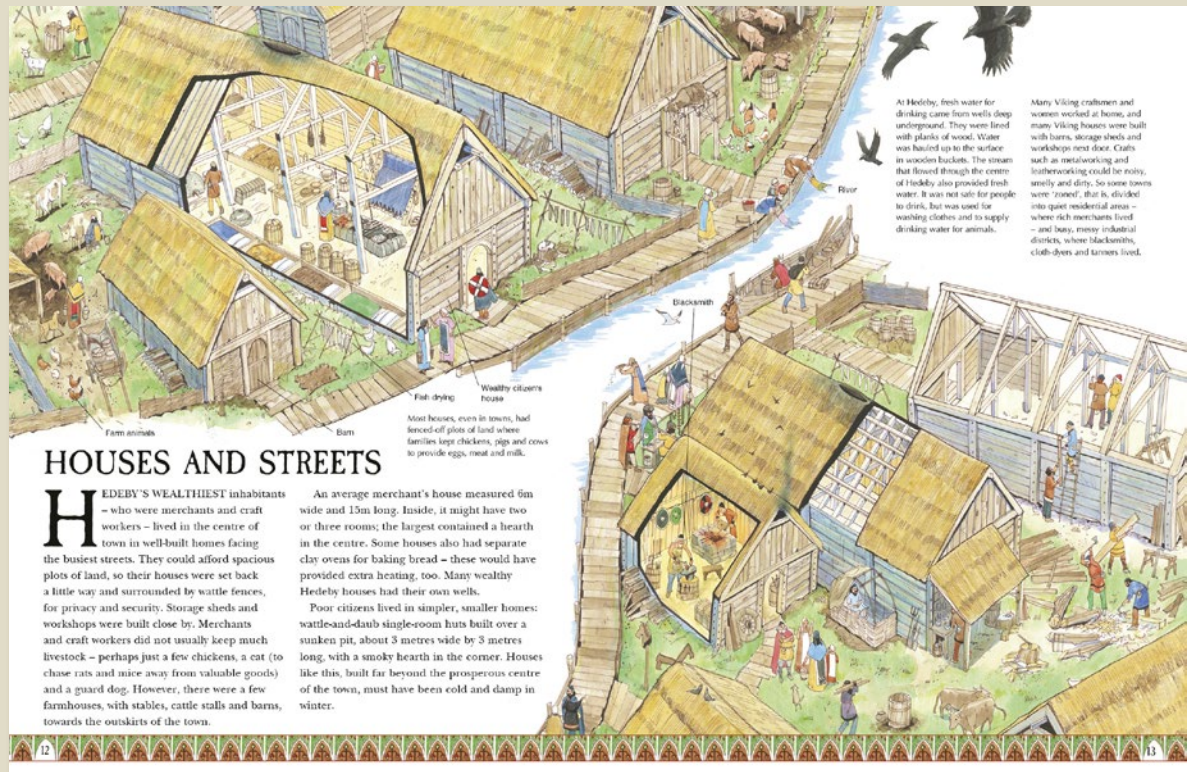
TOWN DWELLERS

The Vikings lived in well-built houses, often with wooden walls and roofs, and a central hearth. They were used to living in simple, single-room huts built over a sunken pit, about 3 metres wide by 3 metres long, with a smoky hearth in the corner. Houses like this, built far beyond the prosperous centre of the town, must have been cold and damp in winter.



THE SHIPYARD

Many towns had shipyards, where skilled craftsmen built longships ready to sail on the open sea. These ships were made of oak and were built in a simple, straight hull, and were given a single mast and, to be more stable, two rows of different sized and shaped oars. Viking longships did not have plans of drawings to help them, they followed traditions or were guided by their own feelings. These ancient craftsmen, and the shipwrights they trained, were true masters of their craft.



HOUSES AND STREETS

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

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

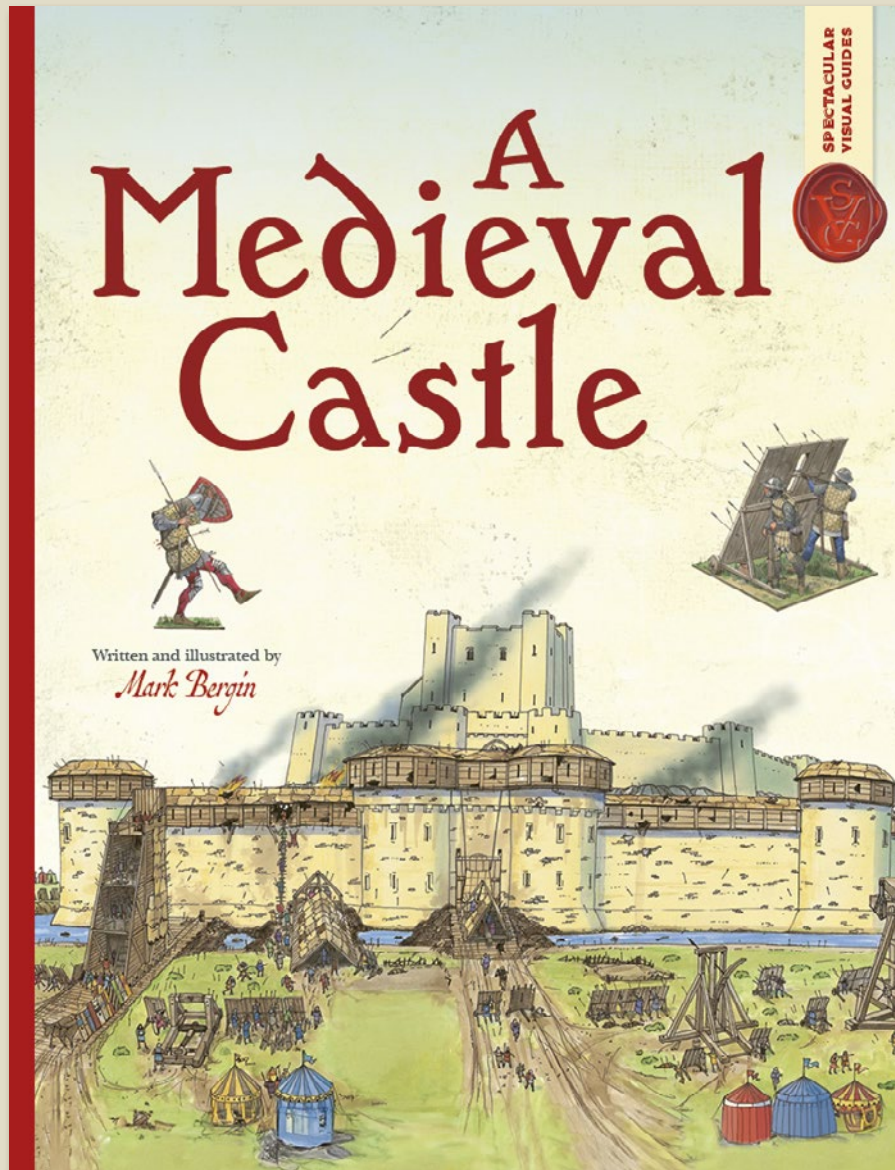
Poor citizens lived in simpler, smaller homes: wattle-and-daub single-room huts built over a sunken pit, about 3 metres wide by 3 metres long, with a smoky hearth in the corner. Houses like this, built far beyond the prosperous centre of the town, must have been cold and damp in winter.

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

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

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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
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Word Count	10670 words
Rights Available	World

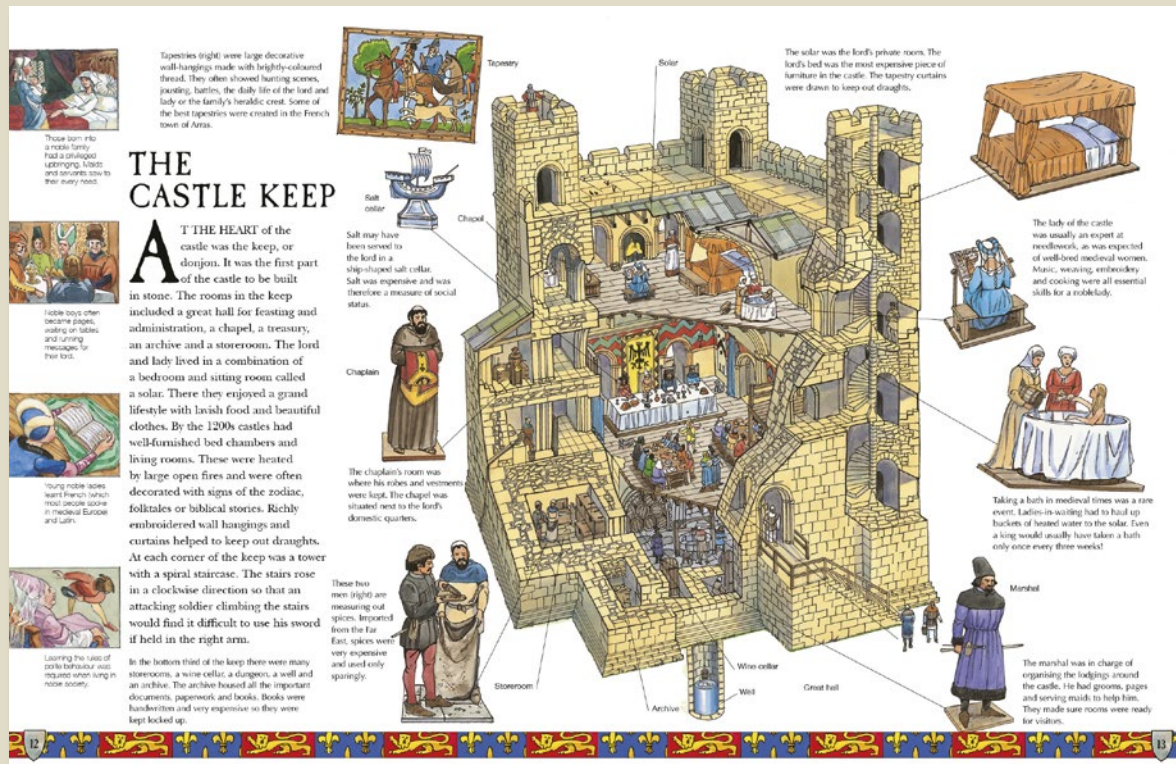
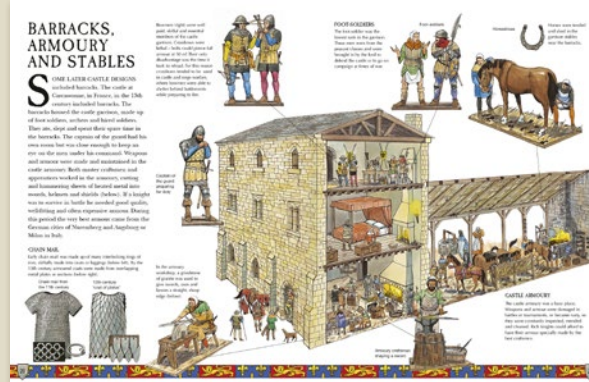
Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



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

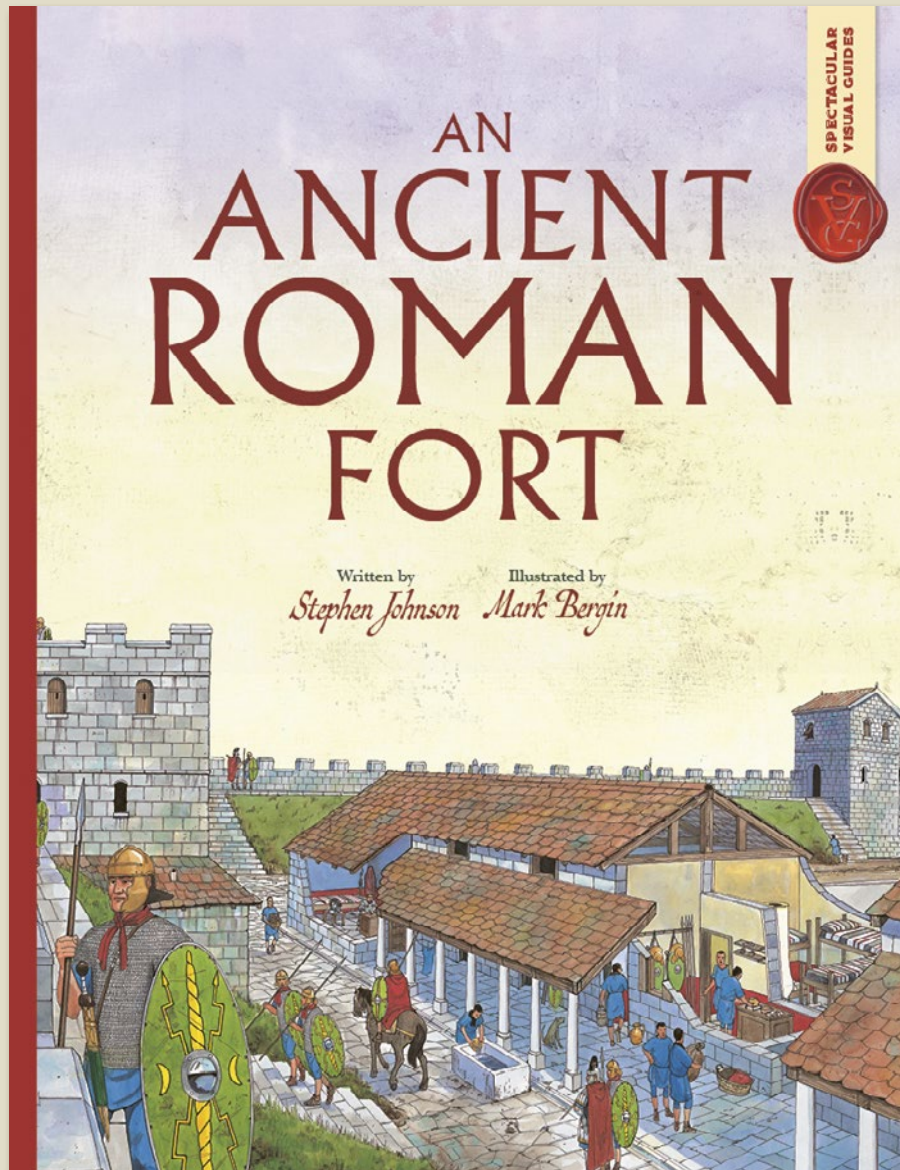
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full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

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



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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 with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden. The house was built with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden.

TRIVIAL DATAS

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

THE SETTLEMENT

KEEPING A CLEAN FORT

A large amount of work was needed to keep a fort of 600 men in good order. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and some were well-known for their eagerness to obey. Problems for discipline in a camp were the lack of water and the lack of food. The discipline required for the troops by their superiors was tough and some were well-known for their eagerness to obey. Problems for discipline in a camp were the lack of water and the lack of food.

TRIVIAL DATAS

THE SETTLEMENT

THE SETTLEMENT

One side of the fort was a settlement of houses, shops, and other buildings. The settlement was built with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden. The settlement was built with stone and had a tiled roof. It was surrounded by a wall and had a courtyard with a garden.

TRIVIAL DATAS

THE BARRACKS

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.

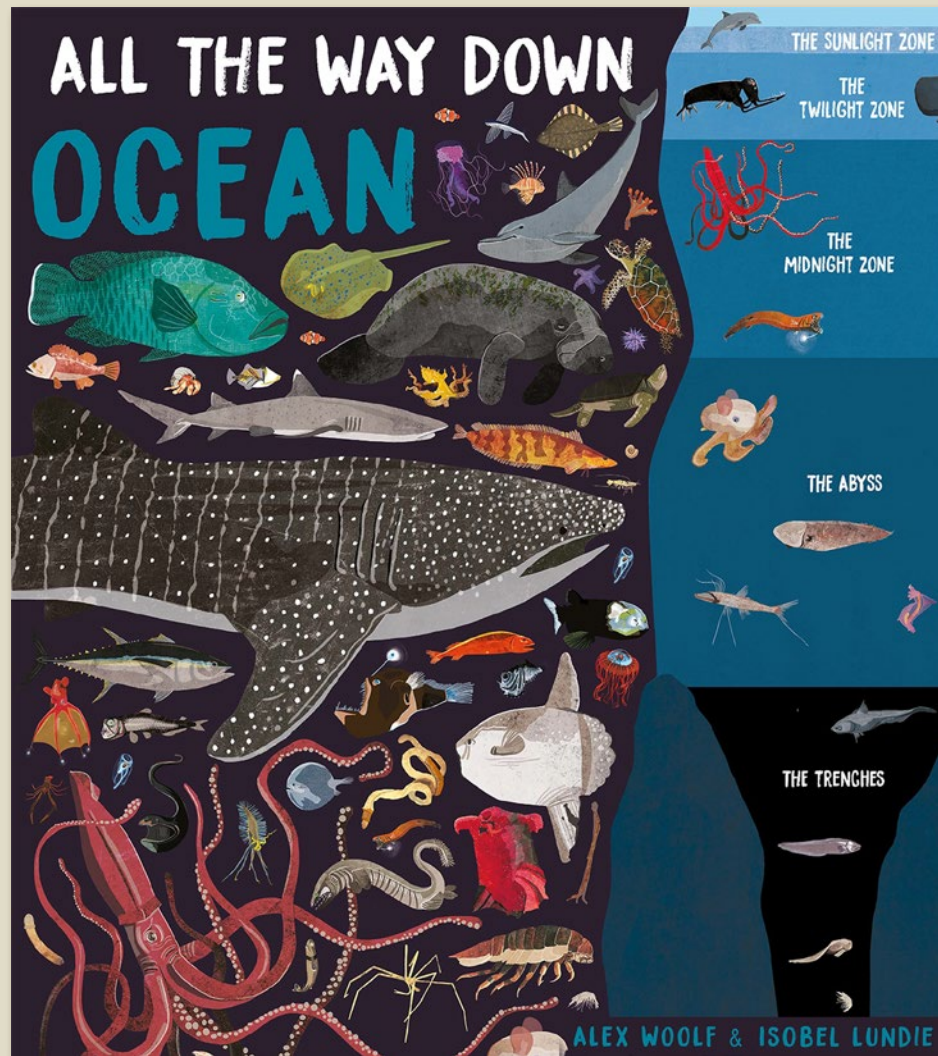
A fort for a cohort of around 600 soldiers would have had six barrack blocks, each containing the living space for a century of 80 men. Plans that have been discovered show that barrack blocks were long and narrow, with the living quarters for the centurion in command at one end. In some parts of the 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.

GETTING DRESSED

TRIVIAL DATAS

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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
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Word Count	10780 words
Rights Available	World

All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

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

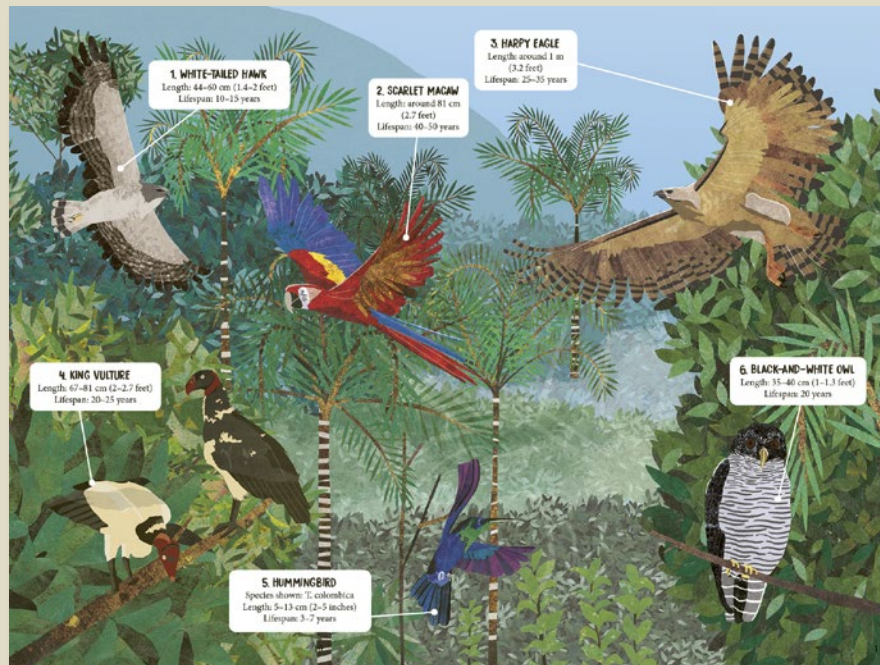
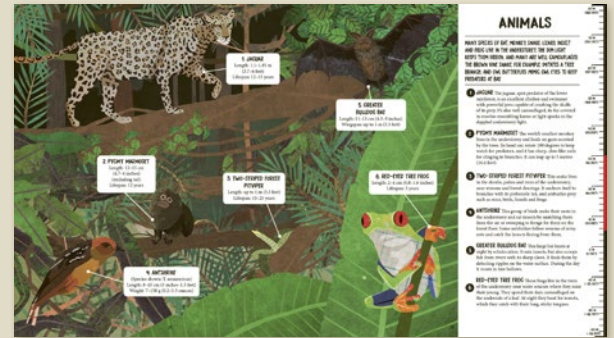
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



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



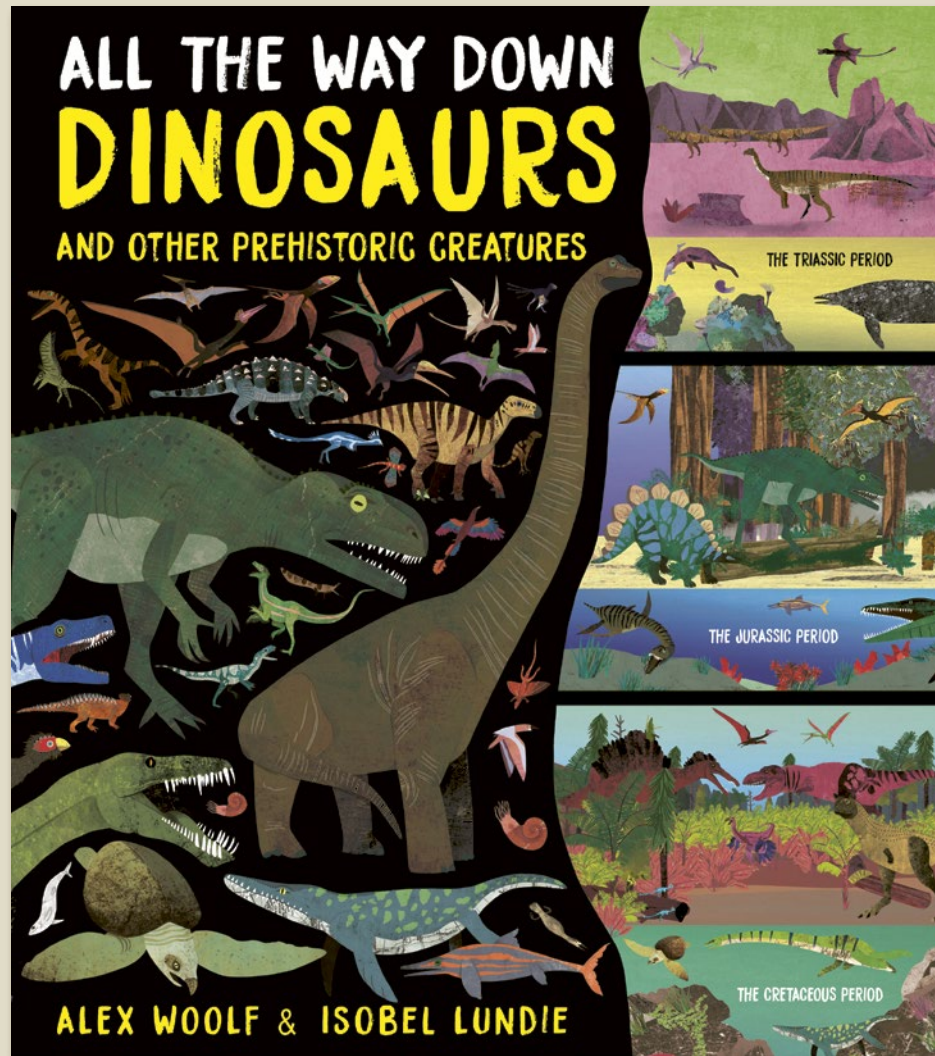
HIGH FLYERS

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 1000 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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Rights Available	World

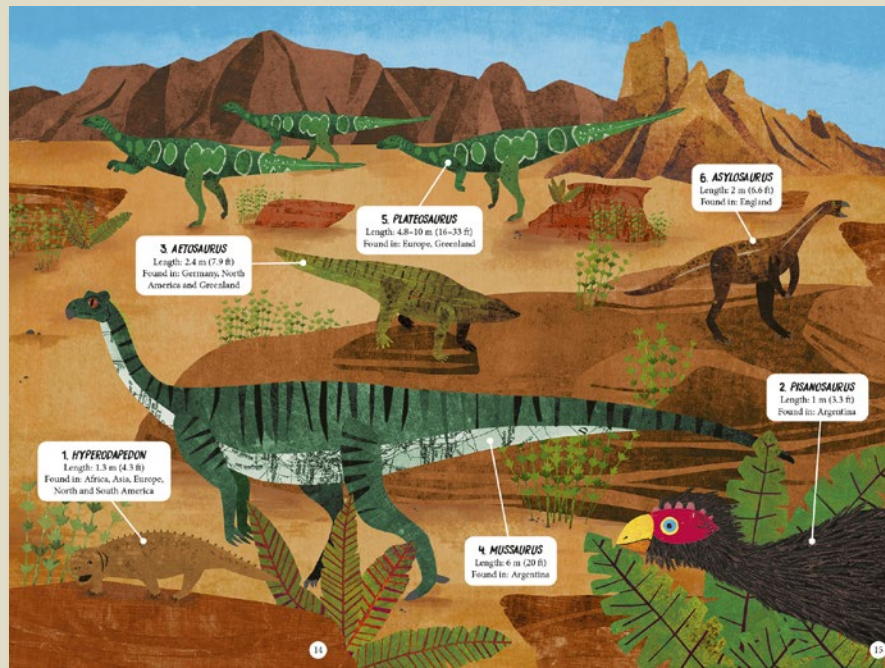
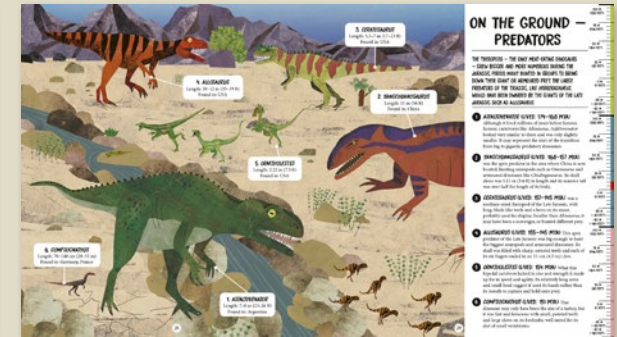
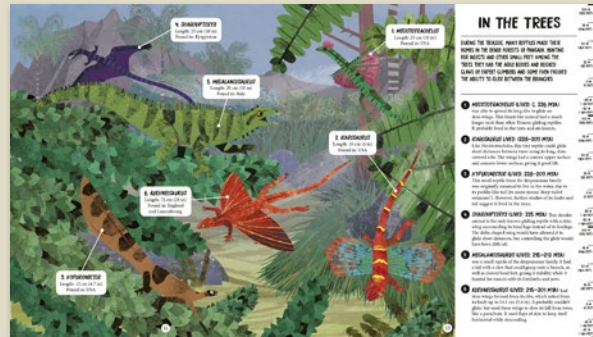
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

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

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 231 MILLION YEARS AGO. THEY WERE SMALL CREATURES DARTING AROUND ON THEIR HANDS. LESS THE DINOSAURS FORMED TWO MAIN GROUPS: THE SAGRISCHIA (LIZARD-HIPPED) AND THE ORNITHISCHIA (BIRD-HIPPED). BIRD-HIPPED DINOSAURS WERE MOSTLY PLANT-EATERS. LIZARD-HIPPED DINOSAURS INCLUDED BOTH MEAT-EATERS AND PLANT-EATERS.

1. **HYPERODAPTEON** (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)
This weird-looking animal is a kind of rhycolosaur - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.

2. **PIKASAUROSAURUS** (LIVED: 228-209 MYA)
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.

3. **AETIOSAURUS** (LIVED: 228-209 MYA)
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.

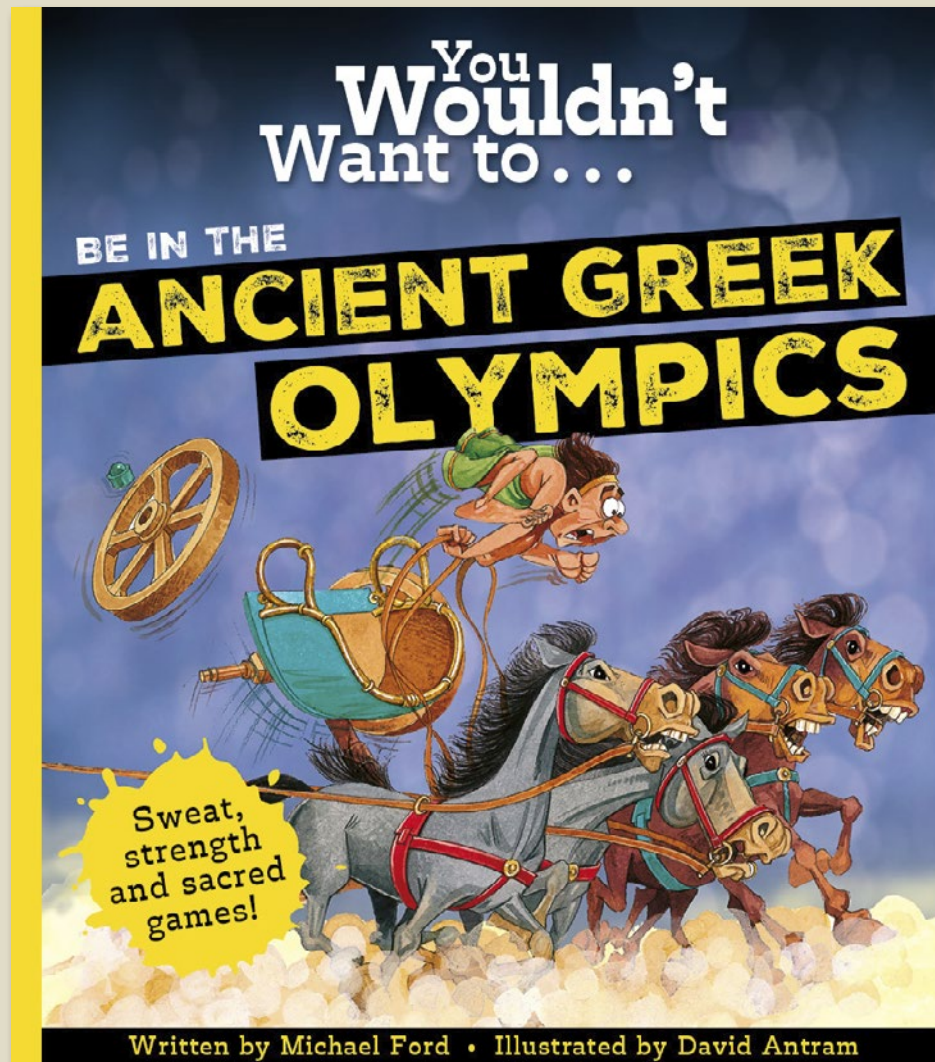
4. **MOUSSAUROUS** (LIVED: 215 MYA)
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.

5. **PLATEOSAURUS** (LIVED: 146-66 MYA)
Plateosaurs were one of the biggest dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.

6. **ASYLOSAUROUS** (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.

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Author	Alex Woolf Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
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Rights Available	World

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



An extraordinary exploration of the ancient Greek Olympics!

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

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

It's a man's world

Handy hint
The word 'gymnasium' comes from the Greek word for 'gym', which means 'to exercise'.

PUZZLE
A word that means 'to exercise' is 'gymnasium'. Can you think of another word that means 'to exercise'?

16

Sacrifices to the gods

Handy hint
The word 'olympic' comes from the Greek word for 'Olympus', the name of the mountain where the gods lived.

Where are you from, Zeus?
Zeus is the king of the Greek gods and lives on Mount Olympus. He is the god of the sky and lightning.

17

Practice makes perfect

Handy hint
The word 'discus' comes from the Greek word for 'disc', which means 'a flat, round object'.

HURRY HINTS!
The word 'discus' comes from the Greek word for 'disc', which means 'a flat, round object'.

18

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.

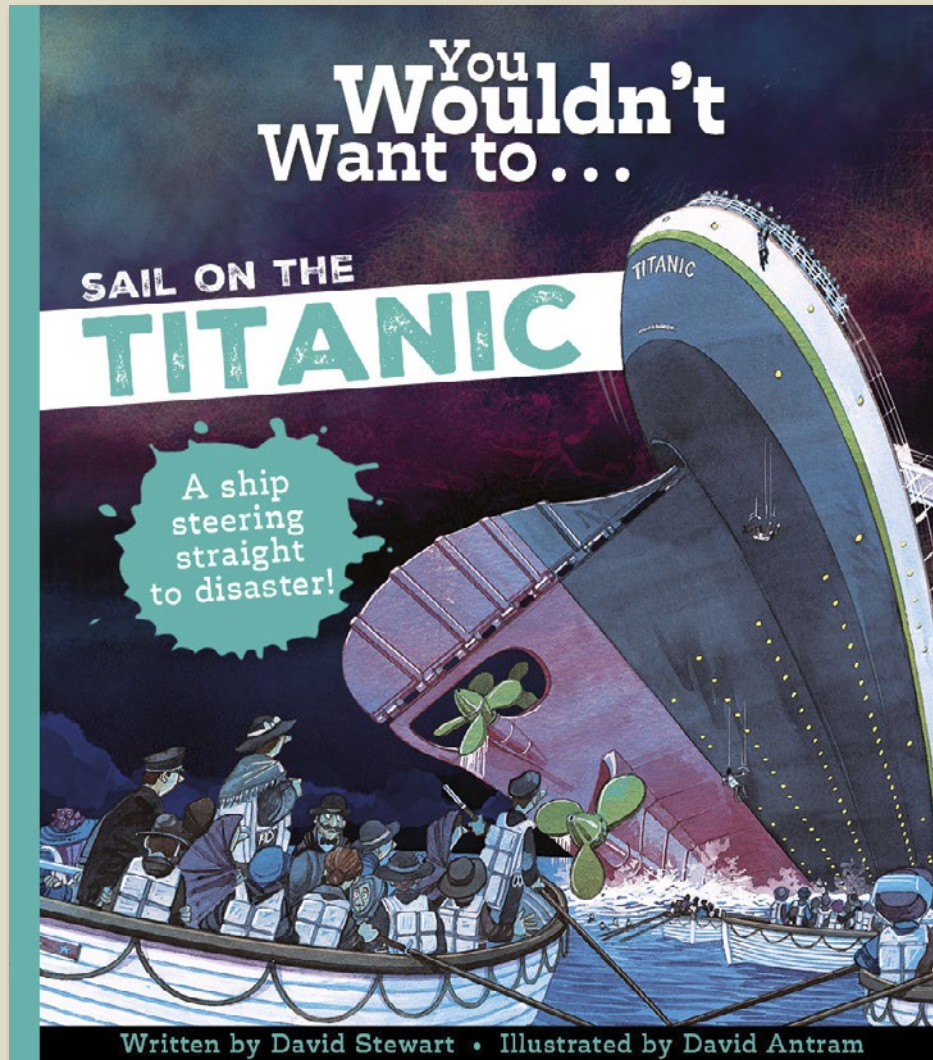
Running
You must run one length of the stadium, which is nearly 200 metres long. The race is run barefoot across the sand. It is hard going and you have to be careful not to collide with the other contestants.

16

17

Pub Date	09/05/2024
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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 Be An Egyptian Mummy!



Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

Tomb robbers

You will need:

- LIBERTY** Liberty is a valuable because of the stone it is made from and the quality of the work.
- GLASS** Glass is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.
- WEDGWOOD** Wedgwood is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are highly valued because of their fragrance and they are used in the process.

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

Handy Hint
Tomb robbers often used tools like crowbars and pickaxes to break through the stone.

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Animal mummies

Four varieties of animal mummies:

- IBIS** Ibis were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed ibis as a gift for a god.
- CAT** Cats were very popular in Egypt. They were thought to be goddesses. Cats were mummified and buried in the desert.
- BULL** Bulls were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed bull as a gift for a god.
- BIRD** Birds were mummified and buried in the desert. They were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmed bird as a gift for a god.

Handy Hint
Animals were often mummified in the same way as humans.

Have a pet fish!
Fish were also mummified and buried in the desert.

I shall I'll make a cat basket!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

- PORE** A mummy's face was used to make a mask for a king.
- HAIR** A mummy's hair was used to make a wig for a queen.
- FEATHERS** A mummy's feathers were used to make a fan for a prince.
- FRANKINCENSE** A mummy's frankincense was used to make a perfume for a princess.

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

Handy Hint
Mummies were often used as souvenirs.

This smells nice to keep the secrets of the heart!

Get stuffed!

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

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

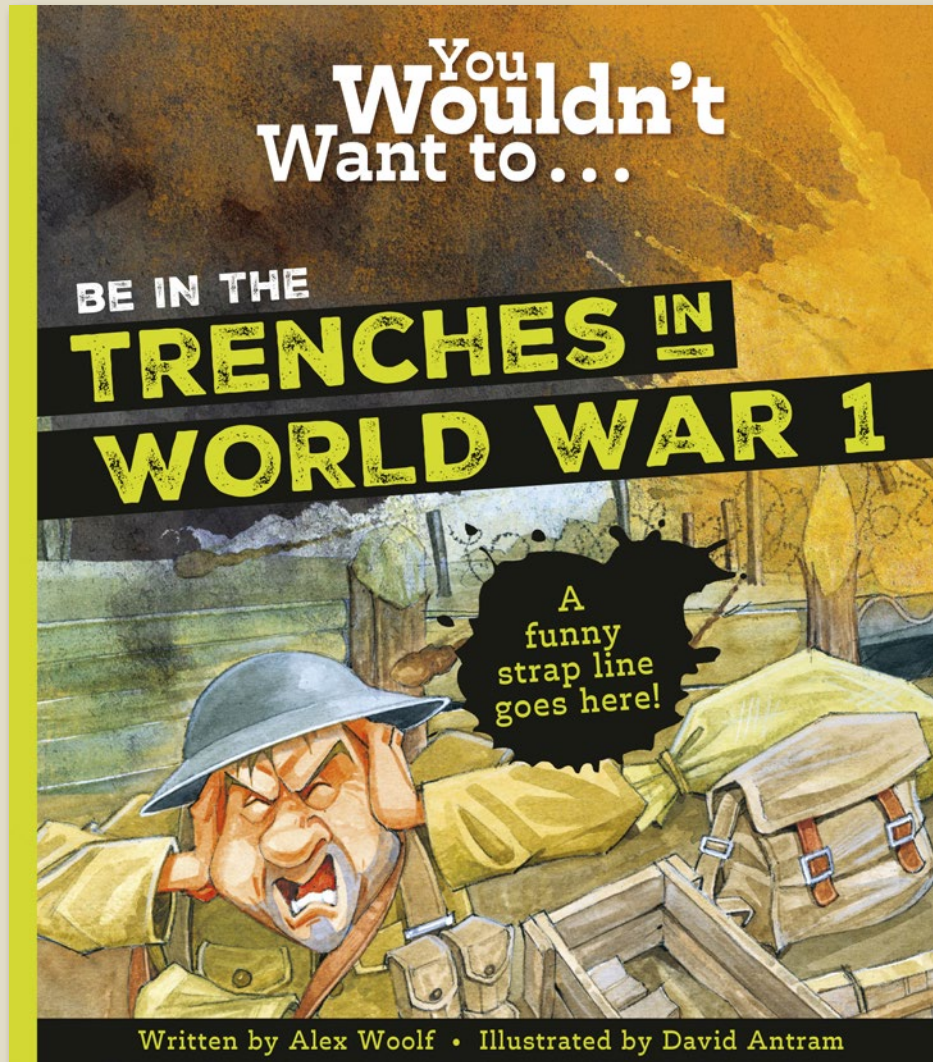
Handy Hint
False eyes can be made out of ointment. As they have strong antiseptic qualities, they can also be stuffed into the body cavity.

You will need:

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

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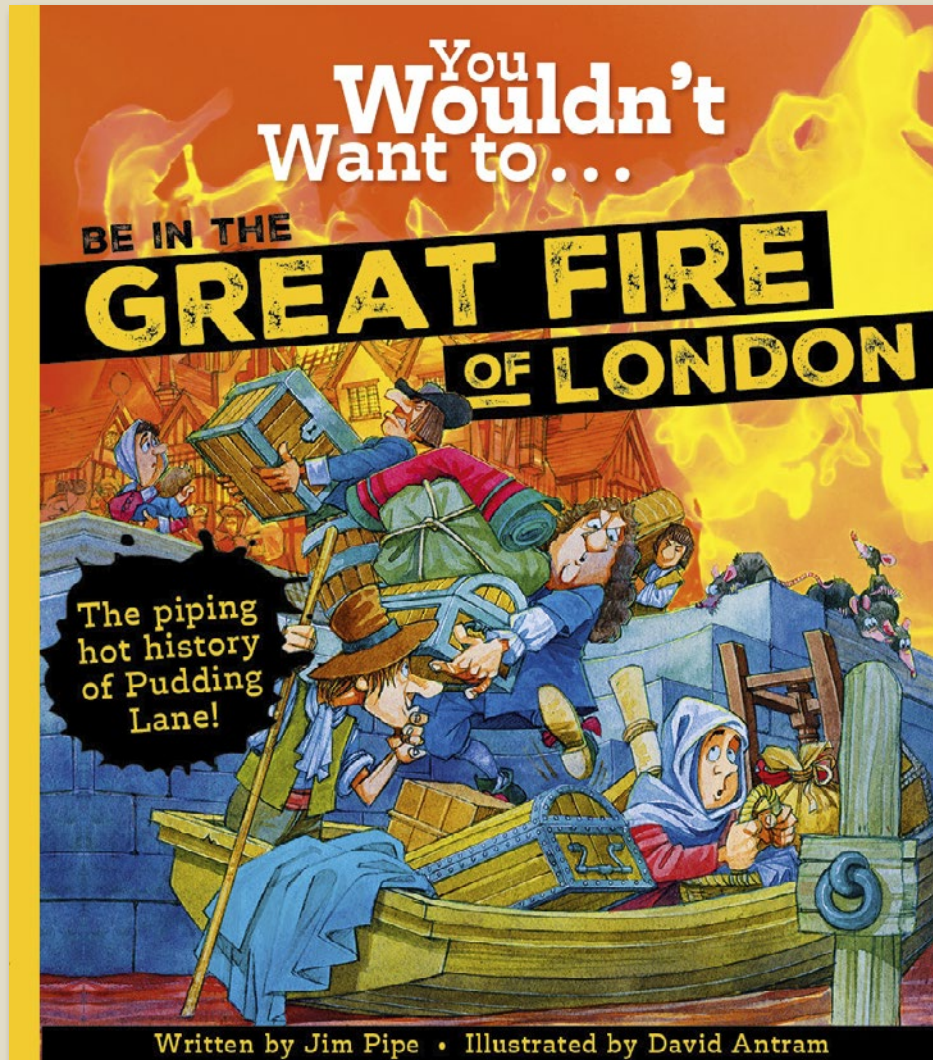
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be In The 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
Moorfields
Refugees

Handy hint
If you're a refugee, you'll need to find a place to stay. Moorfields was a common place for refugees to stay. It was a large open area with many small huts. You can find out more about it on page 24.

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

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Illustrator David Antram
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Rights Available World

Rebuilding London

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

Handy hint
If you're a refugee, you'll need to find a place to stay. Moorfields was a common place for refugees to stay. It was a large open area with many small huts. You can find out more about it on page 24.

Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London was a huge task. It took many years to complete. The new buildings were made of brick and stone, which was much stronger than the old wooden houses. 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
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Change is in the air
The rebuilding of London was a huge task. It took many years to complete. The new buildings were made of brick and stone, which was much stronger than the old wooden houses. 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 sight.
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.

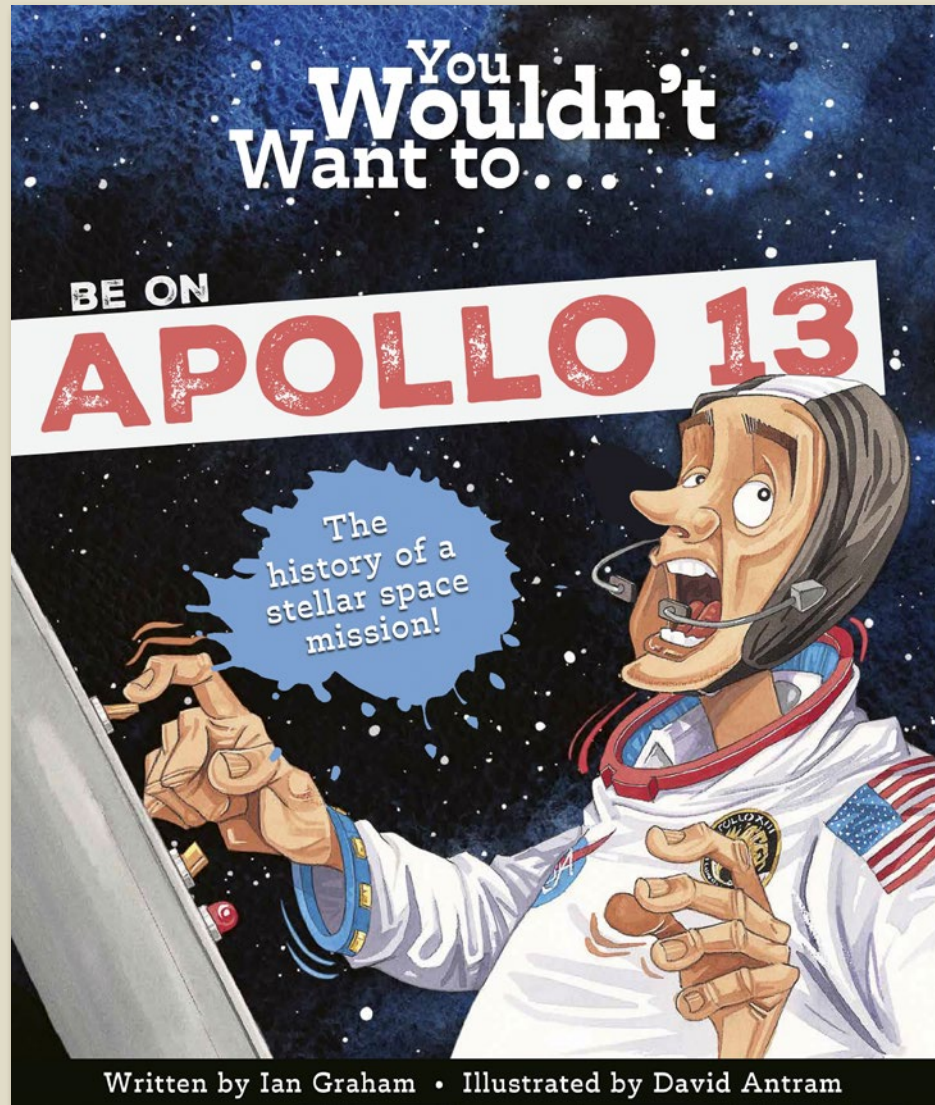
Medicine
Medicine is basic. Hospitals are a place to rest, but little else. Doctors cure their patients using leeches to suck their blood.

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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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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.

Do the Math
You will need to do a lot of math during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Work
The mission is a lot of work. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Best
Remember to do your best during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Right
Remember to do the right thing during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Cold, wet and stuffy

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

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

Handy hint
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Do the Right
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Lost mission

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

Handy hint
Remember to practise everything you will have to do during the mission. You do it over and over again until you could do it in your sleep.

Do the Math
You will need to do a lot of math during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Work
The mission is a lot of work. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Best
Remember to do your best during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

Do the Right
Remember to do the right thing during the mission. You will need to know how to do it in your sleep.

We have LIFT OFF!

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

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

The 'T' Timeline

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

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

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

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

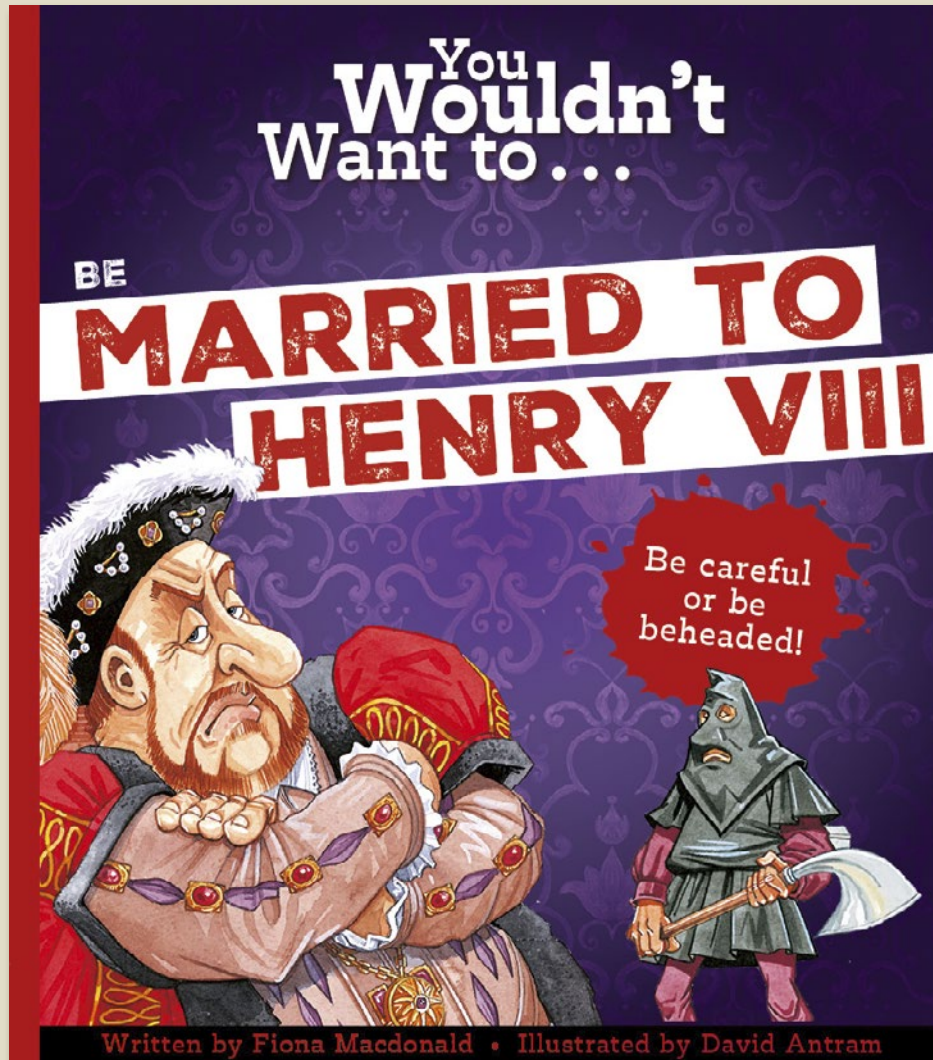
1*2 minutes, 44 seconds
The empty first stage falls away and 2 seconds later the second-stage engines fire.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Wife no. 5: Young and foolish

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

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 Culpeper. Henry was furious and ordered death and terrible punishments. After just two years of marriage she was beheaded. She was only twenty-one years old.

Handy hint
 If you're about to get married, you should be sure to tell your partner about any secrets you have.

Thomas Culpeper was beheaded for his affair with Catherine Howard. He was the first man to be executed for adultery in England.

Handy hint
 If you're about to get married, you should be sure to tell your partner about any secrets you have.

Will... have you married one?

Handy hint
 If you're about to get married, you should be sure to tell your partner about any secrets you have.

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Wife no. 6: Happy at last

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

Then, there...

Handy hint
 If you're about to get married, you should be sure to tell your partner about any secrets you have.

It's hard work, today!

After Henry VIII's death you were crowned Queen Regent. You had to look after the country until your son was old enough to take the throne.

You have no children of your own, but you do have three of Henry's children. After the death of Henry VIII, you have to look after the country until your son is old enough to take the throne.

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What happens next...

Divorced	Beheaded	Died	Divorced	Beheaded	Survived
CATHERINE OF ARAGON 1485-1533 Henry VIII's first wife Divorced in 1533	ANNE BULLEYN 1480-1536 Henry VIII's second wife Beheaded in 1536	JANE SEYMOUR 1489-1537 Henry VIII's third wife Died in 1537	ANNE OF CLEVES 1504-1557 Henry VIII's fourth wife Divorced in 1540	CATHERINE HOWARD 1520-1542 Henry VIII's fifth wife Beheaded in 1542	CATHERINE PARR 1524-1548 Henry VIII's sixth wife Survived in 1548

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

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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!

6

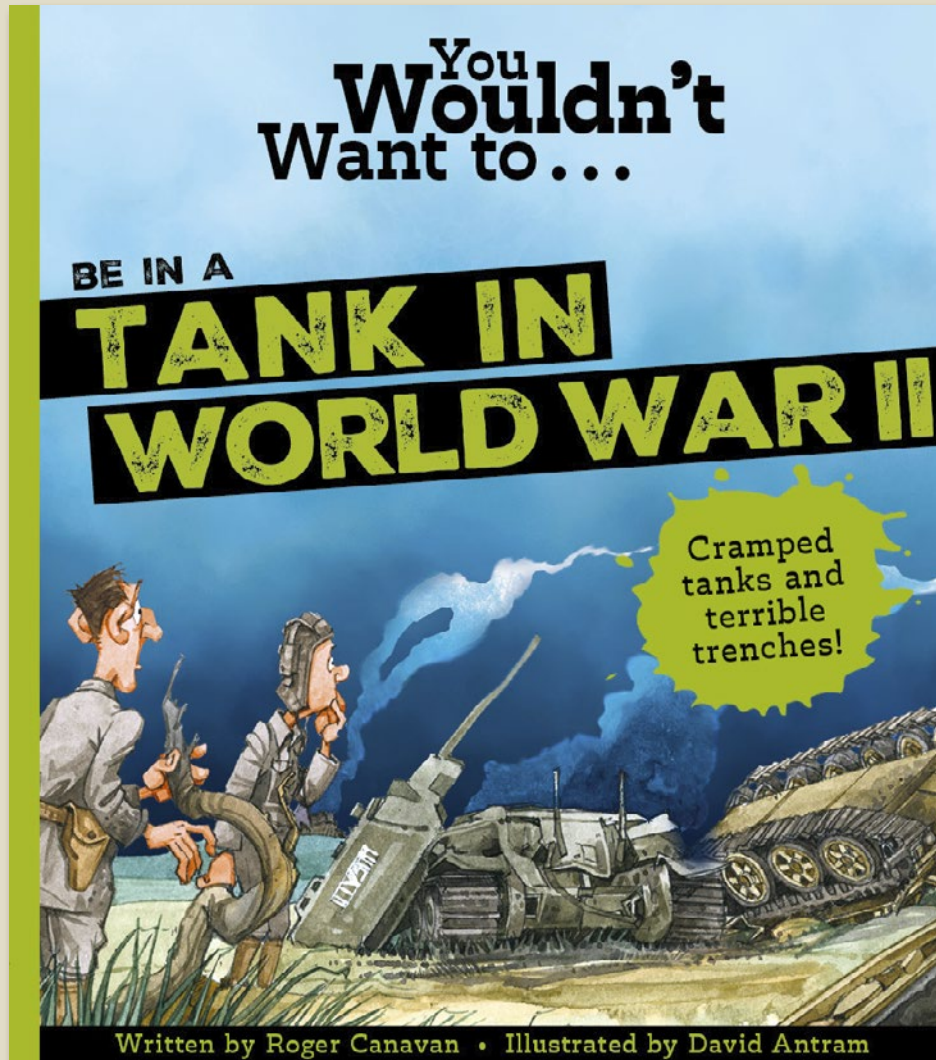
Handy hint
 Think carefully! If you offend the king by refusing to marry him, he could make your life very miserable.

Of course she'll say yes - I'm irresistible!

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Illustrator	David Antram
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Rights Available	World

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



The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

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

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

Another war looming?

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

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

ARMY BROTHERS
The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was the only armoured corps in the world at the time.

THE GREAT WAR
The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was the only armoured corps in the world at the time.

HANDY HINT
A good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was the only armoured corps in the world at the time.

Ready to roll

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

WHAT'S IN THE TANK?
A typical tank crew consists of a commander, a driver, a gunner, a loader, a mechanic, and a radio operator. The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was the only armoured corps in the world at the time.

HANDY HINT
A good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was the only armoured corps in the world at the time.

LOOK, WE'RE THE BIG HAPPY FAMILY!
A good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was the only armoured corps in the world at the time.

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.

ALBERT'S BROTHERS
The crew of an American M4 Sherman tank during the Battle of Iwo Jima in 1945. The Sherman was used to break through the enemy's defenses.

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HANDY HINT
A good tank crew member is someone who can work with others. The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was the only armoured corps in the world at the time.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

AHOY THERE!
The tank's as dry as a bone.

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