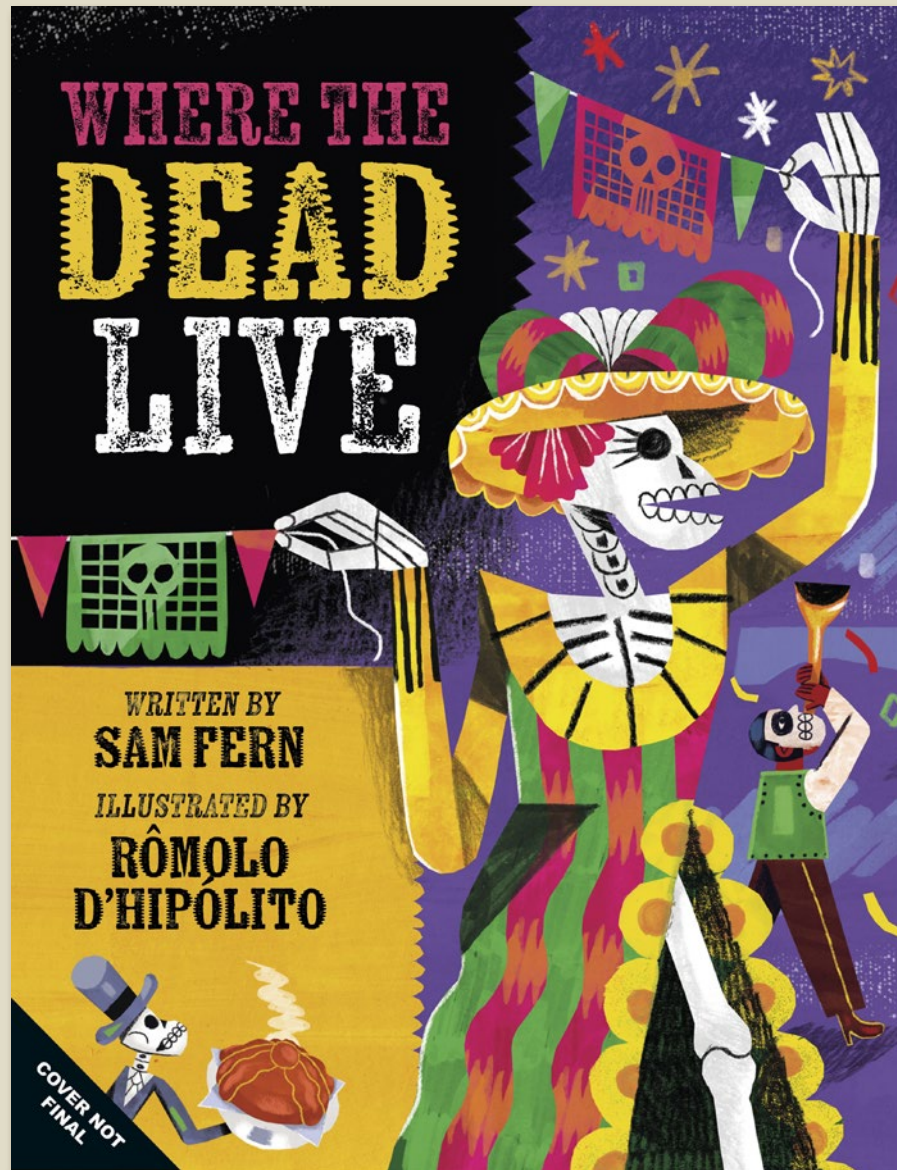




**Portugal - LBF/BBF24 - non-
fiction**

Where the Dead Live



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

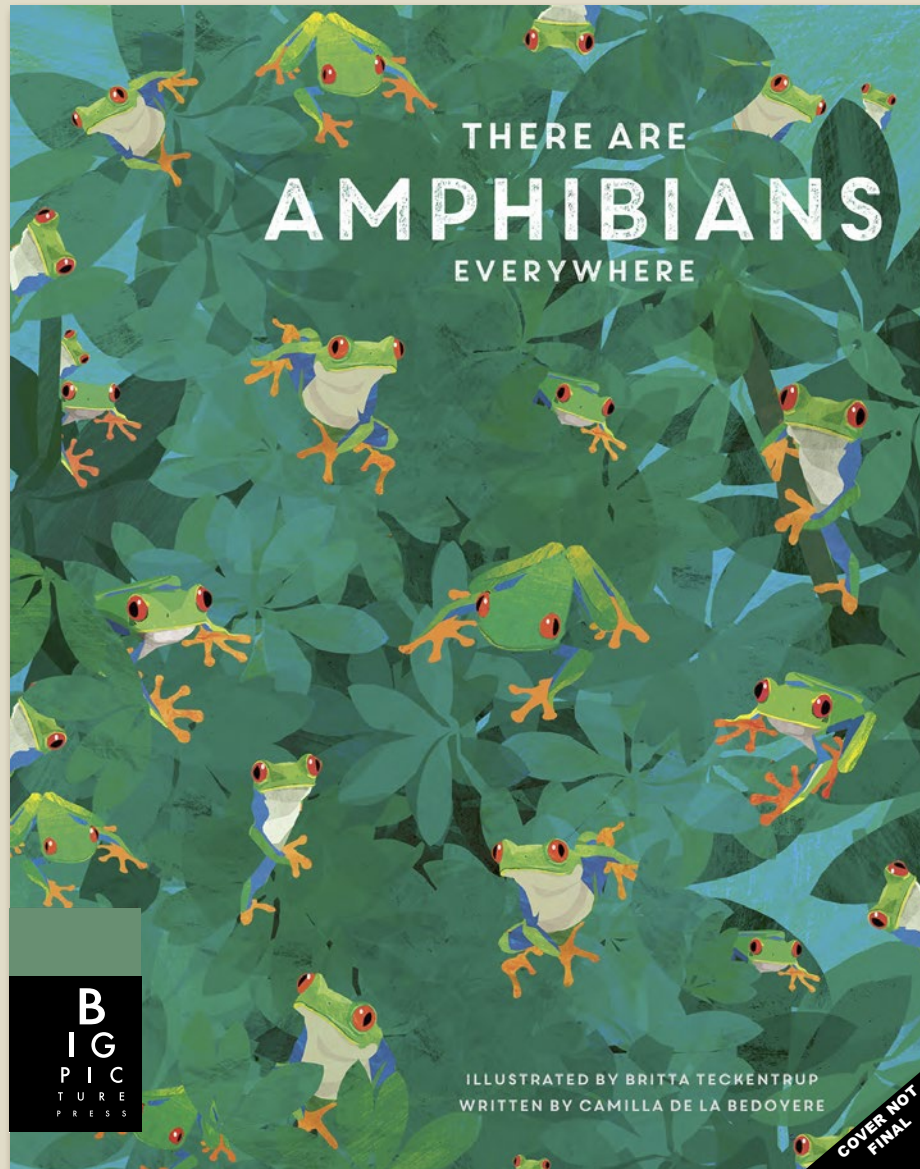
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

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
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Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World

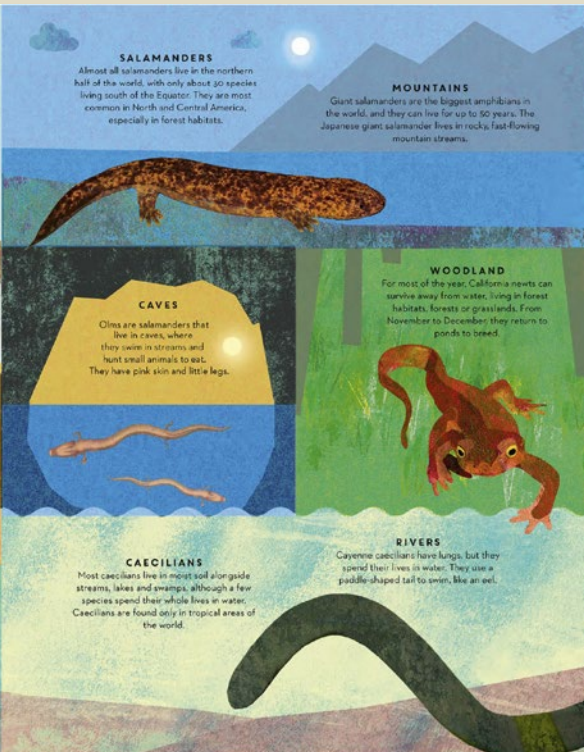
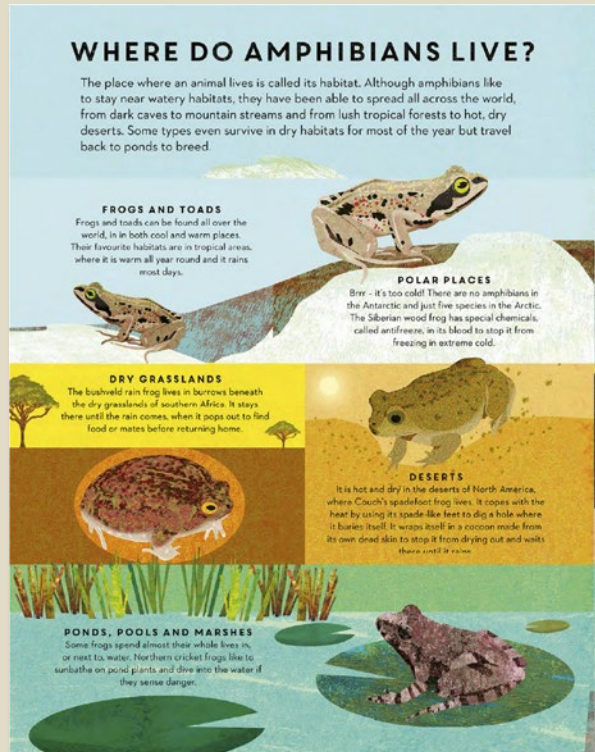
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



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
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Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
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Files To Printer	04/10/2024
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Rights Available	World

Against the Odds



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

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

Against the Odds

JEANNE BARET

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



INTO THE WILDERNESS

A MAN IN DISGUISE

Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.

A CLEVER DISGUISE

Small text describing the story of a man in disguise.



A NEW LIFE

Small text describing the story of a new life.

Was Robert Smalls Inspired By...

Small text describing the inspiration for Robert Smalls.

JUNKO TABELI


Small text describing the story of Junko Tabetai.



Small text describing her journey and the challenges she faced.

ROBERT SMALLS

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




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

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

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

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

US CIVIL WAR 1861 - 1865




DREAMS OF FREEDOM

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

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

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



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



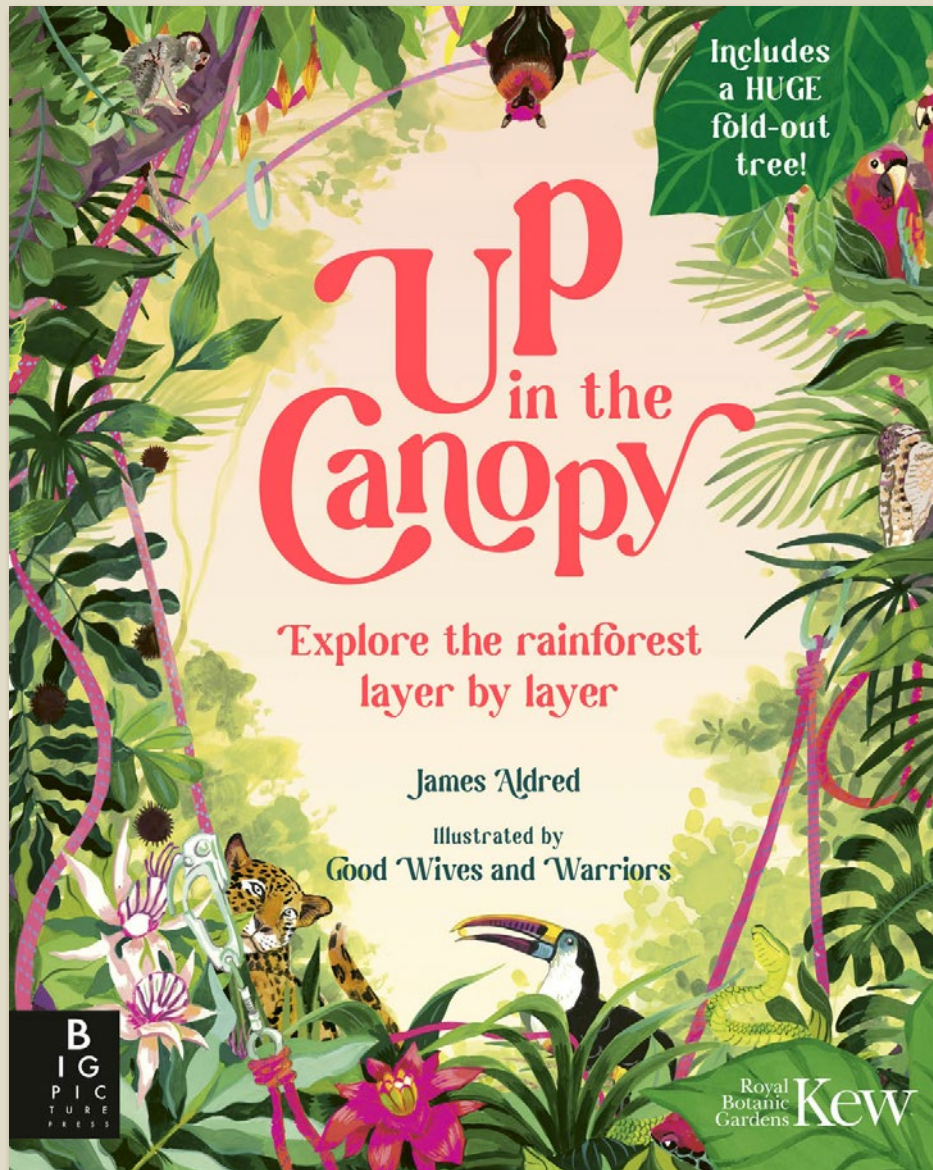
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

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



Pub Date	20/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
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Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
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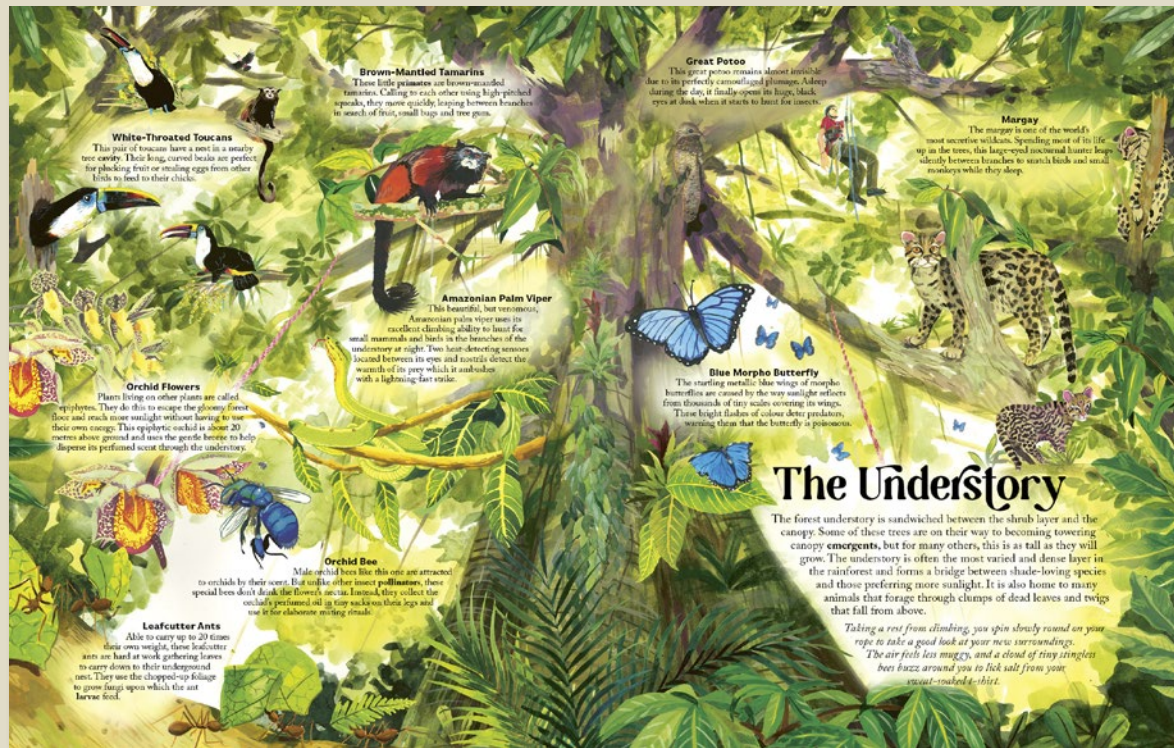
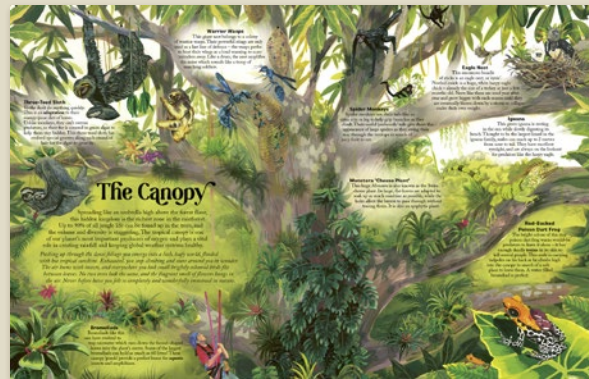
Up in the Canopy



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



Pub Date	20/07/2023
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Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Rights Available	World

Under the Starlit Sky



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

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

Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	04/09/2025
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ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
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Translation Files	20/01/2025
Files To Printer	14/04/2025
Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

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

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

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

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

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

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1763. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1700s
The symphony became more popular in the 1700s, and it was written for larger orchestras. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1776
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1763. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1800s
The symphony became more popular in the 1800s, and it was written for larger orchestras. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1872
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1763. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1748
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1763. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

1800s
The symphony became more popular in the 1800s, and it was written for larger orchestras. It was a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

Present
The symphony is still a popular form of music, and it is written for large orchestras. It is a great success, and it led to the development of the symphony as we know it today.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Or can we say that Wagner was the first to combine music and drama in a way that we know today as opera? Wagner was a German composer, and he was known for his operas. He was a great success, and it led to the development of the opera as we know it today.

Wagner had a lot to say and did things his way. He pushed music to its limits and revolutionised everything. He had to invent a controversial figure.

Richard Wagner was a German composer, and he was known for his operas. He was a great success, and it led to the development of the opera as we know it today.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'music drama'. It is a form of opera that combines music and drama in a way that we know today as opera. It is a great success, and it led to the development of the opera as we know it today.

LISTEN!
Listen to Wagner's music and see how it is different from other forms of music. It is a great success, and it led to the development of the opera as we know it today.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin was an American composer, and he was known for his jazz-influenced music. He was a great success, and it led to the development of the jazz-influenced music as we know it today.

Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin's music is often described as 'jazz-influenced'. It is a form of music that combines jazz and classical music in a way that we know today as jazz-influenced music. It is a great success, and it led to the development of the jazz-influenced music as we know it today.

LISTEN!
Listen to Gershwin's music and see how it is different from other forms of music. It is a great success, and it led to the development of the jazz-influenced music as we know it today.

Piano Addiction
Gershwin was a great pianist, and he was known for his piano playing. He was a great success, and it led to the development of the piano playing as we know it today.

Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

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

Music was just one part of a lifetime of interests. Hildegard of Bingen - named after the German town she came from - was (deep breath!) a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 15 and later created her own monastery with 18 sisters. As if that wasn't enough, Hildegard then developed her own language and alphabet, possibly to help bring her nuns together. She used her talents - for music and for words - to unite people. It was all ultimately about expression. Hildegard wrote books on natural history, plants and medicine, and was even the first person to write a morality play, a drama where good battles evil (think Star Wars, but in the 1100s). That made her the 'influencer' of the time! She became a pen pal of popes, kings, emperors and cardinals, and was herself a major public leader: she went on at least four public speaking tours of Germany. This was bold stuff, given that women of the time were not allowed to travel as preacher-teachers, she was in many ways an early feminist, championing the rights of women and dealing with men on an equal footing. No wonder why, in the centuries after her death, Hildegard was considered for sainthood by no less than four different popes!

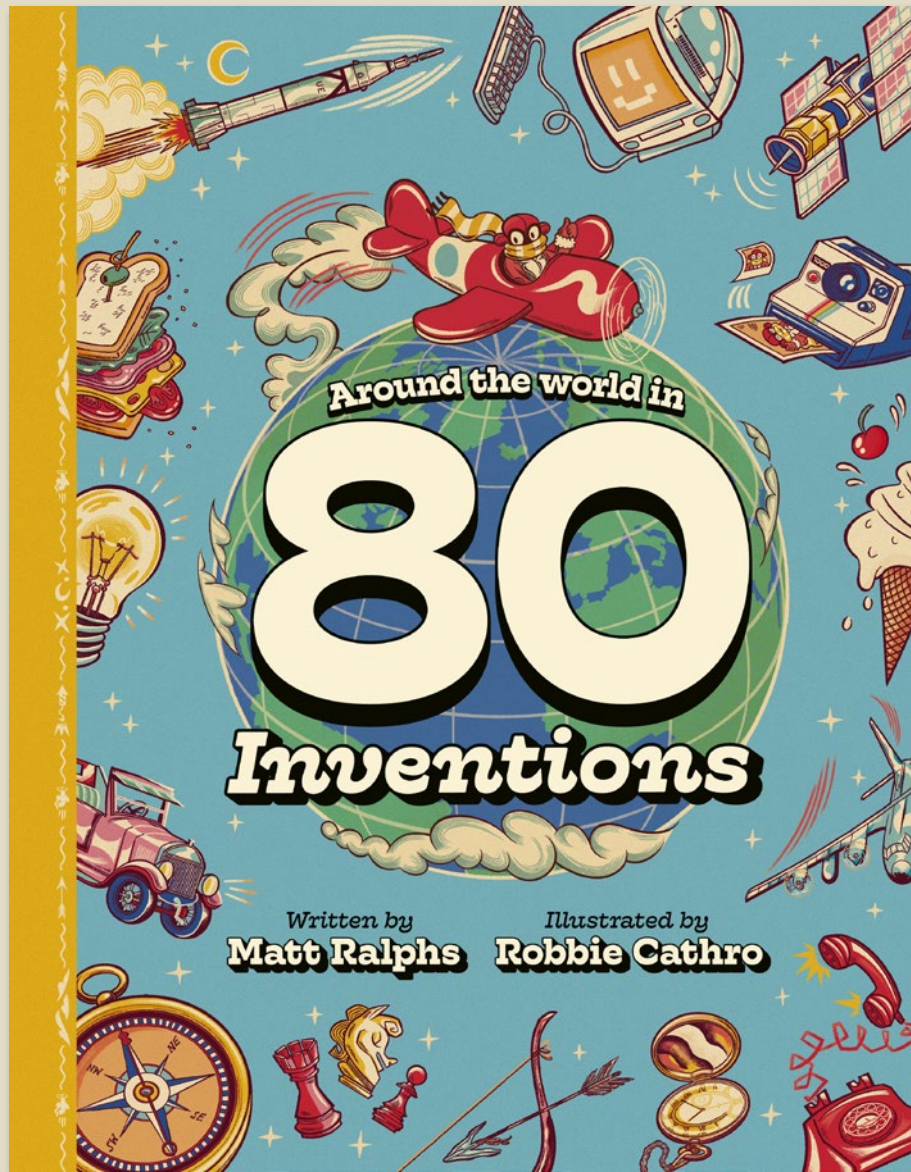
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised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

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

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

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Illustrator	Michele Bruttomesso
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World

Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

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

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert" 14

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 ice cream was made in ancient Persia, where it was made by mixing snow with fruit and honey. The first ice cream machine was invented in 1766 by an Italian, and the first ice cream parlour was opened in London in 1774.



Easy Ice Cream

Ice cream is a delicious treat that can be made at home. The first ice cream machine was invented in 1766 by an Italian, and the first ice cream parlour was opened in London in 1774.

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1817? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first bicycle with a chain drive was invented in 1851 by a Frenchman. The first bicycle with a pneumatic tire was invented in 1888 by a Scotsman. The first bicycle with a safety frame was invented in 1885 by a British inventor.



Pedious Penny-Farthing

The first bicycle was invented in 1817. It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first bicycle with a chain drive was invented in 1851 by a Frenchman. The first bicycle with a pneumatic tire was invented in 1888 by a Scotsman. The first bicycle with a safety frame was invented in 1885 by a British inventor.

Camera

"Magicians" 24

Although it's often said to be a 'magical' invention, the camera is actually a very simple device. The first camera was invented in 1816 by a Frenchman. The first camera with a lens was invented in 1826 by a British inventor. The first camera with a bellows was invented in 1839 by a Frenchman. The first camera with a shutter was invented in 1840 by a British inventor.



Developed to Perfection

The first camera was invented in 1816. It was called a 'camera obscura' and was made of wood. The first camera with a lens was invented in 1826 by a British inventor. The first camera with a bellows was invented in 1839 by a Frenchman. The first camera with a shutter was invented in 1840 by a British inventor.

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

Before the 19th century, the only way to travel long distances was by horse-drawn carriage or stagecoach. The first high-speed train was invented in 1825 by a British inventor. The first high-speed train with a steam engine was invented in 1825 by a British inventor. The first high-speed train with a diesel engine was invented in 1935 by a German inventor.



Marvelous Maglevs

The first high-speed train was invented in 1825. It was called a 'locomotive' and was made of wood. The first high-speed train with a steam engine was invented in 1825 by a British inventor. The first high-speed train with a diesel engine was invented in 1935 by a German inventor.

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

You might think that wind turbines are a new invention, but they have been around for centuries. The first wind turbine was invented in 1891 by a Dutch inventor. The first wind turbine with a generator was invented in 1891 by a Dutch inventor. The first wind turbine with a gearbox was invented in 1931 by a German inventor.



Green Energy

The first wind turbine was invented in 1891. It was called a 'windmill' and was made of wood. The first wind turbine with a generator was invented in 1891 by a Dutch inventor. The first wind turbine with a gearbox was invented in 1931 by a German inventor.

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

When you think of helicopters, you probably think of the military. But the first helicopter was invented in 1783 by two French inventors. The first helicopter with a rotor was invented in 1852 by a British inventor. The first helicopter with a tail rotor was invented in 1907 by a French inventor.




Versatile VTOLs

The first helicopter was invented in 1783. It was called a 'aerodrome' and was made of wood. The first helicopter with a rotor was invented in 1852 by a British inventor. The first helicopter with a tail rotor was invented in 1907 by a French inventor.

Wheel

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

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



Potter's Wheel

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

Internet

"The world at your fingertips" 18

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

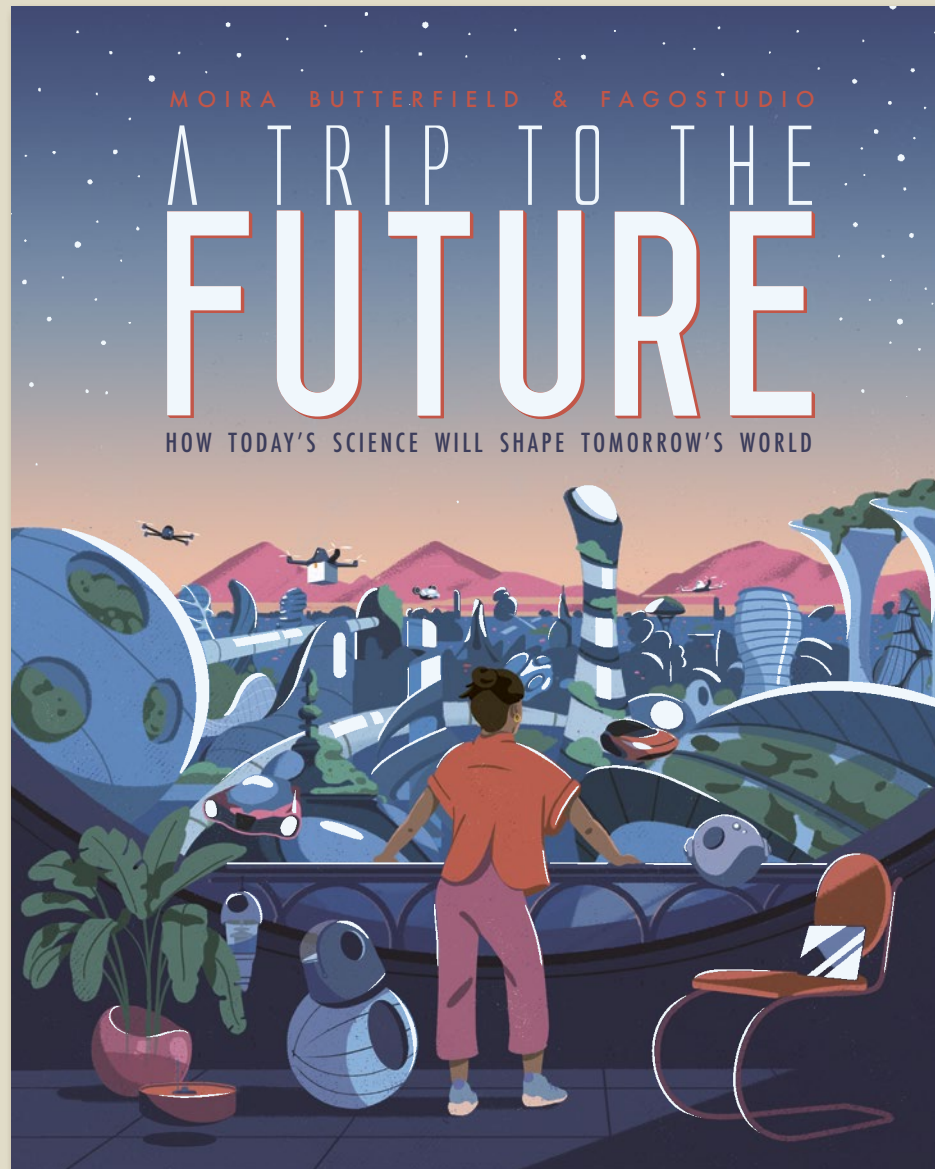


World Wide Web

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

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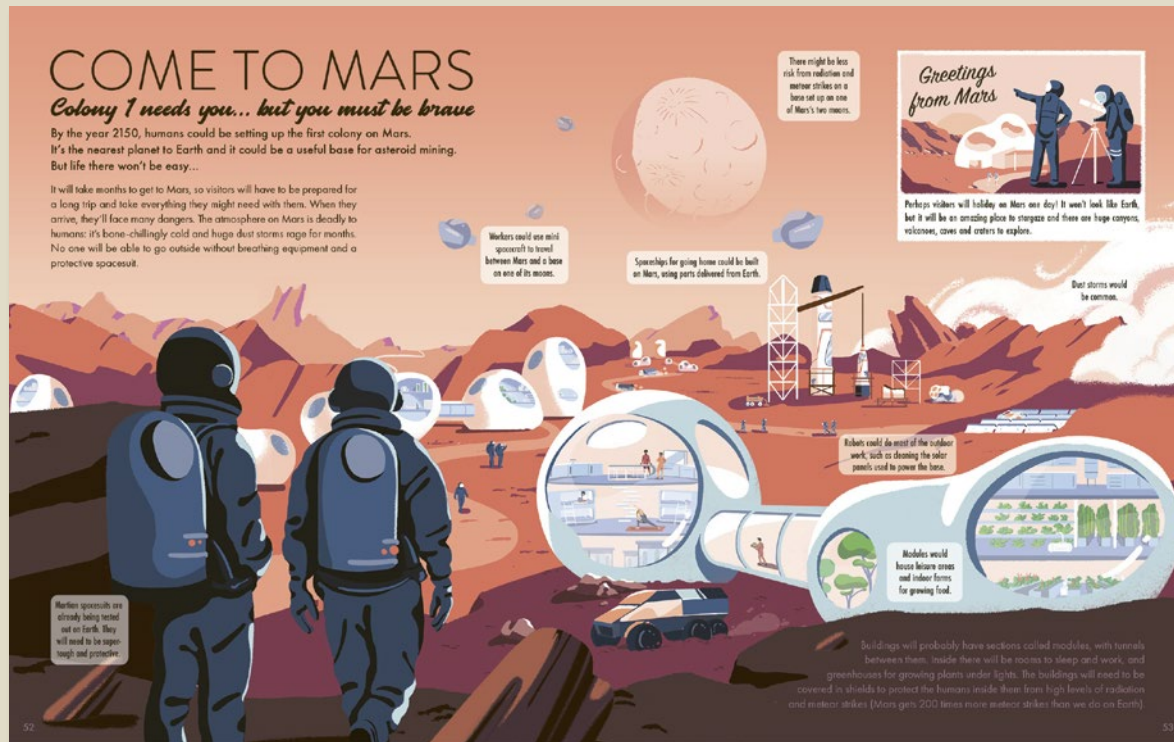
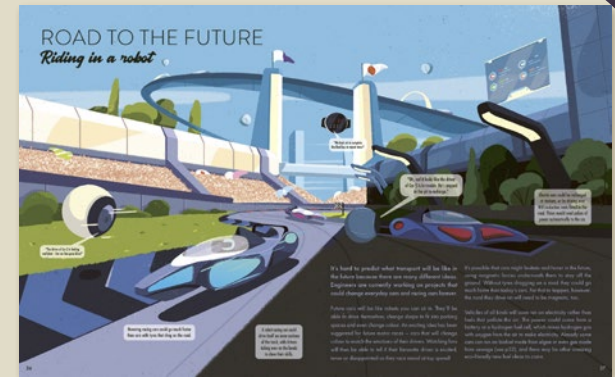
A Trip to the Future



Take a trip to the future in this one-of-a-kind science book!

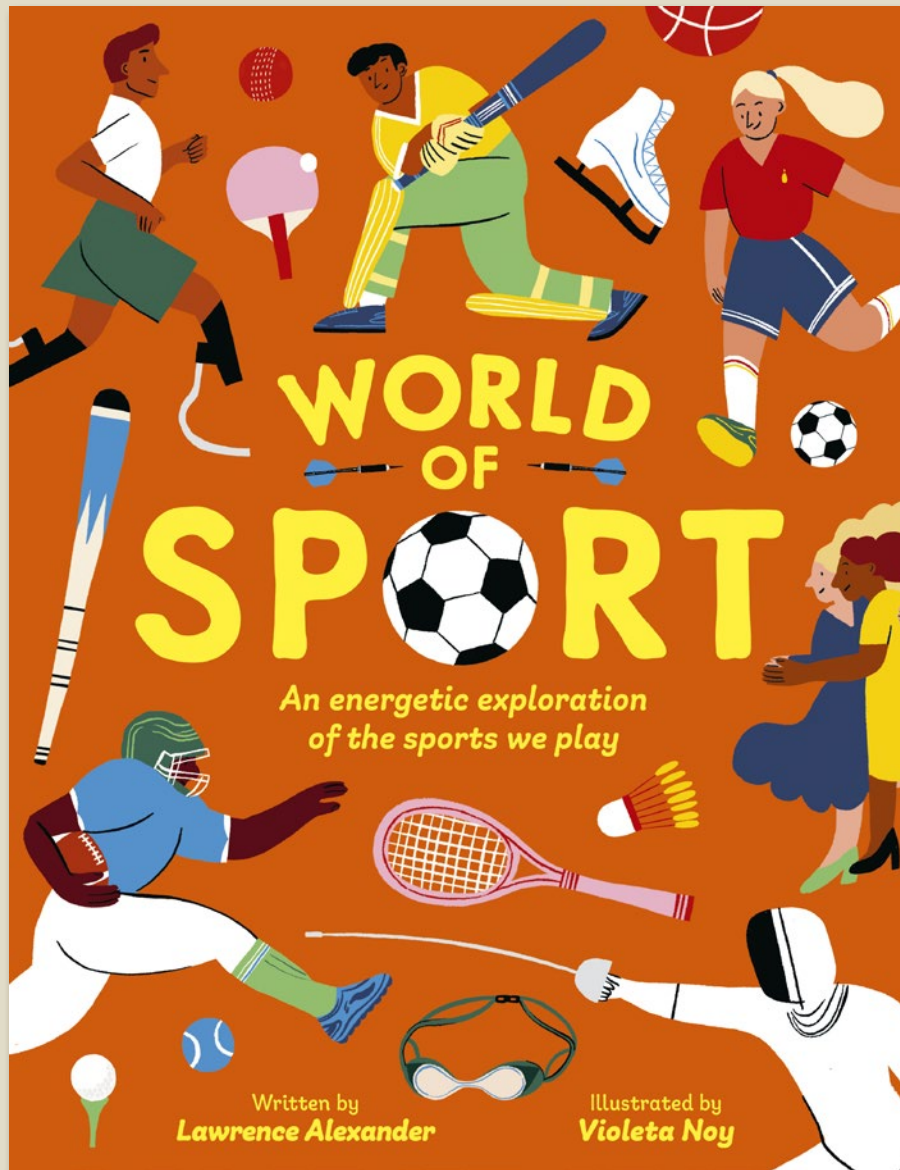
- Shortlisted for ASE Book of the Year
- Sample contents: Home Smart Home; T-Shirt, Change Colour!; Braininternet!; Park in the Sky; Bionic Robotic; Supersports; Androids; Recycling Plant; Animal Conservation; Floating Cities; Future Cars; Solar Sails; Space Elevators; Space Hotels; Asteroid Mines; Mars Settlements; Space Garden; Terraforming
- Timely and topical in its coverage of the problems facing our planet: this book explores how humans may be able to reverse water shortages, pollution and climate change
- Concise text, written in consultation with experts from a range of fields.
- Illustrations by collective Fago Studio evoke classic comics with a futuristic touch!

A Trip to the Future



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Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Moira Butterfield
Illustrator	FagoStudio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

World of Sport



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

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

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

JAVELIN
The javelin is a spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and had a stone head. It was used in ancient Greece and Rome. The modern javelin was invented in 1880 in Sweden. It is now made of metal and has a pointed tip.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is a track and field event in which the athlete jumps as far as possible into a sandpit. The long jumper must take a running start before jumping. The distance is measured from the take-off point to the end of the jumper's path.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She is also a world champion and Olympic medalist.

DISCUS
One of the most beautiful and ancient sports is called the Discus. It is a heavy metal disc with a hole in the center. The discus is thrown by the athlete. The distance is measured from the point of release to the point where it lands.

JAN SZENTI
Jan Szeñi is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. He is also a world champion and Olympic medalist.

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

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

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The quarterback is the player who passes the ball. The running back carries the ball. The wide receiver catches the ball. The tight end blocks for the offensive line. The defensive line blocks for the defensive line. The defensive back catches the ball. The kicker kicks the ball.

MAKING A PLAY
Making a play is a complex task. It requires teamwork and communication. The quarterback must know where the other players are. The running back must know when to run with the ball. The wide receiver must know when to catch the ball. The tight end must know when to block. The defensive line must know when to block. The defensive back must know when to catch the ball. The kicker must know when to kick the ball.

FOR READY
One of the best ways to learn the game is to watch a professional game. This will help you understand the rules and the strategies used by the players. You can also learn from the coaches and players. They will tell you what you need to do to be a professional player.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that is played on a rectangular field. The game is played between two teams of fifteen players. The objective is to advance the ball down the field and score by passing or kicking it into the end zone.

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

MEET THE TEAM
There are 15 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The scrum-half is the player who passes the ball. The fly-half is the player who passes the ball. The centre is the player who carries the ball. The wing is the player who carries the ball. The fullback is the player who carries the ball. The prop is the player who blocks for the scrum. The hooker is the player who blocks for the scrum. The lock is the player who blocks for the scrum. The flanker is the player who blocks for the scrum. The number 8 is the player who blocks for the scrum.

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

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field and running the bases. The team that scores the most runs wins the game.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 9 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The pitcher is the player who throws the ball. The batter is the player who hits the ball. The catcher is the player who catches the ball. The first baseman is the player who catches the ball. The second baseman is the player who catches the ball. The shortstop is the player who catches the ball. The left fielder is the player who catches the ball. The center fielder is the player who catches the ball. The right fielder is the player who catches the ball.

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

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball with a bat and running between the stumps. The team that scores the most runs wins the game.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The batsman is the player who hits the ball. The bowler is the player who bowls the ball. The wicket-keeper is the player who catches the ball. The fielder is the player who catches the ball. The captain is the player who leads the team. The vice-captain is the player who leads the team. The wicket-keeper is the player who catches the ball. The fielder is the player who catches the ball. The captain is the player who leads the team. The vice-captain is the player who leads the team.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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!

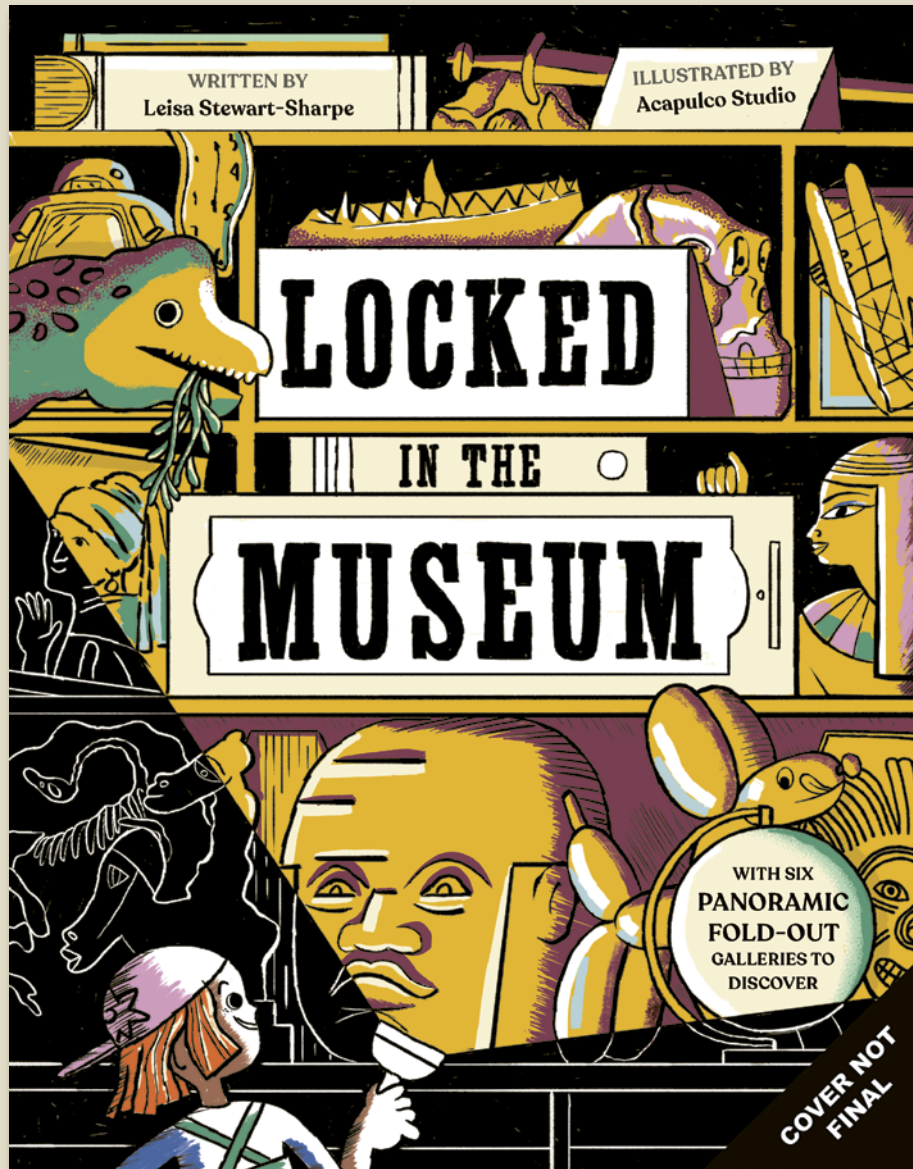
Surfing has been popular in the Pacific for hundreds of years. In Hawaii, chiefs competed in fierce competitions, and good surfers could win high social status.

The Maori 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.

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

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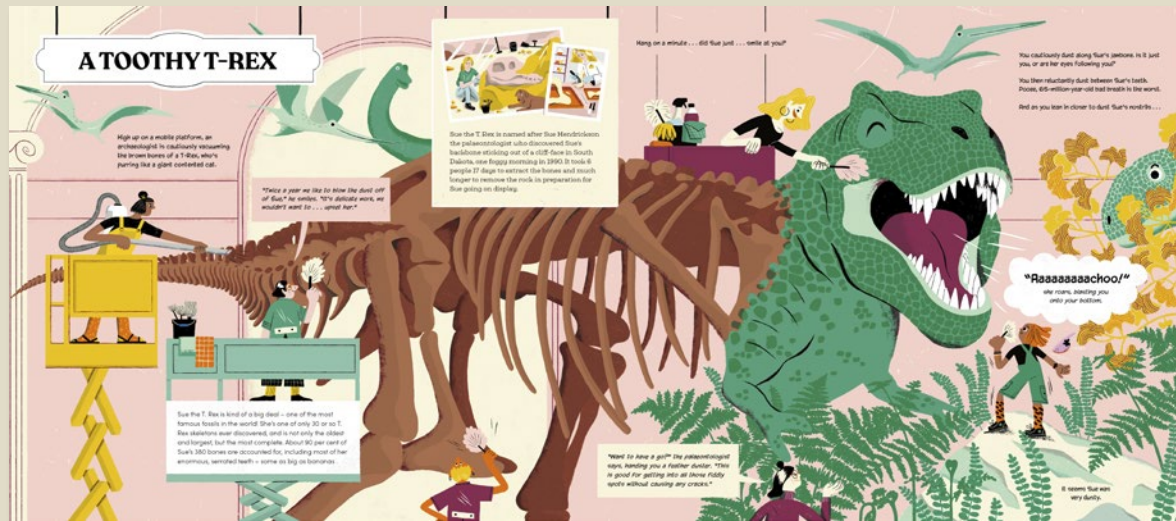
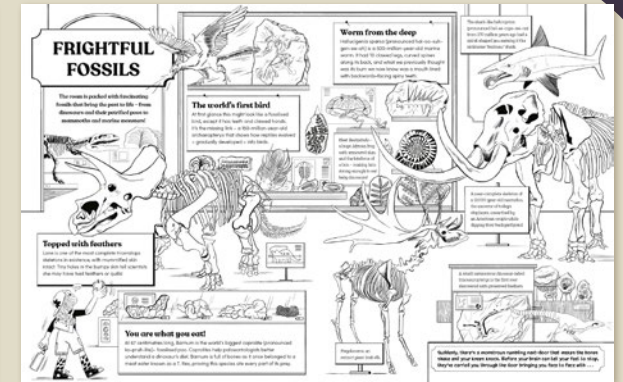
Locked in the Museum



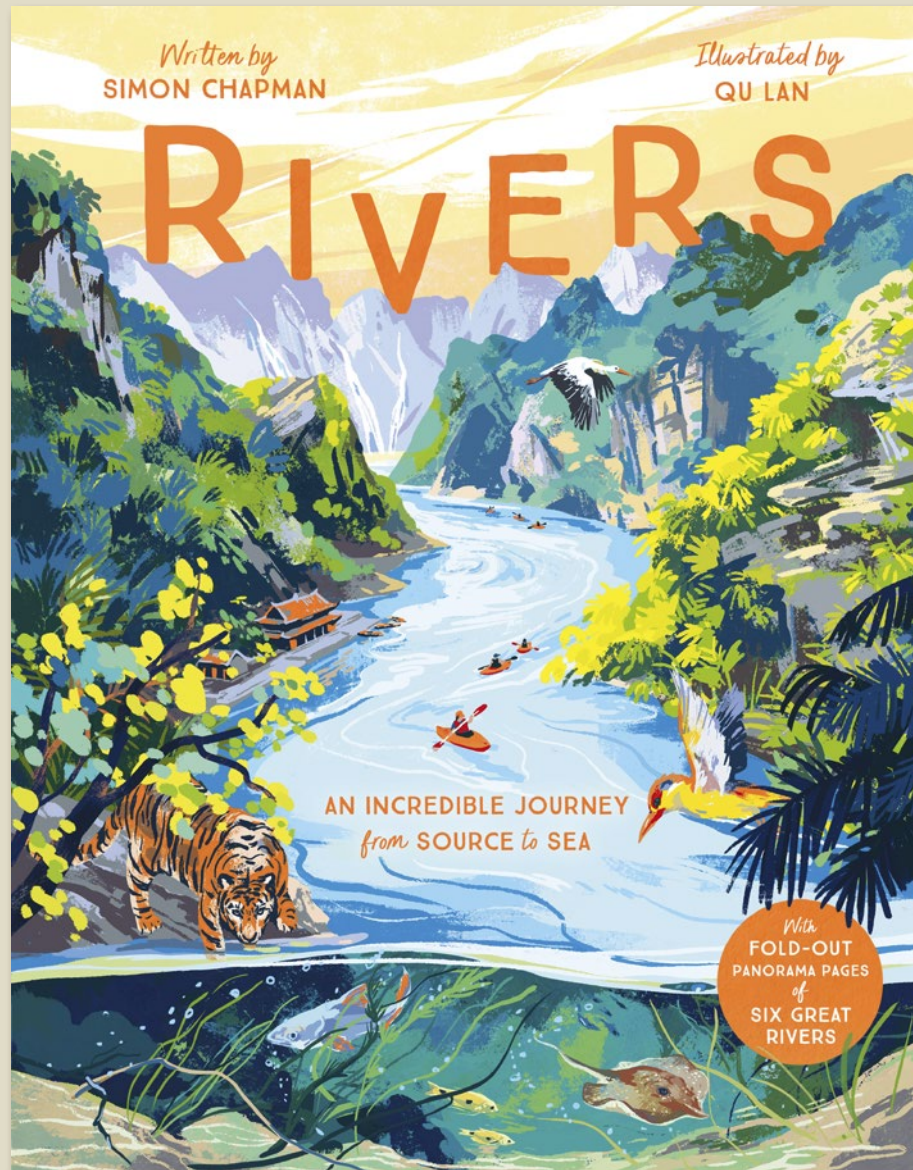
What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

- 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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An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

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

Water

WHAT IS WATER?

Water is **HYDRO** One water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. These atoms are held together and move together as they flow together and because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is **SOFT** This river flows at a speed of about 10 metres per second! That's about how fast you run. Rivers in flood flow many times faster.

Water is **POWEROUS!** Because it is heavy and can flow really quickly water can push and pull a lot of things. It can break up rocks and carry them down the river. It can also erode the banks of a river and create a gorge.

Water is **ICE** One water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. These atoms are held together and move together as they flow together and because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is **SOFT** This river flows at a speed of about 10 metres per second! That's about how fast you run. Rivers in flood flow many times faster.

Water is **POWEROUS!** Because it is heavy and can flow really quickly water can push and pull a lot of things. It can break up rocks and carry them down the river. It can also erode the banks of a river and create a gorge.

Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNIO, ASIA, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND BIODIVERSE PLACES ON EARTH. The mangroves are a special kind of forest that grows in coastal areas. They are made up of trees and plants that have adapted to living in salty water. The mangroves are a special kind of forest that grows in coastal areas. They are made up of trees and plants that have adapted to living in salty water.

There are many different types of mangroves. Some are trees, some are shrubs, and some are grasses. They all have special adaptations that allow them to survive in salty water. For example, some mangroves have roots that grow out of the water and into the soil. These roots help the mangroves to absorb oxygen from the air and to filter out salt from the water.

Mangroves are very important to the environment. They provide a home for many different animals, including birds, fish, and insects. They also help to protect the coast from erosion and flooding. Mangroves are a special kind of forest that grows in coastal areas. They are made up of trees and plants that have adapted to living in salty water.

HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAMS RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, Salmon return to the sea after spending their lives in the ocean. They travel hundreds of kilometres upstream to the Pacific Ocean, where they have laid an ocean full of their babies. Now it's time to head back to the sea.

Salmon are very strong swimmers. They can swim against the current for hundreds of kilometres. They are also very hardy. They can survive in cold water and in low oxygen conditions. Salmon are very strong swimmers. They can swim against the current for hundreds of kilometres. They are also very hardy. They can survive in cold water and in low oxygen conditions.

Salmon are very important to the environment. They provide a source of food for many different animals, including bears, eagles, and humans. They also help to keep the river ecosystem healthy. Salmon are very strong swimmers. They can swim against the current for hundreds of kilometres. They are also very hardy. They can survive in cold water and in low oxygen conditions.

GORGES: The Grand Canyon

THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD, the Grand Canyon winds its way through the semi-desert of the Southwestern United States. It is 1,600 metres deep and over 400 kilometres long, carved by the Colorado River. The Paiute people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the Naibab, which means the 'mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great T11issippi or Amazon. It is only 100 metres wide on average as it passes between the canyon's rock walls. So how did it cut so deeply into the earth?

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

Gorges are formed by waterfalls eroding backwards, caverns collapsing or by the sheer force of the water eroding through rock, and this takes time. Six million years in the case of the Grand Canyon.

The sedimentary rock that the Colorado River flows over is made of compacted sand and mud that was once on the bottom of the sea. This seabed was raised higher by the same earth movements that raised the land to form the nearby Rocky Mountains.

For most of the year the Colorado hardly erodes the rock beneath it. Virtually all of its downward cutting happens when snow in the Rockies melts each spring, swelling the river to many times its usual size.

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

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

"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"

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

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Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

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

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

Polar night and midnight sun

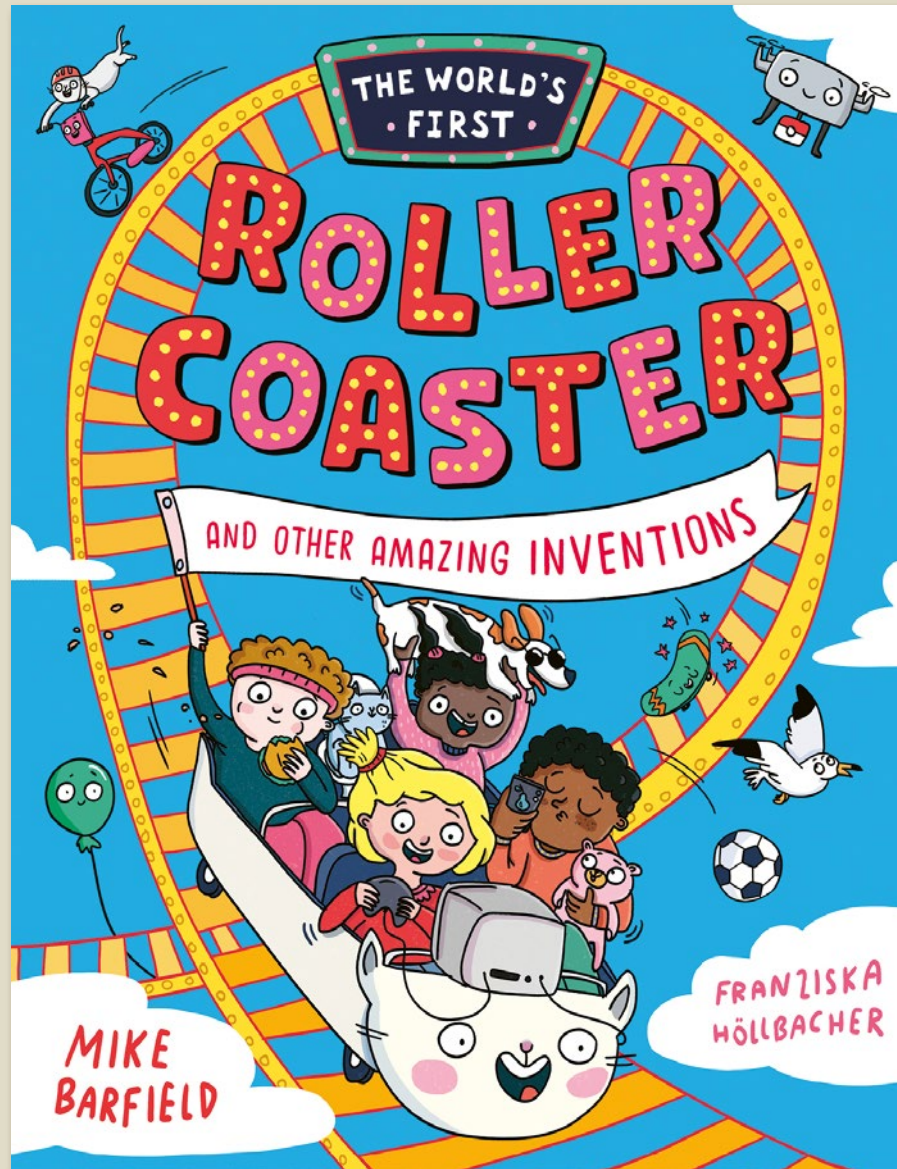
At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**,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

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

<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<h4>Daytime</h4> <p>The period between sunrise and sunset, when the sun peaks up over the horizon line then travels in an arc across the sky. It is warmer than it is at night and there is more food around, but animals are more easily spotted by predators in the light.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p>	<h4>Dusk</h4> <p>The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<h4>Night</h4> <p>The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.</p>
<p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>		<p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>

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The World's First Rollercoaster



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

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

The World's First Rollercoaster

HIGHLY INVENTIVE

DIÉBÉO KÉRÉ

Called Dié, he was a Senegalese architect, an artist, inventor and first African to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize - the world's most famous award for architecture.

But he has been a long journey - literally!

I grew up in a tiny village called Ndiaye in Senegal, West Africa. There was no school, but we were like one big family. My parents taught me to read and write. I was a prodigy - I could read before I was two!

My parents were very strict but very loving. They wanted me to be a doctor, but I was more interested in building. I started drawing buildings when I was five. My first journey was to see a real architect in Dakar.

After leaving school, I became a carpenter, working with wood. Then I learned to make furniture. My first job was to build a house for a wealthy family. I was excited to be part of something so important. I used to work long hours, but I was so happy to be part of something so important.

Could I make my dream come true?

Mouset? I needed more to build on an international level with the help of the community. We made small houses, but our dream was to build a big one. I was so excited to be part of something so important. I used to work long hours, but I was so happy to be part of something so important.

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

BULLET TRAIN

WHATSOEVER NEXT? BULLET POINTS

HELLO, FELLOW!

HELLO, LEFT!

HELLO, RIGHT!

HELLO, KITT!

HELLO, KITTY!

FLUSH TOILET

HELLO, FELLOW!

HELLO, LEFT!

HELLO, RIGHT!

WHATSOEVER NEXT? TAKE A SEAT

HELLO, FELLOW!

HELLO, LEFT!

HELLO, RIGHT!

HELLO, KITT!

HELLO, KITTY!

ROLLERCOASTER

HELLO, FELLOW!

HELLO, LEFT!

HELLO, RIGHT!

HELLO, KITT!

HELLO, KITTY!

WHATSOEVER NEXT? ON A ROLL

WE HAVE LIFT OFF!

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

ZOOM!

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

GOING UP!

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

GOING LOOPY!

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

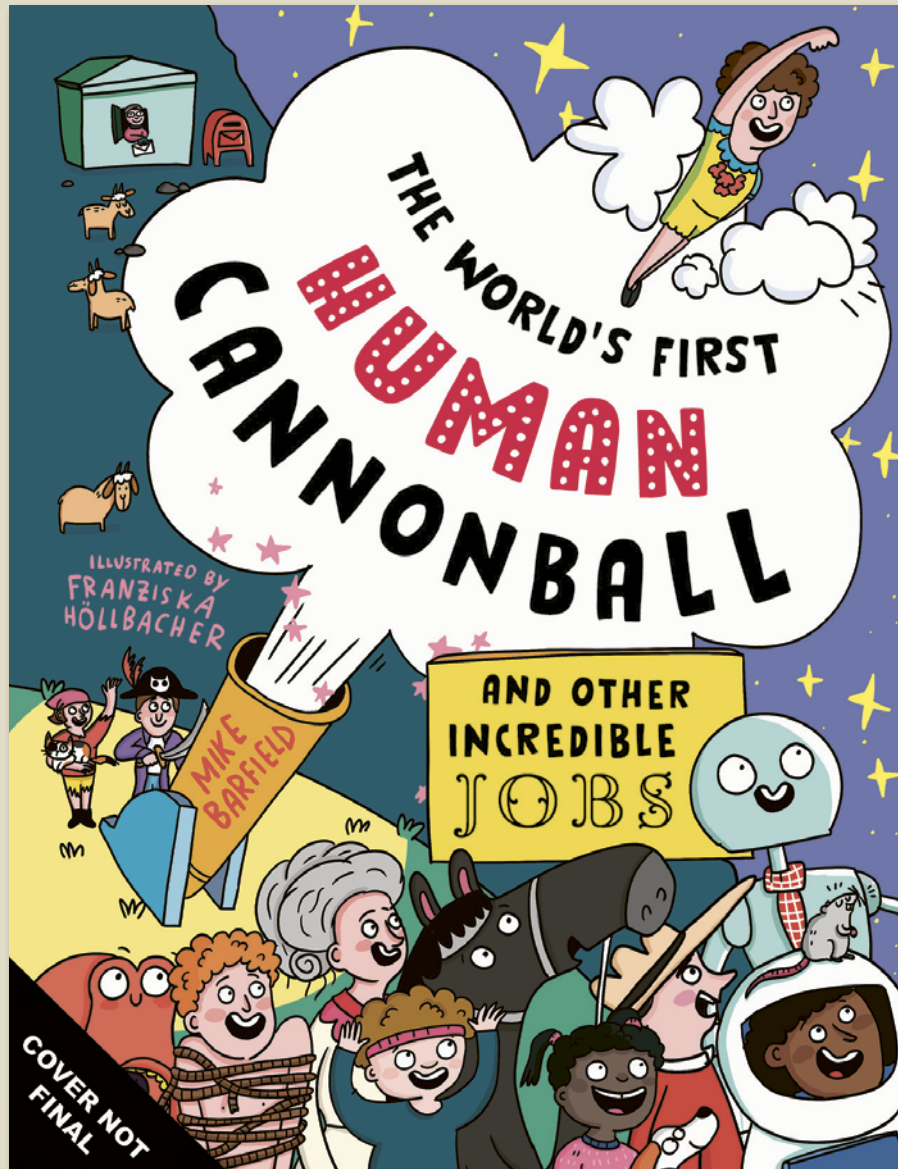
SMILE PLEASE

Rollercoaster cameras have snapped some odd sights.

PLAYING JENGA
PUTTING ON MAKE UP
SLEEPING!

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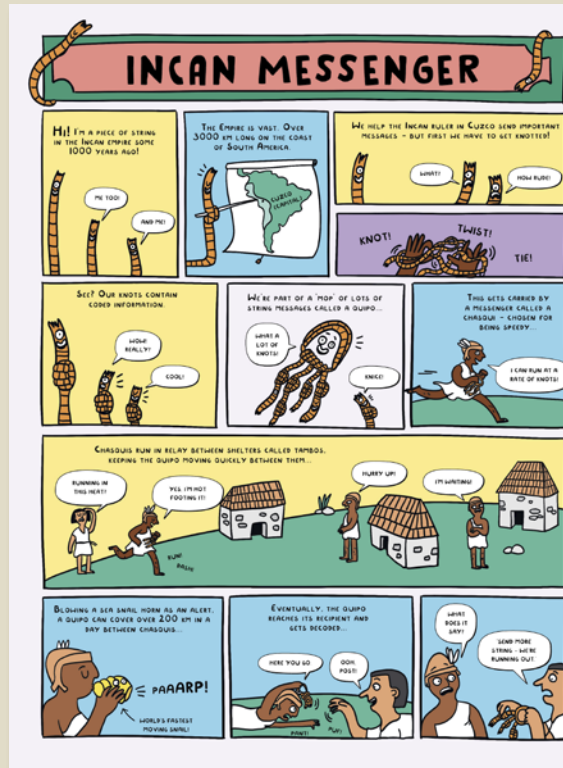
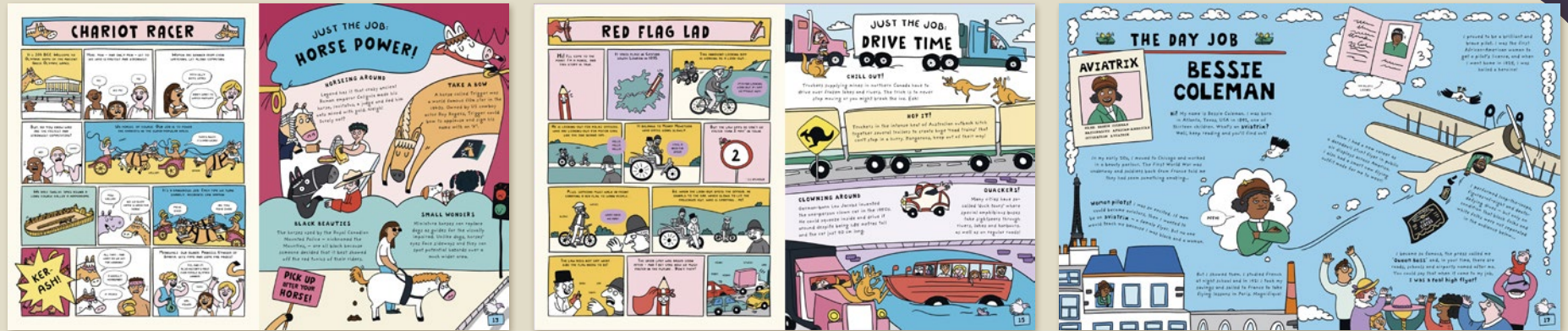
The World's First Human Cannonball



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

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

The World's First Human Cannonball



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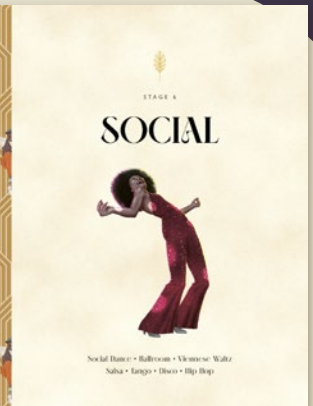
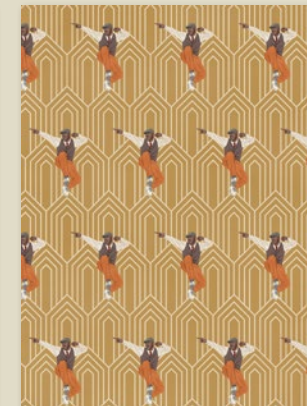
Welcome to the Arts: Dance



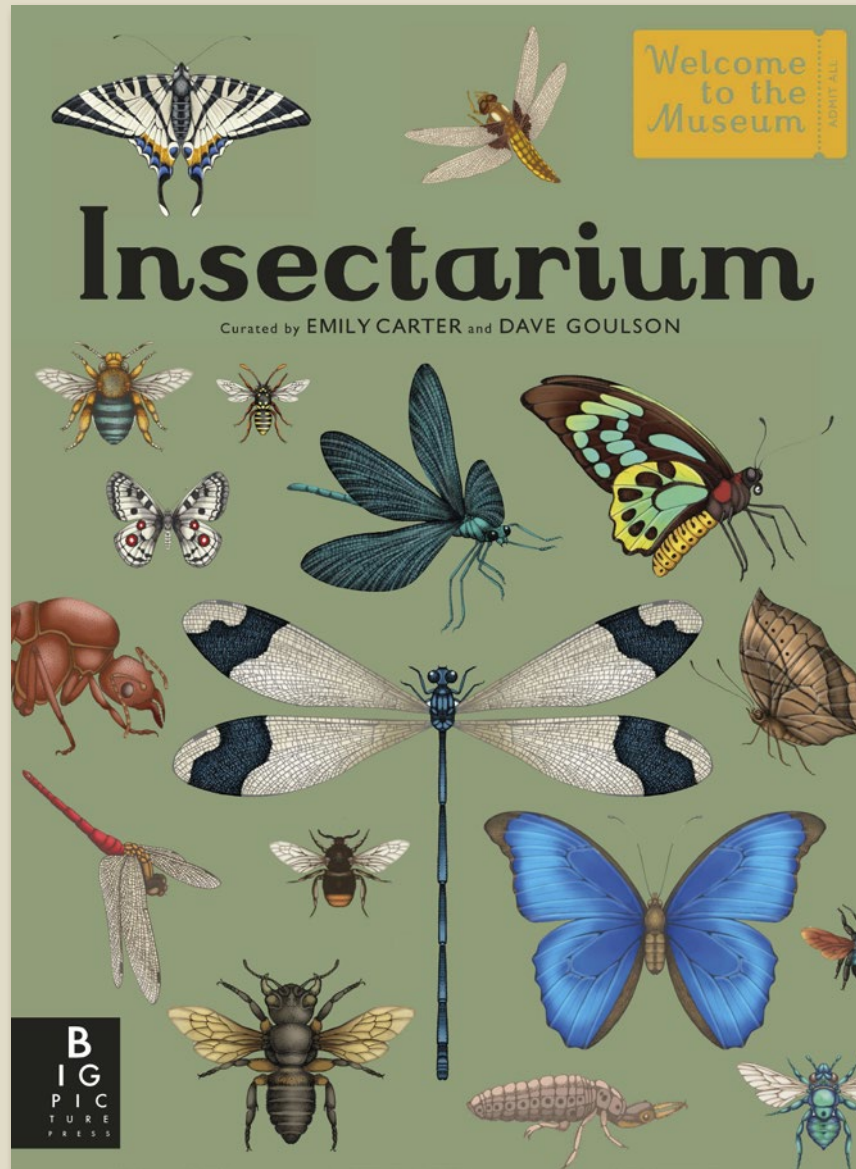
TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

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

Welcome to the Arts: Dance



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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 fascinating for many reasons. 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.



Butterflies

Butterflies are the most popular of all insects. There are over 170,000 species of butterflies and moths in the world. They are found in almost every part of the world. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Butterflies are fascinating for many reasons. 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.



Bees

Bees are the most important insects in the world. They are found in almost every part of the world. They are also the only insects that can fly both day and night.

Bees are fascinating for many reasons. 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.



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 legs are tipped with claws for grip.

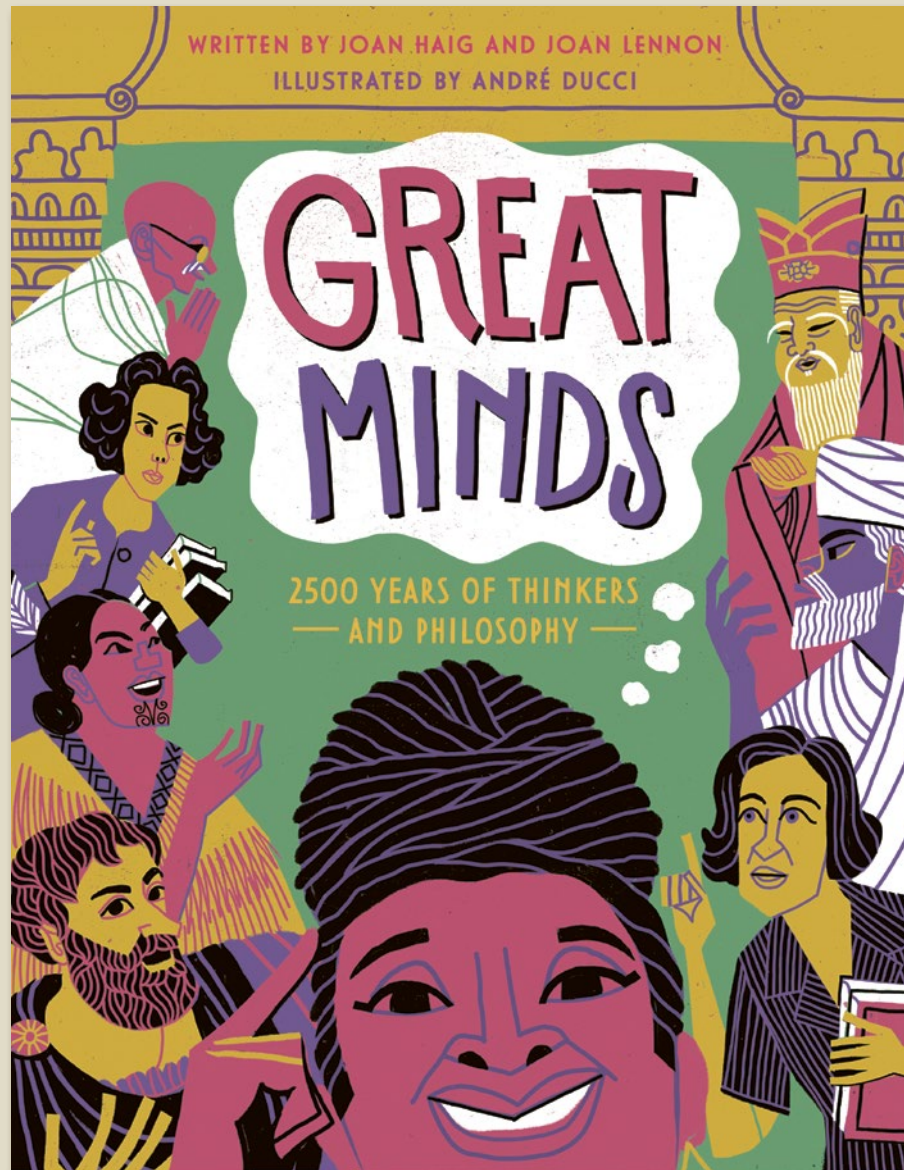
(5) elytra
In beetles, the first pair of wings has evolved into a hardened case, under which the hind wings are folded.

(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.



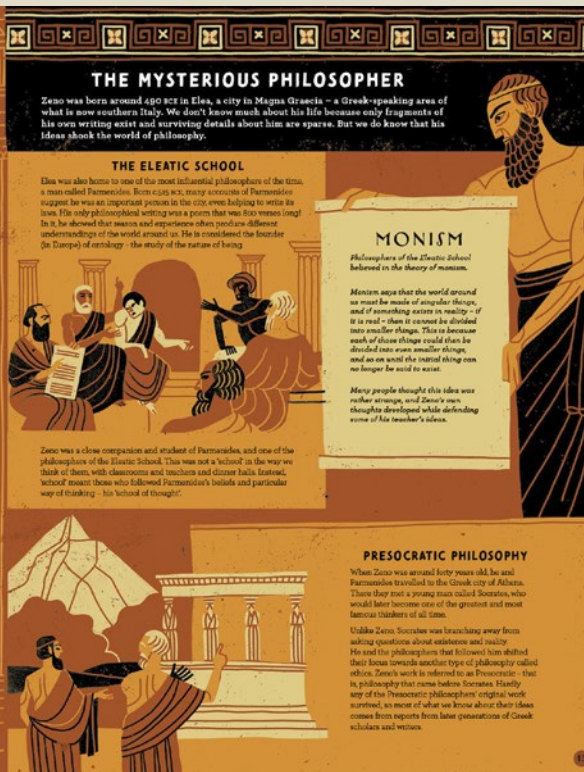
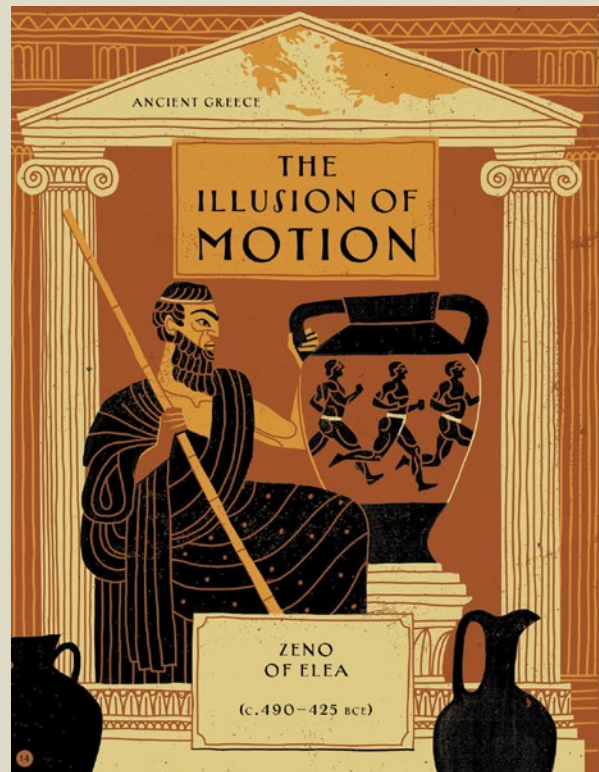
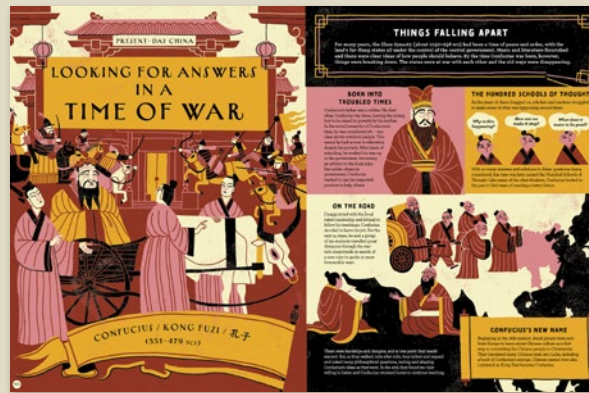
Pub Date	26/09/2024
Pub Price	£25.00
ISBN	9781800782563
H x W	370 x 272mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Dave Goulson
Illustrator	Emily Carter
Extent	112pp
Word Count	22000 words
Files To Printer	17/06/2024
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World



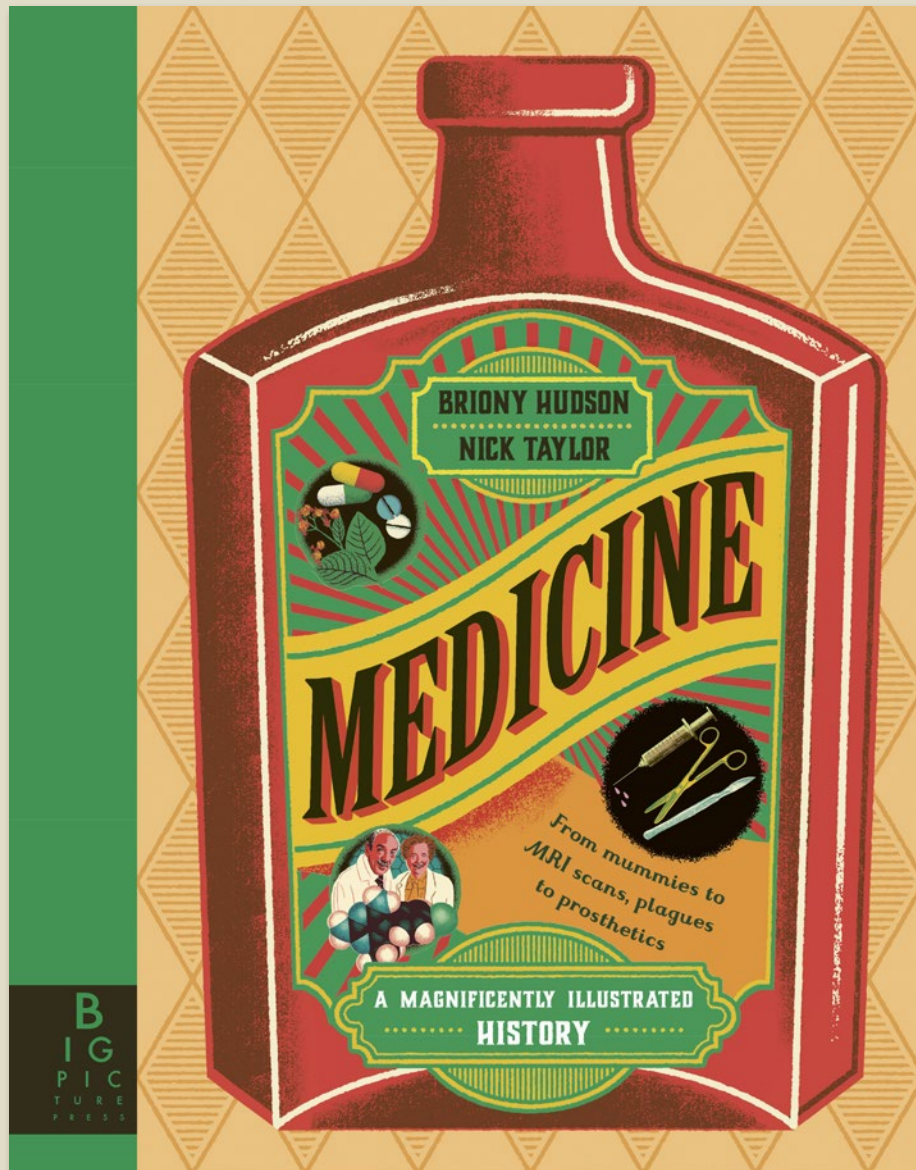
Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.

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

Great Minds

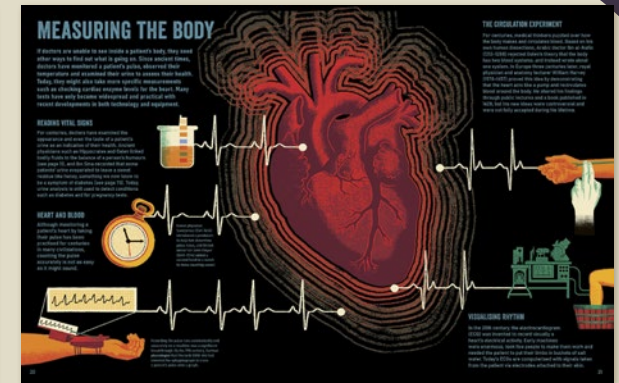


Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

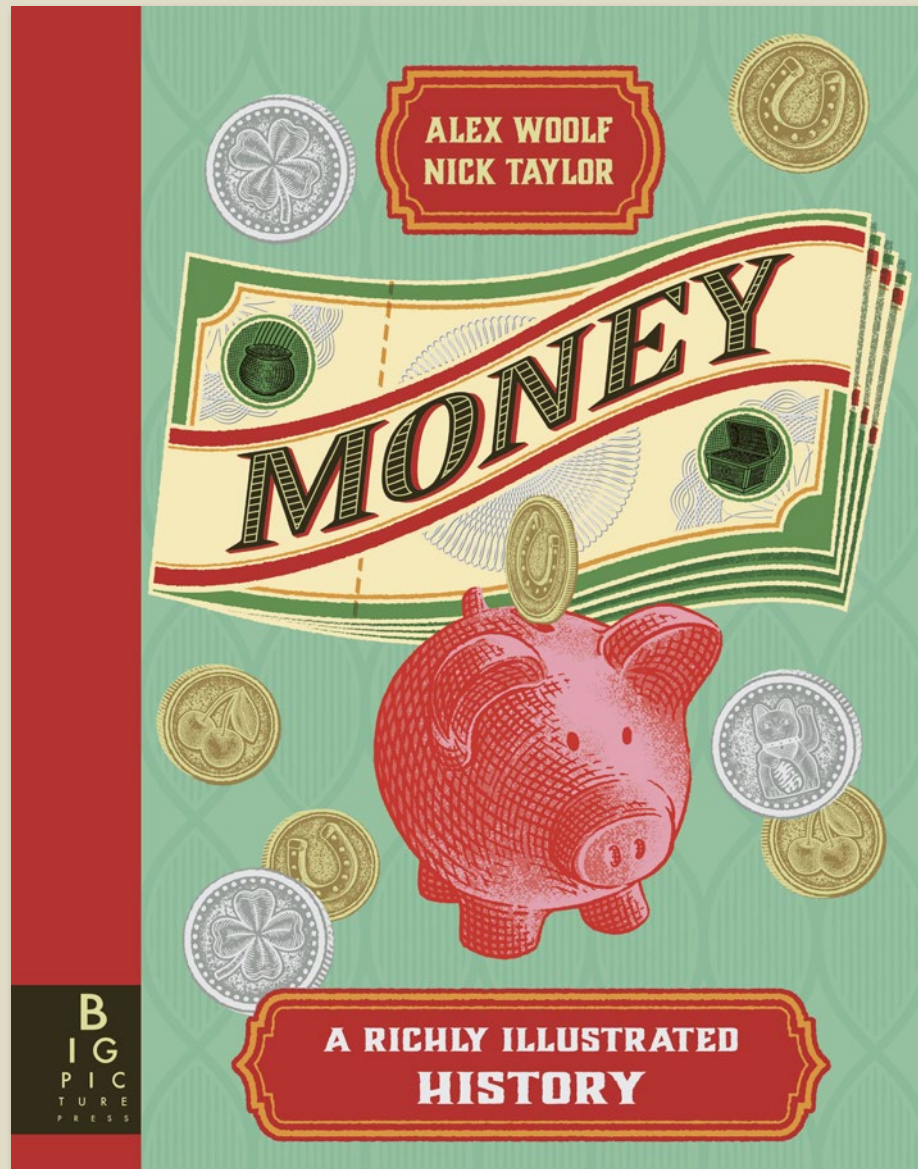


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

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



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



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

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

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money 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 gold and silver. These metals were used because they were valuable and easy to trade. Commodity money is made from things that have value in themselves. For example, gold coins and silver pieces were used as money. Commodity money is also used in some parts of the world today. For example, some people still use cowrie shells as money in some parts of Africa.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was paper money. Paper money is made from paper and is used as a substitute for gold and silver. It is called representative money because it represents something valuable. For example, a paper dollar bill represents one dollar's worth of gold or silver.

FIAT MONEY

Fiat money is money that is made by a government. It is called fiat money because it is made by fiat, which means by a government's order. Fiat money is used in most countries today. It is made from paper and is used as a substitute for gold and silver.

CASE

Cash is money in physical form - banknotes and coins. This is different from money in a bank account. Money in a bank account is called electronic money. Cash is the most common form of money. It is used to buy things and to pay for services.

CURRENCY

A currency is the system of money generally used in a particular country or community. The value of money is determined by the amount of goods and services it can buy. The value of money is also determined by the amount of money in circulation. The more money there is, the less valuable it is.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money to look at. In a world without money, you would have to trade your goods for other goods. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services. In a world without money, you would have to trade your goods for other goods. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services.

BARTER AND BITS

Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services. In a world without money, you would have to trade your goods for other goods. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services.

THE PEOPLES WITH BARTER

The people with barter are the people who trade their goods for other goods. They do not use money. They trade their goods for other goods. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services.

COMMODITY OF WANT

Commodity of want is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services. In a world without money, you would have to trade your goods for other goods. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make their own money. They used things like shells, beads, and stones. These things were used as money because they were valuable and easy to trade. A good form of money should be easy to carry, easy to trade, and easy to store.

CONVEX BEADS

Convex beads were used as money in some parts of the world. They were made from shells and were used as a substitute for gold and silver. They were easy to carry and easy to trade.

WASPO

Waspo is a form of money used by the Waspo people in some parts of the world. It is made from wasps and is used as a substitute for gold and silver. It is easy to carry and easy to trade.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal products were used as money in some parts of the world. They were made from animal skins and were used as a substitute for gold and silver. They were easy to carry and easy to trade.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was used as money in some parts of the world. It was made from animal skins and was used as a substitute for gold and silver. It was easy to carry and easy to trade.

QUIRKY CURRENCIES

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

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

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

BUTTER

The Pilgrims of the island of Nauru used butter as a unit of exchange. They used butter to buy and sell goods.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, the people of the island of Nauru used cheese as a unit of exchange. They used cheese to buy and sell goods.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as money in some parts of the world. They were used as a unit of exchange for goods and services.

COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua New Guinea, coconuts were used as a unit of exchange. They used coconuts to buy and sell goods.

EGGS

When Venetians were sailing from the island of Crete to the island of Rhodes, they used eggs as a unit of exchange. They used eggs to buy and sell goods.

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

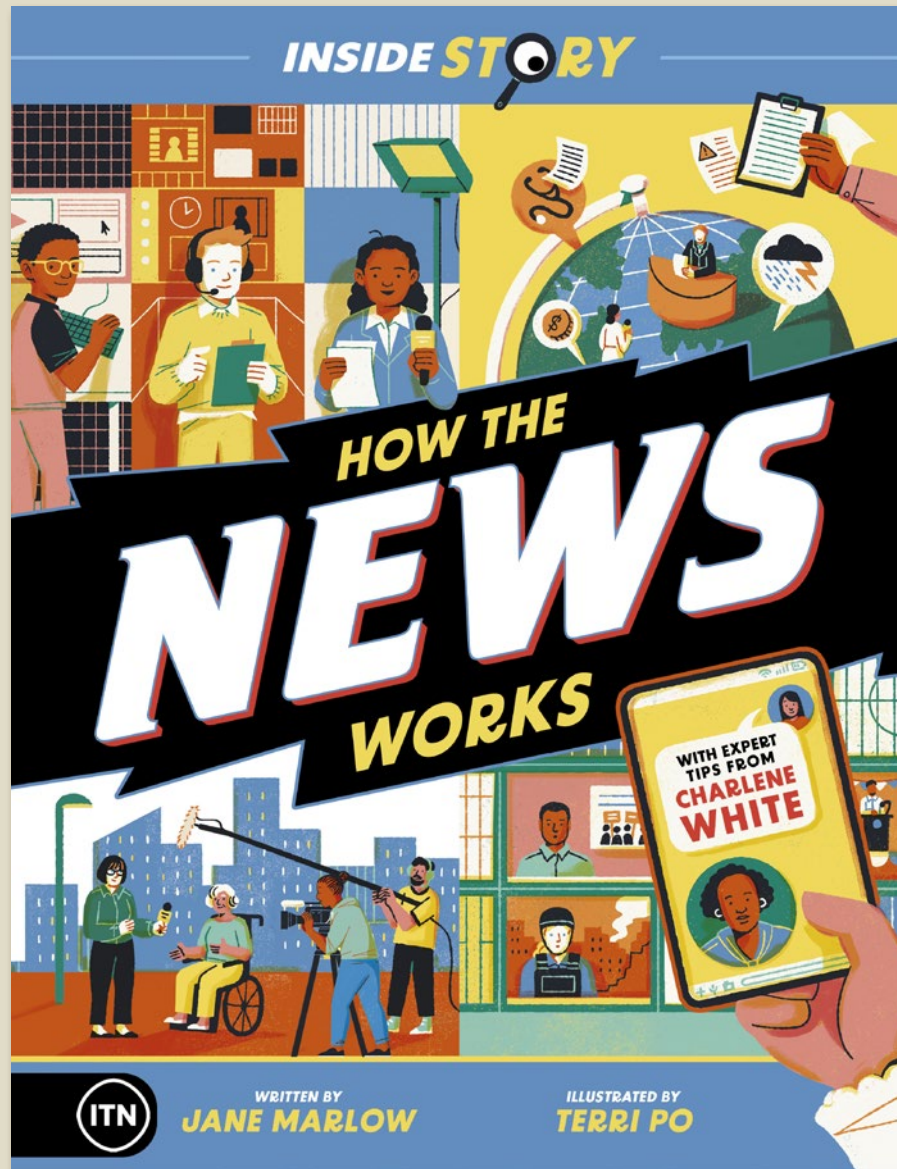
Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

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

Inside Story: How the News Works



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

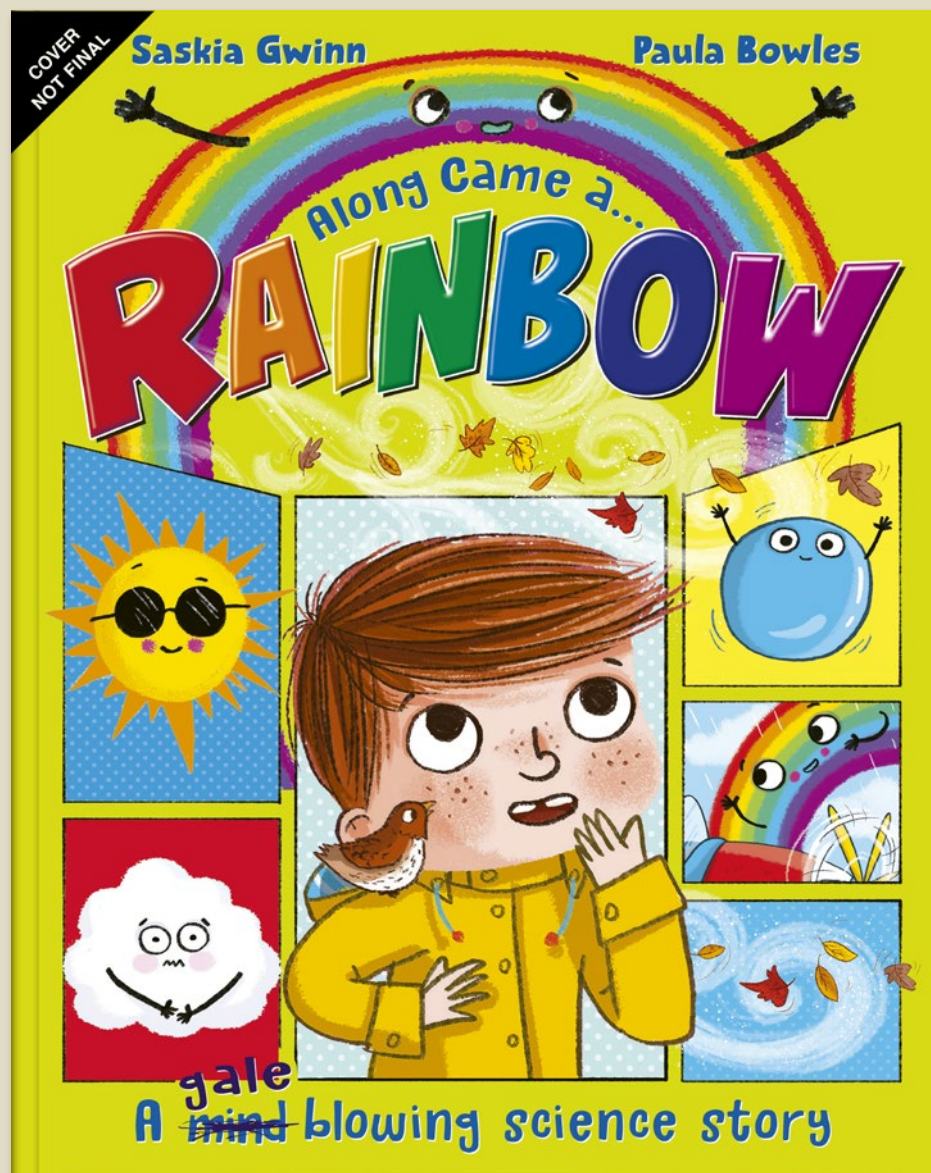
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by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

Inside Story: How the News Works



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
Rights Available	World

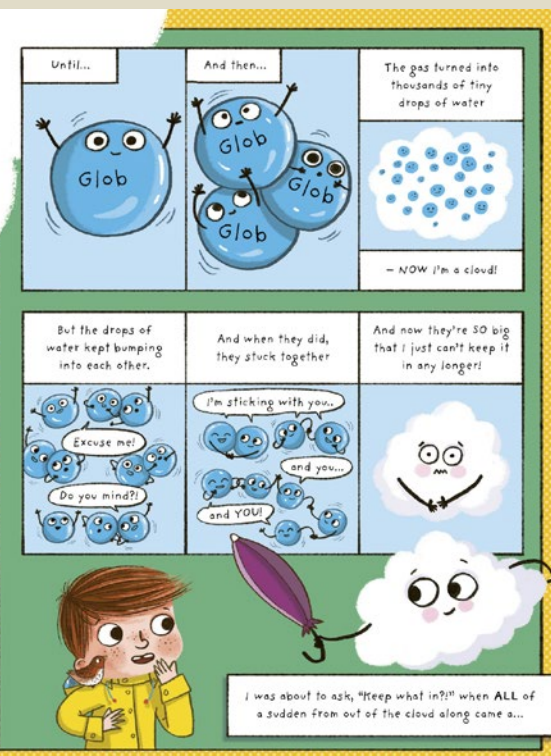
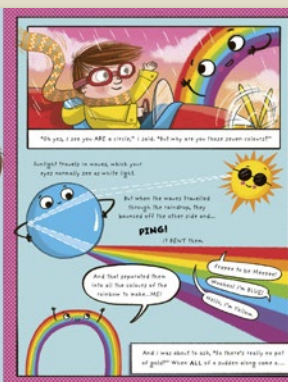
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

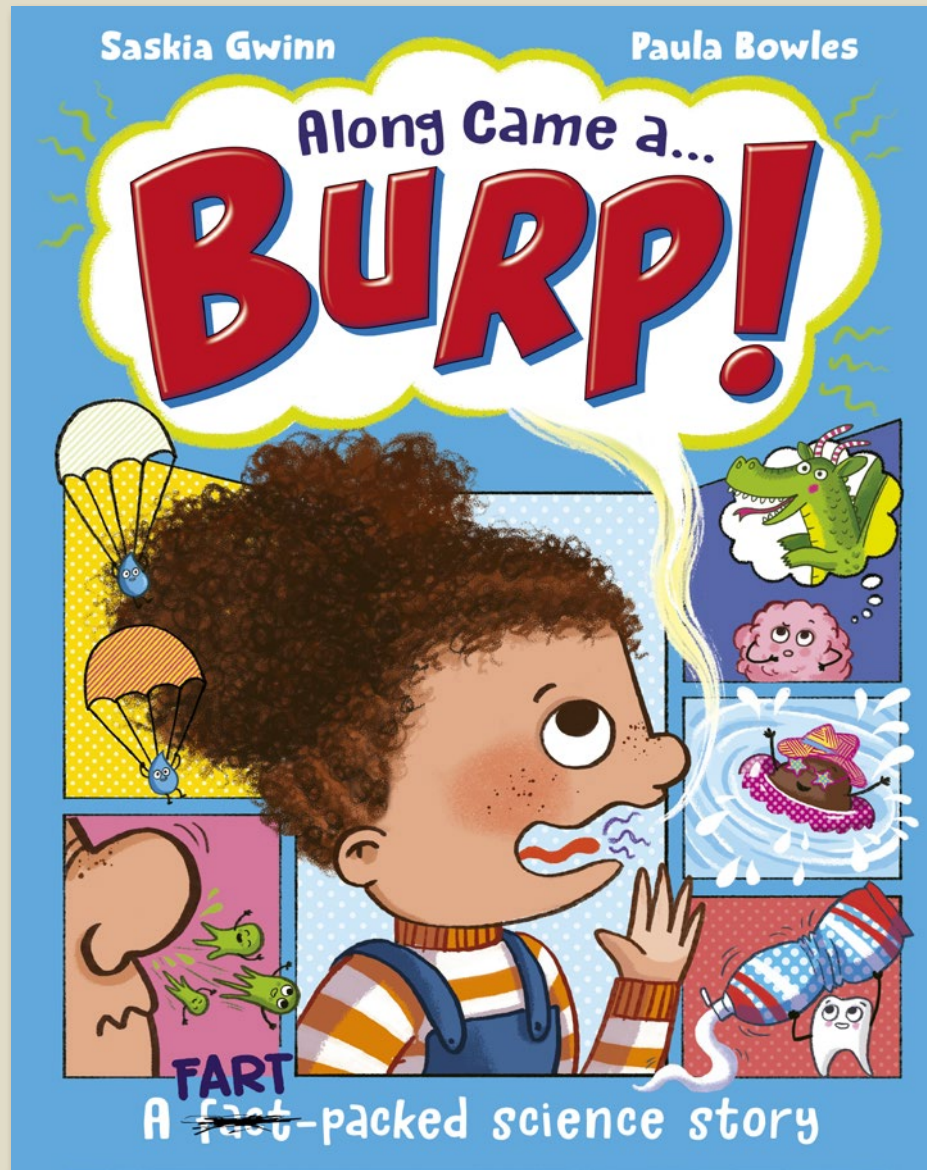
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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

Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

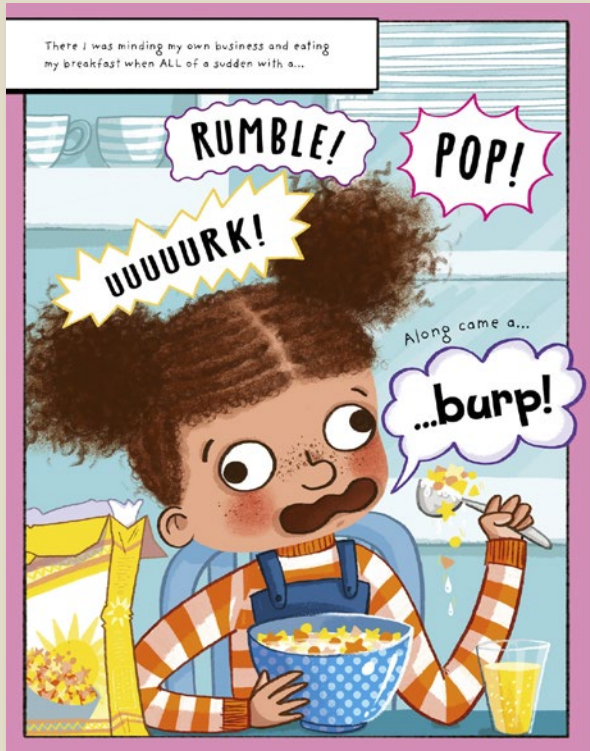
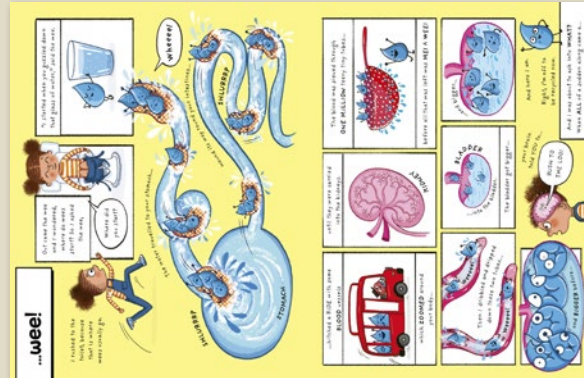
Along Came a... Burp!



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

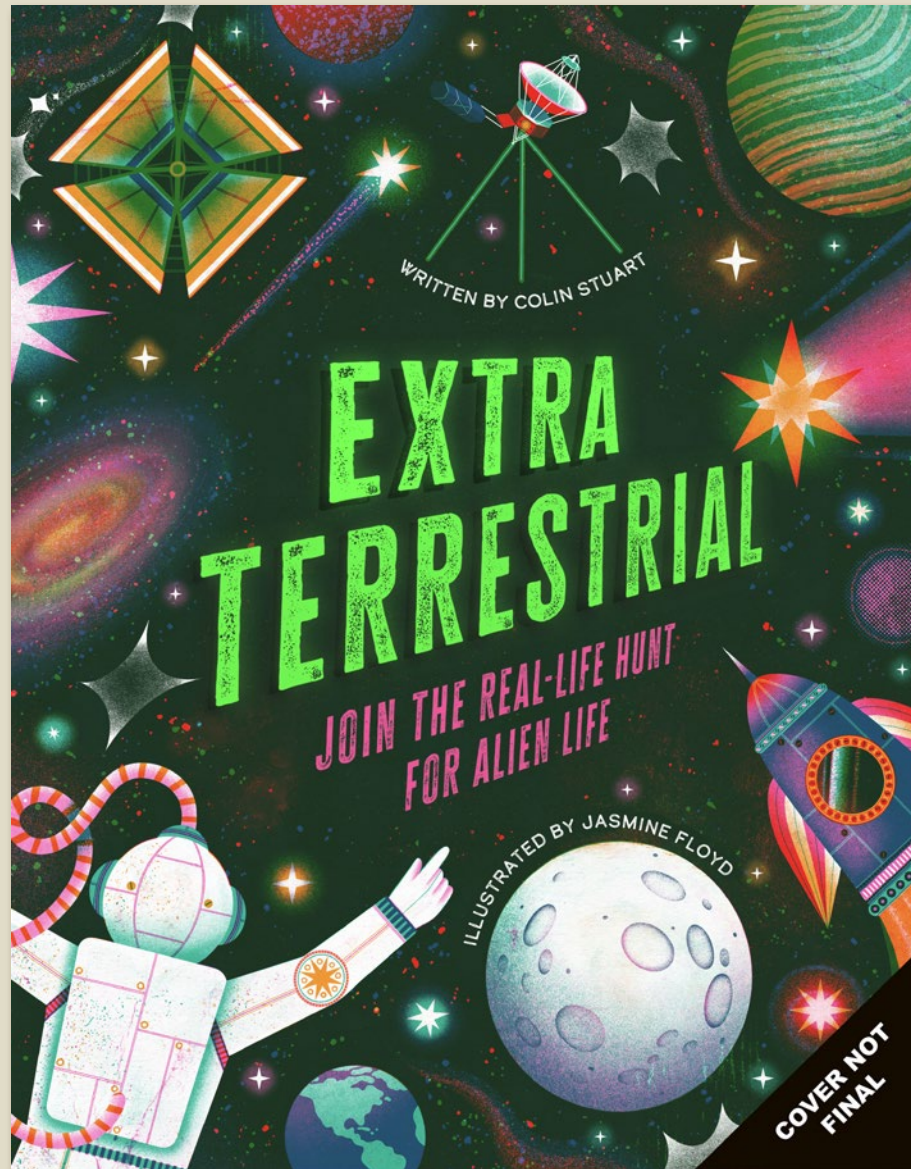
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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

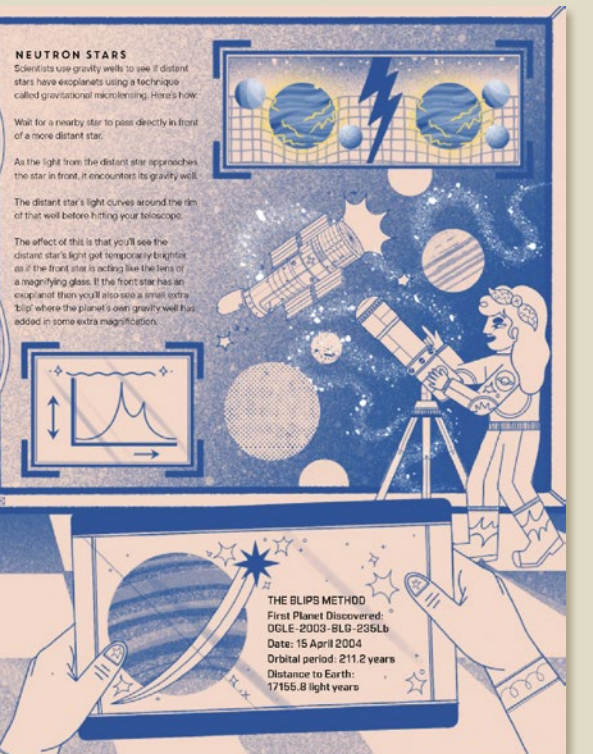
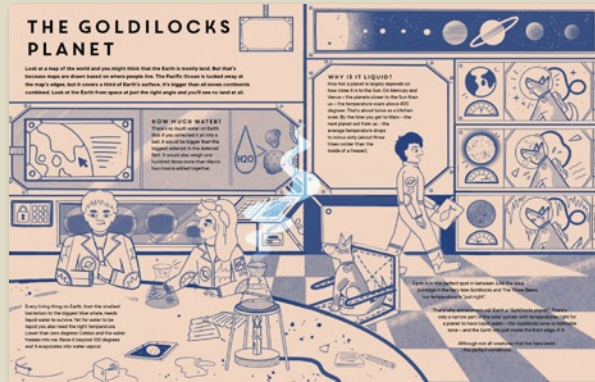
Extra Terrestrial



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

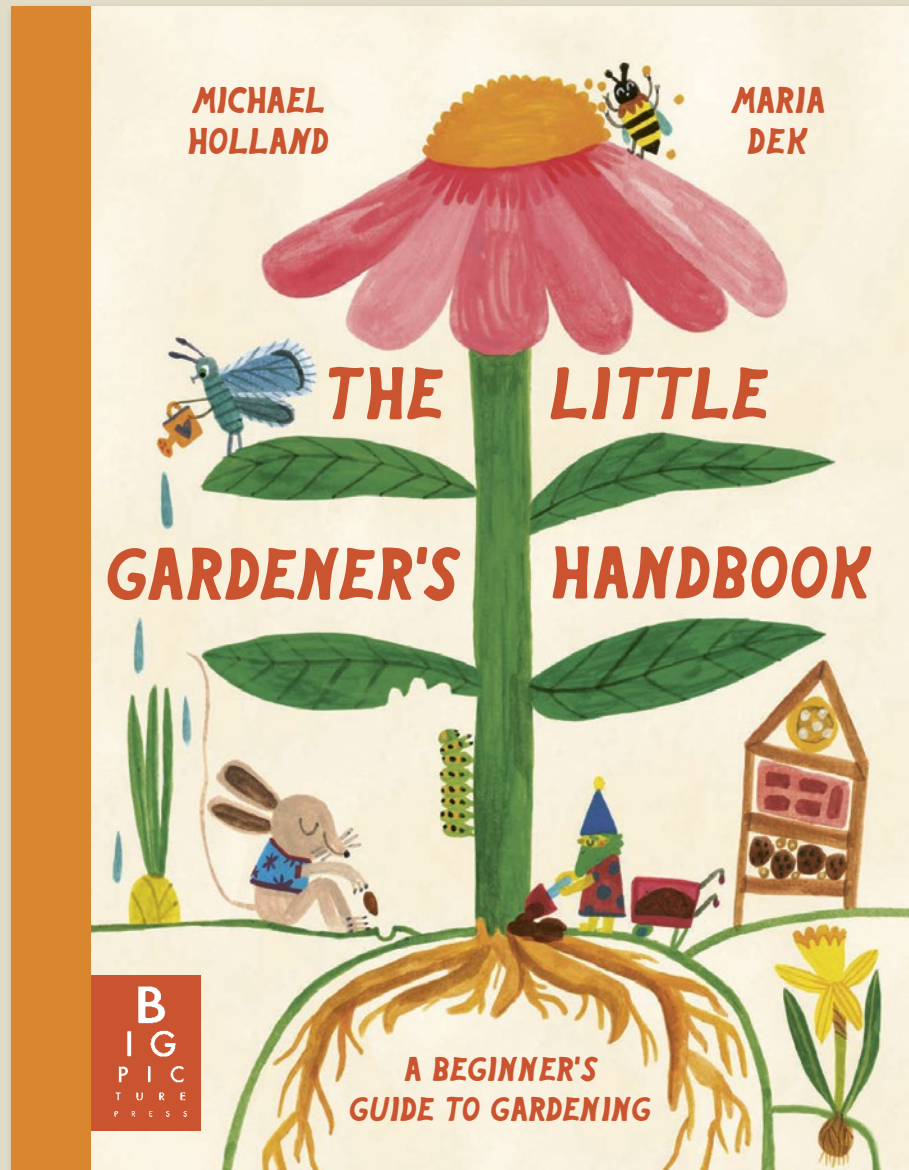
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): 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

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

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

The Little Gardener's Handbook

ALL ABOUT SOIL

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

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

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

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. They move dirt through the soil's surface. This is called aerating. As they dig, they pump out what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

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

- Bring a small jar (one litre/30 fl. oz.) of soil to a soil sample from your garden. Get it from a variety of places, between any big plants, then using your trowel, scoop the soil out of it in a plastic bucket.
- Seal it, and fill it large jar with the soil. Add a few worms and put the lid on tightly and then give it a good shake. Let the worms get fat at least 24 hours to earth.
- You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The soil will be all different weights and the heaviest ones – the sand – will be at the bottom. The clay will settle out and even make the top layer sticky. Look for a variety of tiny particles from the water.

GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors – something that creep through your plants and nibbling away at the leaves. Rather than using harmful chemical pesticides, there are some natural ways you can discourage any unwanted visitors to your garden.

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

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

PEST REPELLENTS

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

PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect plants from birds and other pests.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

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

BEETLES AND OTHER PESTS

Beetles and other pests can eat your plants. You can try using a natural repellent to keep them away.

ROBBERIES AND OTHER PESTS

Robbers are on the look out for your plants. You can try using a natural repellent to keep them away.

GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

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

YOU WILL NEED:

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

- In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
- Fill each cup with compost.
- Take a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
- Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the level of the water mark on the side of the cup.
- After a week or two, the seeds will start to shoot. When they're about 5cm tall, you can start to harvest them. They'll be ready to eat in about 4-6 weeks.
- As the flowers start to appear, you can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plants, just pull them off and a new one will grow in its place.

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

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

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

What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

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

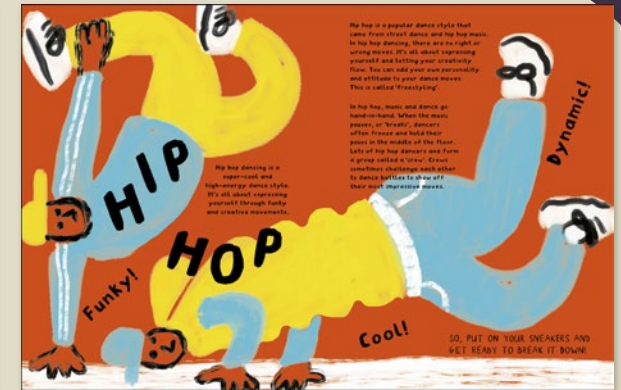
Busy Little Toes: Dance



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

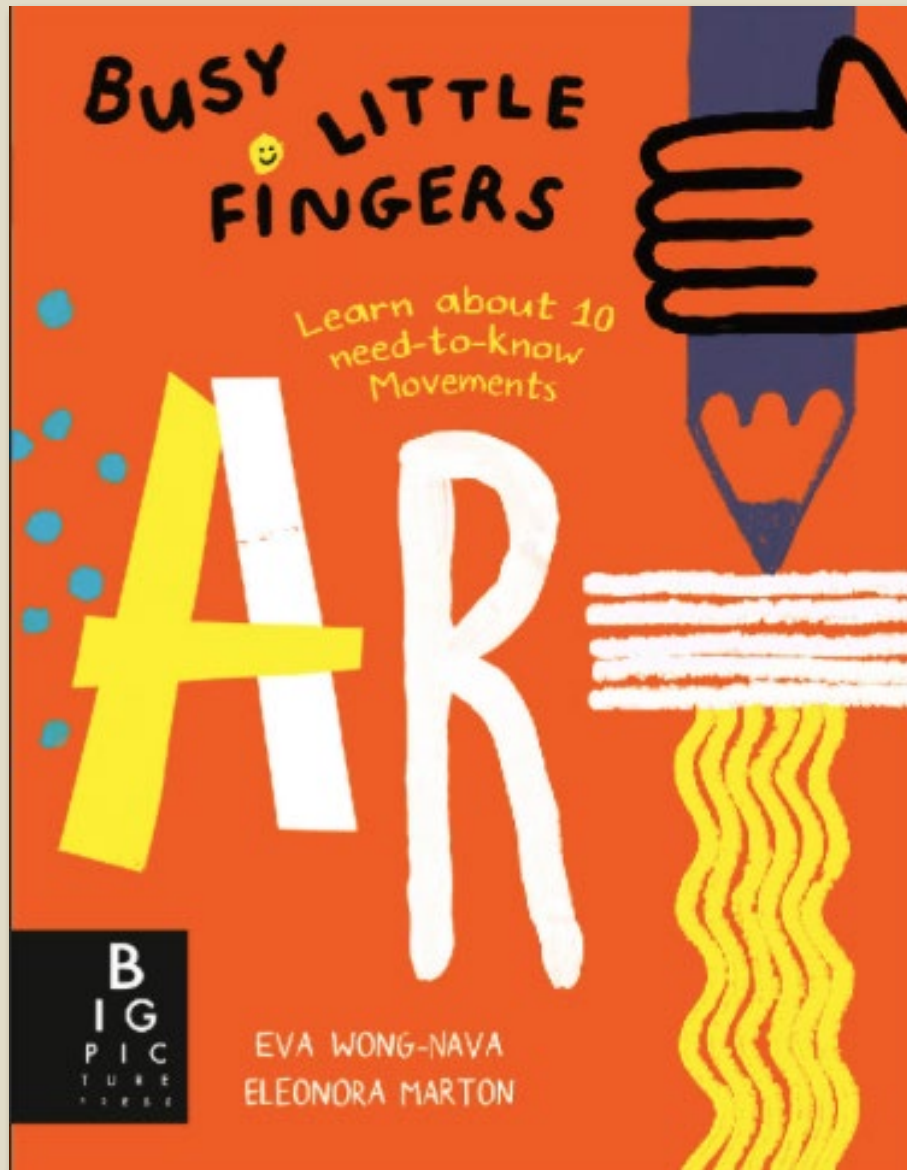
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Vibrant artwork by Eleonora Marton is full of life and movement

Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	12/06/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788169
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	30/09/2024
Files To Printer	20/01/2025
Freight On Board	27/03/2025
Rights Available	World

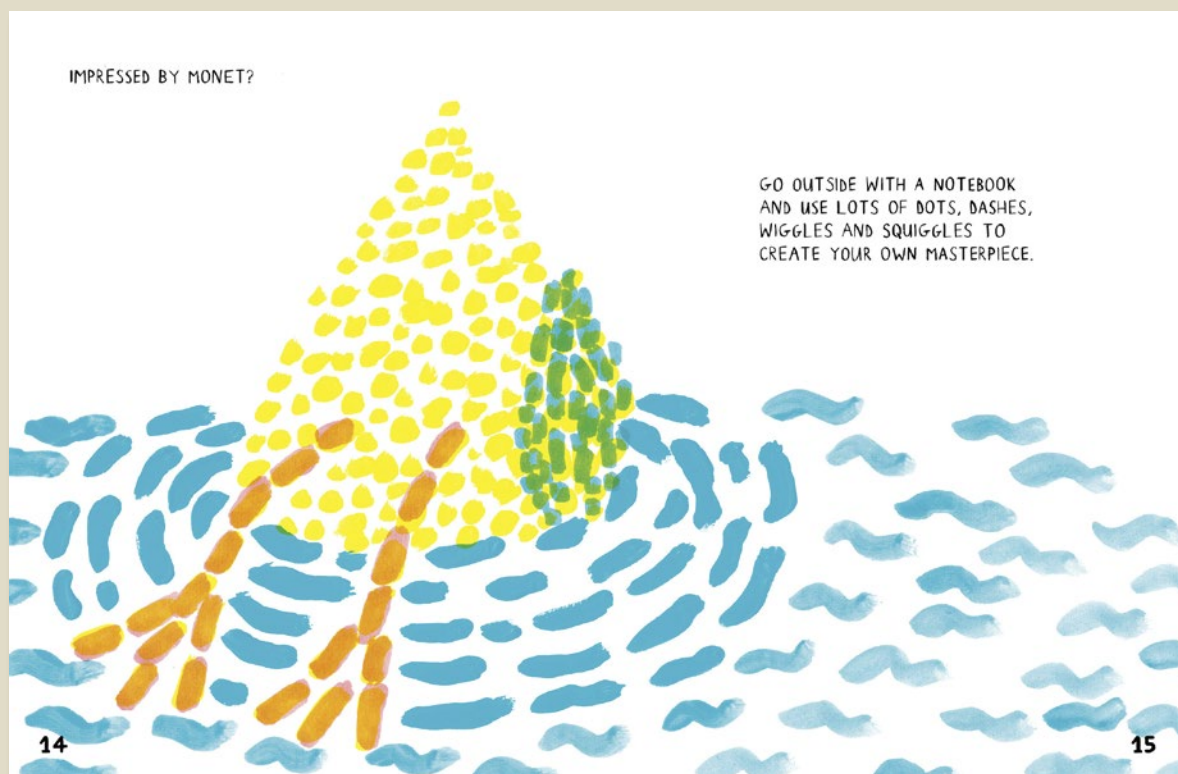
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

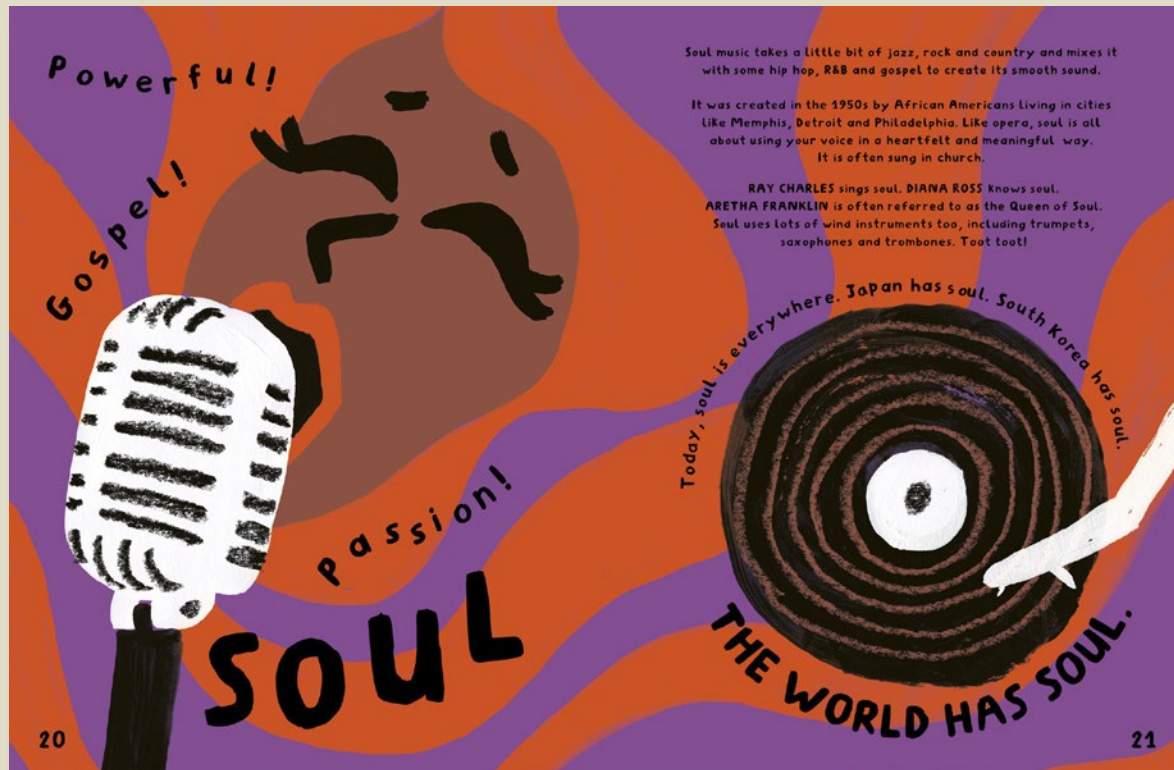
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

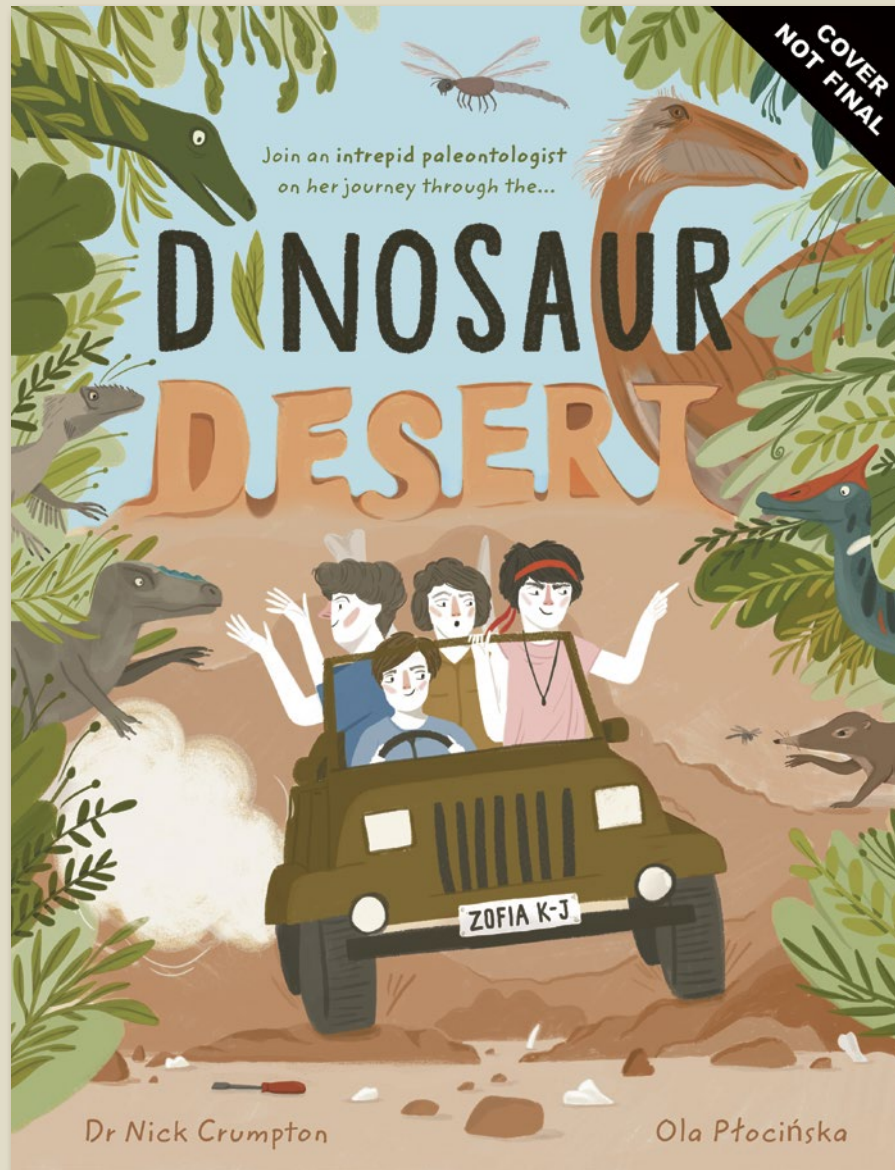
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul, 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

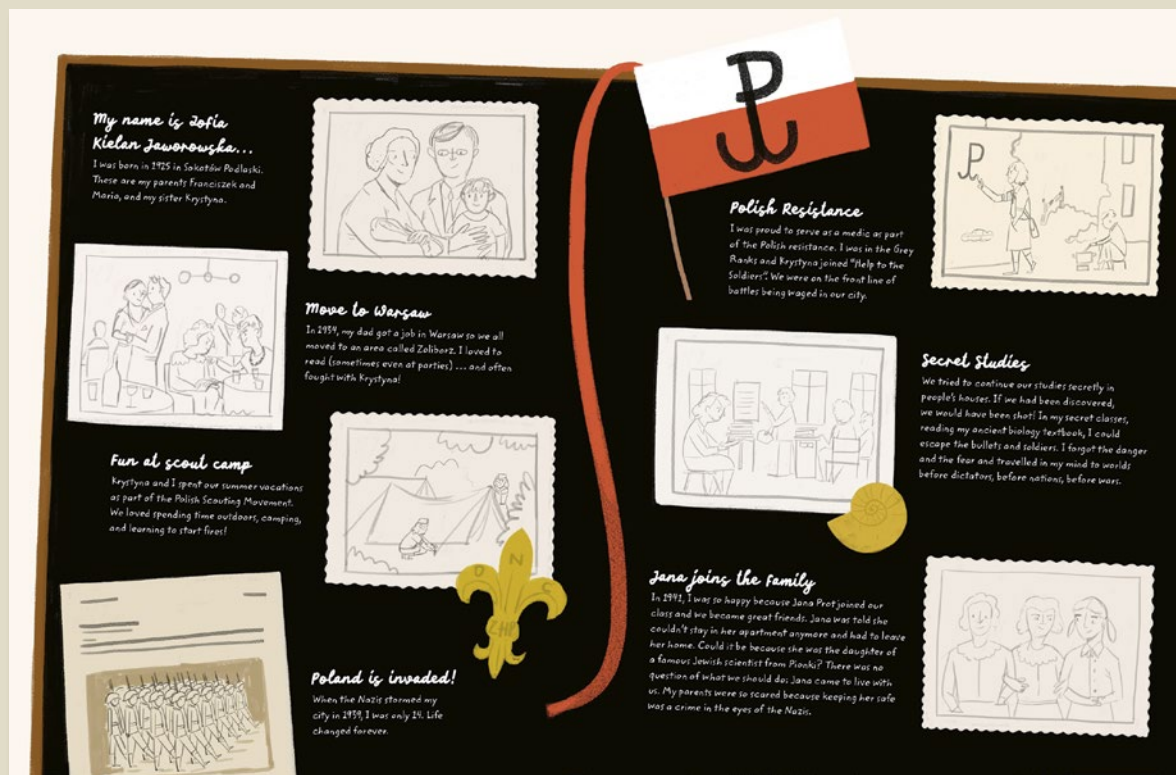
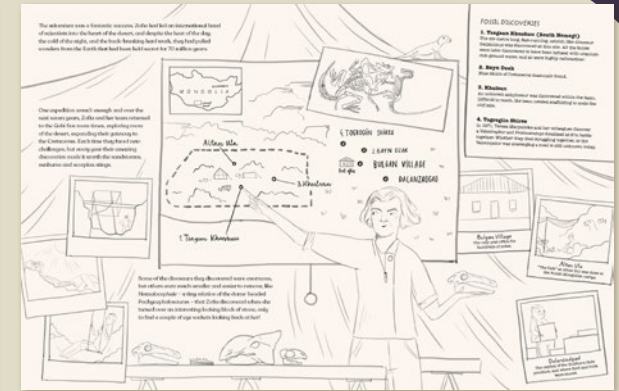
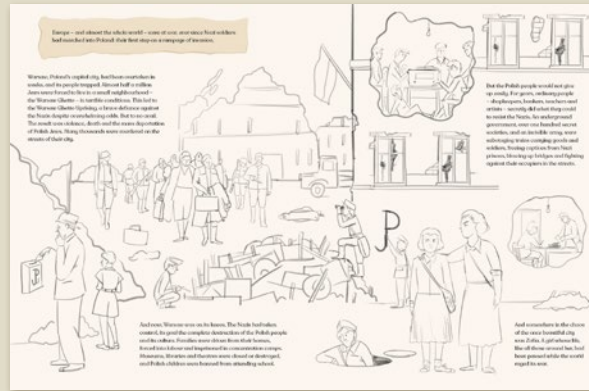
Dinosaur Desert



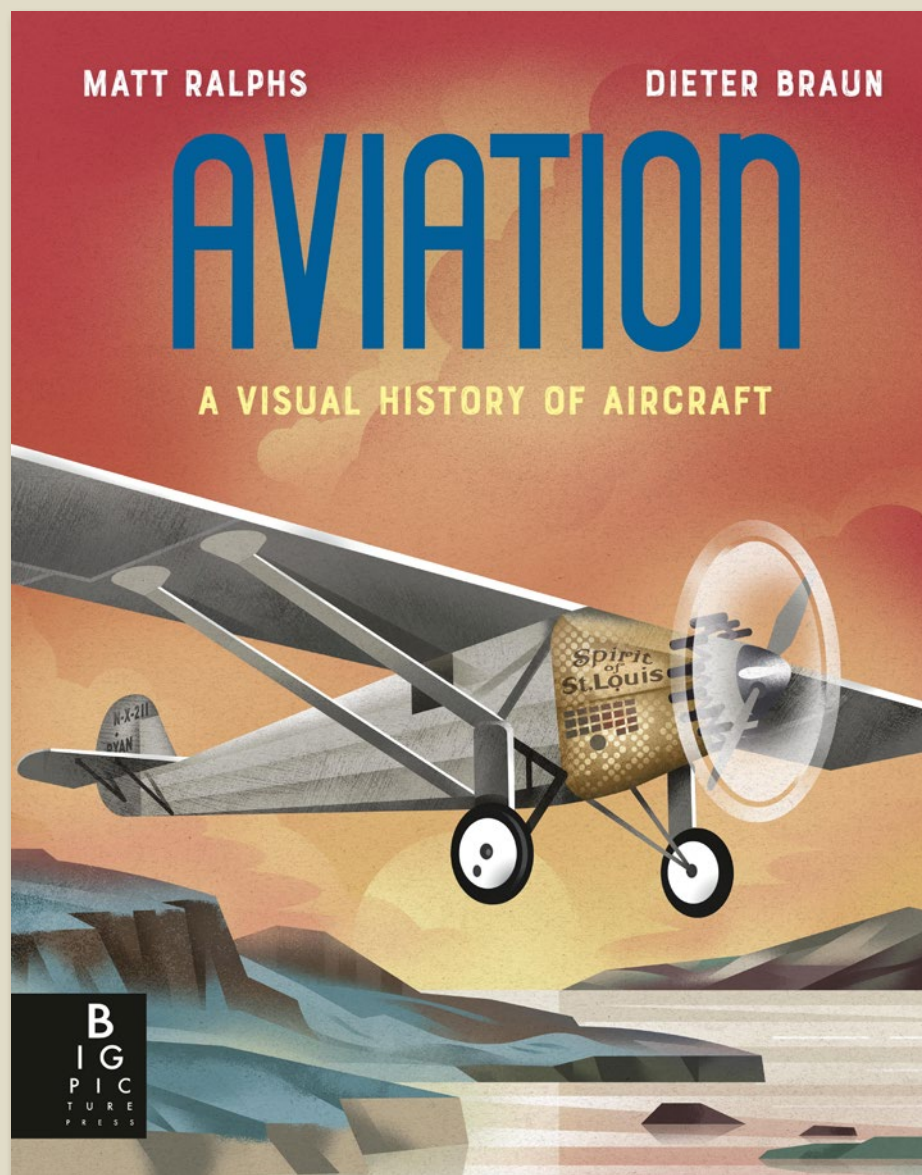
A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!

- 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



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

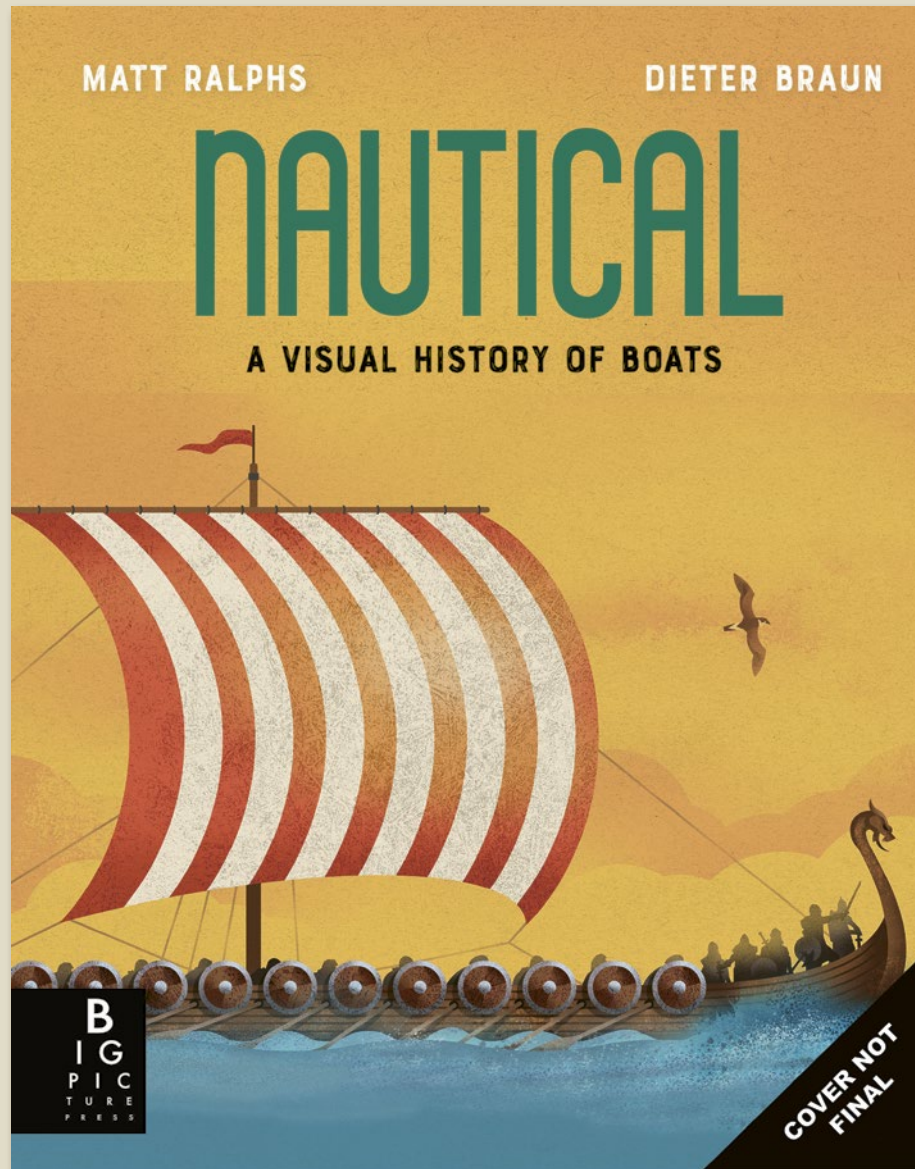
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once;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



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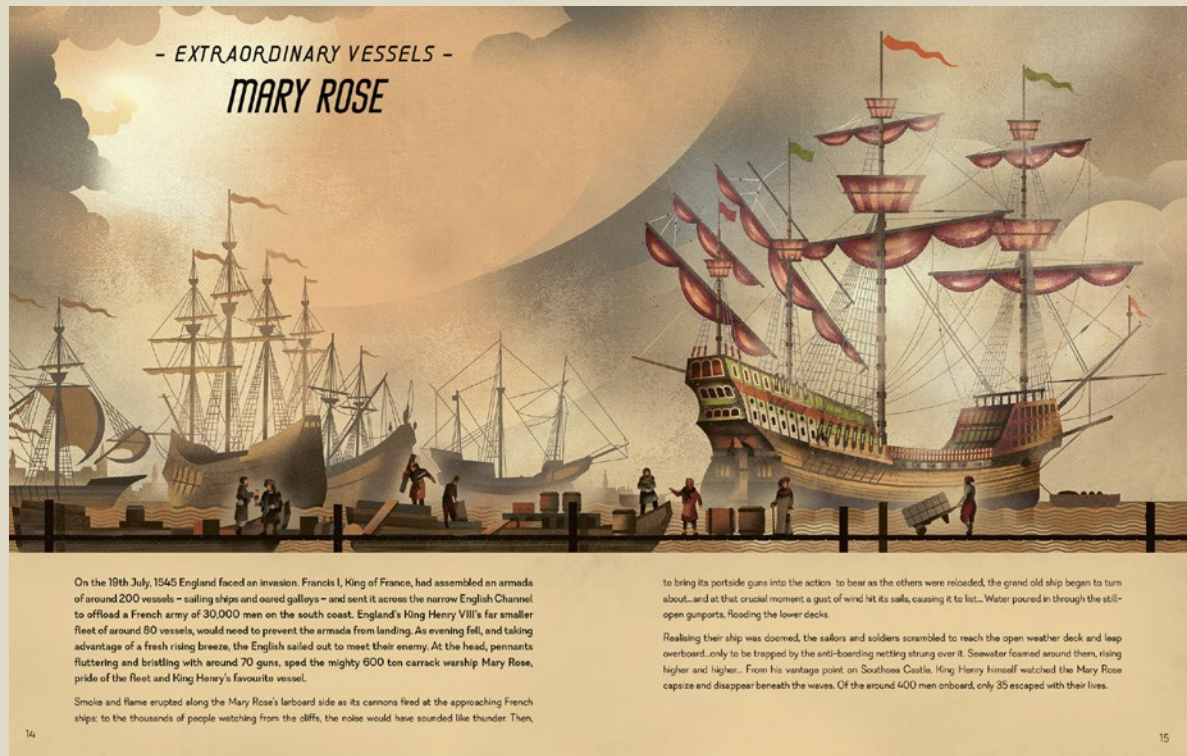
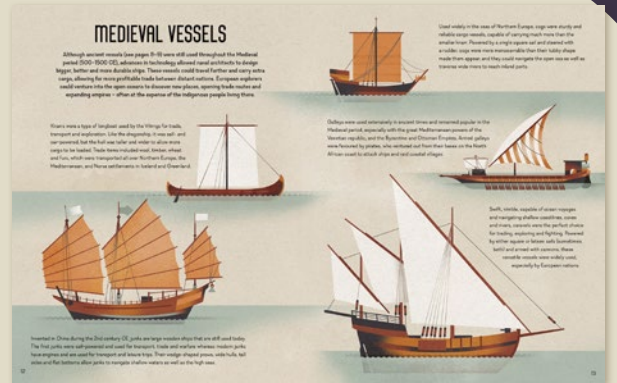
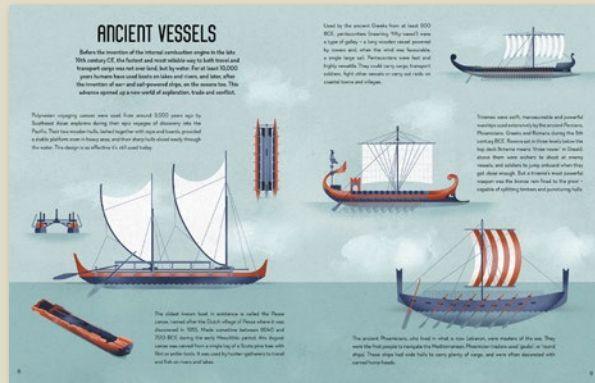
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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World

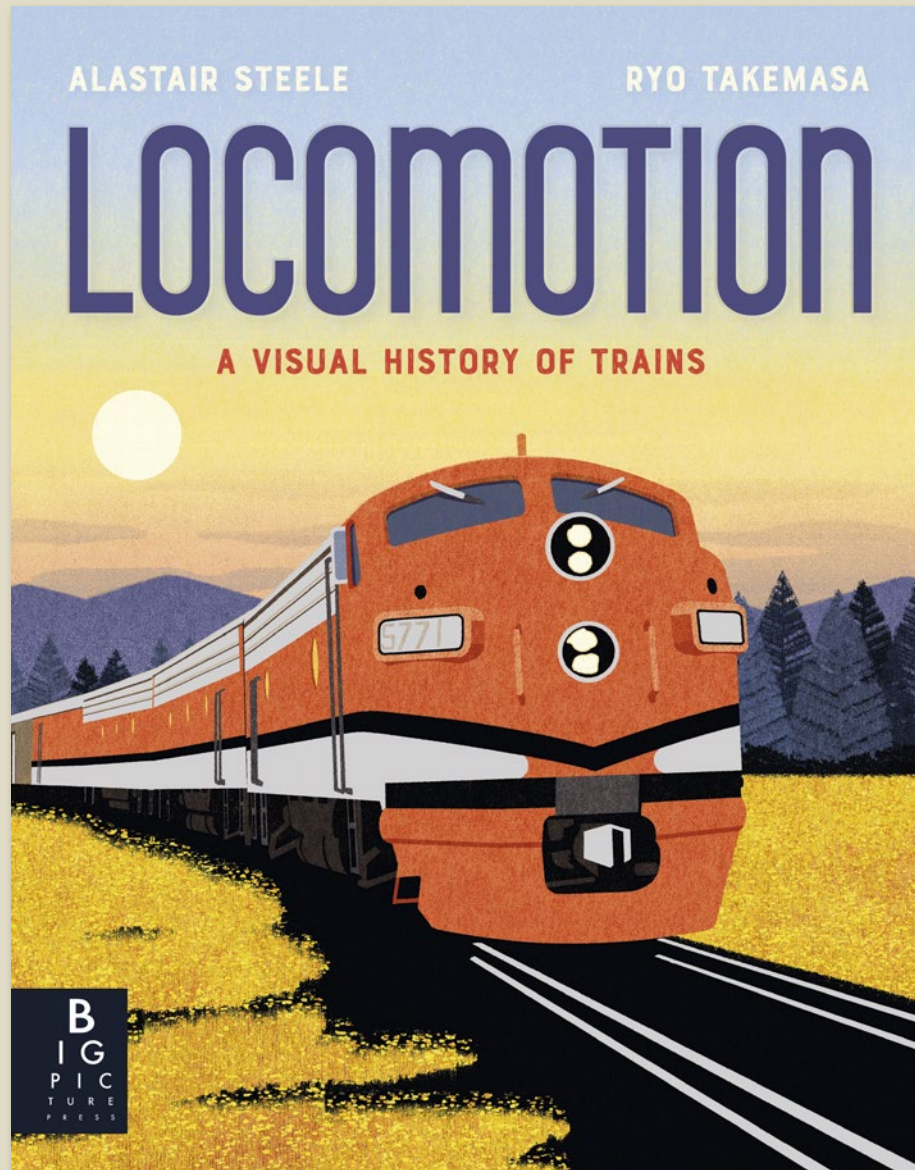


A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

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



Pub Date	05/06/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800787353
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	23/09/2024
Files To Printer	13/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World



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

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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

Today, railways are commonplace in many parts of the world. They enable around one billion people to travel around the world, and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day. It is amazing to think that they have only been around for less than 200 years.

Railways were first used in the 18th century in Europe. They were used to transport heavy goods, such as iron and coal. The first railway was built in 1782 in Cornwall, England. It was used to transport tin ore from the mines to the coast.

The first steam engines were used in Britain in the 18th century. They were used to pump water out of mines. The first steam engine was built by James Watt in 1769. It was used to pump water out of mines in Scotland.

One of the first steam engines was built in 1769 by James Watt. It was used to pump water out of mines in Scotland. The first steam engine was built in 1769 by James Watt. It was used to pump water out of mines in Scotland.

THE GAUGE

One of the most important things to get right when building a railway is the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important because the wheels of the train are designed to fit between the rails. If the gauge is too narrow, the train will be unstable. If the gauge is too wide, the train will be unstable. The gauge is usually 4 feet 8.5 inches (1.435 metres) in most countries.

The standard gauge was first used in Britain. It was used by the first railway in Cornwall. The standard gauge was first used in Britain. It was used by the first railway in Cornwall.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Once the possibility of mass-produced engines had been realised, a whole host of locomotives were tried and tested around the world. Some proved to be better, others to be unreliable and some were 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 century.

By using the same gauge as other railways, Stephenson realised that the two were compatible when they connected. He decided on a gauge of 4 feet 8.5 inches, which became known as the standard gauge. This was the gauge of the world's first railway in Cornwall.

The standard gauge was first used in Britain. It was used by the first railway in Cornwall. The standard gauge was first used in Britain. It was used by the first railway in Cornwall.

As the pressure built, the steam in the boiler expanded. This was a powerful force, which was used to push the pistons in and out. The pistons were connected to the wheels, which turned the wheels on the rails.

The first steam locomotive was built in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. It was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the coast. The first steam locomotive was built in 1804 by Richard Trevithick. It was used to transport iron ore from the mines to the coast.

- 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 is the only railway in the world that is still in operation. It was built in 1825, and is the only railway in the world that is still in operation.

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ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

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

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

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

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

DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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

The famous DRG Class 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.

Pub Date	03/03/2022
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787417502
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution

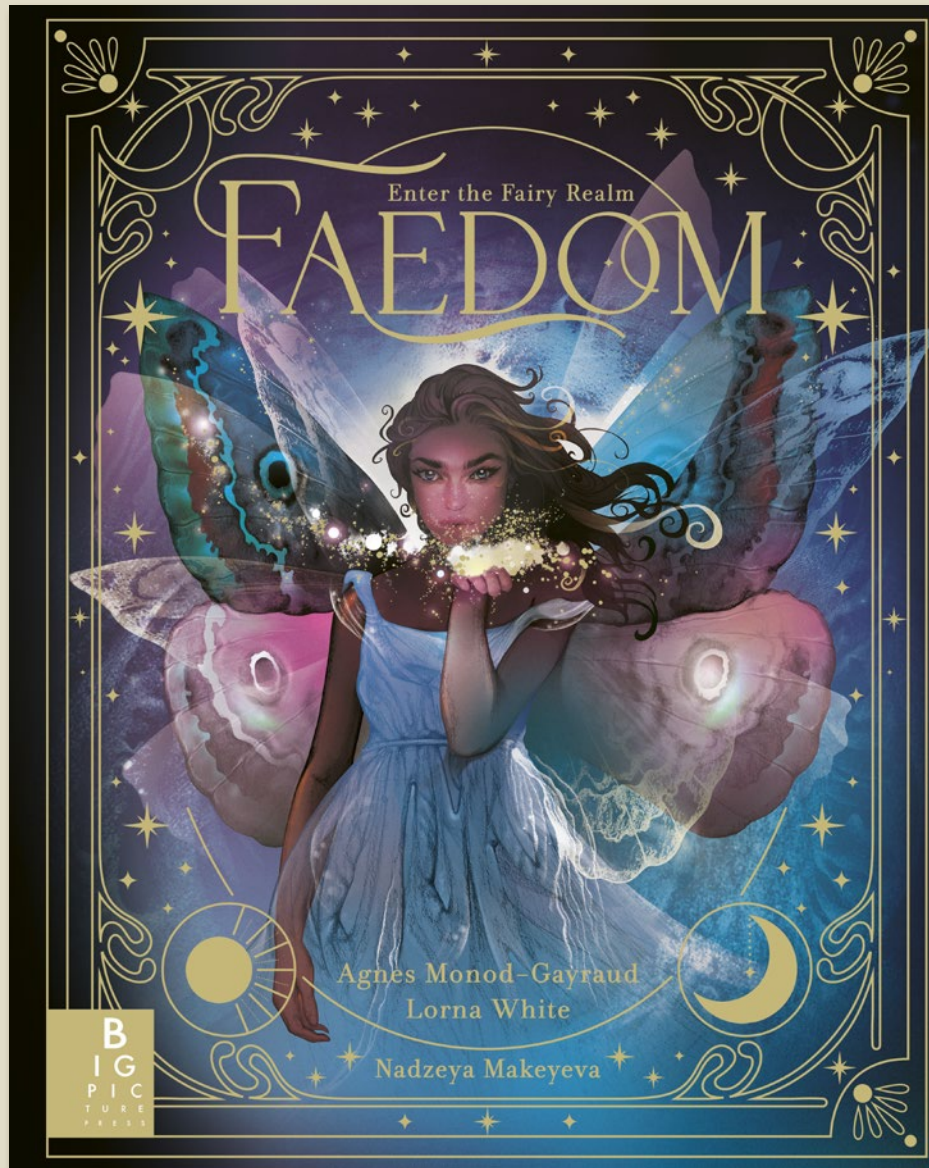


All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- 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



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

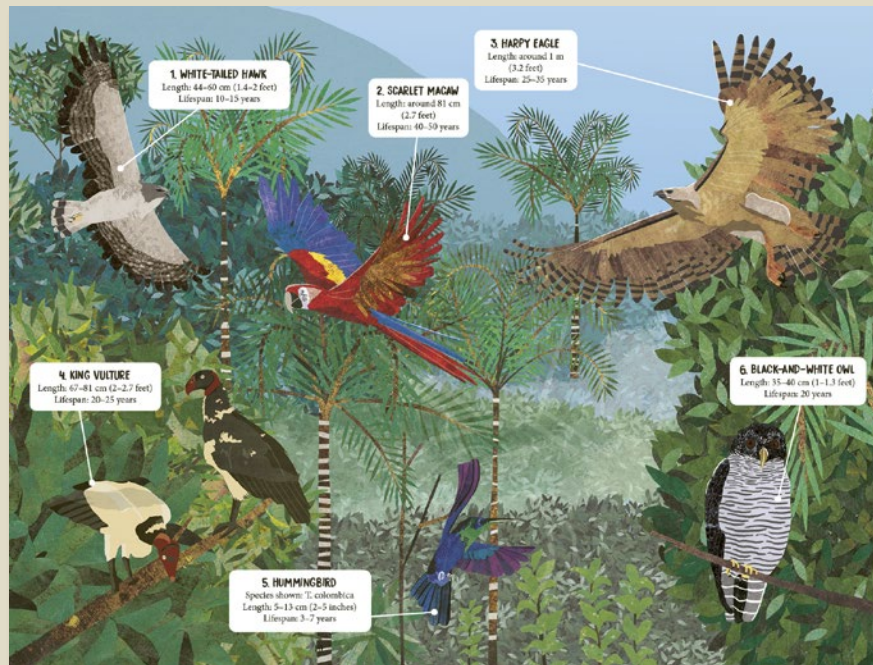
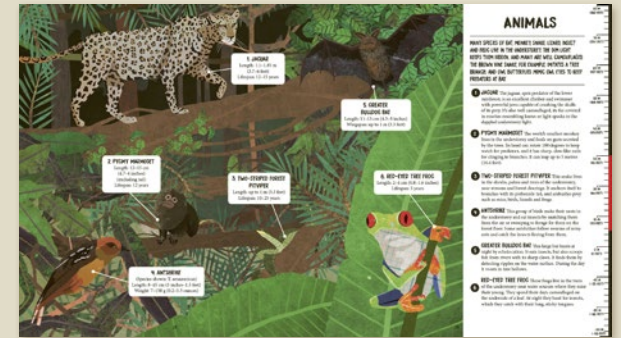
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



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



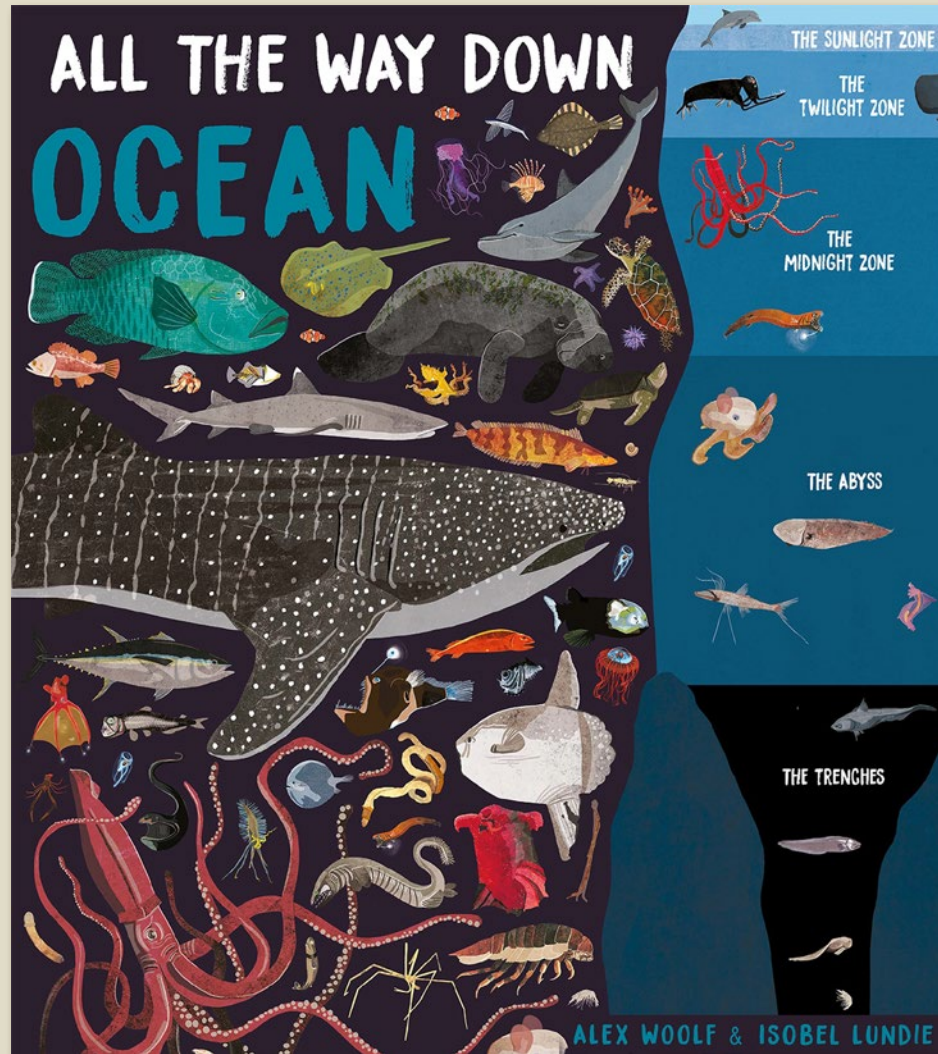
HIGH FLYERS

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.

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

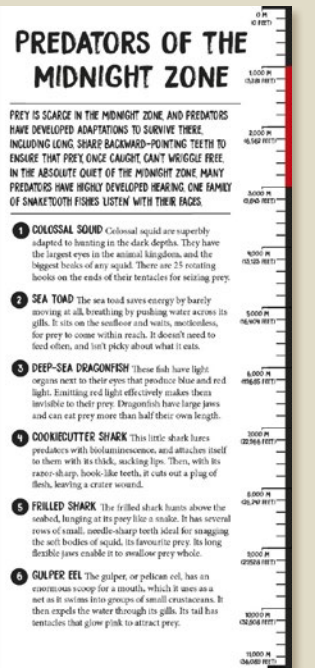
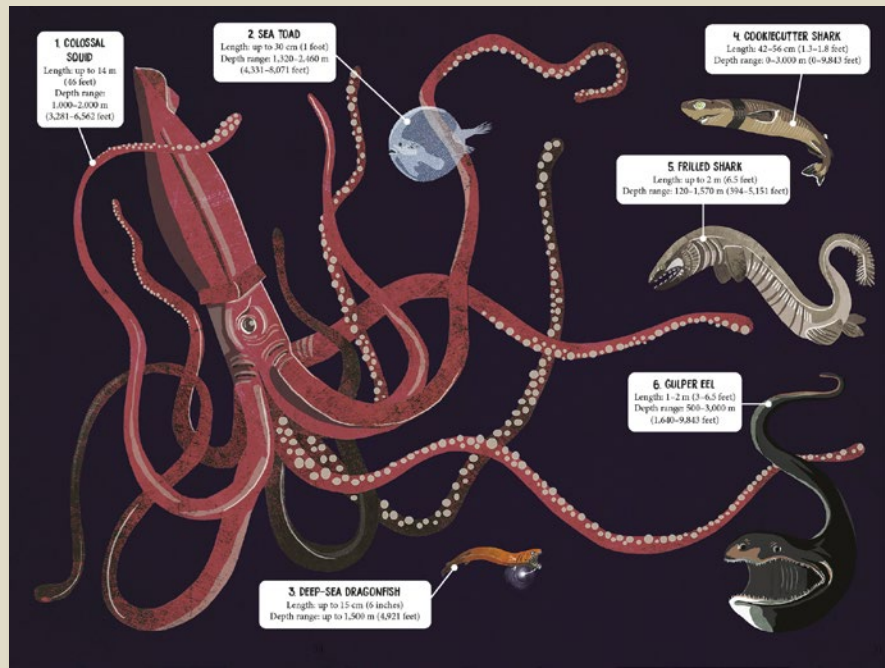
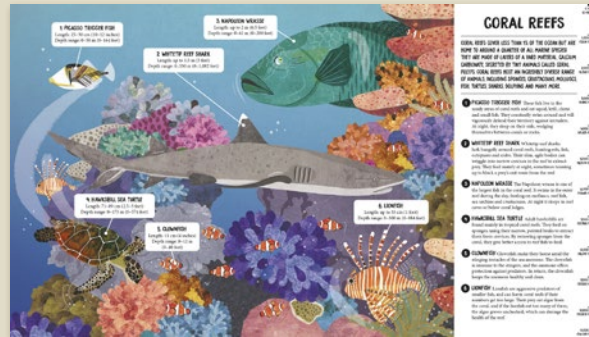
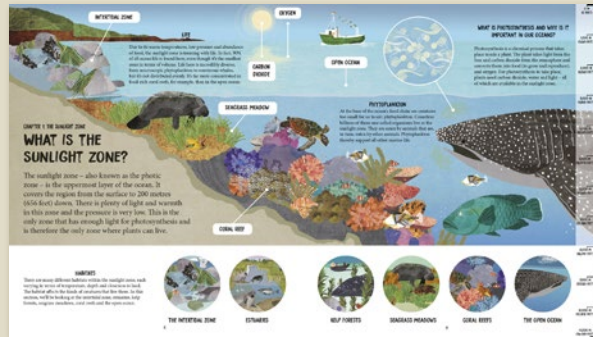
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

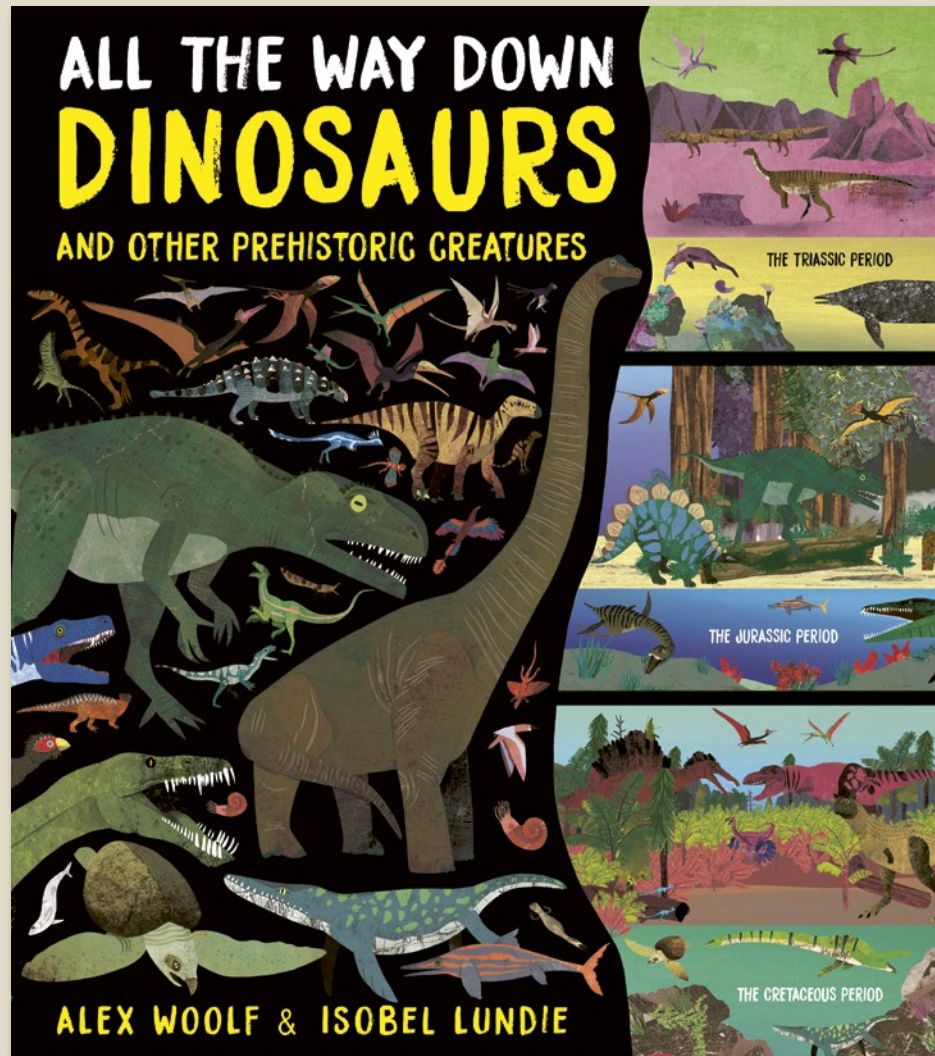
- An innovative information book that allows children to dive into the ocean depths and discover what life resides at each level.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the organisms that reside near its top to the creatures that dwell near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

All The Way Down: Ocean



Pub Date	10/01/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
Rights Available	World

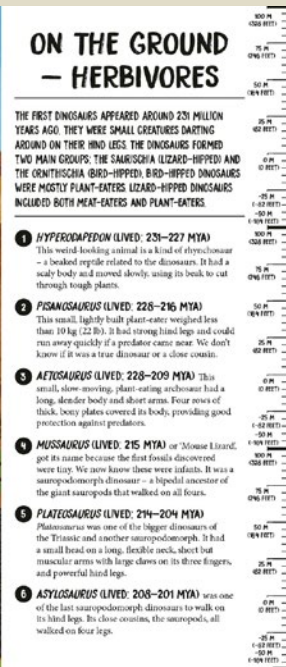
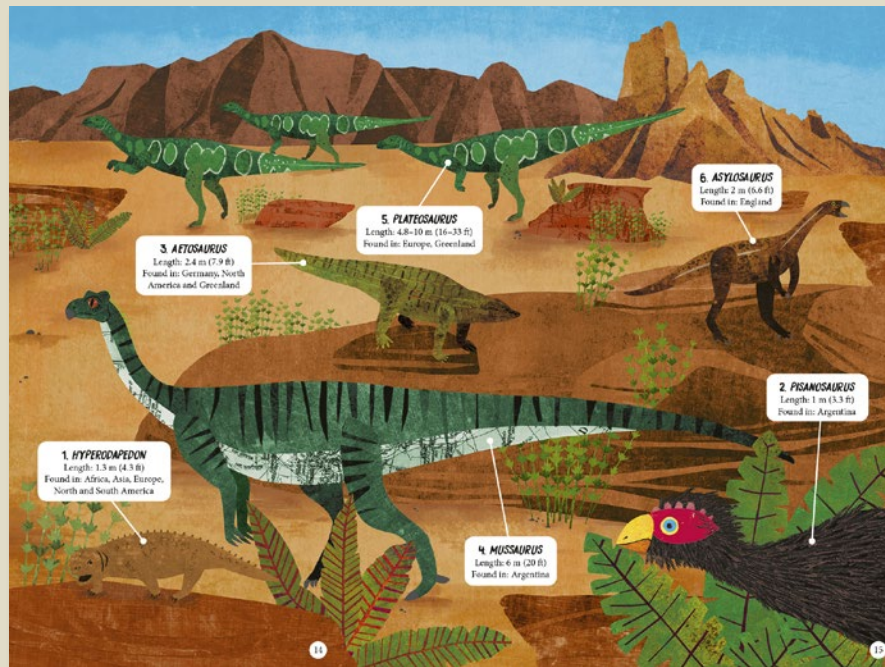
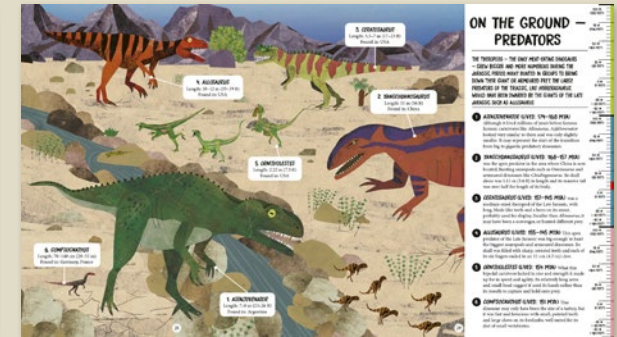
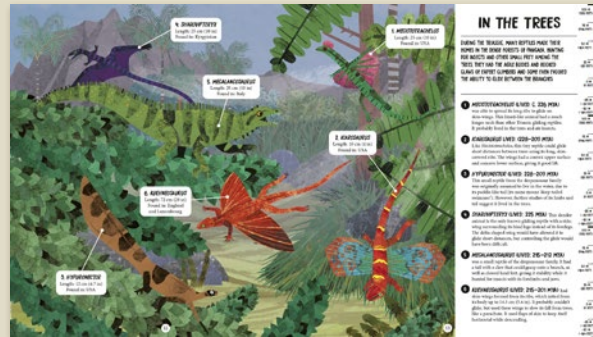
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

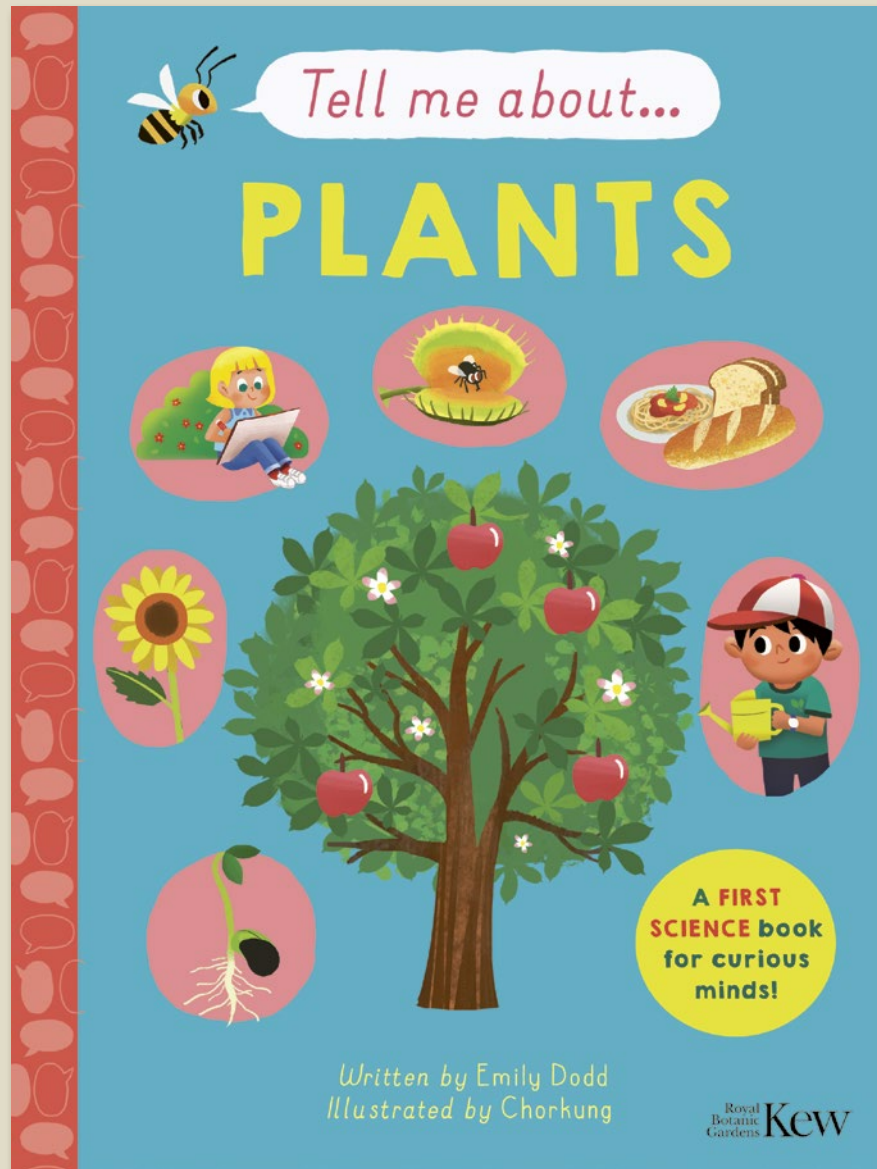
- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction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

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



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

Tell Me About: Plants



Big science for little readers

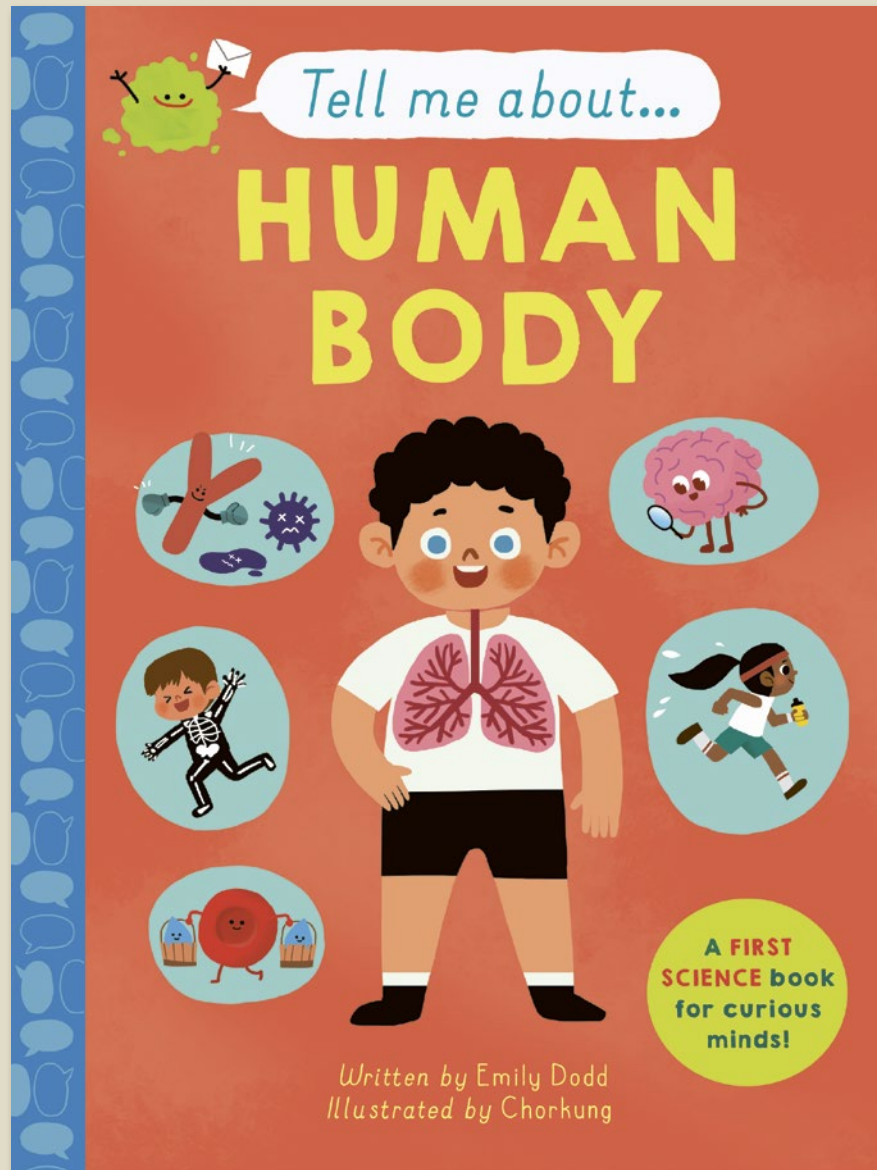
- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung.
- Partnering with Kew Gardens for the UK edition. Kew are also acting as consultants.
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Plants are wonderful; Parts of a Plant; Flowers; Fruit; Getting Planted; Growing from a Seed; Drinking Water; Making Food from Sunlight; Leaves; Plant Families; Flowering Plants; Grasses; Trees and Seasons; Types of Tree; Plant Defences; Plant Attack!; Record Holders; Thank You Plants!; Glossary

Tell Me About: Plants



Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418080
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: The Human Body



Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and CBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Brilliant body; The skin; Skeleton; Muscles, Brain; Thinking; Nervous system; Eyes; Ears; Mouth and Nose; Digestive System; Blood; Water; Pumping blood; Lungs and breathing; Immune system; Feelings; Helping your body

Tell Me About: The Human Body

Brilliant Body

So many amazing things are happening in your body right now! Let's take a look at just a few of them...

As you breathe, spongy bags called lungs are sucking air in and putting it into your blood.

When you run, stretchy cords called muscles pull bones back and forward. Your bones connect together in a structure called a skeleton. And your skin wraps everything up.

Tiny electrical signals are making your heart beat - to-beat-to-beat - to pump blood around your body.

Your body is made from lots of different parts that work together to do important jobs. These parts are called organs.

If you look at the pictures in this book, you're using organs called eyes. And when you think about all of this, you use an organ called the brain.

When you think or laugh or wiggle your toes, you use energy. The energy comes from the food you eat. The food goes into your blood and all around your body.

The Skin

Let's begin our body tour with your skin. This stretchy waterproof layer wraps around your body keeping germs out and keeping your insides... inside!

Your skin is full of sensors that help you to touch and feel things. You can feel pain and warmth and the tiny footpads of an insect crawling on your arm.

Did you know...? The skin is the biggest organ in the body!

Touch sensors help you to feel how hard to press when you lift it and hold objects - so you don't drop or squash them.

The top layer of your skin is dead! Underneath it, new skin is being made. It pushes the old skin upwards until it flakes off as dust. Yes, your skin becomes dust!

Your hair and nails are made from the same stuff as skin. It's called keratin.

Your skin cools your body too. One way it does this is by making little drops of liquid called sweat.

When sweat drops are warmed by a hot body, they float off into the air taking heat away with them!

Skeleton

The thing that gives your body its wonderful shape and height is a skeleton. It is made from 206 bones that join together at hinges called joints.

Full your fingers! The bones are the hard parts, and the joints are where your fingers bend.

Strong bony bones called cartilage make up some parts of the skeleton including your ears, your nose and sections of your ribs.

The skeleton protects your insides too. Your ribs make a cage around your lungs and heart and your skull is like a helmet, protecting your brain.

Inside your biggest bones is a juice called marrow. New blood is being made in the marrow. That's right, your bones can make blood!

Bones are full of tiny holes that make them light. But the pattern of the holes makes them really strong too.

Muscles

Muscles are stretchy cords that pull body parts to make them move. If you wiggle your eyebrows and stick out your tongue, you did it using muscles!

Muscles can pull, but they can't push so they need to work in teams. One muscle pulls a body part one way, and another muscle pulls it back again.

Great teamwork muscles!

1. Bend your arm. The set of muscles at the front of your arm, called triceps, pulled it up by getting shorter.

2. Now straighten your arm. Another set of muscles at the back of your arm, called biceps, pulled your arm down to straighten it.

The muscles that move your bones around are called skeletal muscles. But they're not the only muscles you have!

Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

Smooth muscles line the tubes in your body. They help push things through the tubes.

Did you know...? Muscles help you hold in pee until you're ready to let it go.

Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418097
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

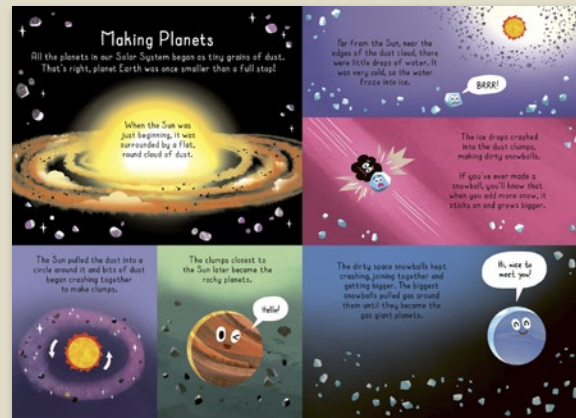
Tell Me About: Space



Big science for little readers.

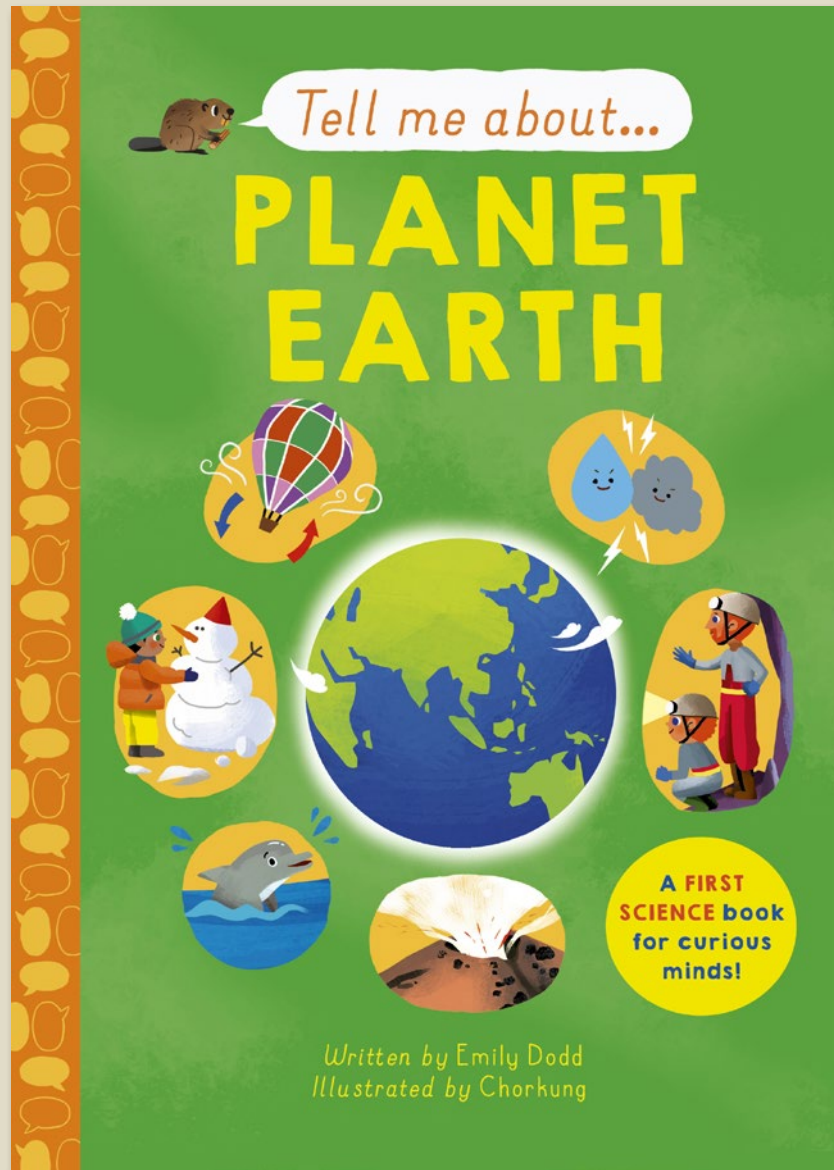
- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Space



Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800783447
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2800 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: Planet Earth



Big science for little readers.

- The fourth title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
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- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Planet Earth

Earth is Home

You live on a brilliant ball of spinning rock called Earth. It's a planet, travelling through space on a gigantic loop around a star called the Sun.

There's another ball of rock about a quarter of the size of Earth and you can see it in the night sky. It's called the Moon.

It takes a month for the Moon to travel around Earth on an oval path.

It takes a whole year to travel all the way around the Sun. So if you are five years old, you have circled the Sun five times already!

Earth travels around the Sun on an oval path but it also spins on the spot. The spin is why it gets dark at night.

Your home turns away from the Sun at night and by morning it has turned back towards the Sun once again. It takes 24 hours for a complete spin to happen, and we call that a whole day.

Caves

Caves are big holes carved into cliffs by waves hitting the rock. But they can also form underground as rain trickles through cracks in the rock.

That's right, tiny little rain droplets can make massive caves because they dissolve the rock away a little bit at a time.

Underground rivers flow through caves. They wear the floor of the cave down to make them even bigger.

Inside the cave, some droplets of rainwater evaporate. As the liquid water drops turn into gas, they leave behind the tiny bits of rock they were carrying. The bits of rock stick to the roof.

In a thousand years, all the drops of water will have left enough rock behind to make a shape about as long as your finger. This is called a stalactite.

The same thing happens as the water drops onto the floor of the cave too. The cave floor grows upwards into a wider opening, which is called a stalagmite.

Digging and Drilling

When humans dig useful rocks and metals out of the ground, it is called mining. People also drill long holes deep down into the rock to find little pockets of gas and a liquid called oil.

The oil and gas found deep underground were once tiny sea creatures. They sank to the bottom of the sea and got squashed over millions of years. They turned into a dark liquid called oil and a gas called methane.

Coal is a black rock that gives off lots of heat when it burns. It is made from leaves that took in swamps millions of years ago.

We can burn oil, coal and methane gas to make electricity and to power vehicles.

Most metals are hidden underground with other rocks. A few metals are found just as they are at the surface, including gold, silver and copper.

Metals can make lots of useful things including bikes, phones, computers and cars.

Oceans

If you flew out into space and looked back at Earth it would look blue. That's because two thirds of our planet's surface is covered in liquid water. It's mostly found in the oceans and seas.

Waves

Waves are made on the surface of the water as the wind pushes the sea.

Tides

The sea comes in at high tide and goes out at low tide. This happens twice every day because of the way Earth is spinning beneath the Moon.

That's right, the Moon makes our tides! Gravity is a pull that happens between Earth, the Moon and the Sun. It pulls on you too. When you jump, gravity pulls you back down to Earth.

Low tide

High tide

The oceans on planet Earth slowly change shape because the rock beneath them is moving. This creates underwater valleys, caves and mountains.

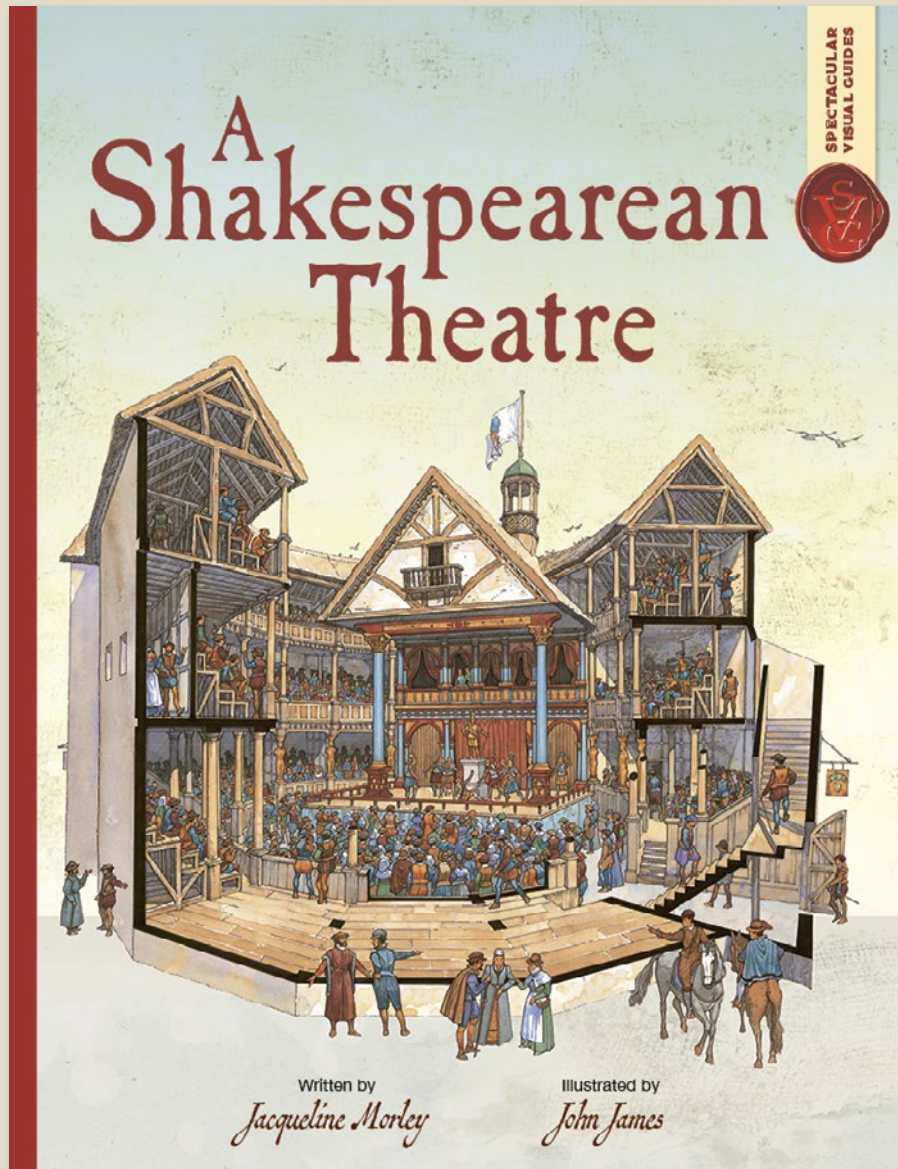
Mountain

Valley

Did you know...? Seawater is salty because of salt from rocks!

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Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



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

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

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre

PLAYING IN LONDON

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

12 "It is good to see the world, to have a thousand pictures painted before you in a picture." William, Act 1, Scene 1

BACKSTAGE

THE DOORS AT THE BACK OF THE STAGE led into a cramped room where the players got ready and waited to come on. It was known as the 'tiring house' because it was used to 'tiring' costumes or 'tiring' clothes being worn by the players. The tiring house was a place where the players got ready and waited to come on. It was a place where the players got ready and waited to come on.

13 "What hazard follows age with youth? What peril do we see in play?" The Taming of the Shrew, Act 1, Scene 1

FIRE!

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

14 "The ship had flames and made his English blood. What grief our stage had shown out. For their sake, let your pity make for the innocent folk." Henry 8, Act 1, Scene 1

THE STAGE

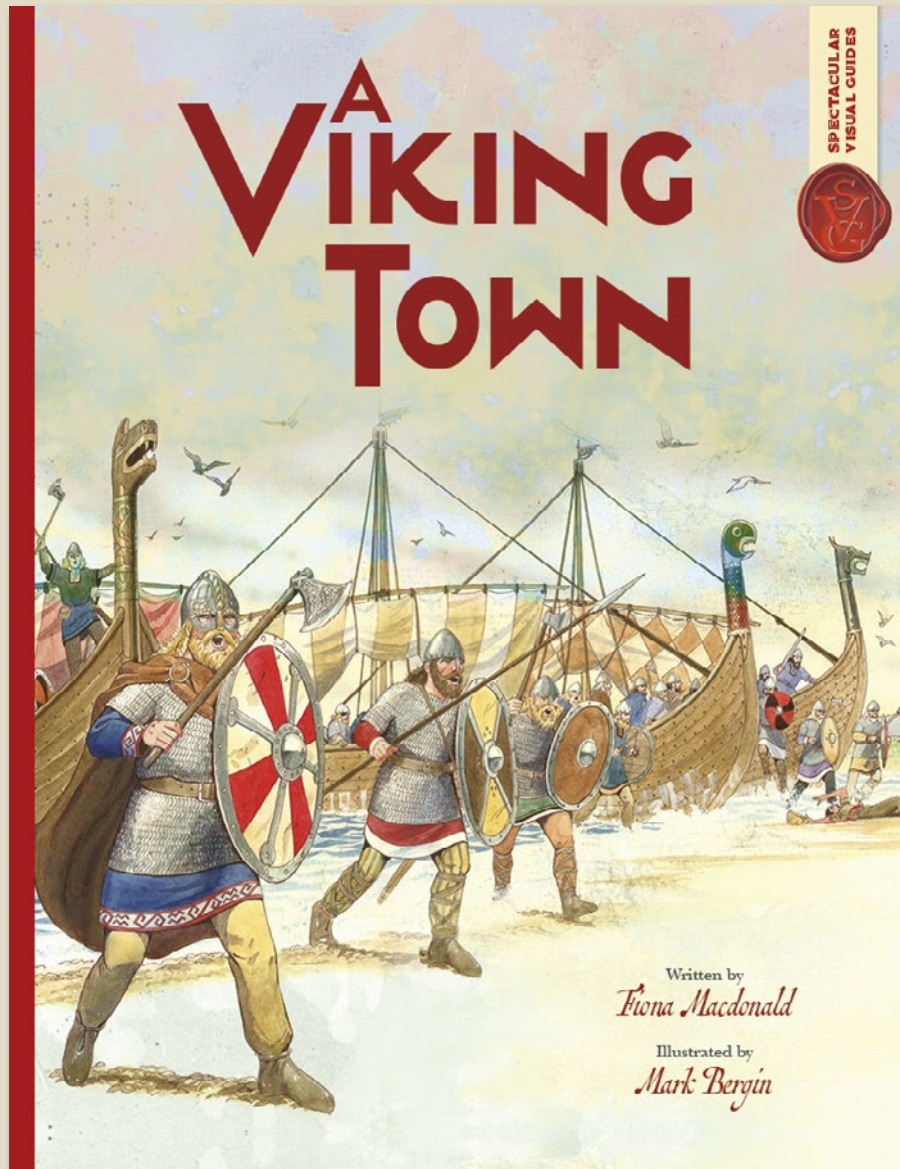
THE STAGE OF THE GLOBE was still basically the platform that travelling players had used but with a permanent roof overhead. As soon as the last of three trumpet blasts warned that the play was starting, the opening players strode onto stage. They had to capture the audience's attention at once, without 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 use today. Star players drew the crowds. At the Globe, the Chamberlain's Men could count on big audiences for their lead player, Richard Burbage. He was a great tragic actor and was the first to play Shakespeare's great characters, Othello, Hamlet and King Lear.

20 "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

21

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Illustrator	John James
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Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to how Vikings looked, ate, dressed and entertained themselves. A great resource for history students.
- The perfect book to consolidate learning after a trip to the museum.
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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 Greece. The Viking warriors had lived in the cold northern regions for centuries, but from around 800 to 1100 the Viking people were more adventurous and more powerful. In search of land for farming, they migrated to Scotland, Ireland, eastern England, Iceland and Greenland, and set up new Viking homelands there.

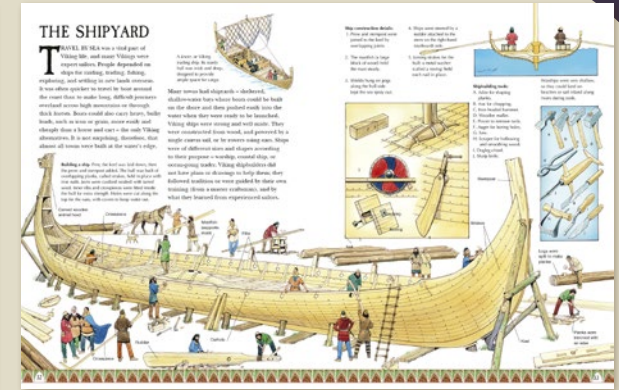
Some adventurous Vikings travelled further. They sailed hundreds of miles west, and across the Mediterranean. A few even reached America. Viking merchants made long sea journeys from Britain and along the coast to Italy and Portugal, where they set up trading centres to buy goods from India and China.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



TOWN DWELLERS

WIKING LIFE IN a Viking town – a cluster of wooden houses and streets, together with people such as farmers, sailors, hunters and merchants, who were used to the harsh and unpredictable weather of the fjords and gulches of the fjordlands. There might be a blacksmith and perhaps a carpenter, but most important people in towns, such as ships and gold traders, were coming from the mountains. They might own the town, and only a generation or two removed, but they did not own the town. In early Viking times, goods, metals and other things came, not by sea, but by a narrow mountain road. A single bull, or a horse, could not carry a heavy load, but a pack animal could.

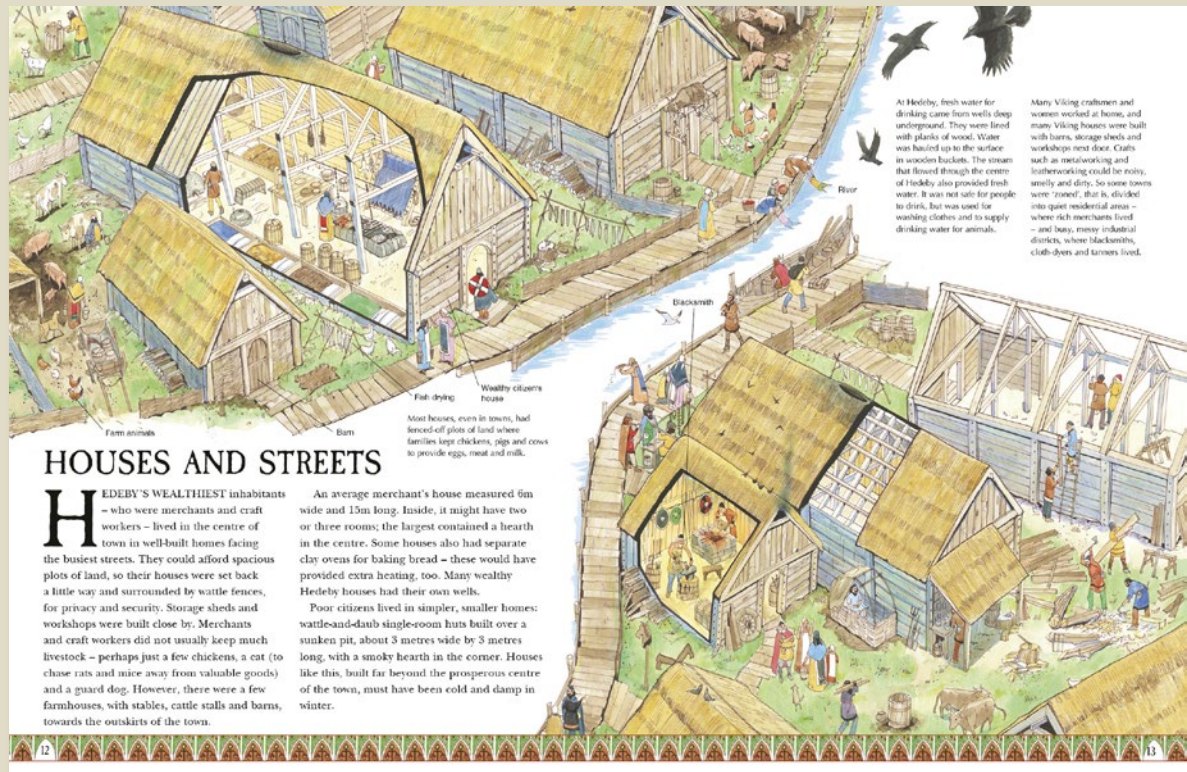
Most towns-dwellers were rich, but others were poor. Each citizen had their own workshop. Many were farmers, but some were merchants. Rich men also had servants, and some were rich. The rich men were the ones who could buy gold and silver, and they were the ones who could buy gold and silver. The rich men were the ones who could buy gold and silver, and they were the ones who could buy gold and silver.



THE SHIPYARD

TRAVEL BY SEA was a vital part of Viking life, and most Vikings were expert sailors. People depended on ships for trading, hunting, fishing, exploring, and sailing to new lands overseas. It was often easier to travel by boat around the coast than to make long, difficult journeys overland across high mountains or through black forests. Boats could also carry iron, lead, wax, such as resin or glue, and other goods, and they were faster than horses and carts – the only Viking alternatives. It was surprising, therefore, that almost all towns were built at the water's edge.

Most towns had a shipyard, a sheltered, shallow-water bay where boats could be built on the shore and then pushed out into the water when they were ready to be launched. Viking ships were strong and well-made. They were constructed from wood, and joined by a complex system of, or by means of, pine. Some were of different sizes and shapes according to their purpose – a single, rounded ship or a long, narrow ship. Viking shipbuilders did not have plans of drawings to help them, they followed traditions or were guided by their own feelings. Their ancient traditions, and the fact that they had no written records, meant that they were not as accurate as modern shipbuilders.



HOUSES AND STREETS

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

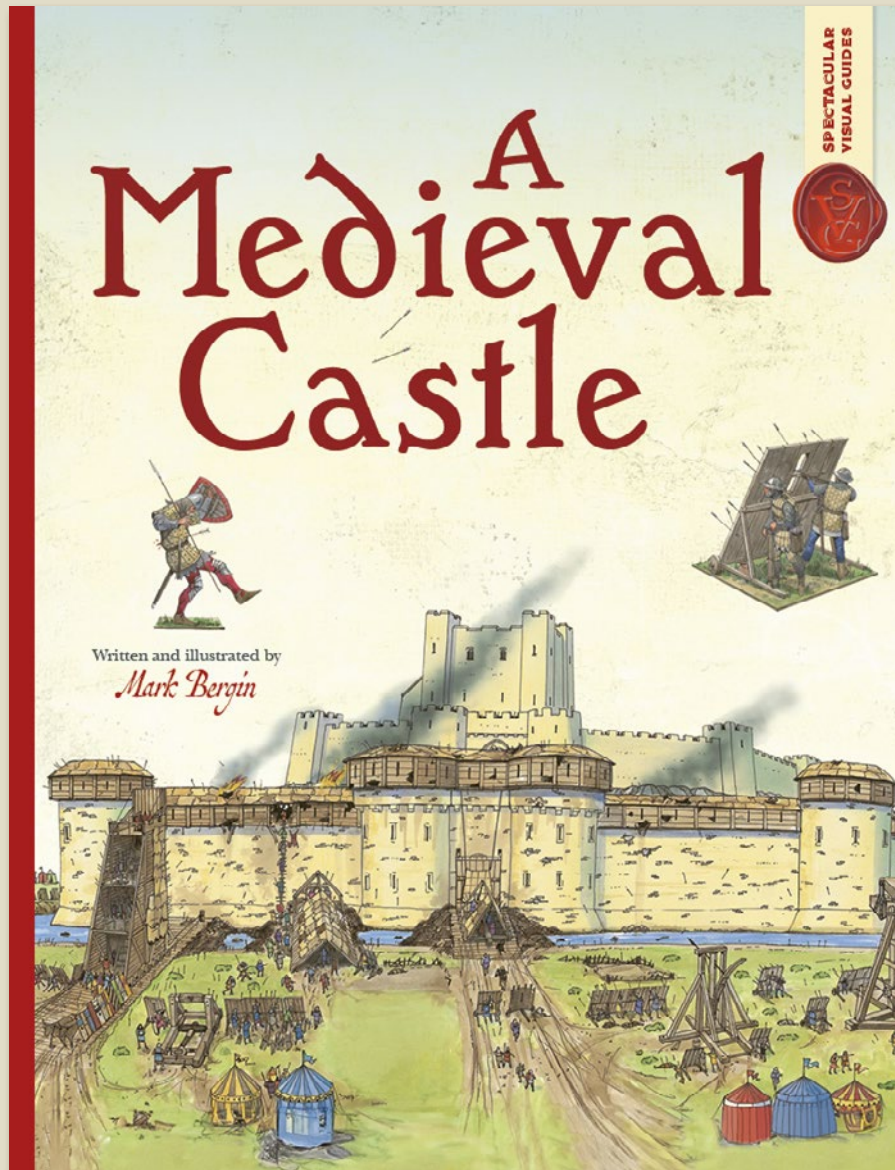
An average merchant's house measured 6m wide and 13m long. Inside, it might have two or three rooms; the largest contained a hearth in the centre. Some houses also had separate clay ovens for baking bread – these would have provided extra heating, too. Many wealthy Hedebý houses had their own wells.

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

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

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

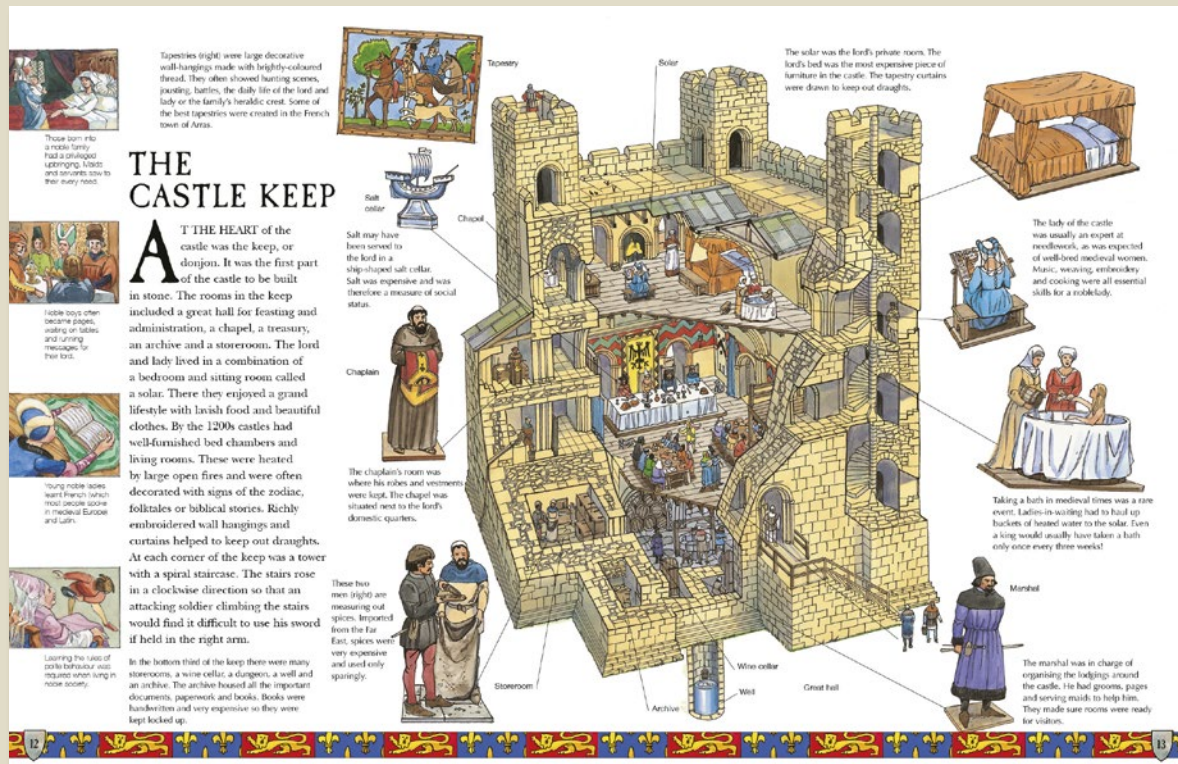
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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10670 words
Rights Available	World



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

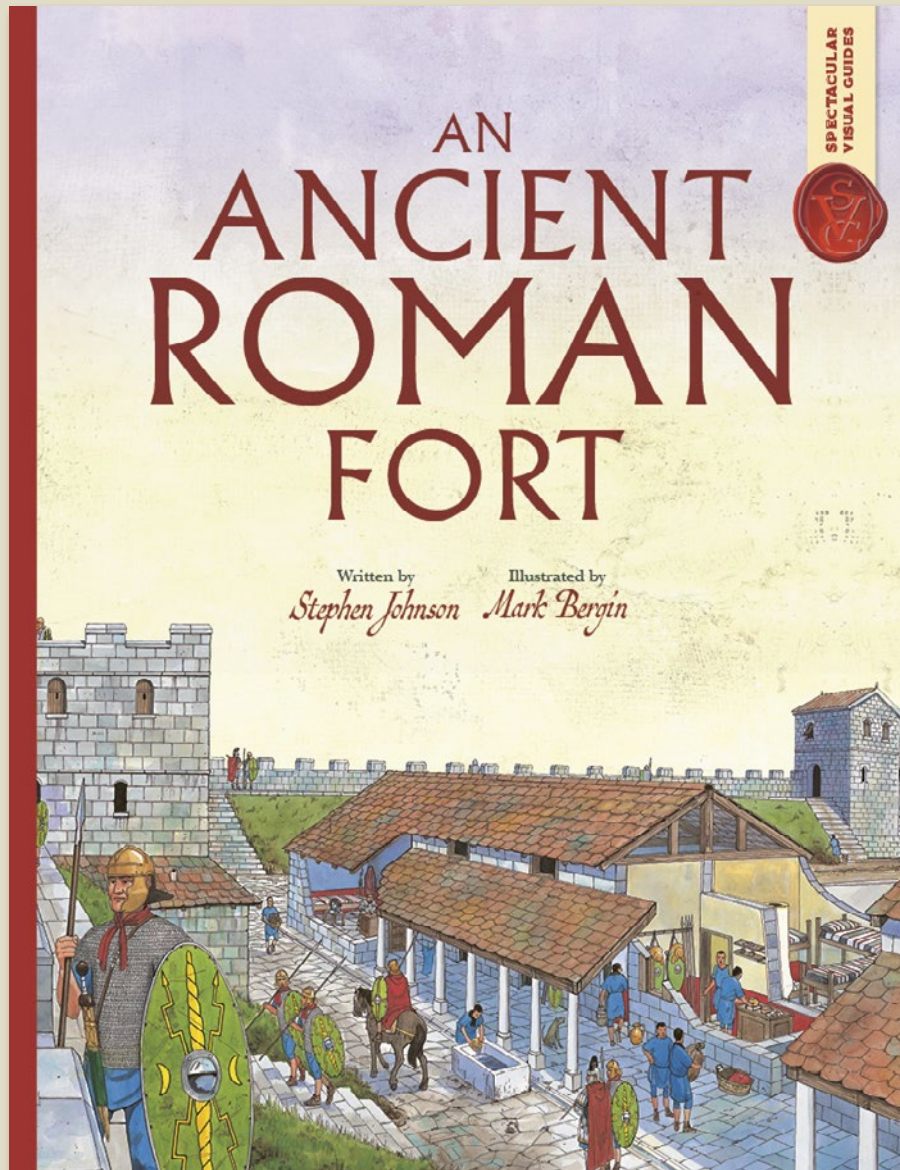
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
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Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



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Illustrator	Mark Bergin
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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
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Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

The Fort Commander lived in great style, often in the centre of the fort and normally next to the headquarters building. Commander's houses, often surrounded by colonnades, were and were remarkable would also being served with fine, as well as by fine soldiers, to care over domestic tasks. This house might have several rooms, including a kitchen and a small bath. In the first century were the main living quarters. The dining room of fourth-century houses were on the ground floor, with bedrooms upstairs. In earlier parts of the Empire, the dining room was often a two-story structure. The bath was a small private bath used for the commander and his family.

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 often caused by the fact that the camp was not a permanent one. It was often moved to a new site every few years. This meant that the camp had to be built from scratch each time. The camp was built on a high, dry spot, and the ground was levelled. The camp was surrounded by a ditch and a wall. The camp was divided into several blocks, each with its own entrance. The camp was built with stone or brick, and the roofs were made of tiles or shingles. The camp was built with a central courtyard, and the buildings were arranged around it. The camp was built with a central courtyard, and the buildings were arranged around it. The camp was built with a central courtyard, and the buildings were arranged around it.

THE SETTLEMENT

One of the most important features of a Roman fort was the settlement. The settlement was built outside the fort walls, and it was the place where the soldiers and their families lived. The settlement was built with stone or brick, and the roofs were made of tiles or shingles. The settlement was built with a central courtyard, and the buildings were arranged around it. The settlement was built with a central courtyard, and the buildings were arranged around it. The settlement was built with a central courtyard, and the buildings were arranged around it.

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.

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

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

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

Auxiliary soldiers' quarters

GETTING DRESSED

An auxiliary soldier's uniform was not standard issue, but the first item put on over the ungarment was usually a wooden tunic.

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

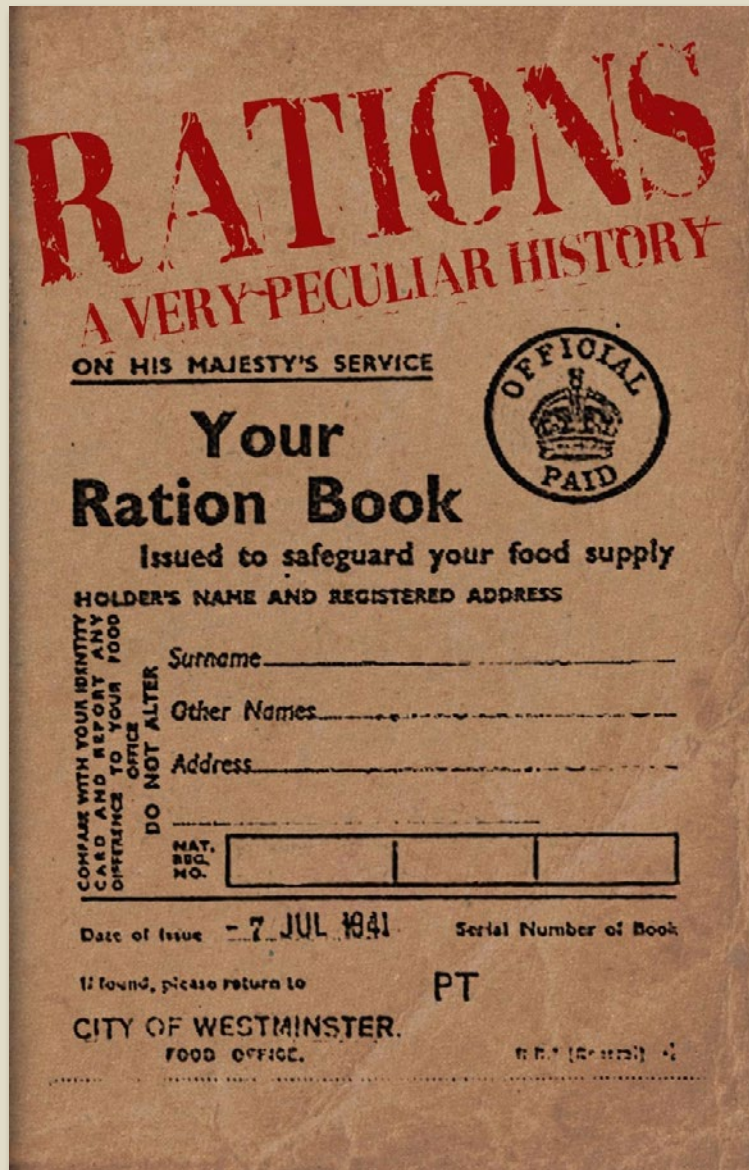
Wooden shoes were made of sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore chunky woollen socks.

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

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

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A Very Peculiar History: Rations



Explore the rotten history of rationing in this spectacular history book!

- Spectacular full-colour endpapers feature ephemera of the topic and time, while a full glossary and index help to make the books both fun and informative.
- Great curriculum guide for secondary school children learning about WW2, particularly women's roles and the British home front.
- Short chapters, fascinating facts and humorous illustrations make this rationing book very easy to digest!

A Very Peculiar History: Rations

RATIONS A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

And if they didn't need it? That wasn't a problem, because they could promptly sell it to someone who did – probably at a small profit.

A sense of humour helped people get by. Before the war there was a popular comic song called 'Yes, we have no bananas', and during the war shopkeepers would display the title in their windows, as bananas were a great rarity for years.

One shop, still operating despite a gaping hole in the wall after a bombing raid, sported a tongue-in-cheek notice which read 'Open for business'.

A royal drizzle

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth set the nation a good example by living frugally at Buckingham Palace when they could have left London and lived safely on one of their country estates.

They even had a 5 inch (12.7 cm) line painted near the bottom of their bath to show how much water they should use.

10

Five inches of water could go a surprisingly long way.

11

RATIONS A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

No, there wasn't a shortage of water, but the government had suggested that 5 inches of water was how much a whole family should use in a week – between them! – in order to save the electricity used to heat it.

We don't know whether the king and queen followed this advice and shared their puddle, but when America's First Lady, Eleanor Roosevelt, visited the palace in the autumn of 1941 (shortly before the United States entered the war) she was shocked by the spartan conditions in which they were living.

The bath water was shallow, there was no heating and she found only one electric bulb in each room.

Yes, there was indeed a war on – but how had things become so very desperate?

12

CHAPTER ONE

WHY WE RAN SHORT

All countries import goods they can't make or grow themselves, but at the time war broke out Britain relied on other countries to a worrying degree. More than 50 million tons of food were being shipped in every year – and that amounted to a staggering 60 per cent of everything we ate.

Being an island meant that we couldn't easily be overrun by an invading army as so many European countries were from 1939 onwards, but it also left us dangerously isolated unless we could control the seas around us.

13

Germany's U-boats were responsible for many sunken trade ships.

14

WHY WE RAN SHORT

Those waters were now patrolled by fast German E-boats carrying guns and torpedoes, while beneath the waves enemy U-boat submarines hunted our merchant vessels in deadly 'wolf packs' which would come to the surface at night to fire their torpedoes.

Many British cargo boats were needed to transport troops and to carry munitions and other material vital to the war effort. Others did continue to bring food to our shores, but in the early months of the war they were being destroyed at a frightening rate.

During the so-called Battle of the Atlantic, ships bringing food, fuel, equipment and raw materials from North America were being lost at the rate of sixty a month: the final toll was all of 2,500.

Some 50,000 Allied seamen perished while taking part in this epic struggle which was crucial to Britain's very survival.

No wonder Winston Churchill later wrote that 'the only thing that ever really frightened me during the war was the U-boat peril'.

15

RATIONS A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

The government introduced rationing at the beginning of 1940 in order to make things as fair as possible. Without it, rich people could have bought as much as they liked, and that would have left very little for everyone else.

There were, as we shall see, crafty ways of getting round the regulations, but by and large everyone suffered together.

And if they complained, there was a common, exasperated response: 'Don't you know there's a war on?'

Those queues

It's often said that the British habit of patiently and politely standing in line was learnt in wartime.

What's certainly true (it comes up in so many memoirs) is that people would often join a queue without any idea of what they might find at the end of it. Mothers would thrust money into their children's hands with strict instructions to bring home whatever they could afford.

8

Doing it by the book

Everyone had a ration book during the war – beige for adults, blue for school children and pink for babies and toddlers. You had to register with a local grocer and a local butcher, and they were the only shops from which you could buy rationed food.

The coupons in the book weren't a substitute for money. They simply allowed you to buy your fair share – assuming that you could afford it in the first place.

The amount everyone was allowed depended on how scarce or plentiful it was at the time, which meant that the quota might vary from one month to the next.

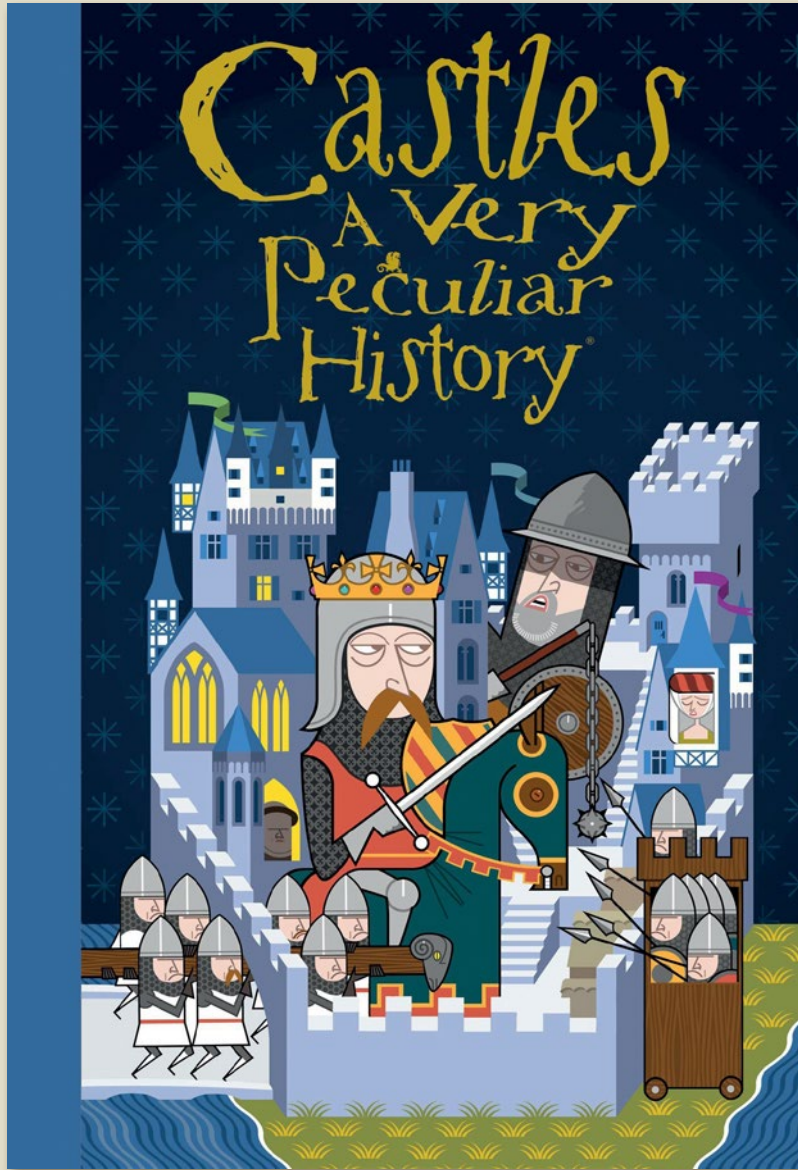
Meat was rationed by cost rather than weight, so that you could choose between a small cut of something expensive or a joint of something cheap.

A points system covered other items, such as canned food and clothing. Everyone had the same number of points, and (as with meat) you could splurge them on something special or eke them out to buy several smaller things – if you could find them!

9

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Rights Available	World

A Very Peculiar History: Castles



Explore the peculiar history of castle-building in all its grisly glory!

- Great curriculum guide to students studying the Medieval period and the history of why we have castles.
- Short chapters, fascinating facts and humorous illustrations make this book entertaining, engaging and accessible.
- End matter includes a glossary, index and timeline of castle history to help enhance understanding and solidify knowledge.


A Very Peculiar History: Castles

CASTLES A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

WHAT DID THE FIRST CASTLES LOOK LIKE?

At its simplest, a castle was a timber building surrounded by a ditch and an earth rampart. In grander examples, the timber building was a tower set on a man-made mound of earth, called a 'mote'. The top of the mound had a strong fence around it, and its base was protected by the ditch formed when earth was dug out to make the motte.

A wooden bridge linked the motte with a larger enclosure called the 'bailey'. This contained several smaller buildings and also had a surrounding ditch. Earth was piled up on its inner side to form a bank topped by a fearsome row of stakes.



A scene from the Bayeux Tapestry shows soldiers attacking a castle motte.

12

CASTLES A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

HOW TO MAKE A MOTTE

It wouldn't be any good just piling up soil, which would be washed away in the first downpour. You need plenty of hard material well bonded together.

Archaeologists have excavated mottes and found that they were built of alternating layers of different materials, rammed down hard, a layer of soil topped by a layer of stone or shingle, then another layer of soil and so on.

Steep sides make it difficult for attackers to climb the motte.

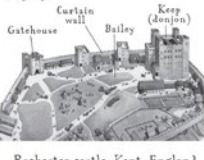
Narrow stairways are easy to defend.



13

CASTLES A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

The bailey was crowded with timber buildings, almost like a small village. They housed all the people and activities the castle needed to make sure it could survive without outside help, if necessary: a barracks, an armoury, stables, kennels, blacksmiths and carpenters' workshops, wagon shed, storage barns, kitchen, brewhouse and bakehouse. There was a large hall where everyone ate together, and a chapel where they heard Mass every day.



Rochester castle, Kent, England
The wooden buildings in the bailey have not survived, but this is how they may have looked in the early 13th century.

14

CASTLES A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

A CHAPEL STORY

It was everyone's duty to hear Mass in chapel daily, but a certain, very possibly legendary, countess of Anjou, an ancestor of Richard Lion de Lion, didn't seem to have her heart in it.

She was a woman of great beauty and mysterious charm who would never stay at Mass for the elevation of the Host. When one day her husband tried to force her to stay, she flung out through the chapel window with two of her sons in the folds of her gown, never to return - proof of her devilish origins!

Far from being ashamed of his doubtful ancestry, Richard was proud of her. He boasted of his Anjou family motto:



From the Devil we came to the Devil we return.

It made a good battle-cry.

15

CASTLES A VERY PECULIAR HISTORY

SERVING A LIFE SENTENCE: THE TOWER OF LONDON RAVENS

For as long as anyone can remember, there have been ravens at the Tower. Their presence is vital for the safety of the UK, for legend says that if the ravens go, the kingdom will fall.

At least six are always on duty, at taxpayer's expense (in fact there are ten: six full-time and four in training). They have their own official, the Ravenmaster, to care for them. Each has one wing clipped to hamper flight, so they truly are prisoners in the Tower.


Charles II's Astronomer Royal complained that the ravens perched on his telescopes and fouled them. He ordered them out, but it was the observatory that got the best (down the river to Greenwich) and the ravens that stayed.

During the Second World War all but one of the Tower ravens died from the shock of the bombing, but one clung on to save the nation. His name was Grip!

The oldest raven to serve in the Tower was Jim Crow, who died aged 96.

During the 2006 bird flu scare the ravens were kept indoors. Britain was taking no chances!

16

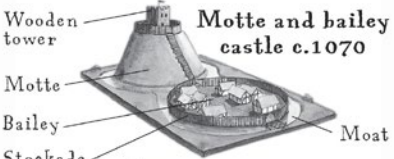


You'd better believe it!


WITHOUT THE RAVENS THERE WOULD BE NO TOWER - AND NO KINGDOM

17

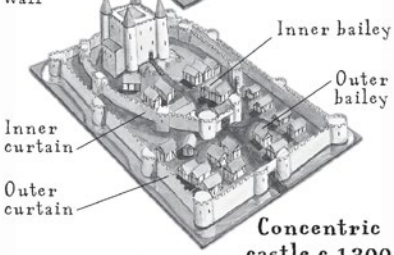
CASTLES THROUGH THE AGES



Motte and bailey castle c.1070



Castle with stone keep c.1170




Concentric castle c.1300

18

INTRODUCTION

WHAT MAKES A CASTLE A CASTLE?



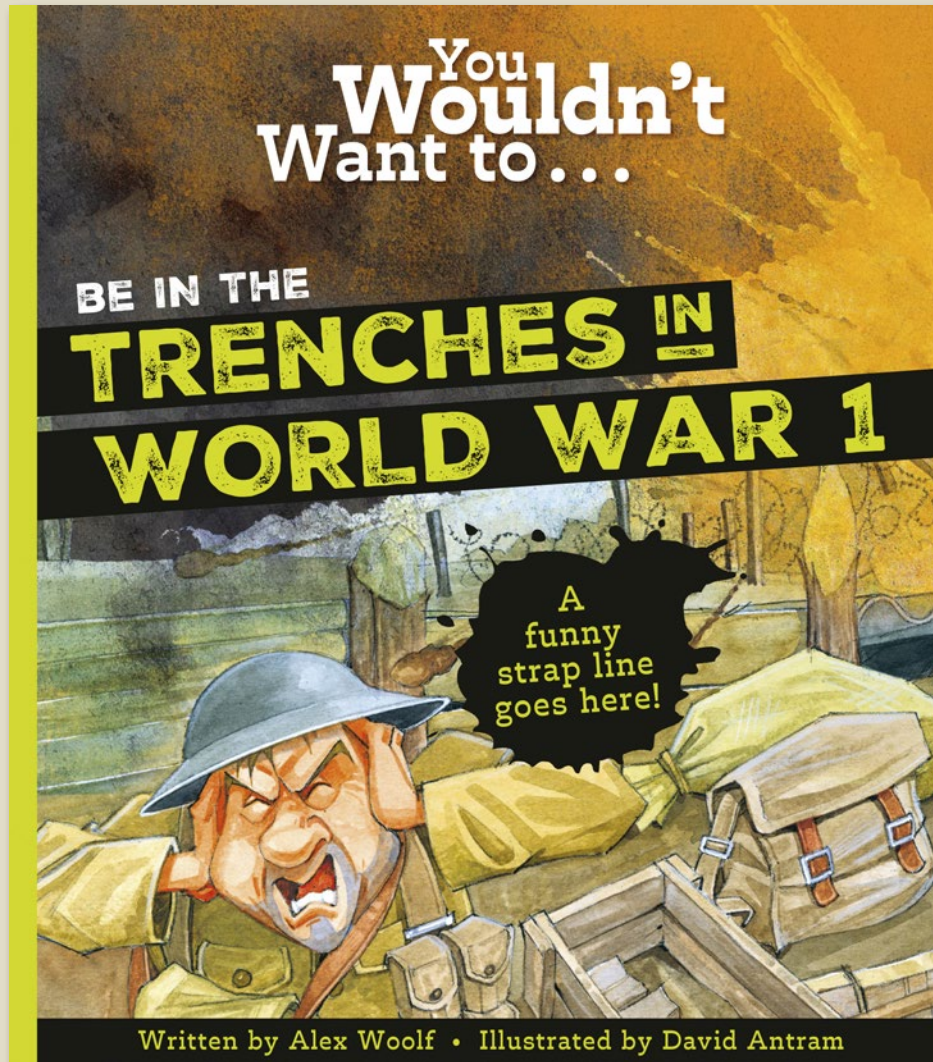
We all think we know what a castle is: a big old stone building with battlements, and usually in ruins because people stopped having any use for them ages ago.

But if you'd been living in England around 1050, when it still belonged to the Saxons, you wouldn't have known how to answer. You'd almost certainly never seen a castle - but you'd heard about them, and you didn't like what you'd heard. They were some newfangled type of building that King

19

Pub Date	01/07/2010
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800788879
H x W	152 x 101mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	12+ years
Author	Jacqueline Morley Morley Jacqueline
Extent	192pp
Word Count	25975 words
Rights Available	World

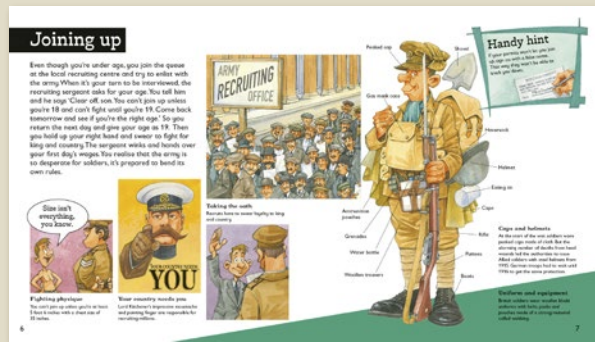
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Trenches In World War One!



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

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

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



No-man's-land

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



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

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

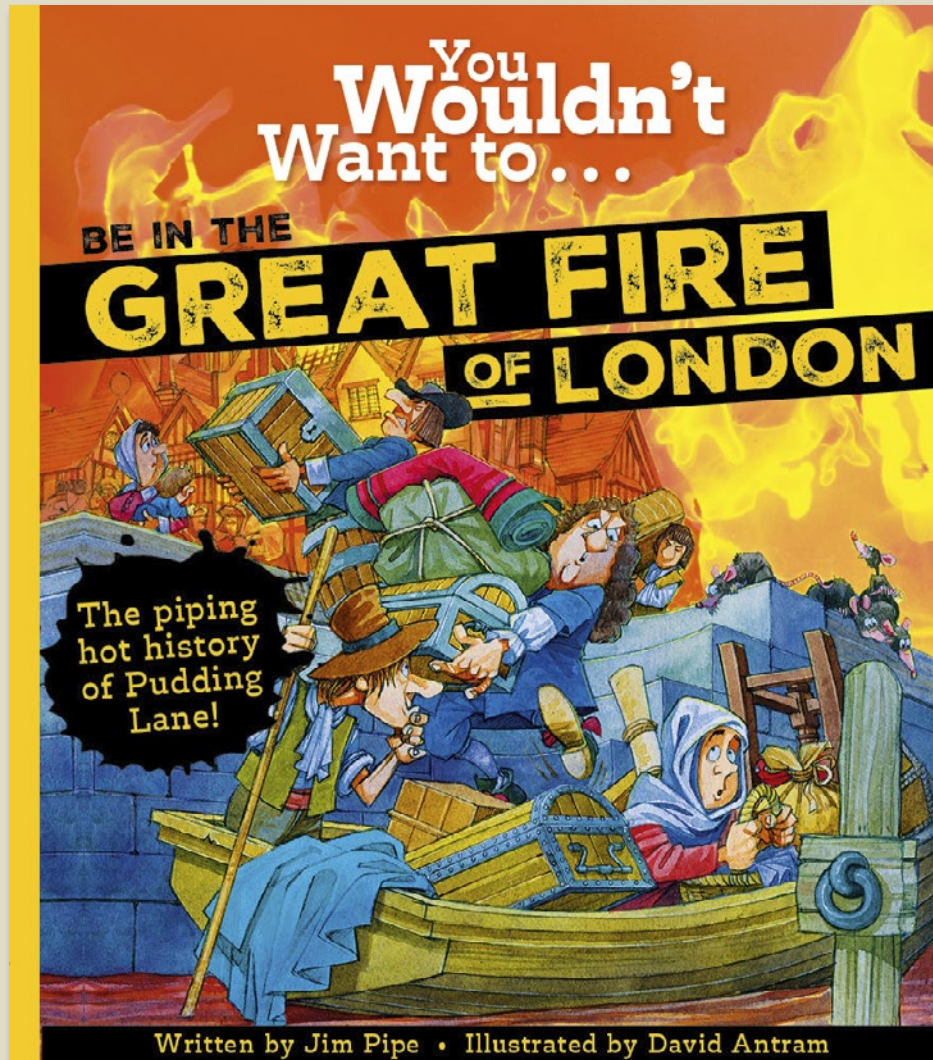


Barbed wire
is placed in front of trenches to foil enemy infantry attacks. Night parties are sent out to repair these defences or cut the enemy's wire.



Pub Date	01/01/2014
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800788954
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4234 words
Rights Available	World

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



The piping hot history of the Great Fire of London!

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

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

Who's to blame?

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

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

Who'dunnit?
Charles II
A Frenchman?
The baker?
Don't blame me, I blame the fire!
Earl Mordaunt
The baker!

Handy hint
You've got the wrong baker!

24

Rebuilding London

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

Change is in the air
The new streets look good!
What? They smell good, too!
It's not even I like the sound of that!

Handy hint
Lookie Dee a wain die winner to see!

26

The Aftermath

The Great Fire is a disaster but it does bring change. Many of the new houses are built in brick and stone. A huge army of migrant workers come to rebuild the city along with craftsmen to finish the new houses. By the early 18th century London is the largest city in Europe and probably the richest, too. It also has wonderful new buildings, such as a new St Paul's. Though houses built after the Great Fire are safer a large fire in 1733, destroying over 400 houses south of the river. In January 1873, a fire destroys your home. Eleven years later, another home of yours is only saved when a neighbour's house is blown up to create a firebreak. Will you ever be able to sleep in peace?

Better firefighting
Planning ahead
The fire engine
What survives today?
St Paul's Cathedral

28

Dirty old town

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

Why is life so grim?
Noisy streets
Fashion
Wigs
Medicine

6

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

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

I feel much better, honest!

Do you have any money?

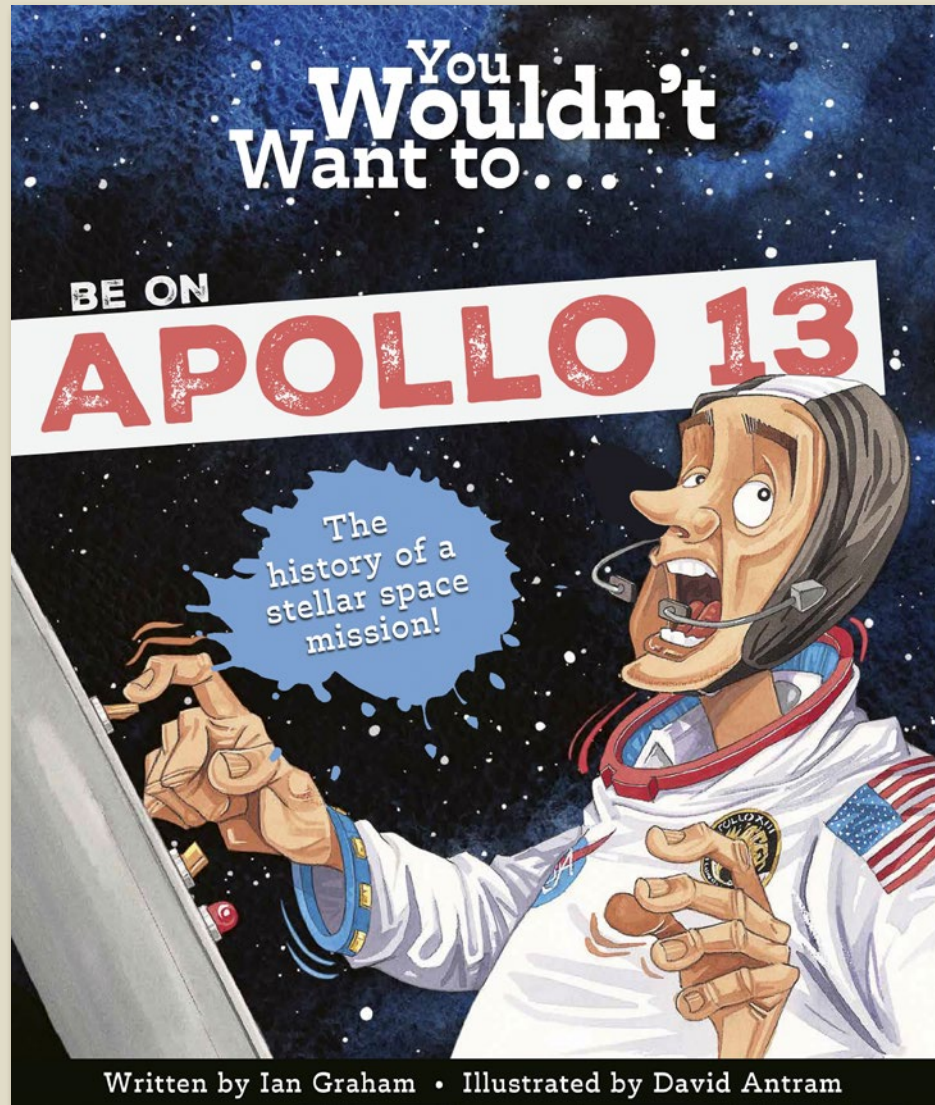
Yes, loads of it, thanks!

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

7

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Author	Jim Pipe
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	5913 words
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!




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

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!

Practise makes perfect

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



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

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Cold, wet and stuffy

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

A wee problem!
The Apollo 13 crew had to deal with a problem that had never happened before. The Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

Handy hint
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Lost mission

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

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

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We have LIFT OFF!

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

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

The 'T' Timeline

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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cecilia.fanucci@bonnierbooks.co.uk

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