



SW - LBF/BBF24 - Non-fiction



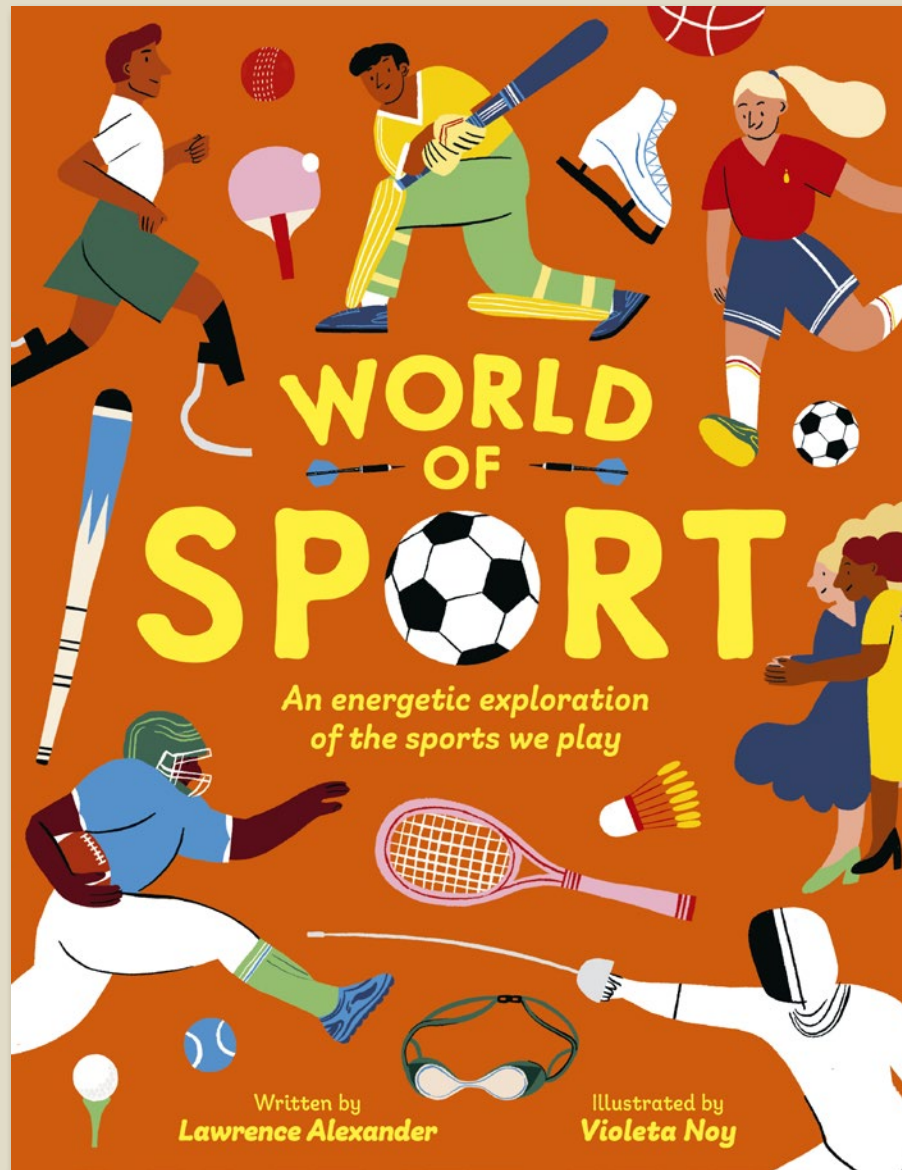
Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

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



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World of Sport



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

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

World of Sport

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

JAVELIN
The javelin is a spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and had a stone head. 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 over a sand pit. The long jumper aims to get as far as possible from the start line to the end of the sand pit. The long jumper's jump is measured from the start line to the end of the sand pit.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia. She is the only woman to have won the gold medal in the long jump at the Olympics.

DISCUS
One of the most beautiful sights in the ancient world is called the Discobolus or 'discus thrower'. The statue is a Greek statue of a young man throwing a discus. It is one of the most famous statues in the world.

JAN SZUST
Jan Szust is a Polish javelin thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He is the only man to have won the gold medal in the javelin throw at the Olympics.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport that involves a lot of physical contact between players. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 yards long and 53 1/3 yards wide. The game is played in four quarters, each lasting 15 minutes. The team that scores the most points at the end of the game wins.

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

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. The players are divided into two teams: the offense and the defense. The offense is the team that is trying to score points, and the defense is the team that is trying to stop the offense from scoring.

MAKING A PLAY
The game is played in plays. A play is a series of actions that start with the snap of the ball. The play can end in a variety of ways, such as a touchdown, a field goal, or a punt.

FOR READY
One of the most important skills in American football is the ability to read the defense. A player must be able to see what the defense is doing and make adjustments to his own play accordingly.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport that involves a lot of physical contact between players. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 100 meters long and 70 meters wide. The game is played in two halves, each lasting 40 minutes. The team that scores the most points at the end of the game wins.

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BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport that involves a lot of physical contact between players. The game is played on a diamond-shaped field that is 90 feet long. The game is played in nine innings, each lasting 7 minutes. The team that scores the most runs at the end of the game wins.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport that involves a lot of physical contact between players. The game is played on a rectangular field that is 140 meters long and 70 meters wide. The game is played in two halves, each lasting 40 minutes. The team that scores the most runs at the end of the game wins.

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

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

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

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

In chunky, played for centuries by Native Americans
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.

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 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE BEGINNING OF CUISINE

The very earliest humans hunted animals and gathered wild plants but they had to eat everything else. What people learned how to control fire, however, everything changed. They had learned cooking.

STONE-AGE DIET

The ancestors of modern humans may have used fire to cook meat. It is called game meat. Cooked meat was easier to digest, which made it more nutritious than raw meat. Cooking it also made it easier to store for a long time. In fact, some of the earliest tools found are stone tools for cooking and eating.

OTZI THE CEMAN

One of the earliest mummies was found in the Alps. He was a hunter-gatherer who lived about 33,000 years ago. His body was preserved in the ice. He had a bow, arrows, and a spear. He also had some food with him, including a piece of reindeer meat and some dried berries.

EARLY FARMING

Cattle, sheep, chickens, goats and pigs were domesticated from about 10,000 years ago. The first farmers in the Middle East began about 10,000 years ago. They grew wheat and barley. They also raised animals like sheep, goats, and pigs.

GROWING CROPS

Agriculture spread throughout many parts of the world, including China, India, Mesoamerica, and the Andes Mountains in South America. Early crops included wheat, rice, maize, beans, and soybeans.

INVENTING FOR FOOD

Many early technologies were designed to make the gathering, production, preservation, and storage of food easier.

POSSIBLE FOOD

Archaeologists have found evidence that early humans ate a variety of foods, including plants, animals, and insects. Some of the earliest tools found are stone tools for cooking and eating.

ANCIENT ROMAN BANQUETS

In ancient times, the table, people liked to celebrate with feasts. In Rome, wealthy people enjoyed banquets so much they painted pictures of them on their walls. Archaeologists have found ancient Roman cookbooks and have reconstructed the menus of the food used. At its height, the Roman Empire spanned much of Europe and parts of North Africa and the East. Rome was equipped with food from around the Empire and beyond.

A ROMAN FEAST

One was a celebratory meal or banquet. It often had five or six courses, served in a sequence. The first course was a soup or a porridge. The second course was a salad or a vegetable. The third course was a meat dish. The fourth course was a dessert. The fifth course was a drink.

RICH AND POOR

Wealthy Romans may have enjoyed more elaborate food. They had a wider variety of food choices. They also had more food. They could afford to eat more expensive food. They could afford to eat more food. They could afford to eat more food.

NEW FOODS

Other Europeans had access to the Americas. They brought many new foods to Europe, including potatoes, corn, and beans.

TRAVELING APPLES

Some of the earliest apples have been found in Asia. They were brought from Asia to Europe by traders. They were also brought from Europe to other parts of the world.

FAR AND WIDE

Some foods have traveled far and wide. Some have traveled from Asia to Europe. Some have traveled from Europe to other parts of the world. Some have traveled from other parts of the world to Europe.

SWEET POTATOES

The sweet potato is a member of the Ipomoea family. It is native to the Americas. It was brought to Europe by traders. It was also brought from Europe to other parts of the world.

FOOD CROPS

Some of the earliest food crops have been found in the Americas. They were brought from the Americas to Europe by traders. They were also brought from Europe to other parts of the world.

WHERE FOOD COMES FROM

Fruits, vegetables and other food crops don't always originate from the places where they are grown today. Many of the foods we eat every day were first cultivated in just one continent or island by thousands of years before they were spread by trade or migration.

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FOOD CROPS

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TERRIFIC TUBERS

Some plants develop starchy growths, called tubers, on their roots to store nutrients for winter. Our ancestors quickly discovered that these tubers tasted good and they have been a vital food source for thousands of years.

THE HUMBLE POTATO

Potatoes originate from South America. People in modern-day Peru and Bolivia started growing them by 5000 BCE and possibly as early as 10,000 BCE. In the sixteenth century, Spanish conquistadors introduced potatoes to Europe. At first, Europeans thought the knobby vegetables were poisonous, but they soon discovered that they were easy to grow, filling and could be cooked in lots of different ways.

In the eighteenth century, King Louis XVI of France and his wife, Marie Antoinette, wore potato flowers in their clothes. This encouraged French farmers to grow the new crop.

THE POTATO FAMINE

The humble potato changed the course of history. In the 1840s and 1850s, a disease called blight started to attack potatoes. A mould covered the vegetables with purple spots, making them rot in the fields. In some countries in Europe at this time poor people relied on potatoes for food. The potato famine had a devastating effect, especially in Ireland. Here, one million people died and another million left the country. This migration continued for decades, with four million people leaving the country in the 50 years after the famine.

POTATO DISHES AROUND THE WORLD

Potatoes are very versatile and can be cooked in almost any way. It seems every country has its own favourite dish.

Gnocchi (Italy)

Potato dumplings that are eaten with a variety of sauces.

Chips and fries

Sliced and deep-fried potatoes are enjoyed around the world.

Caissounn (Ireland)

A mixture of mashed potatoes and cabbage.

Gogum-gogum (Korea)

Fried savory pastas made with grated or ground potatoes.

Saag aloo (India)

Spiced potatoes with spinach.

Hash browns (USA)

Fried shredded potatoes.

Gratin dauphinois (France)

Thinly sliced potatoes baked in milk or cream.

OTHER TUBERS WE EAT

Potatoes aren't the only tubers we eat. Jerusalem artichokes and dahlias have edible tuberous roots and some other tubers are even more popular than potatoes in parts of the world.

Cassava, also known as manioc or yuca, is a woody, brown tuber. It was originally from South America. Today, it is a staple food for nearly one billion people around the world. Many people cook with tapioca, a starch extracted from the cassava plant.

Yams come from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Their long, brown tubers are traditionally boiled or roasted. They can be white, yellow, pink and purple, and can taste sweet or bitter.

Unrelated to the regular potato or the yam, sweet potato is a sweet-tasting tuber full of fibre, vitamins and minerals. It is popular around the world.

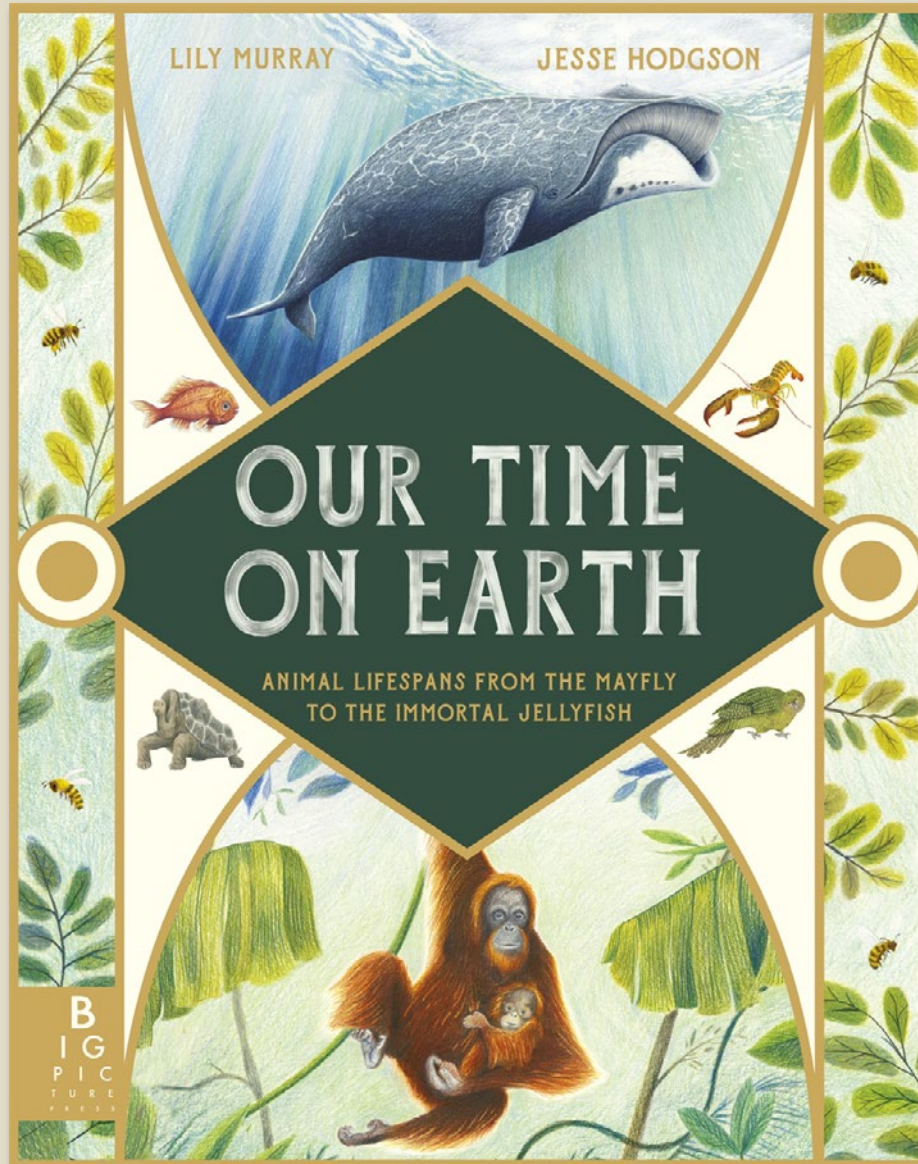
Kat-kat manioc is a stew from Mauritius made with green vegetables, beans and cassava.

Yem is a classic base for fufu, a dish made of pounded starchy vegetables. Fufu originates in West Africa and is also found in the Caribbean.

In Korea, gogum-gogum (roasted sweet potatoes) are baked in big drums by street vendors in winter. They taste sweet and nutty.

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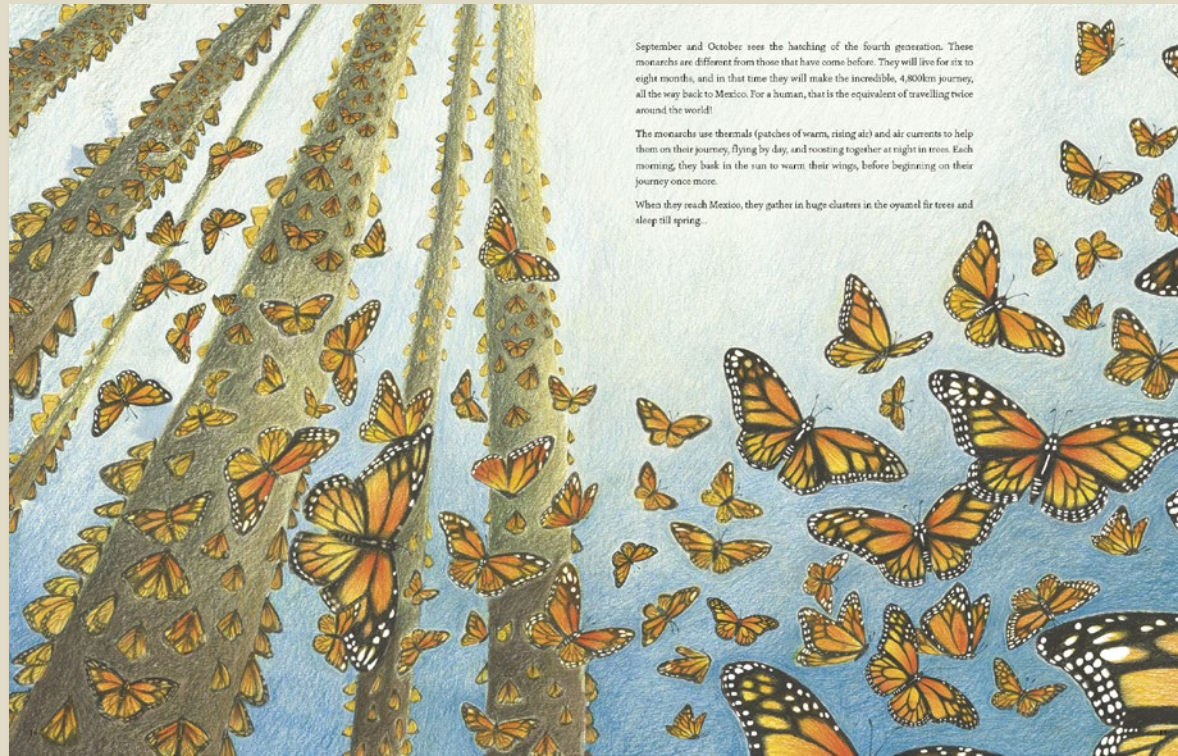
Our Time on Earth



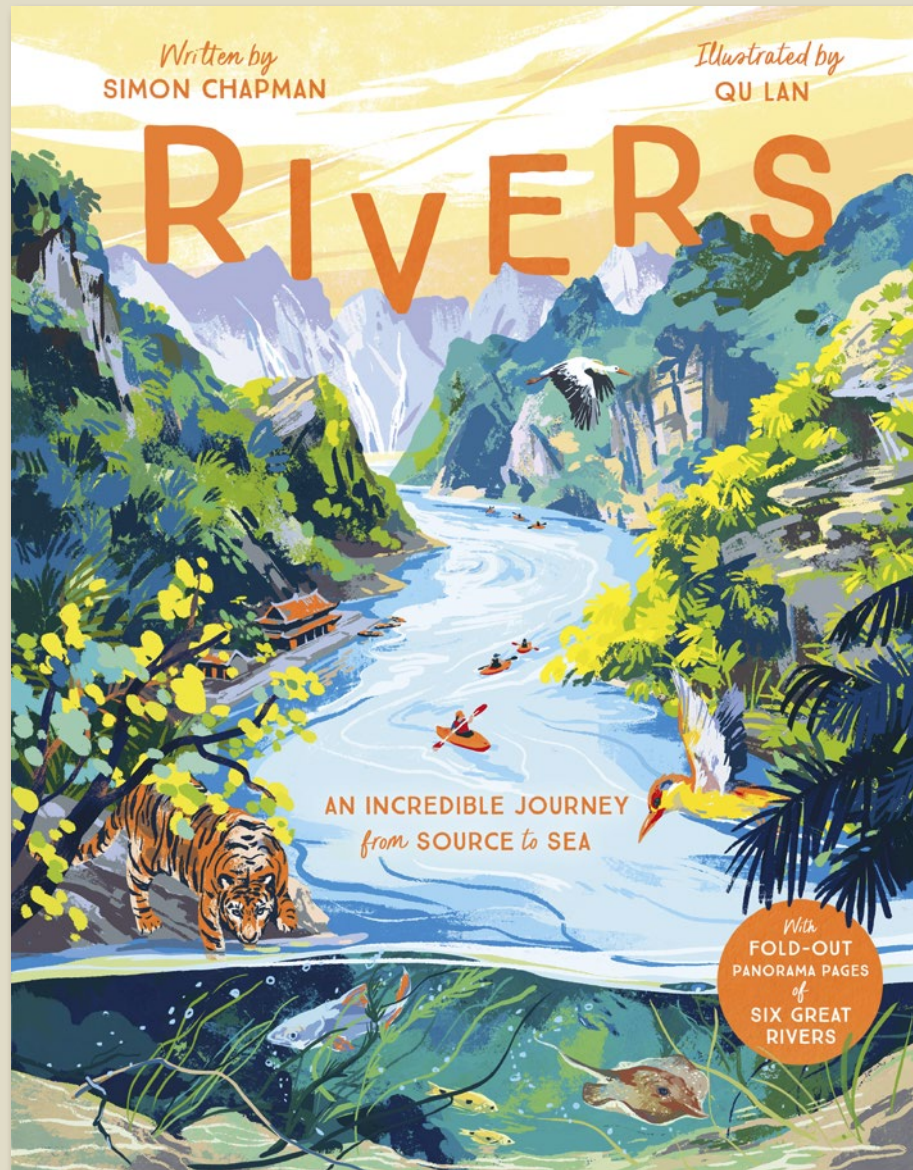
This book about animal life cycles is a celebration of creatures big and small.

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

Our Time on Earth



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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. They are joined together and stick together. These molecules are like small magnets and stick together. Because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is **HEAVY!** One water molecule is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. They are joined together and stick together. These molecules are like small magnets and stick together. Because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is **SOFT!** Water flows like a liquid. It can take the shape of its container. It can flow over rocks, under rocks, and through rocks. It can even flow through the ground.

Water is **POURABLE!** Water can flow through a narrow opening. It can flow through a hole in a dam, through a crack in a rock, or through a pipe. It can even flow through a narrow channel in a riverbed.

Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DEER IN BORNIO, ASIA, USE OF THE MANGROVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. THEY CAN BE USED FOR FOOD, FOR BUILDING, AND FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES. THE MANGROVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS ARE USED IN MANY WAYS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE BARK OF THE MANGROVE TREE IS USED FOR BUILDING HOUSES AND BOATS. THE LEAVES ARE USED FOR MAKING ROPE AND FIBRE. THE FRUIT IS USED FOR FOOD AND MEDICINE. THE ROOTS ARE USED FOR MAKING BRICKS AND CEMENT.

These mangroves are used in many ways. For example, the bark of the mangrove tree is used for building houses and boats. The leaves are used for making rope and fibre. The fruit is used for food and medicine. The roots are used for making bricks and cement.

HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAMS RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, SALMON BEGIN TO FIGHT THEIR WAY UPSTREAM AGAINST THE CURRENT TO GET TO THE OCEAN. AT ABOUT 500 METRES UP THE RIVER, THERE ARE MANY WEIRS THAT SALMON HAVE TO JUMP. THE WEIRS ARE MADE OF CONCRETE AND HAVE A GAP IN THE MIDDLE. THE SALMON MUST LEAP OVER THE WEIR AND INTO THE GAP. IF THEY DO NOT MAKE IT, THEY MAY BE EATEN BY BIRDS OR FISH. ONLY A FEW SALMON MAKE IT TO THE OCEAN. THIS IS THE SALMON RUN.

Salmon are jumping over the weirs to get to the ocean. They are swimming upstream against the current. The weirs are made of concrete and have a gap in the middle. The salmon must leap over the weir and into the gap. If they do not make it, they may be eaten by birds or fish. Only a few salmon make it to the ocean. This is the salmon run.

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 thing; it is only 100 metres wide on average as it passes between the canyon's rock walls. So how did it cut so deeply into the earth?

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, widening 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.

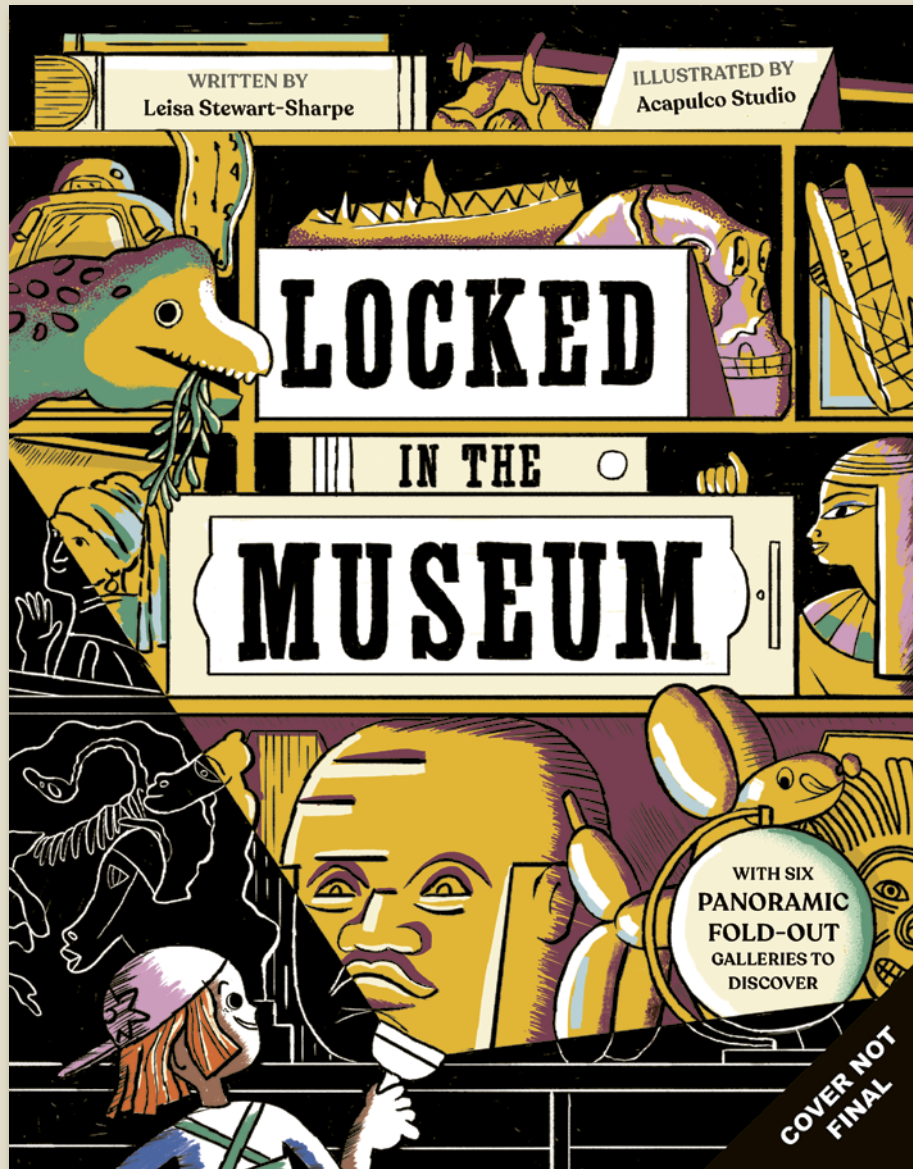
"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"

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.

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

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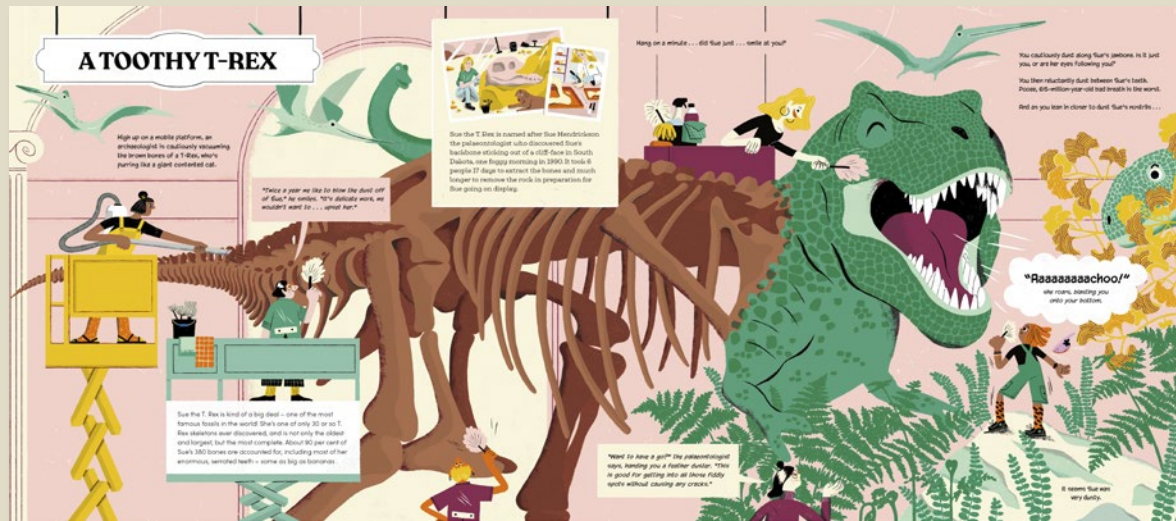
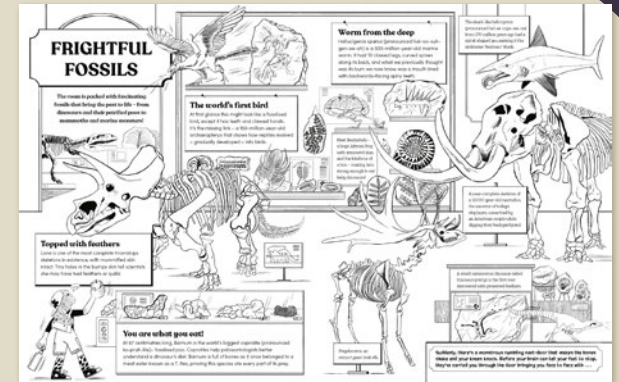
Locked in the Museum



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.

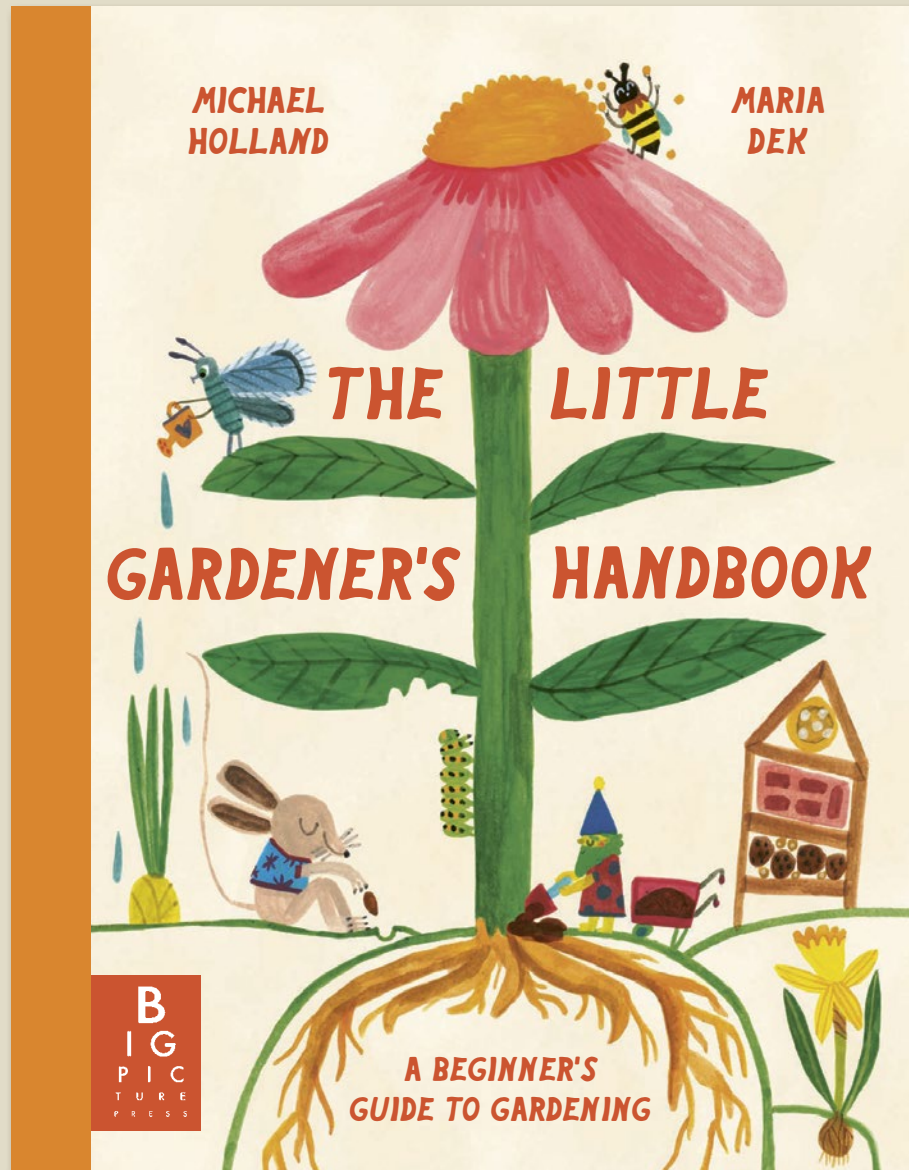
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



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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 out for interesting organisms such as earthworms, insects and bacteria.

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

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's a mix of different things. Sand, silt, clay, moisture and air are all a part of it. To help you understand your soil, here are some tips:

1. Bring a small jar of soil (10-20L). Collect a soil sample from your garden. Put it in a jar of water. Before you begin, try to get a good idea of what your soil is like. If it's a garden, try to get a sample from a few different places. A little from a flower bed, a little from a lawn, a little from a path. This will give you a good idea of what your soil is like.
2. Next, add 10L of water to the jar. Put the lid on tightly and then give it a good shake. Let it sit for at least 24 hours to settle.
3. You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The amount of soil in each layer will tell you what your soil is like. Use what you see to decide what kind of soil you have. You can write up what you see and draw a picture of your soil.

GARDEN FOES

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

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage beneficial animals by providing them with a home. This could be a birdhouse, a bug hotel, or a small pond. You can also encourage them by planting flowers that attract them, such as marigolds, nasturtiums, and lavender.

PEST REPELLENTS

To help insects, you can use natural repellents. These include things like garlic, chili, and vinegar. You can also use essential oils like eucalyptus and lemon.

PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting or covers to protect your plants from pests. You can also use physical barriers like copper tape or diatomaceous earth.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Check your plants regularly for signs of pests. If you find any, act quickly. You can use natural remedies like neem oil or insecticidal soap.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Some plants can help other plants by attracting beneficial insects or by releasing natural repellents. Examples include marigolds, nasturtiums, and lavender.

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 bit of peppery taste. You can add them to a salad for a burst of extra flavour.

YOU WILL NEED:

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

1. 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.
2. Fill each cup with compost.
3. Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
4. Cover with a little extra compost and add some water to make the compost - remember, the water can't drain away so well.
5. After a week or two, the seeds will start to shoot. When they're about 5cm tall, you can start to eat them. They're best eaten raw, like a salad.
6. In a few more weeks, they'll be ready to eat. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plants, just pull them off with a sharp knife. They'll grow back.

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

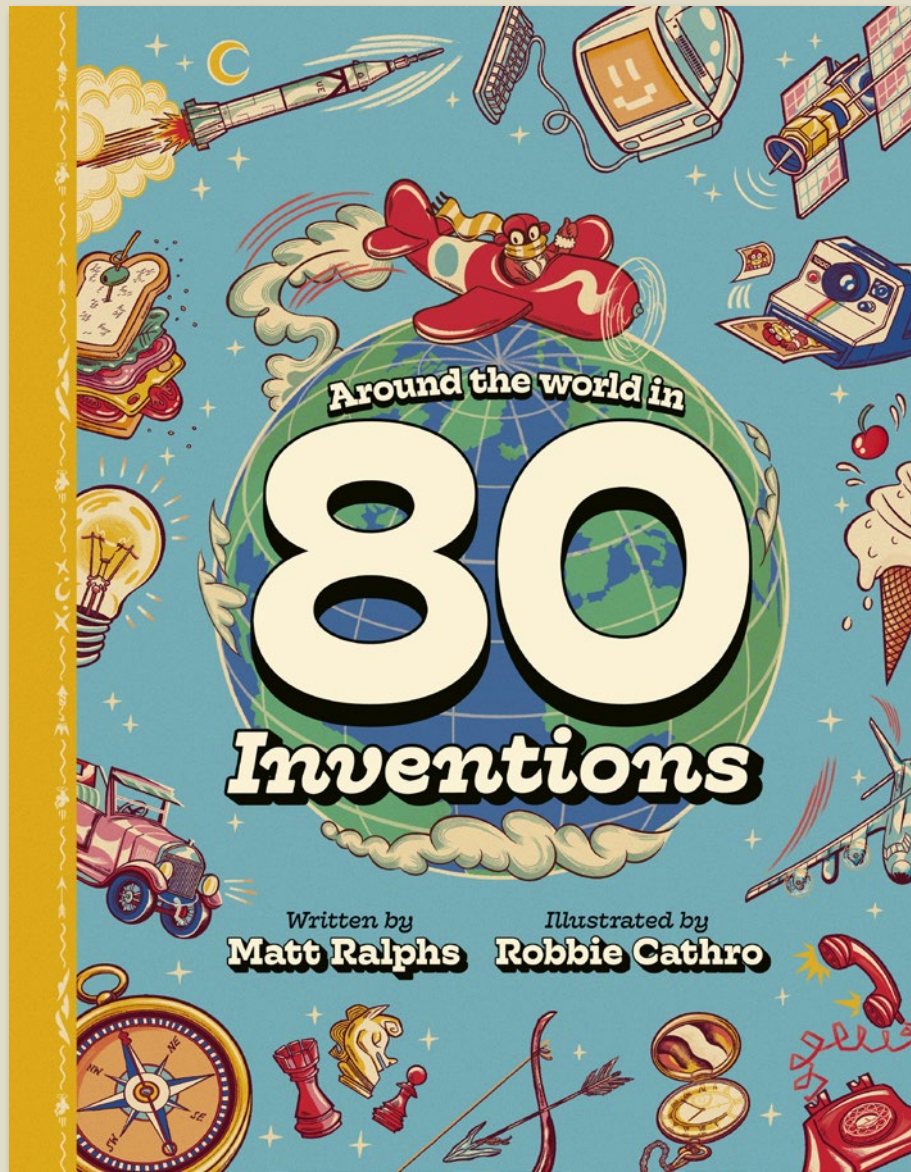
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a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

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Illustrator	Maria Dek-Le-wandowska
Extent	64pp
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 recorded recipe for ice cream was written in a Chinese text from the 10th century. It was made with snow and fruit. In the 17th century, a French chef named Lazzaro Spallanzani created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with cream and sugar. This was the first 'modern' ice cream. In the 18th century, an Italian chef named Francesco Perugino created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with cream and sugar. This was the first 'modern' ice cream. In the 19th century, an American chef named James Watson created a recipe for 'ice cream' that was made with cream and sugar. This was the first 'modern' ice cream.

Easy Ice Cream

15

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1817? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. It was invented by a Frenchman named Michaux. The first bicycle with a chain drive was invented in 1868 by a Britishman named Drais. The first bicycle with a rubber tire was invented in 1888 by a Scot named John Boyd Dunlop. The first bicycle with a chain drive and a rubber tire was invented in 1885 by a German named Karl Drais. The first bicycle with a chain drive and a rubber tire was invented in 1885 by a German named Karl Drais.

Pertious Penny-Farthing

Camera

"Magicians"

24

Although it's often said to be a 'magical' invention, the camera is actually a very simple device. It was invented in 1826 by a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce. The first camera was made of wood and was used to take pictures of buildings. The first camera with a lens was invented in 1816 by a Britishman named Thomas Wedgwood. The first camera with a lens and a shutter was invented in 1817 by a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce. The first camera with a lens and a shutter was invented in 1817 by a Frenchman named Nicéphore Niépce.

Developed to Perfection

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-stops"

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 Britishman named George Stephenson. The first high-speed train with a steam engine was invented in 1825 by a Britishman named George Stephenson. The first high-speed train with a steam engine was invented in 1825 by a Britishman named George Stephenson.

Marvelous Maglevs

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It's a device that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by a Danishman named Poul la Cour. The first wind turbine with a generator was invented in 1891 by a Danishman named Poul la Cour. The first wind turbine with a generator was invented in 1891 by a Danishman named Poul la Cour.

Green Energy

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in 1783 by a Frenchman named the Montgolfier brothers. The first helicopter with a rotor was invented in 1852 by a Russian named Nikolai Zhukovskiy. The first helicopter with a rotor was invented in 1852 by a Russian named Nikolai Zhukovskiy.

Versatile VTOLs

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

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

Potter's Wheel

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

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

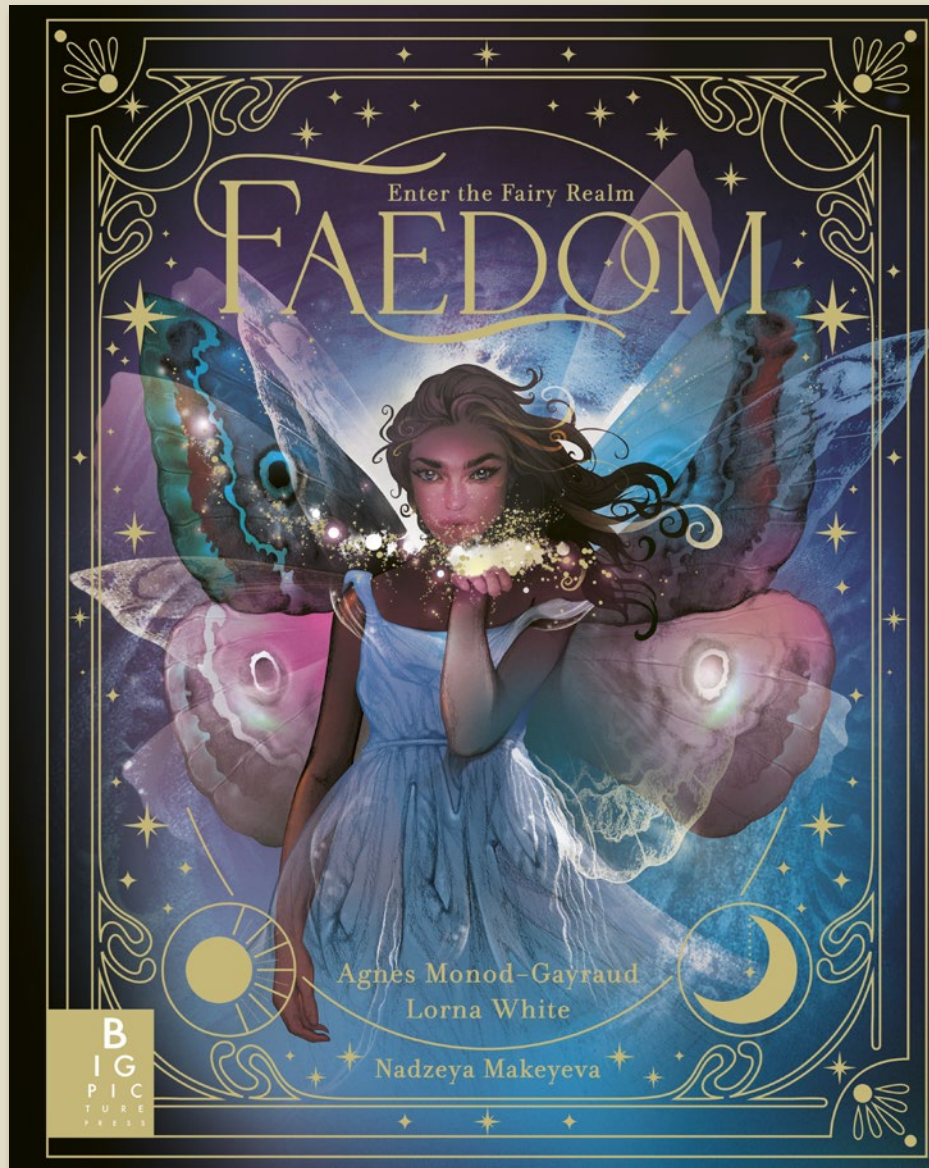
18

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

World Wide Web

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

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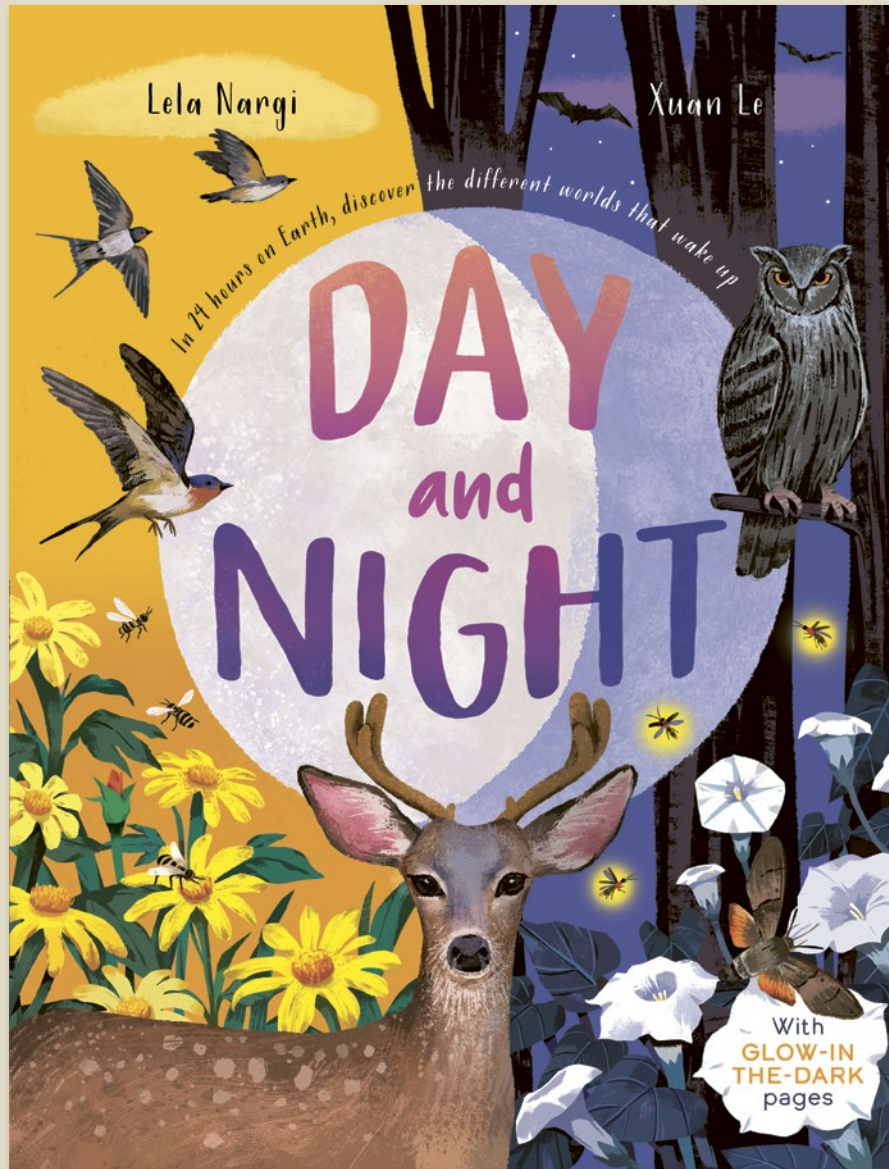
Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

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



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Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

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

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

Polar night and midnight sun

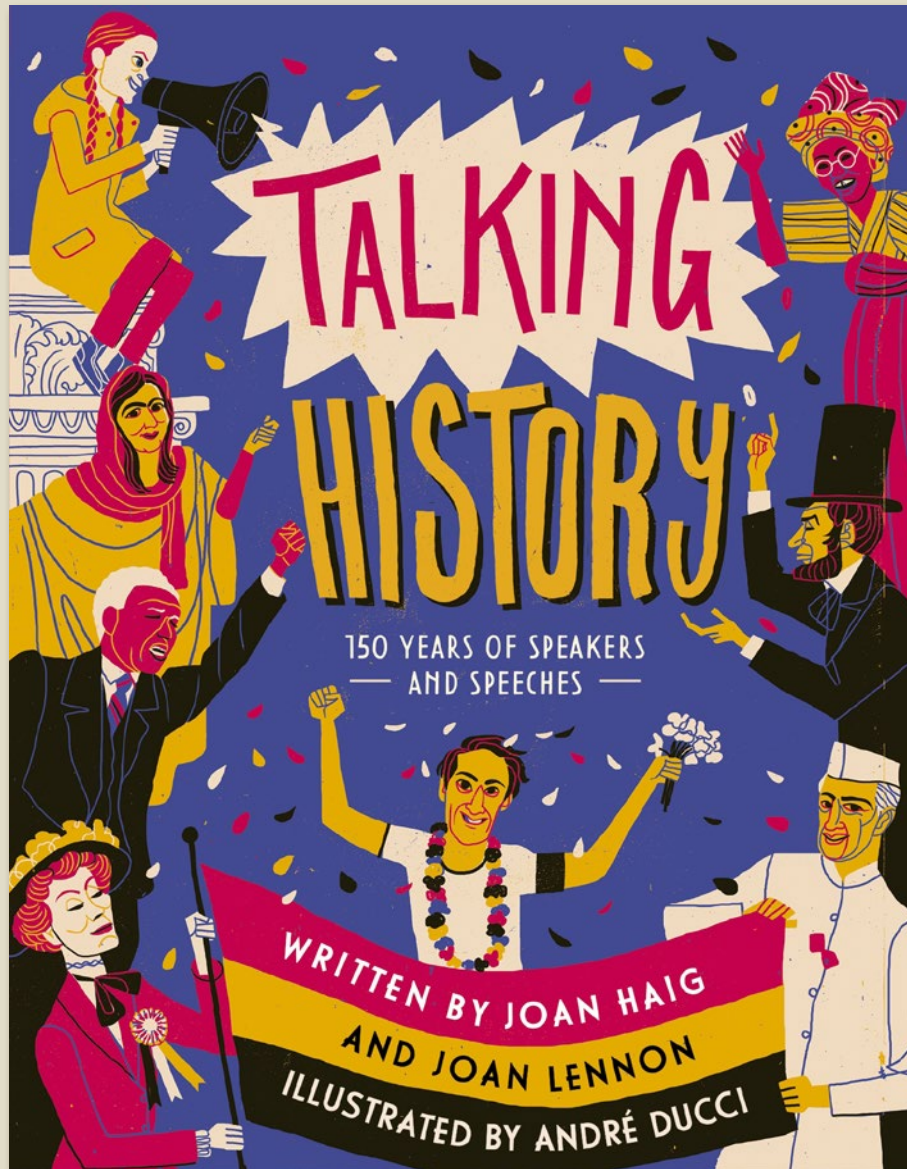
At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**,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

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

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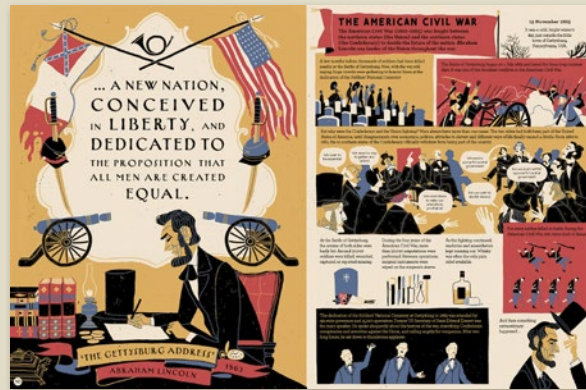
Talking History



150 years of world-changing speeches

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

Talking History



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

THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

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

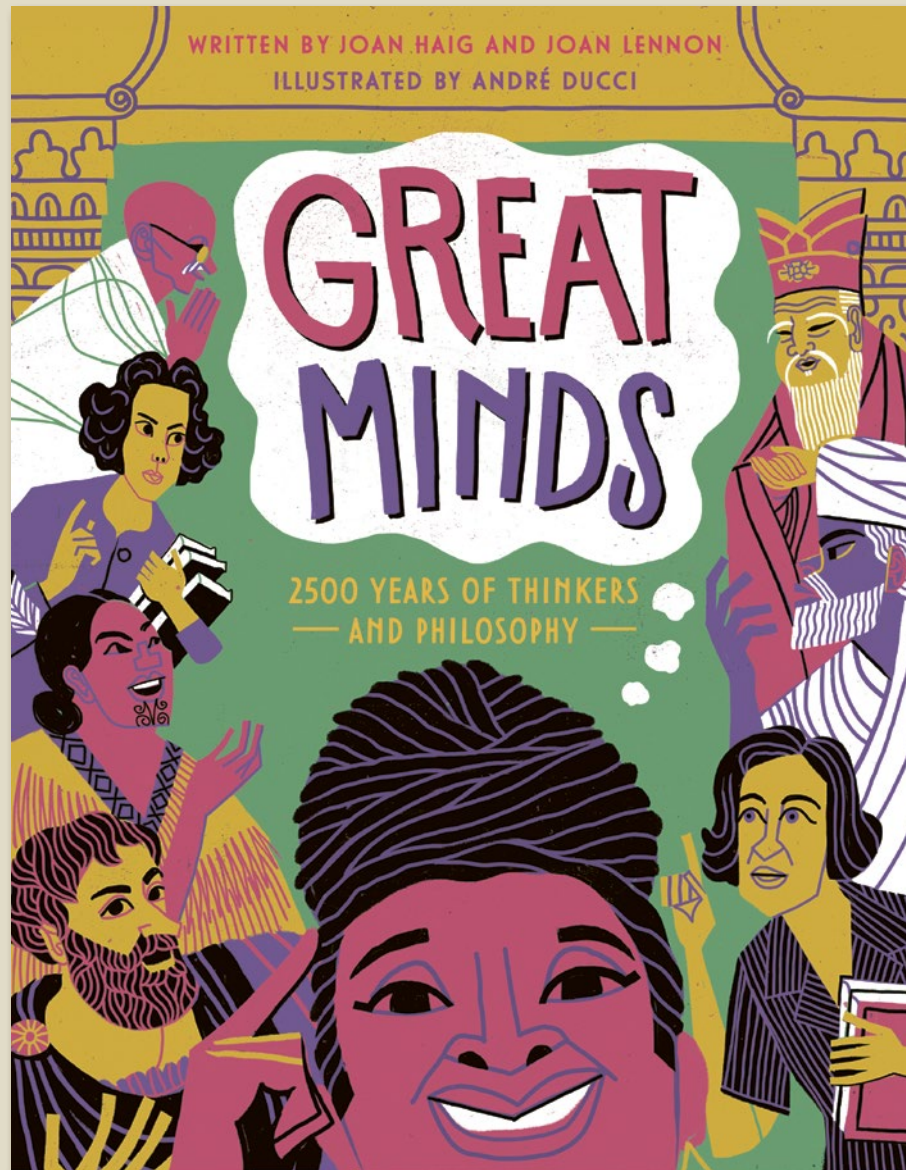
But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action – 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, hacked politicians' names off buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities. They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government. Newspapers began referring to militant WSPU campaigners as 'suffragettes'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.

THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture. The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.

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

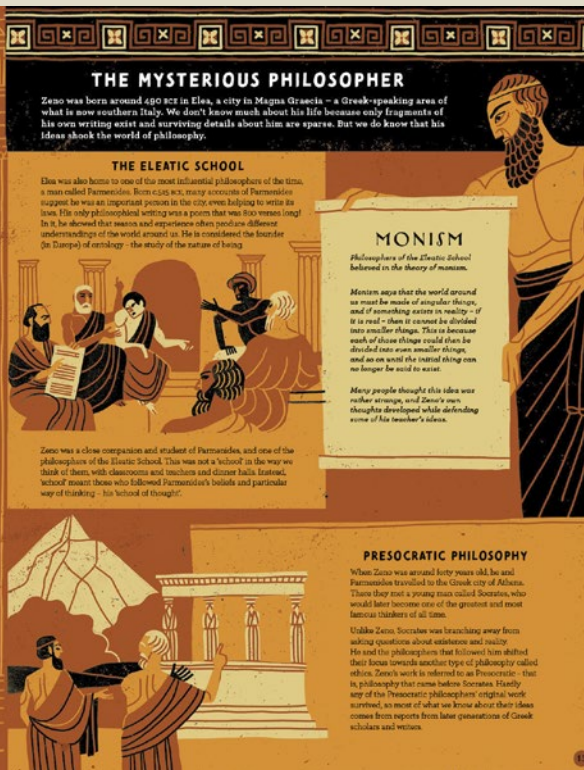
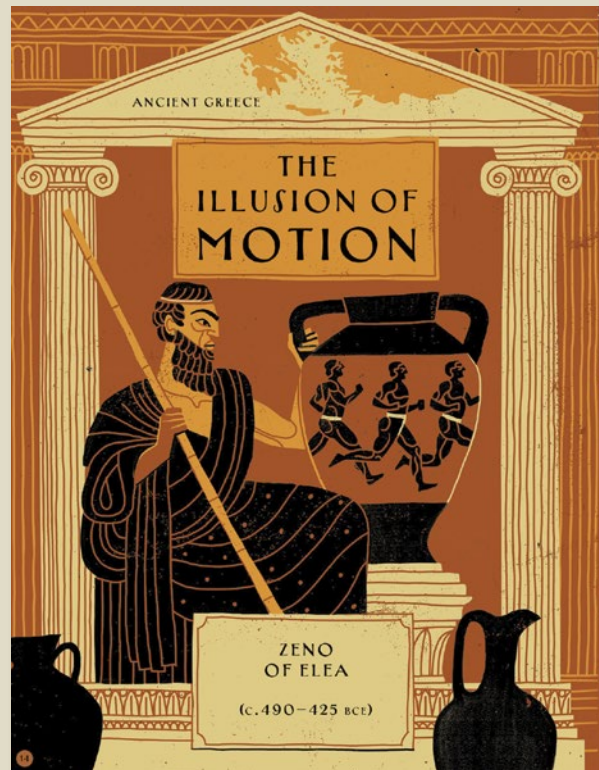
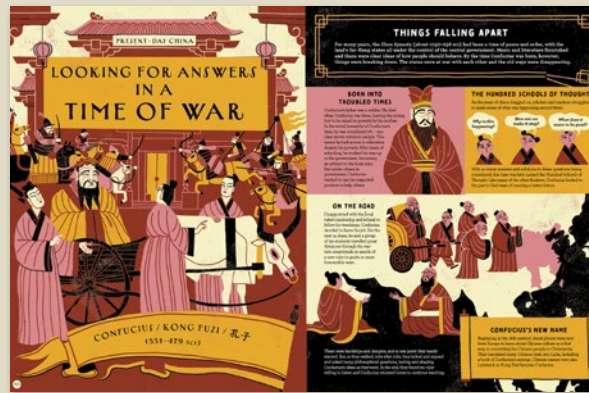
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Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 words
Rights Available	World



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

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

Great Minds



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Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

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

Raising the Roof

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 had even been 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 the norm, but some composers have written symphonies with as few as two movements or as many as seven. However, symphonies usually consist of four movements.

LEARNING TIP
Have a go at writing your own symphony. It can be as simple as writing a melody for a string quartet, or as complex as writing a full symphony. You can find many examples of symphonies online, and you can listen to them on YouTube or Spotify.

1800s
The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement in G major for strings and woodwinds.

1776
The first symphony with four movements was written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 1763. It was in G major for strings and woodwinds.

1800s
The first symphony with a full orchestra was written by Ludwig van Beethoven in 1800. It was in G major for strings, woodwinds, brass, and choir.

1872
The first symphony with a full orchestra and a large chorus was written by Richard Wagner in 1842. It was in G major for strings, woodwinds, brass, and choir.

1878
The first symphony with a full orchestra and a large chorus and a full orchestra was written by Gustav Mahler in 1888. It was in G major for strings, woodwinds, brass, and choir.

Present
The first symphony with a full orchestra and a large chorus and a full orchestra and a full orchestra was written by Gustav Mahler in 1888. It was in G major for strings, woodwinds, brass, and choir.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Can we really think of Wagner as a composer who wrote operas? Or is he a composer who wrote operas that were so good they became symphonies? Wagner was a composer who wrote operas that were so good they became symphonies.

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 new language.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

LISTEN!
Wagner's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin was one of the most popular composers of the 20th century. He was a composer who wrote music that was so good it became a part of the American musical heritage.

LISTEN!
Gershwin's music is often described as 'music for the theatre'. It is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre, and it is a music that is designed to be heard in a theatre.

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!

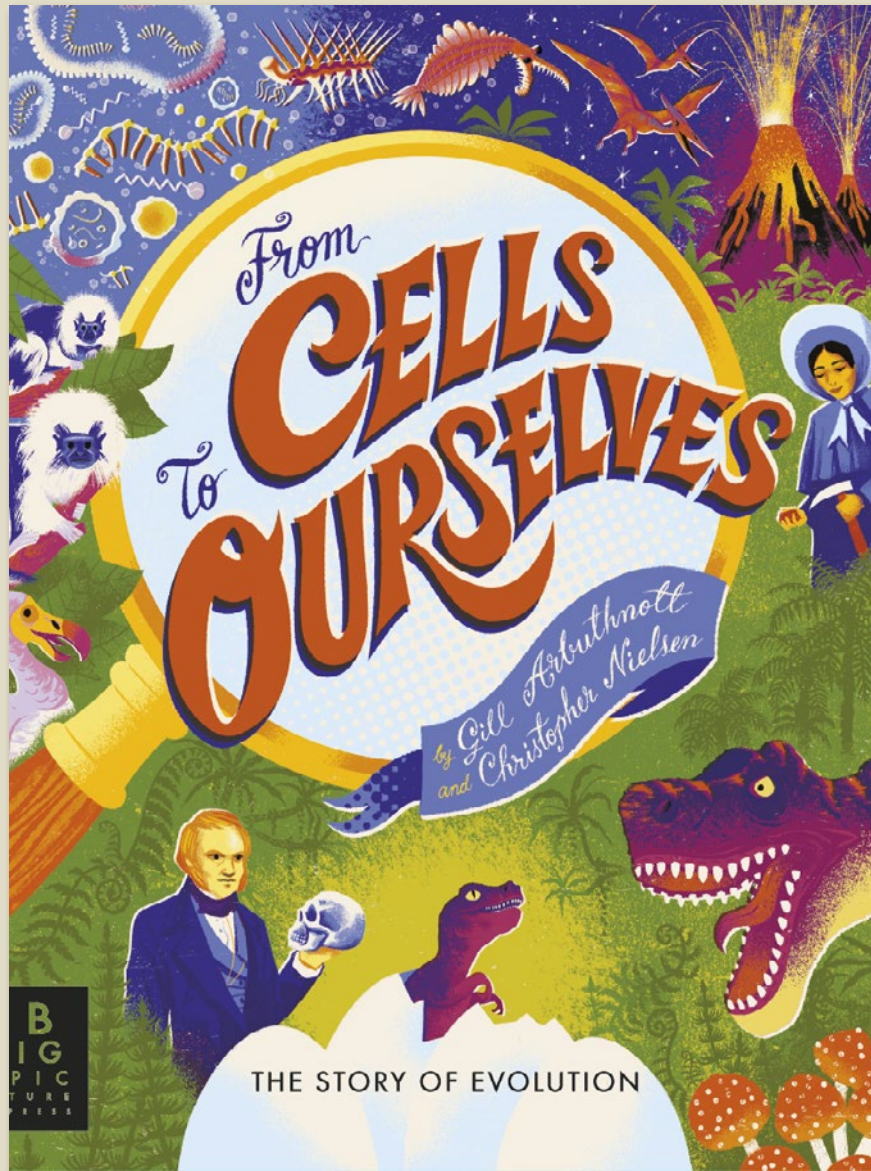
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised 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-Iban 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
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Rights Available	World

From Cells to Ourselves



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

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

From Cells to Ourselves

HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

In the 1920s, biochemist Alexander Oparin in the Soviet Union and chemist Stanley Miller in the USA had similar ideas about the origin of life. They argued that simple molecules like water and methane could combine to form more complex molecules like amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and enzymes. These molecules could then combine to form the first simple cells.

...AND WHERE DID LIFE BEGIN?

The first life forms probably emerged in the ocean. The first simple cells were made of phospholipids, which surrounded the molecules of life.

1857

The first simple cell was made of phospholipids, which surrounded the molecules of life. The first simple cells were made of phospholipids, which surrounded the molecules of life.

1928

The first simple cell was made of phospholipids, which surrounded the molecules of life. The first simple cells were made of phospholipids, which surrounded the molecules of life.

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THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

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

MARY ANNING (1799-1847)

Mary Anning was a fossil collector in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England. She was the first woman to be recognized as a paleontologist. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1830. She also discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1830. She was the first woman to be recognized as a paleontologist.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861)

William Buckland was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to recognize that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past. He was the first to recognize that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past.

RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892)

Richard Owen was a biologist, geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to recognize that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past. He was the first to recognize that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past.

OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852)

Osborn Martell was a geologist and paleontologist. He was the first to recognize that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past. He was the first to recognize that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past.

THE GREAT OCEAN WASH AWAY

The Great Ocean Wash Away was a catastrophic event that occurred in the Cretaceous period. It was caused by a massive asteroid impact that resulted in the extinction of the dinosaurs. The Great Ocean Wash Away was a catastrophic event that occurred in the Cretaceous period.

THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that the bones of the dinosaurs were the remains of animals that had lived on Earth in the past.

...AND WHERE DID LIFE BEGIN?

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EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

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

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

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

2 No, no. We're one quarter of the way to being a fish, but a fish, a duck, a bird and a wandering pair of eyes.

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

4 Yeah, but, perhaps they came later.

Theologians **Gregory of Nazianzus** and **Augustine** both thought that although God had created all the original animals and plants, new types had developed from them. Their ideas were in response to the practical problems that would have arisen from trying to get two of everything into the Ark.

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

5 I've got it!

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

GRADUAL CHANGES

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

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

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

THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:

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

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Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Freight On Board	30/11/2023
Rights Available	World

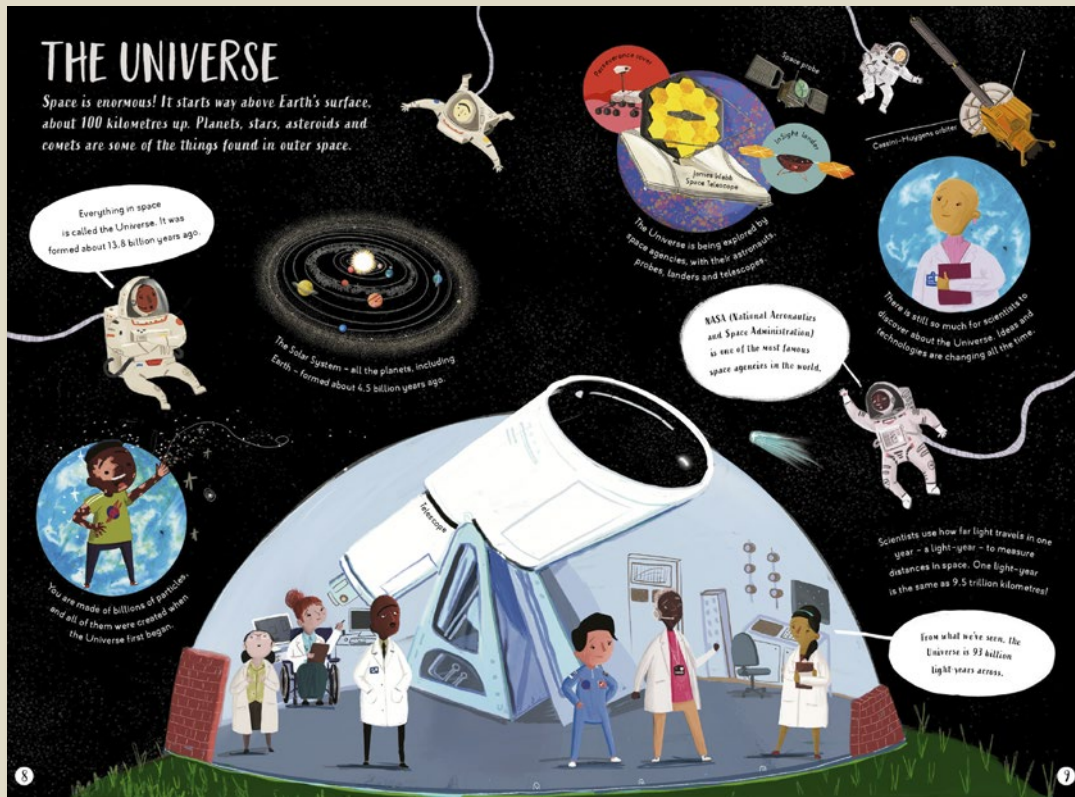
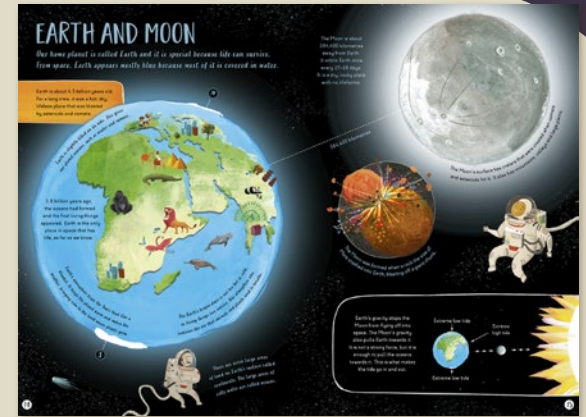
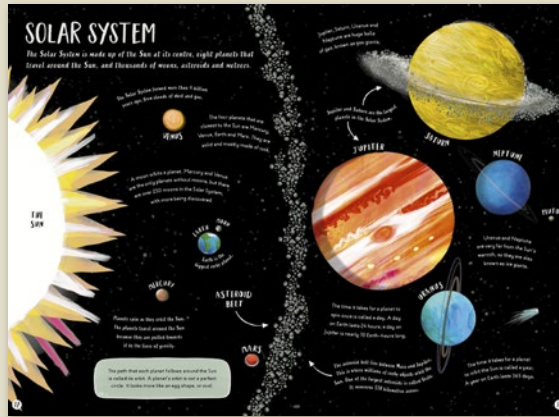
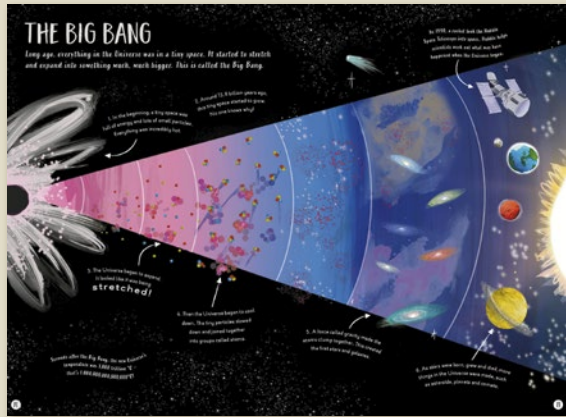
My First Book of Space



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

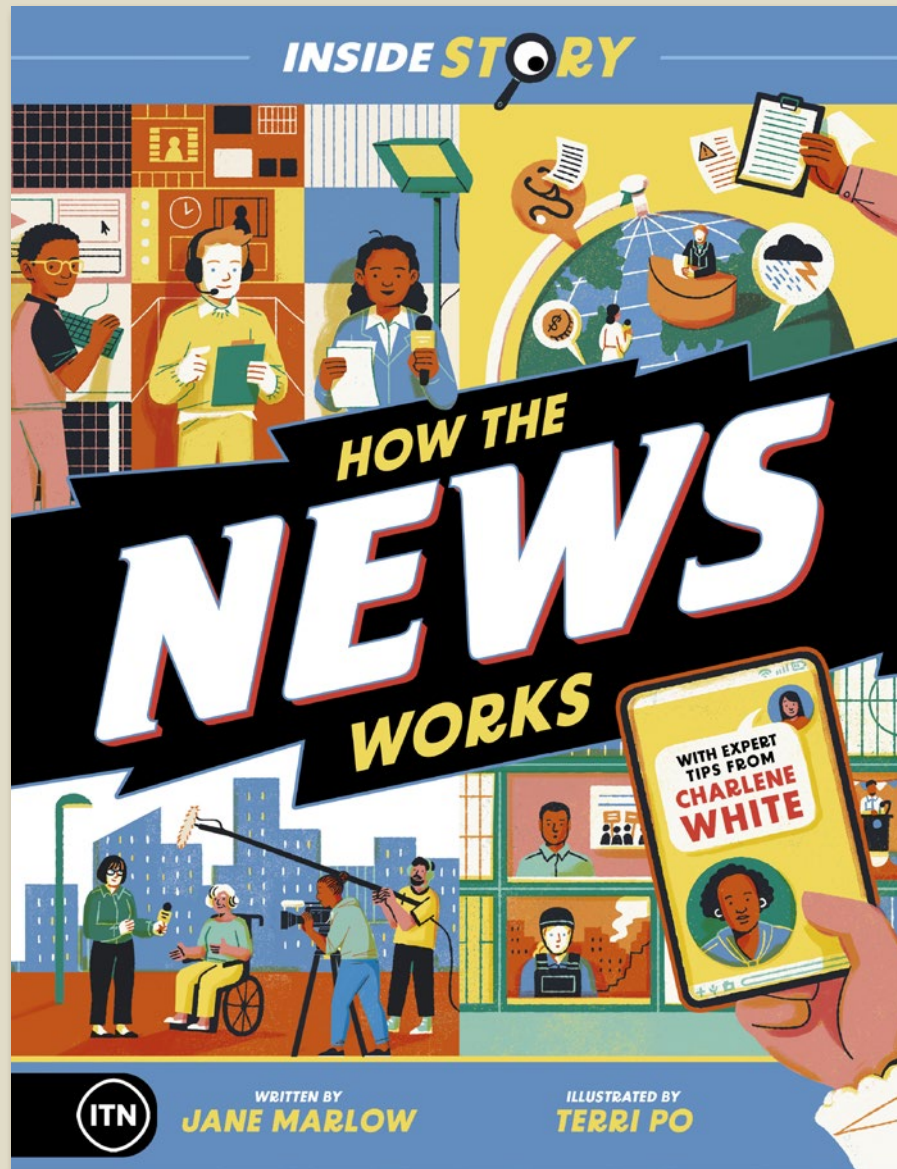
- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and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

My First Book of Space



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

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!

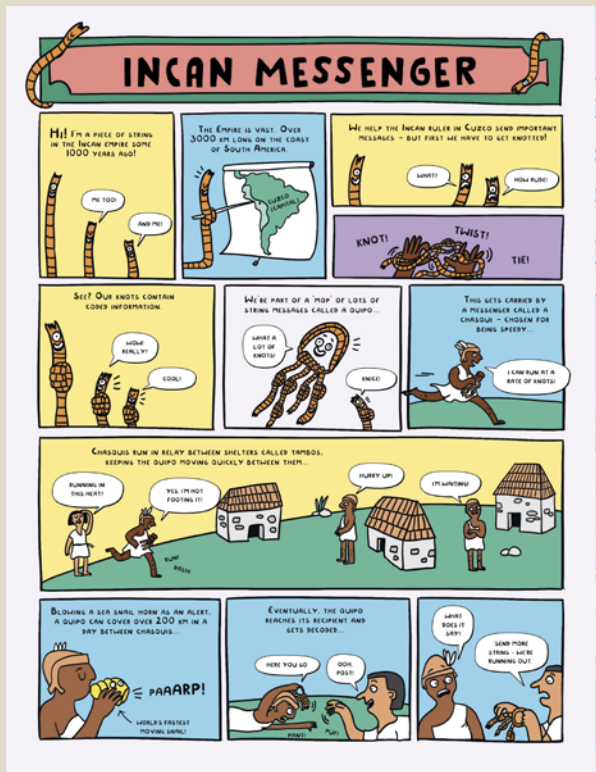
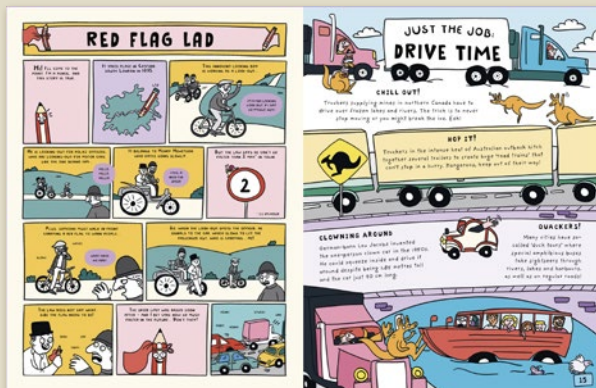
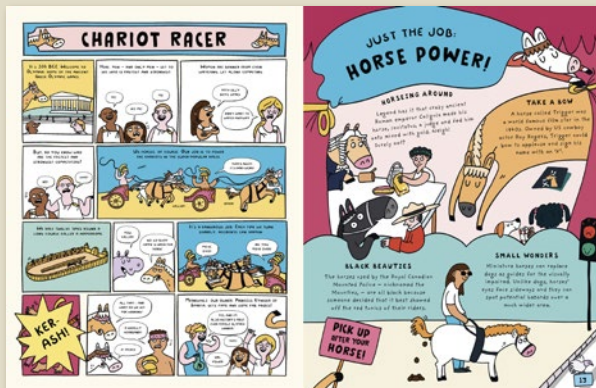
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by 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



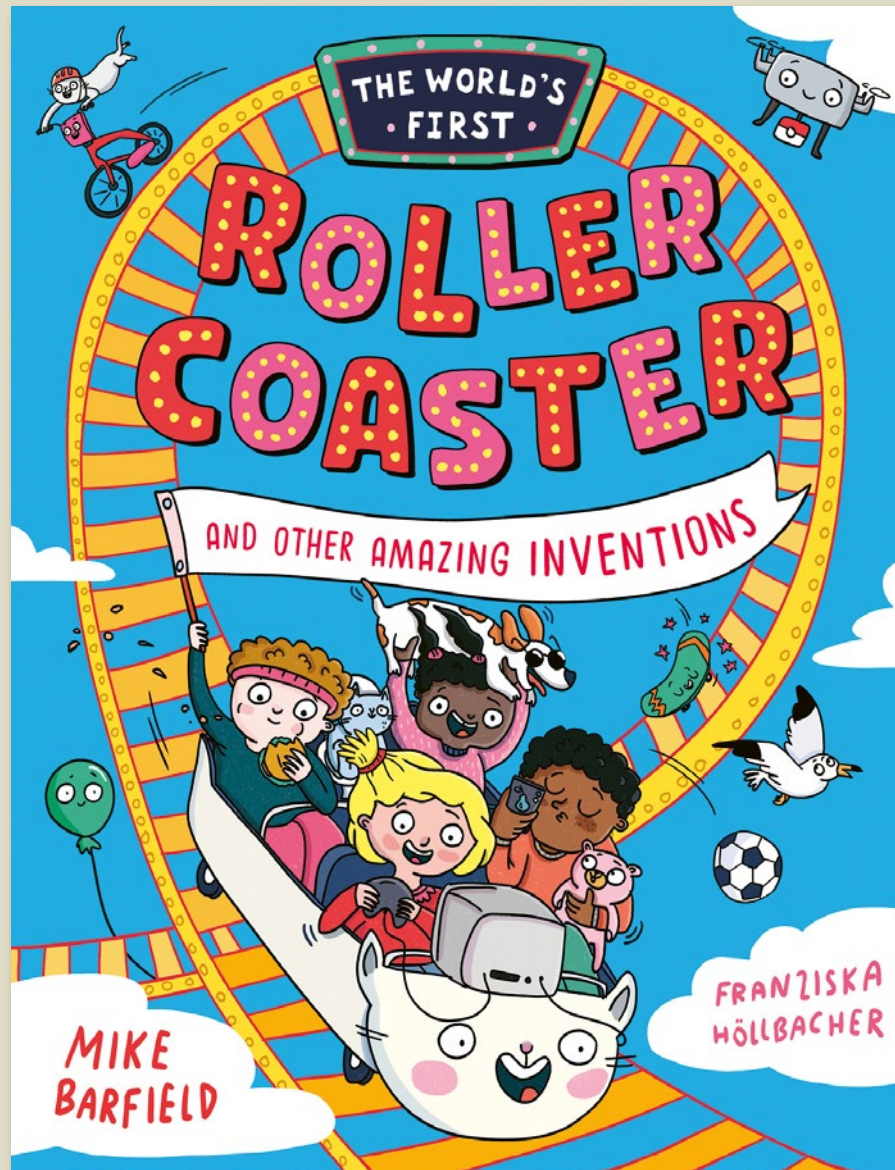
Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
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Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
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Rights Available	World

The World's First Human Cannonball



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Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
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Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

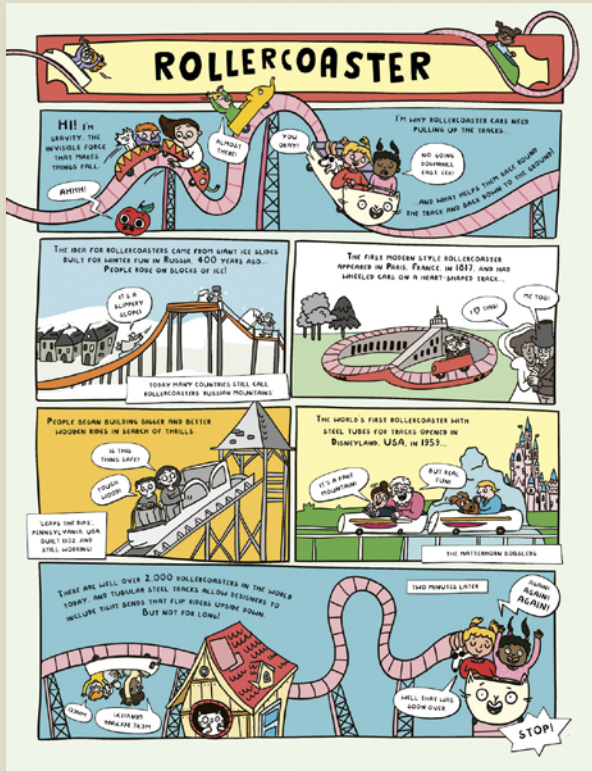
The World's First Rollercoaster



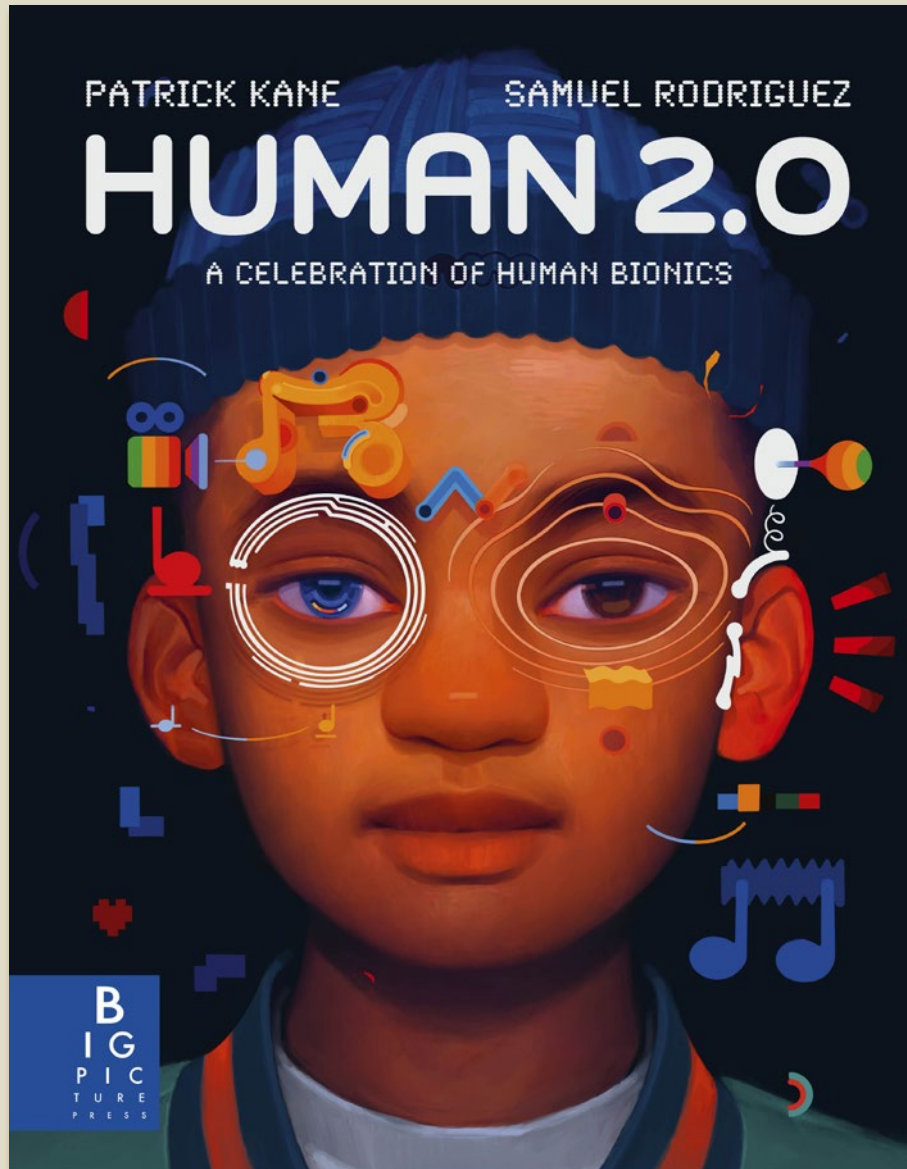
Amazing inventions stories in comic-book form by Blue Peter Award-winner Mike Barfield.

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

The World's First Rollercoaster



Pub Date	11/04/2024
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H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World



Celebrate the achievements made in medical engineering and take a glimpse into the future.

- Sample contents: The First Prosthetics, Jack E. Steele - Father of Bionics, Arne Larsson - The First Pacemaker Patient, How Cochlear Implants Work, Eye Replacements, Keith Hayman - The First Bionic Eye, How Bionic Limbs Work, Campbell Aird - The First Prosthetic Arm, Exoskeletons, Neural Implants, The Paralympics, Neil Harbisson - The First Cyborg, Ethics
- Phenomenal artwork by highly acclaimed artist Samuel Rodriguez
- As told by UK Sepsis Ambassador Patrick TJ Kane
- The first of its kind - a book that celebrates the history of medical implantables and prosthetics



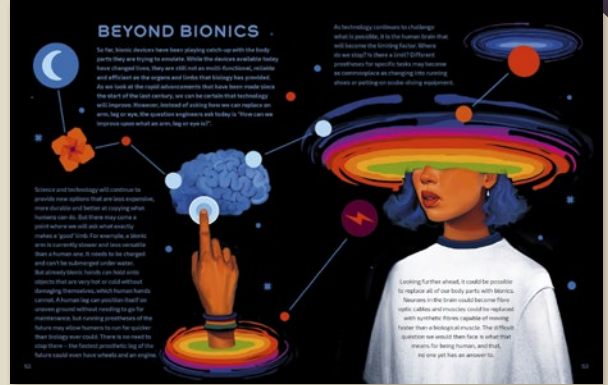
★

BLAKE LEEPER

"Life is 10% what you deal with and 90% how you deal with it."

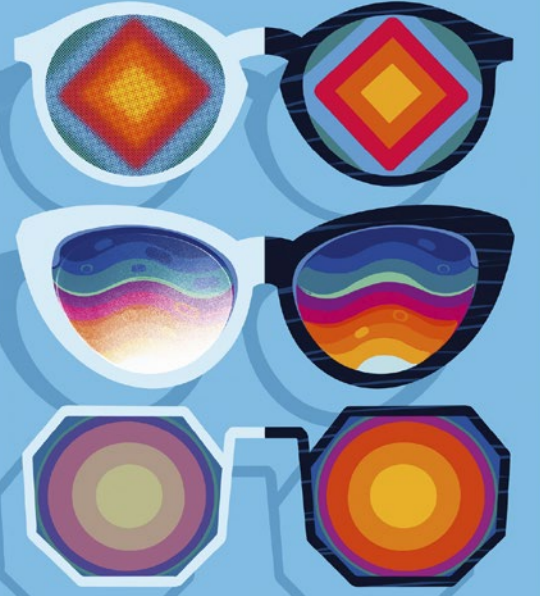
Retired American Paralympic athlete Blake Leeper was born in 1980 with both of his legs missing below the knee. Leeper's father was a coach, so he grew up with a natural affinity for sports. Leeper wanted to pursue a career in athletics, but a prosthetic leg made being fast feel like "wading" to him and he gave up on the sport.

Thanks to Leeper's hard work and determination, he did not let his disability stop him. He is a 10-time Paralympic medalist and has won a total of 10 Paralympic medals. He is also a world champion in the 100m and 200m sprints. Leeper is a role model for many young people who are disabled. He is also a motivational speaker and has written a book called "The 10% Rule".



EYEWEAR

Eyeglasses may seem commonplace today, but it has taken hundreds of years to develop them to where they are now, helped by a series of inventions along the way. The ancient Romans first wrote about using glass beads to read, similar to how reading glasses work today. However, it was the Arab scientist Al-Hasan Ibn al-Haytham, a man known as the 'father of modern optics', who first wrote about using convex (outwards curved) lenses to magnify an image. Eventually, Ibn al-Haytham's literature made its way to Western Europe, and translations of his work led to glass 'reading stones' becoming common. The Italians improved further on these stones to create the first eyeglasses in the late 1200s.



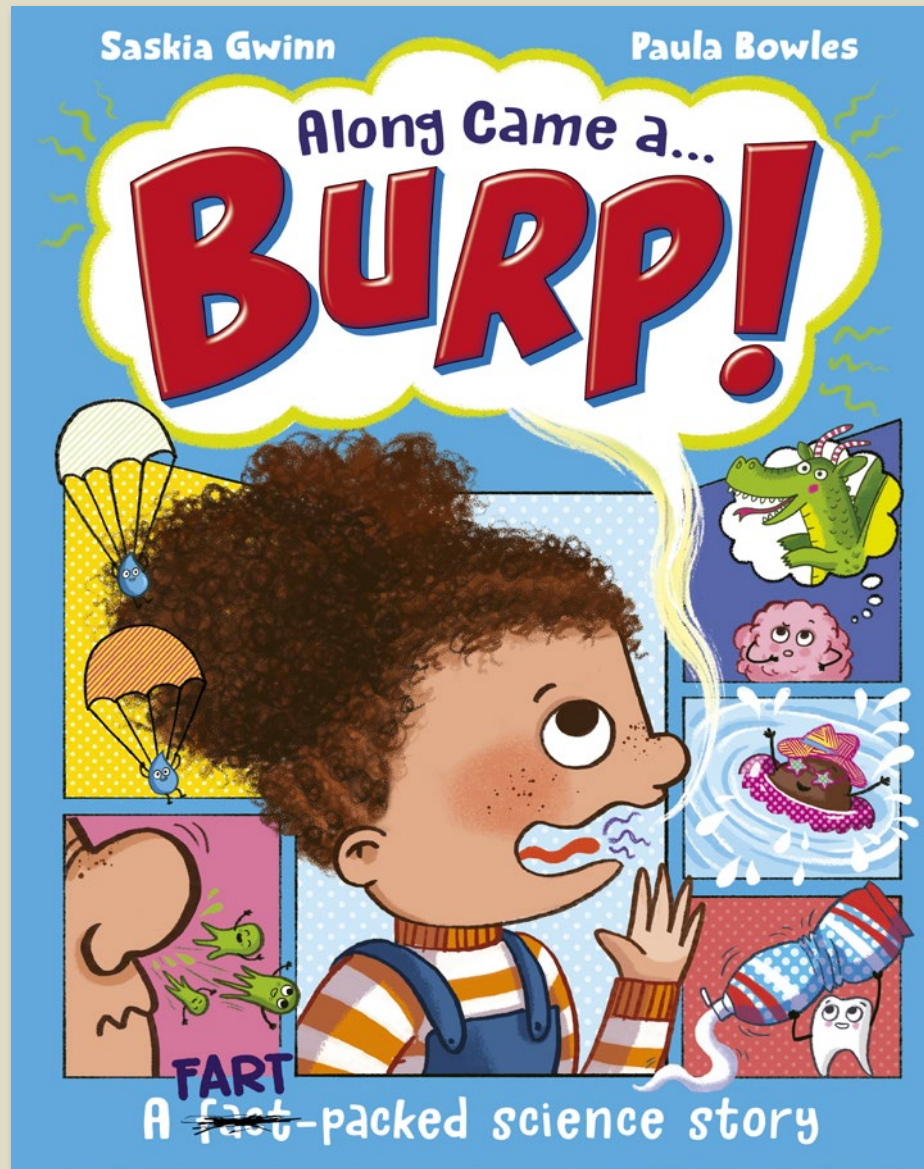
New materials have allowed frames for glasses to become lighter and more durable. The colour of lenses has changed too, creating the first purpose-built sunglasses. These work by adding cerium oxide (a type of chemical compound) into the glass to filter out harmful ultraviolet light from the sun. Sunglasses quickly became fashionable, and in 1938, it was reported that 20 million sunglasses had been sold the year before in the US. Interestingly, only a quarter of those people needed sunglasses for medical reasons. This development is an example of a product that was initially designed to benefit a few but ended up benefitting many. It is testament to the importance of innovation within the disabled community.

The latest breakthrough in eyewear has come more recently, with EnChrome® glasses first launching in 2012. These special glasses are designed to help alleviate problems caused by colour-blindness.

People who are colour-blind find it difficult to distinguish between certain colours, such as red and green. EnChrome® glasses use the same principle as cerium oxide in the first sunglasses, but instead of filtering out harmful UV light, EnChrome® glasses filter out the wavelengths of light that get confused by the brain in those people with red-green colour vision deficiency.

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Illustrator	Sam Rodriguez
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10517 words
Rights Available	World

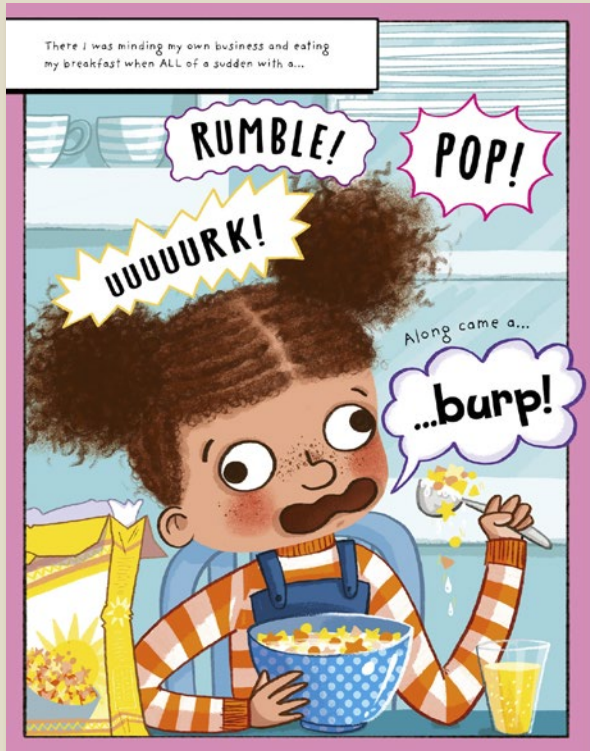
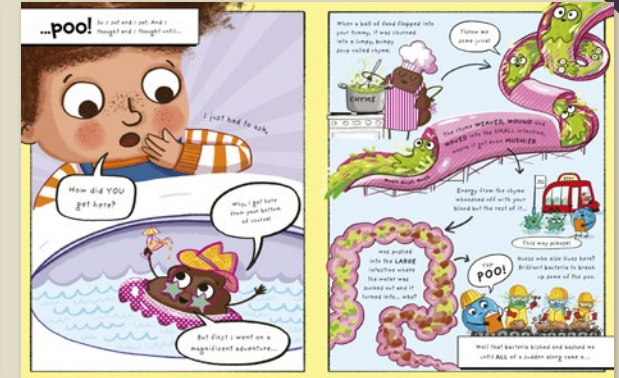
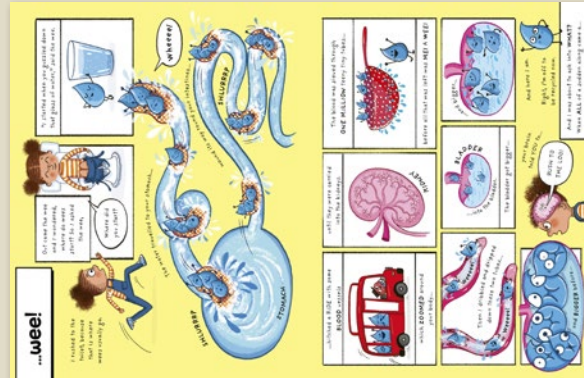
Along Came a... Burp!



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

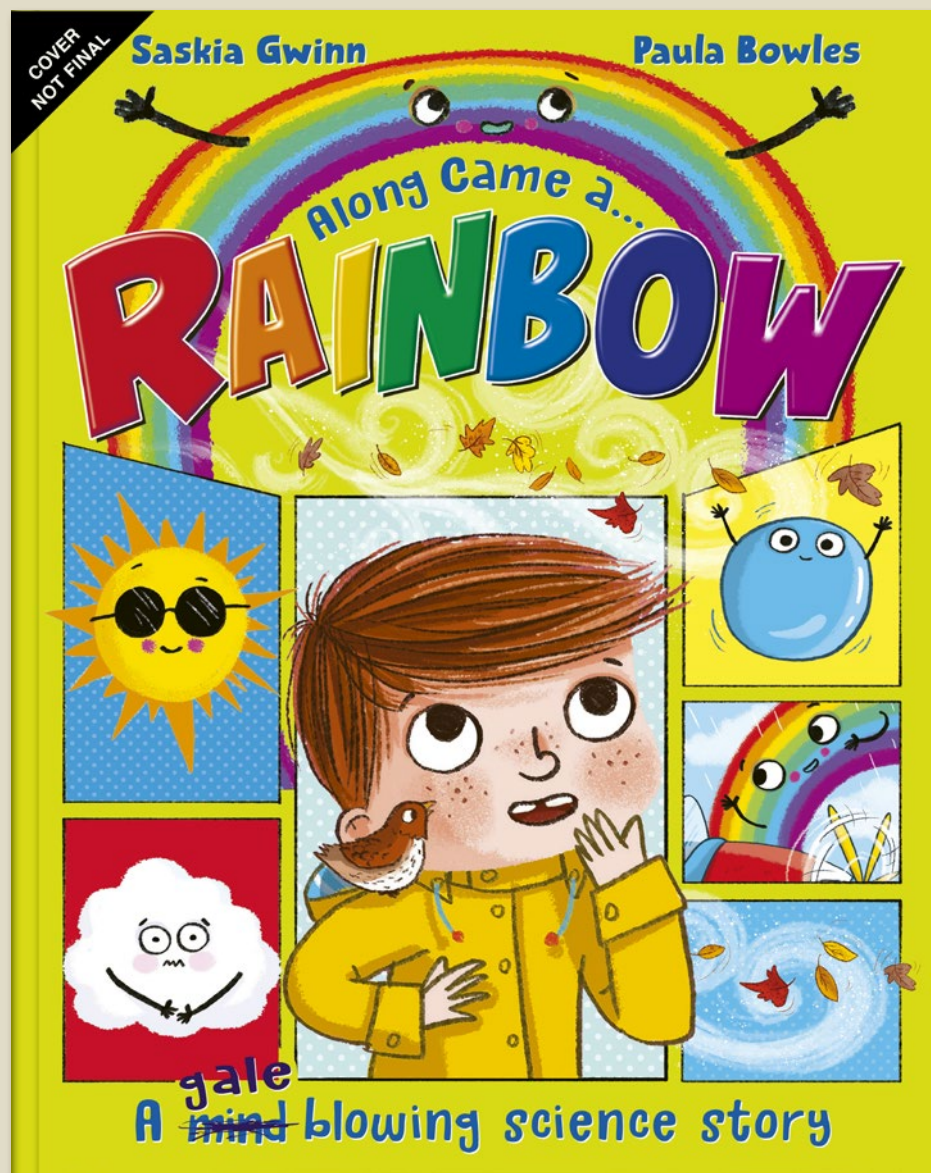
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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



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Pub Price	£9.99
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Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

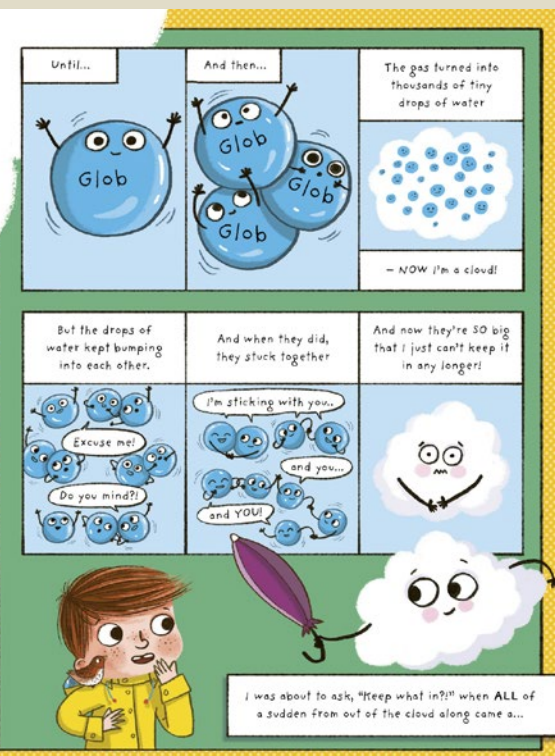
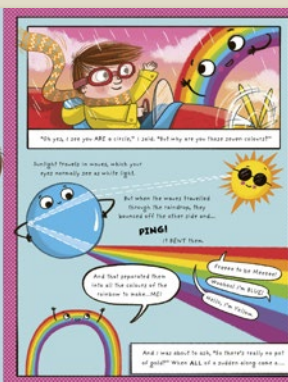
Along Came a... Rainbow!



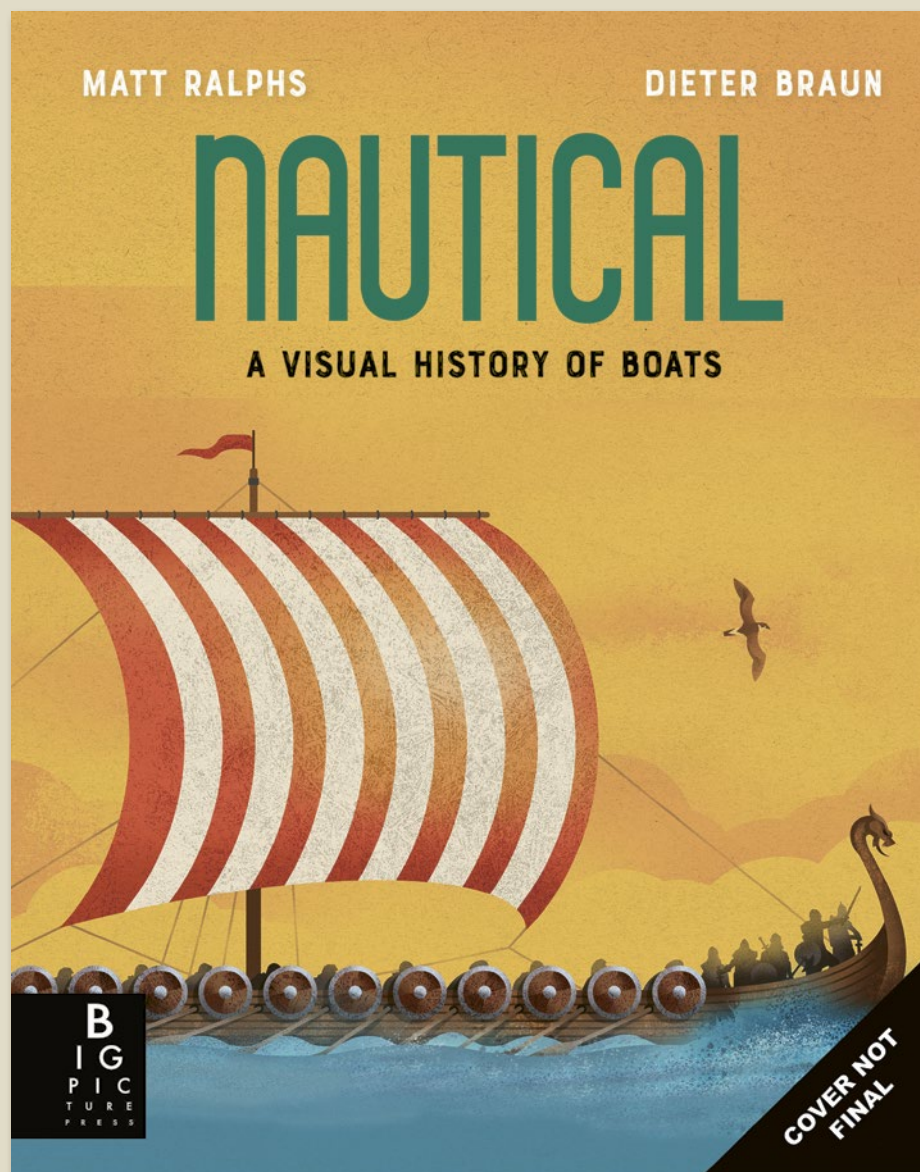
A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

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

Along Came a... Rainbow!

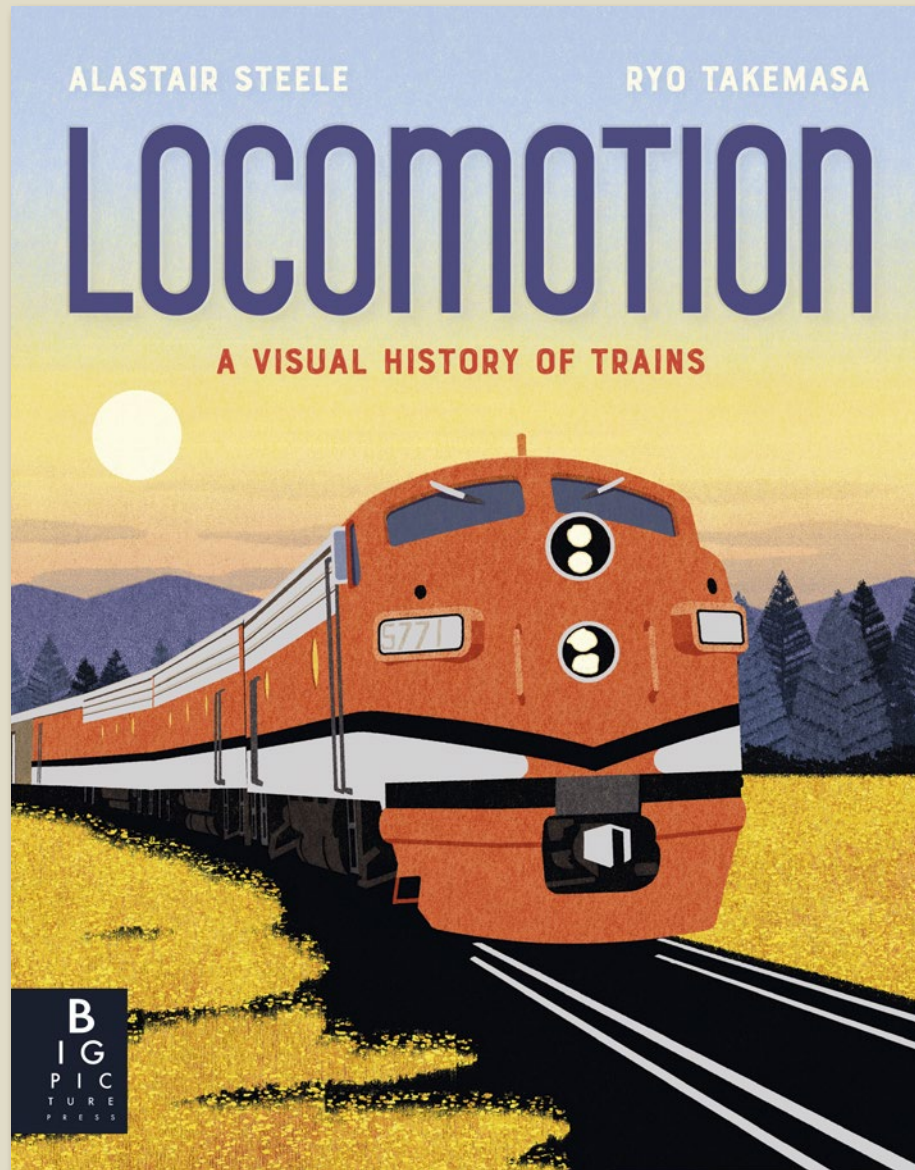


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ISBN	9781800785458
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Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
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Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World



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



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

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

Locomotion

THE FIRST RAILWAYS

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

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

The first steam engines were used in Britain during the 17th century to pump water to water-lifting devices, and in 1802 the Scottish inventor James Watt built the first steam engine locomotive.

Over the last few hundred years, the steam engine has become one of the most important inventions in the world. It has changed the way we live and work, and it has made it possible for us to travel around the world so easily.

Puffing Bluff used to be a railway in the 19th century. It was built by the Duke of Devonshire to transport coal from his mines to his estates. It was the first railway to be built in the world.

THE GAUGE

One of the most important things about railways is the gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. It is important because it determines the size of the wheels and the spacing of the rails. By using the same gauge, different railways can be connected. The first railways used a gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches. This is the standard gauge used today.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Once the possibility of mass-produced engines had been realized, a whole host of locomotives were tried and tested around the world. Some proved to be better, others less suitable 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 steam locomotives that followed.

It was the first steam engine to be used on a railway. It was built by James Watt and was used to pump water to water-lifting devices. It was the first steam engine to be used on a railway.

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- RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but famous railway. It was built in 1825 and is the oldest railway in the world. It was built to transport slate from the mountains to the coast. It is a very beautiful railway and is a very important part of the history of the railway.

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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

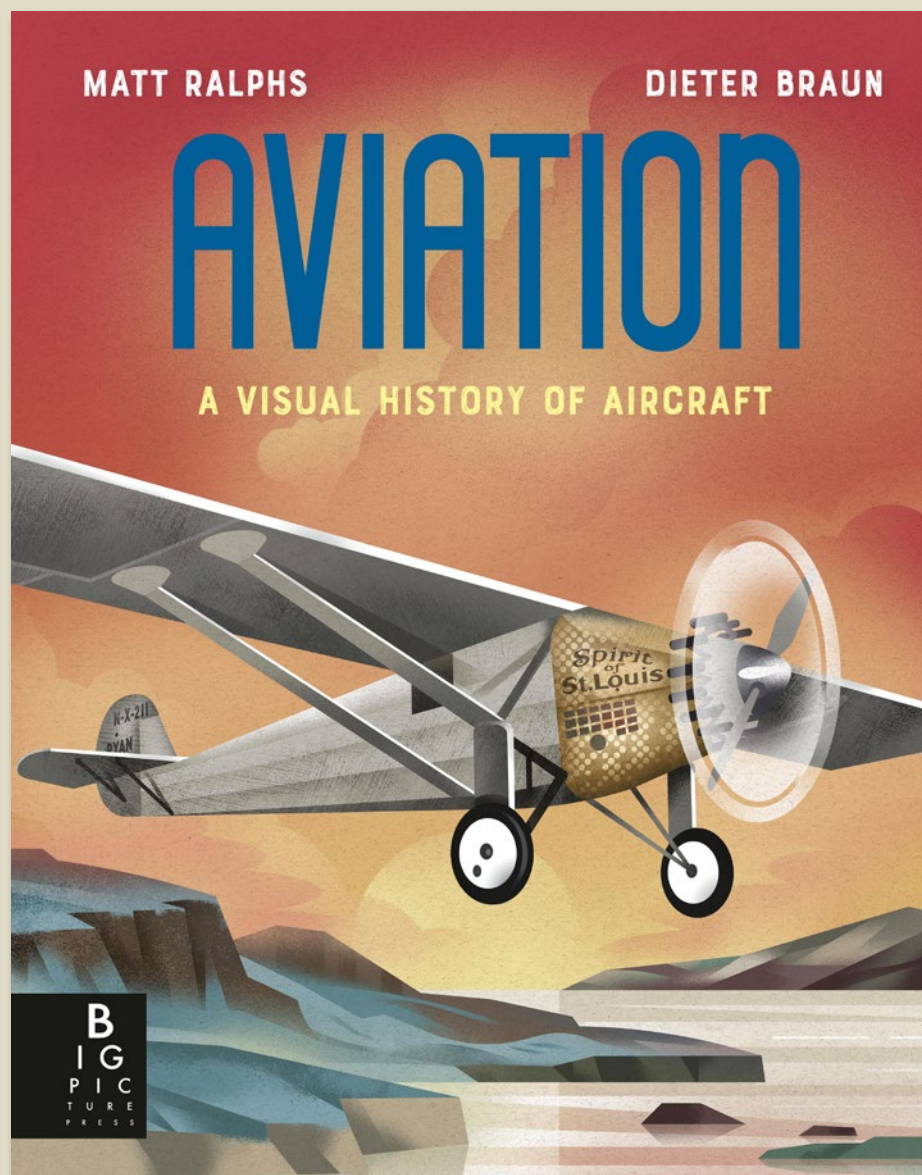
In a diesel locomotive, the power comes from an engine that burns diesel oil. While a steam locomotive needed two people to crew it and hours to attain the right steam pressure, a diesel locomotive could simply be switched on and driven away, making them much easier and much cheaper to run. Rudolf Diesel 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.

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Pub Price	£16.99
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Author	Alastair Steele
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World



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

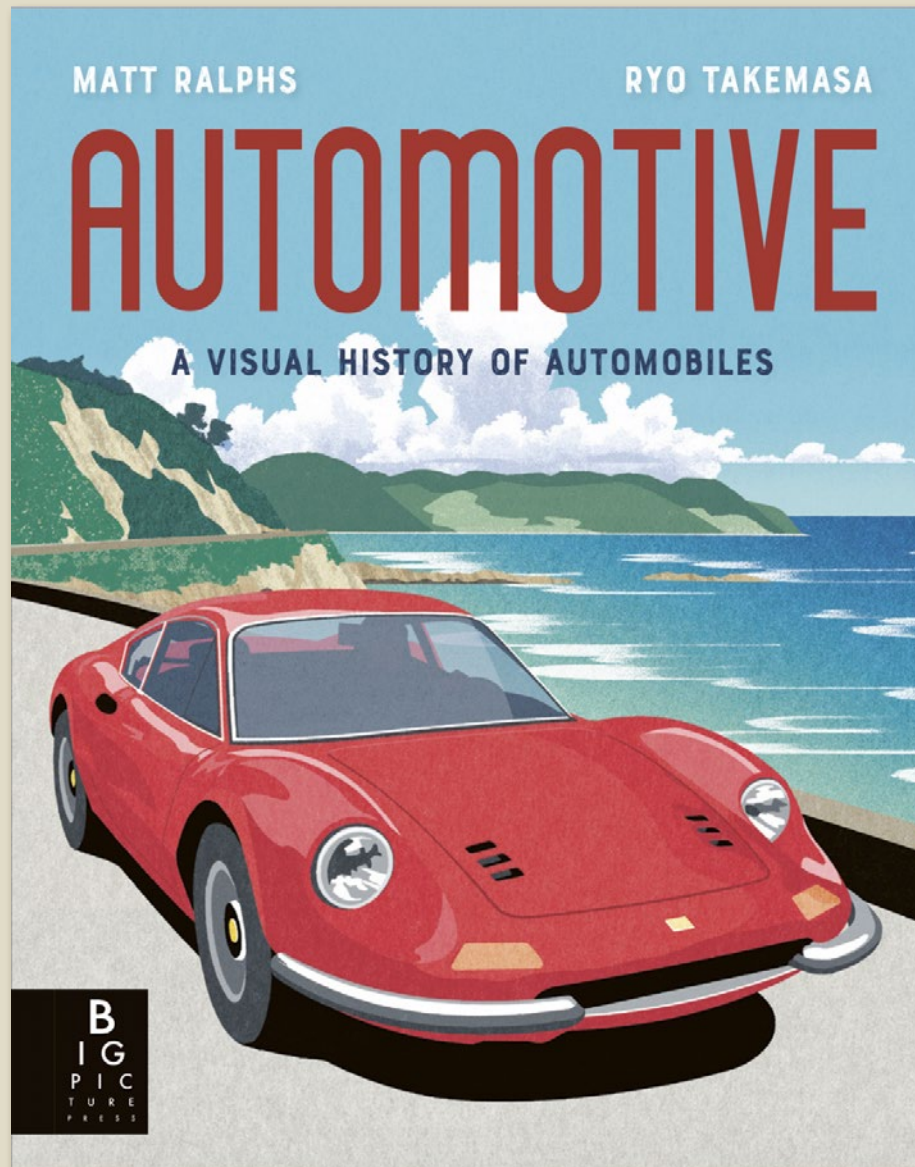
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
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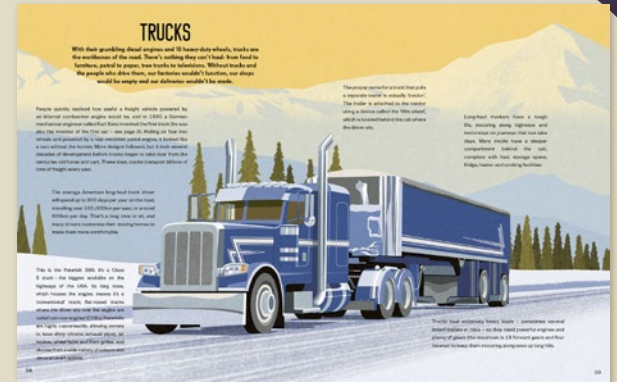
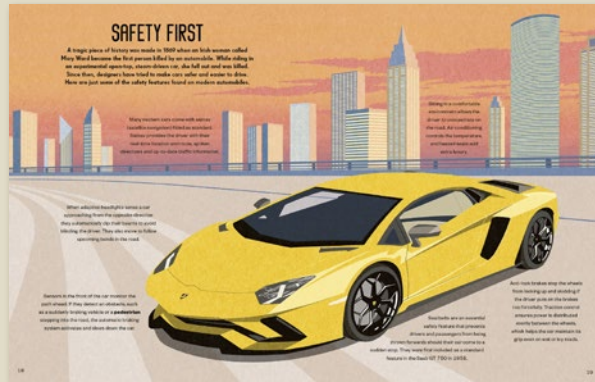
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World



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

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



STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

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

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

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

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

EARLY ENGINES

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

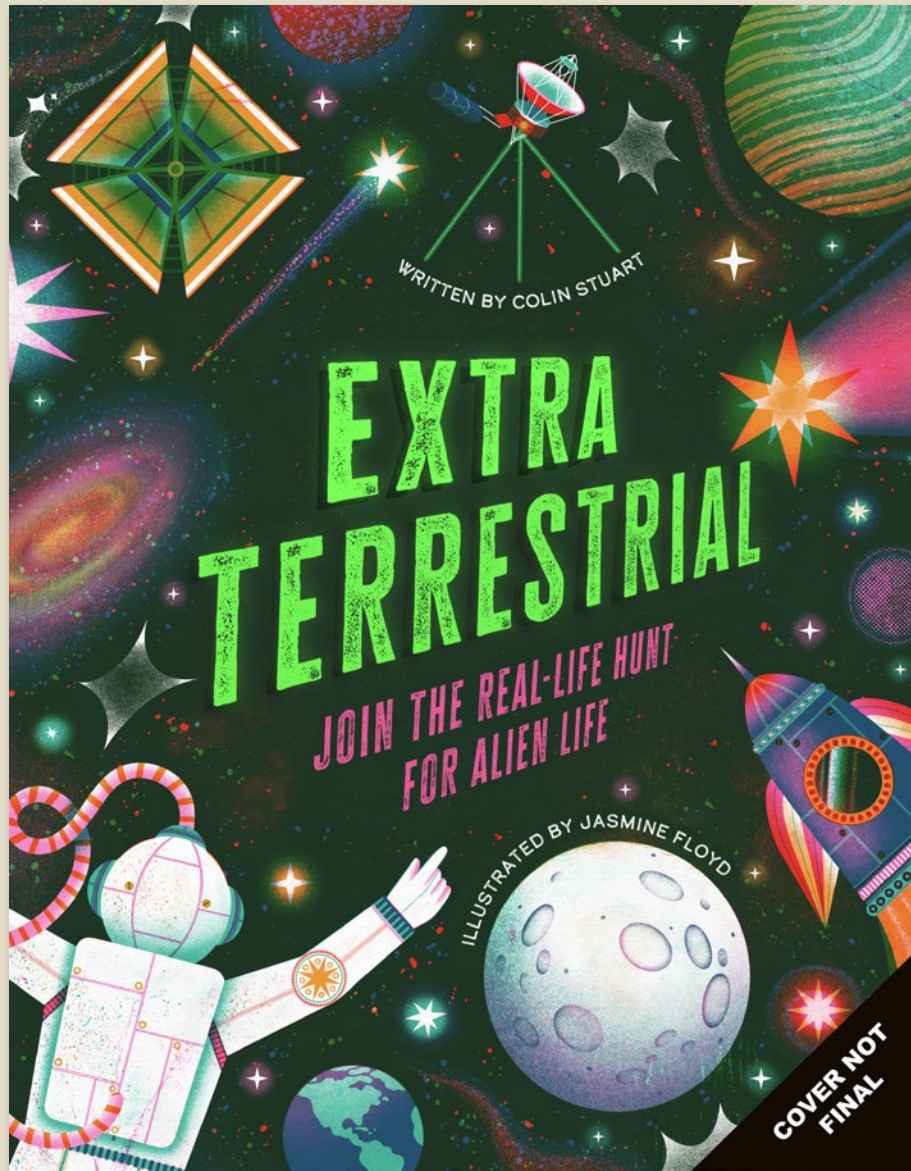
German inventor Karl Benz developed the first automobile powered by an internal combustion engine in 1885. His revolutionary Motorwagen had a 5hp petrol engine, three-spoked wheels with solid rubber tyres and one forward gear. Its top speed was around 16km/h.

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

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

Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World

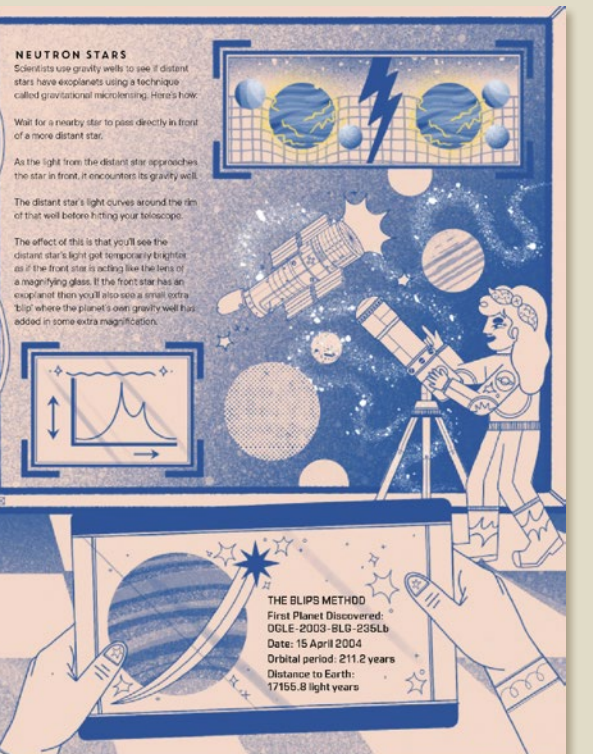
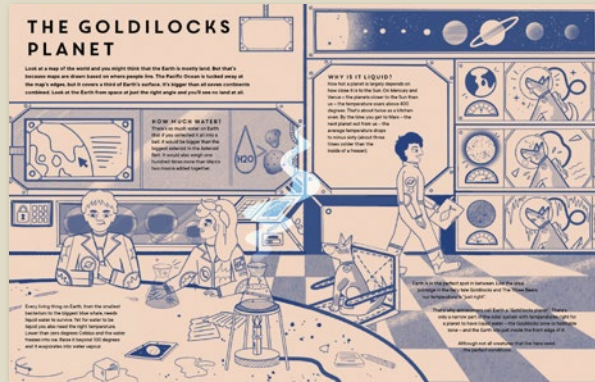
Extra Terrestrial



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

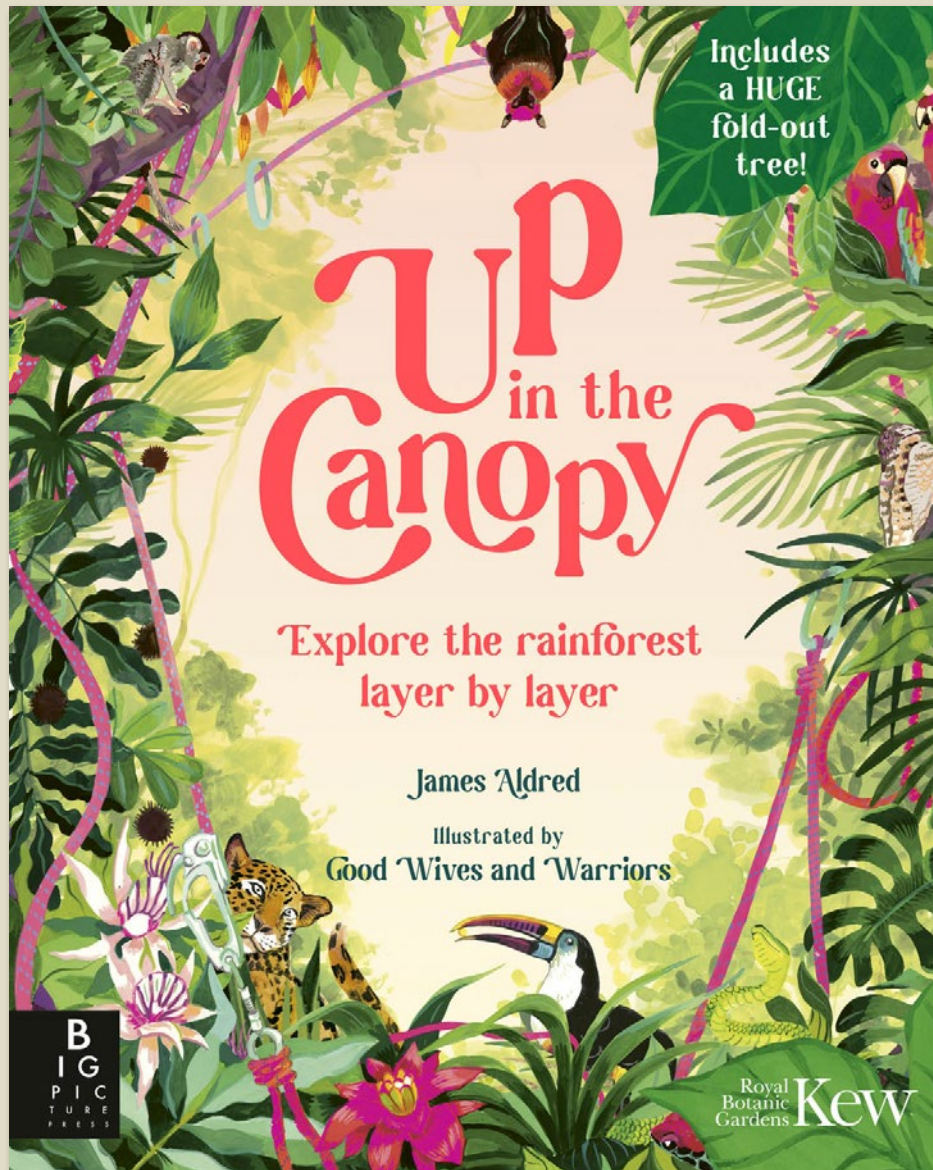
- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques):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

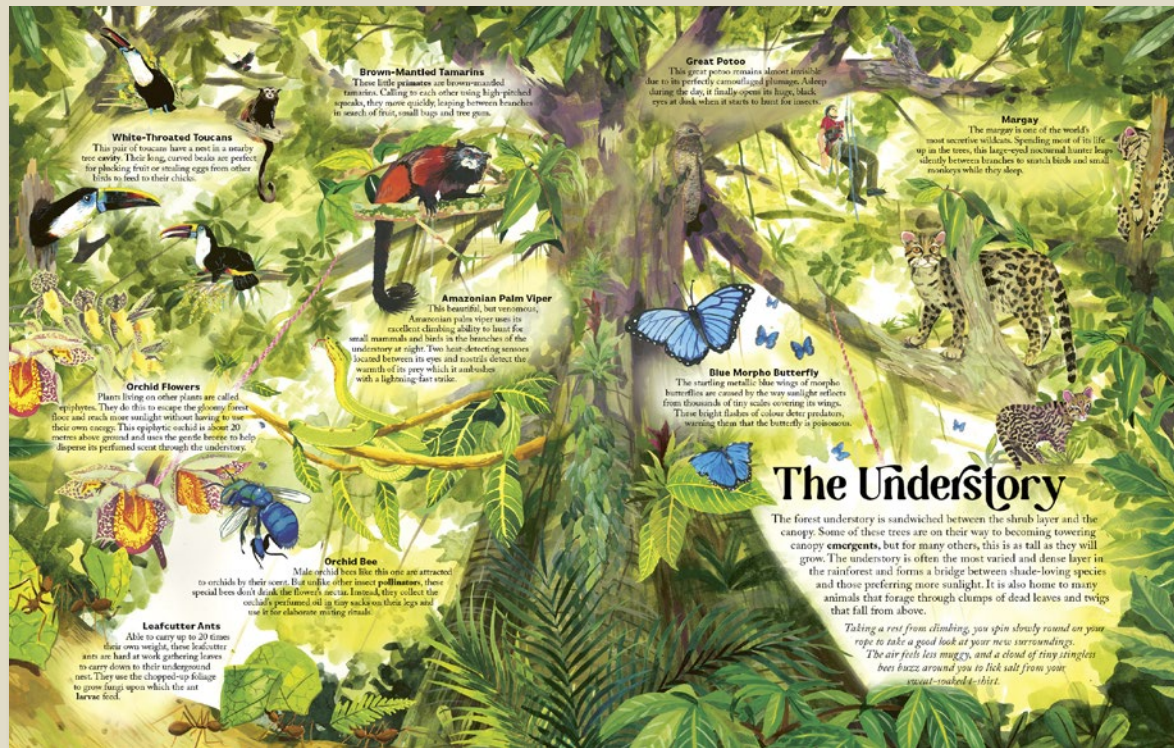
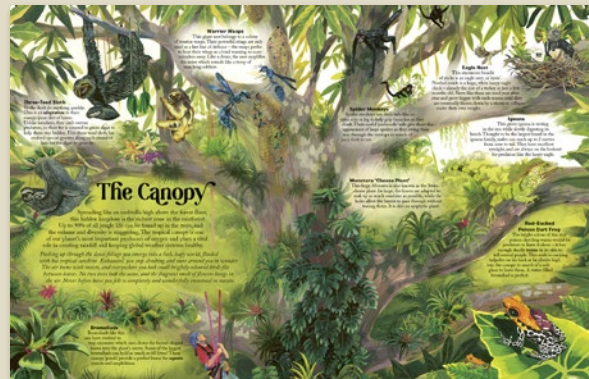
Up in the Canopy



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

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

Up in the Canopy



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

Under the Starlit Sky



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

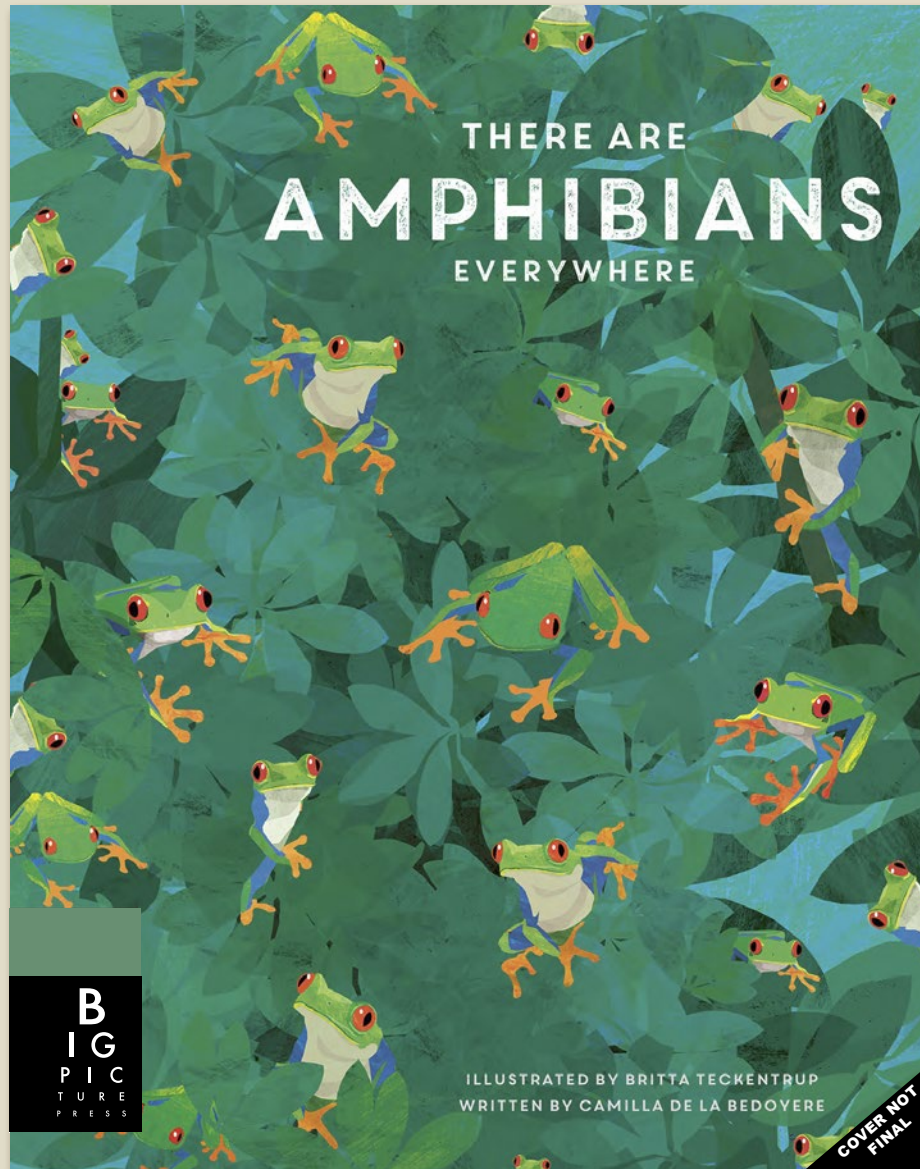
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.

Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	04/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Translation Files	20/01/2025
Files To Printer	14/04/2025
Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World

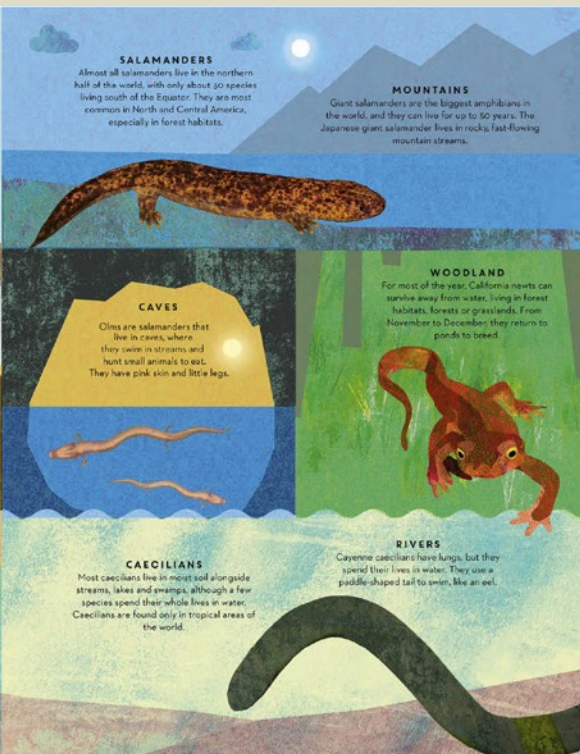
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

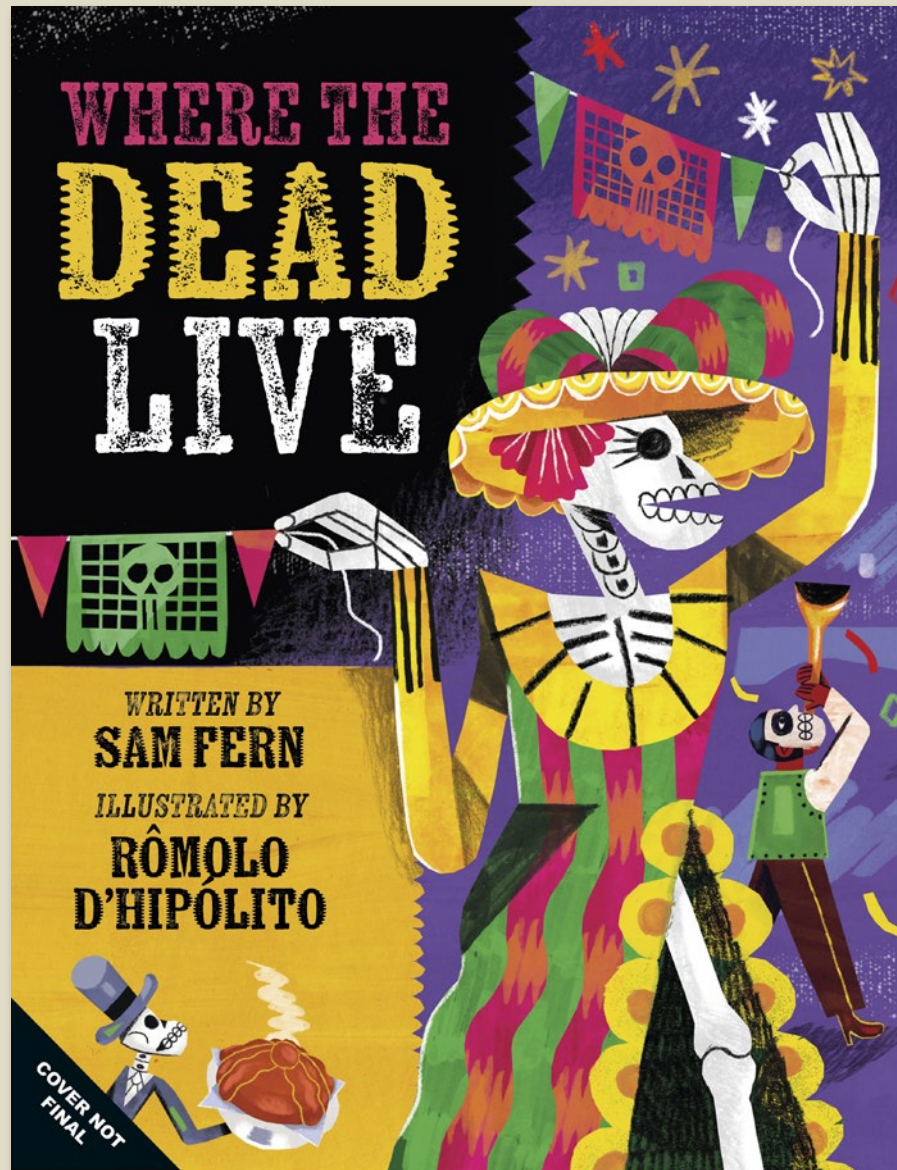
- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians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

There Are Amphibians Everywhere



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

Where the Dead Live



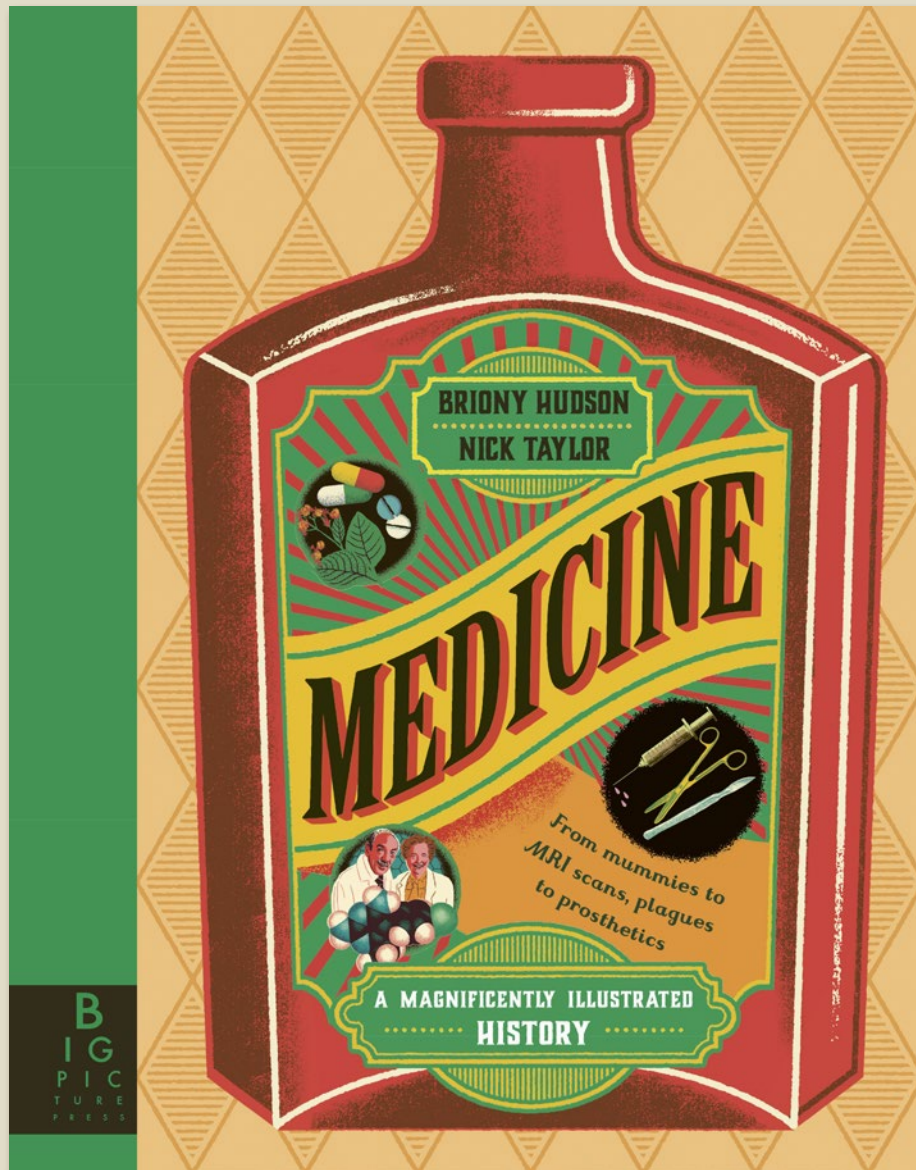
An illustrated guide to the most wondrous and downright spooky homes for those without heartbeats

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

Where the Dead Live

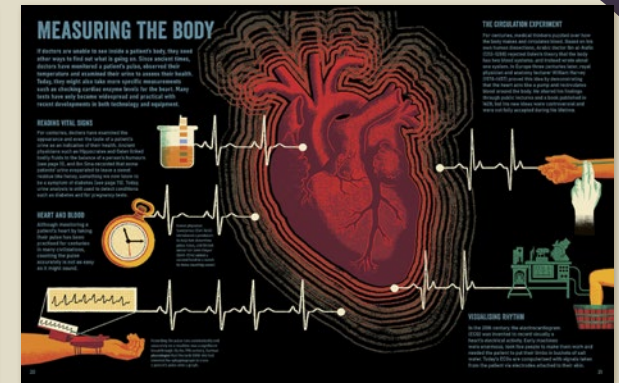


Pub Date	21/08/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Translation Files	09/12/2024
Files To Printer	31/03/2025
Freight On Board	05/06/2025
Rights Available	World

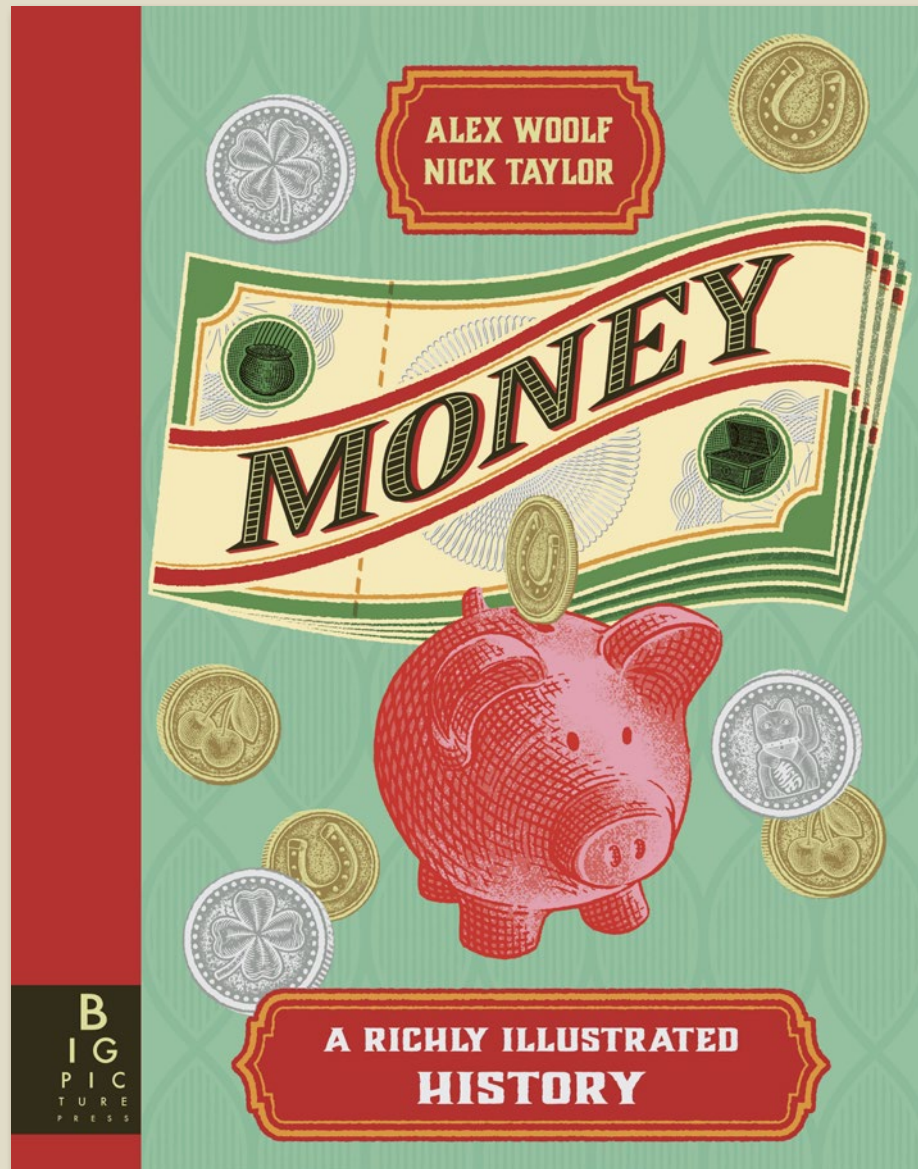


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

- 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 valued. Some money is traded because it is made of something valuable, such as gold or silver. This is called commodity money. Another kind is traded because it represents something valuable. This is called representative money. A third kind is traded simply because a government tells it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was cowrie shells. They were small, round, and easy to carry. They were used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Commodity money is made from things that have value on their own. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. It is a form of money that is based on the value of the thing it is made of.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

The earliest form of representative money was gold coins. They were made of gold and had a picture of a king or a queen on them. They were used in many parts of the world, including Europe and the Middle East. Representative money is made from things that represent something valuable. It can be used to buy things, and it can be traded for other things. It is a form of money that is based on the value of the thing it represents.

FIAT MONEY

The earliest form of fiat money was paper money. It was made of paper and had a picture of a king or a queen on it. It was used in many parts of the world, including Europe and the Middle East. Fiat money is made from things that are not valuable on their own. It is a form of money that is based on the value that a government gives it.

LEGAL TENDER

The legal tender of a country is the money that is used to buy things. It is the money that is accepted by law. In many countries, the legal tender is the national currency. In some countries, there are other forms of legal tender, such as gold or silver.

CASE

Cash is money in physical form - banknotes and coins. This is the most common form of money. It is used to buy things and to pay for services. Cash is a form of money that is easy to carry and use.

CURRENT

A currency is the system of money generally used in a particular country or community. It is the money that is used to buy things and to pay for services. A currency is a form of money that is used in a particular country or community.

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 and services for other goods and services. This is called barter. Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services. It is a form of money that is based on the value of the things being traded.

BARTER AND GIFTS

Barter is a system of exchange where goods and services are traded directly for other goods and services. It is a form of money that is based on the value of the things being traded. Gifts are a form of barter where goods and services are given to others without any expectation of getting something in return.

THE PEOPLES WITH BARTER

The people with barter are the people who trade their goods and services for other goods and services. They do not use money. They use barter to get what they need. Barter is a form of money that is based on the value of the things being traded.

CONSEQUENCE OF WANT

The consequence of want is that people need to trade their goods and services for other goods and services. They need to trade because they want things that they do not have. Barter is a form of money that is based on the value of the things being traded.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The various forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing presses or machines to make money. People had to make their own money. They used things like gold, silver, cowrie shells, and other things. A good form of money should be easy to carry, easy to use, and have a value that is accepted by everyone.

LEAFY MONEY

Leafy money was made from the leaves of a tree. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Leafy money was a form of commodity money that was based on the value of the leaves.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Animal products were used as money in many parts of the world. They included things like cowrie shells, beads, and other things. Animal products were a form of commodity money that was based on the value of the animal products.

LEATHER MONEY

Leather money was made from animal skins. It was used in many parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Leather money was a form of commodity money that was based on the value of the animal skins.

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 Madagascar used butter as a unit of exchange. They used butter to buy things and to pay for services.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, the people of the island of Madagascar used cheese as a unit of exchange. They used cheese to buy things and to pay for services.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as a unit of exchange in many parts of the world. They were used to buy things and to pay for 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 things and to pay for services.

EGGS

When Venetians were suffering from hyperinflation in the year 1500, they used eggs as a unit of exchange. They used eggs to buy things and to pay for services.

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

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

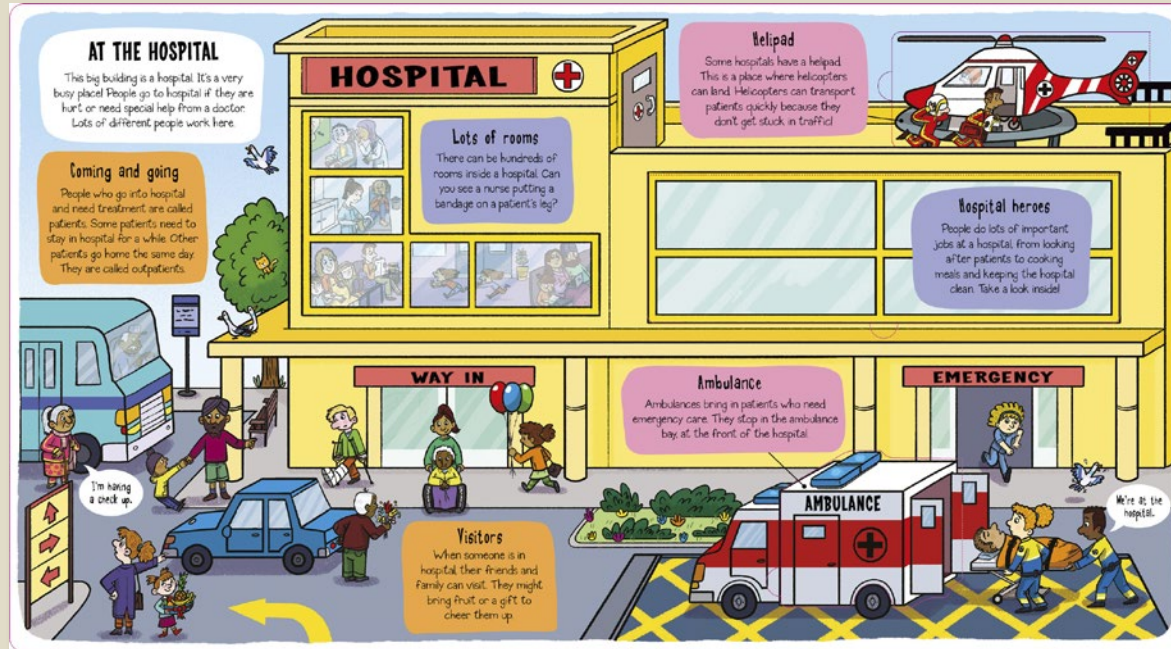
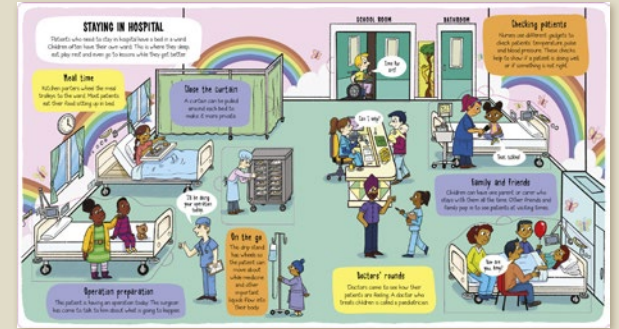
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



Explore a hospital with 30+ flaps

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

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Hospital



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

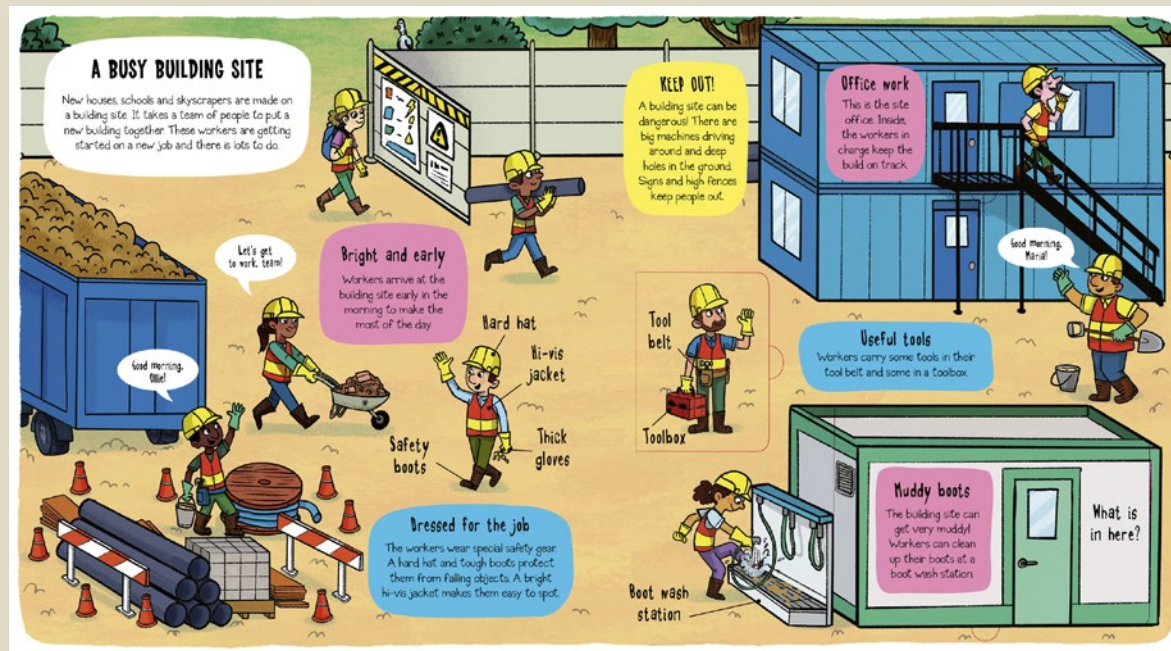
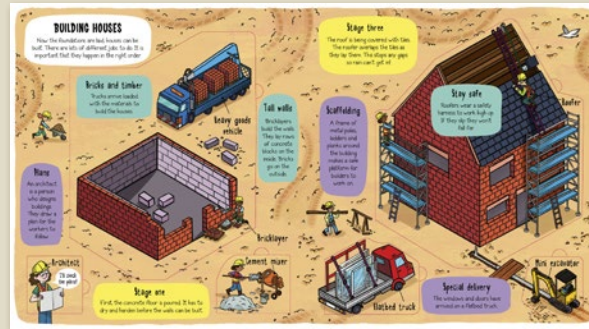
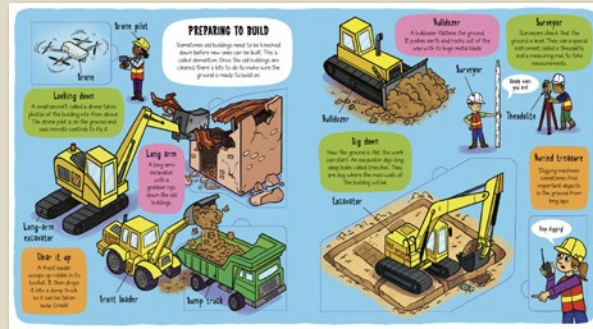
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Explore a building site with 30+ flaps

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

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Building Site



Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800782181
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Catherine Ard
Illustrator	Ben Whitehouse
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

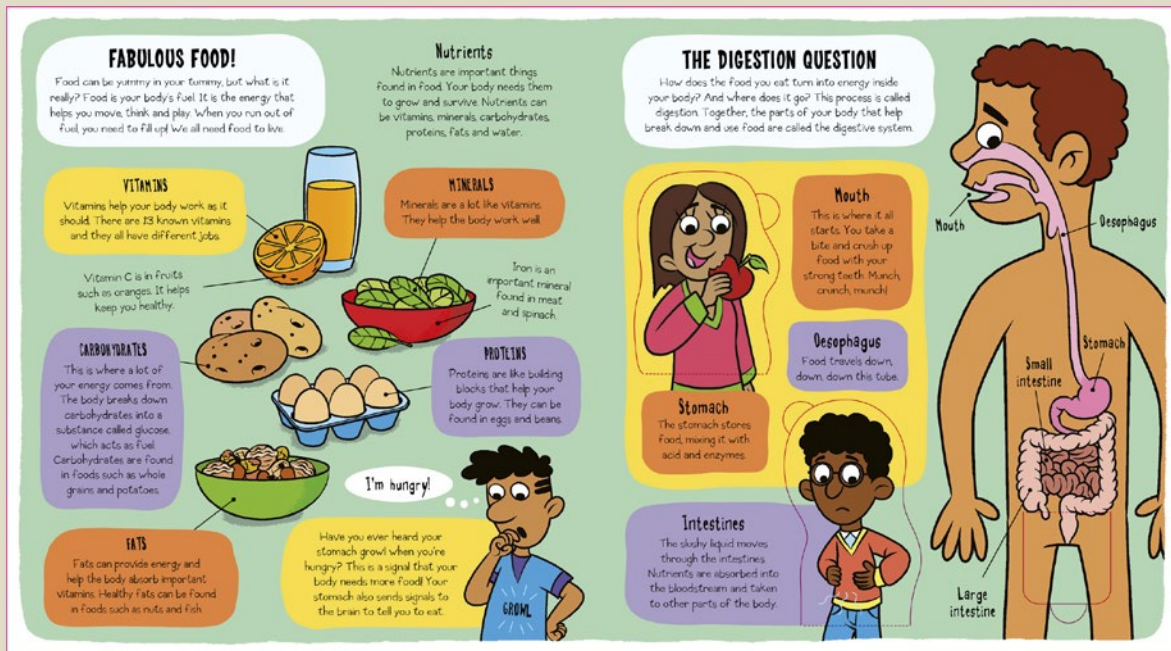
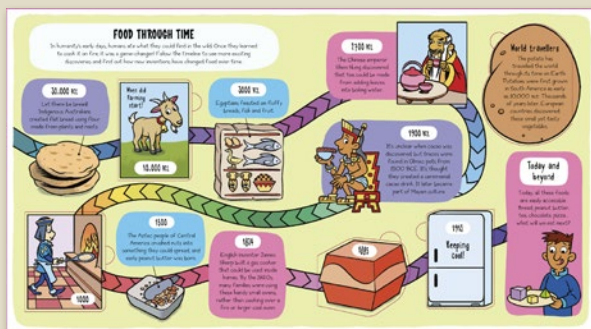
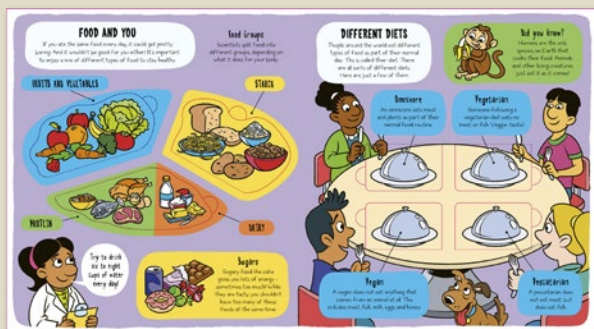
Little Explorers: Food



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

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

Little Explorers: Food



Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783256
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Word Count	3000 words
Files To Printer	20/05/2024
Freight On Board	26/08/2024
Rights Available	World

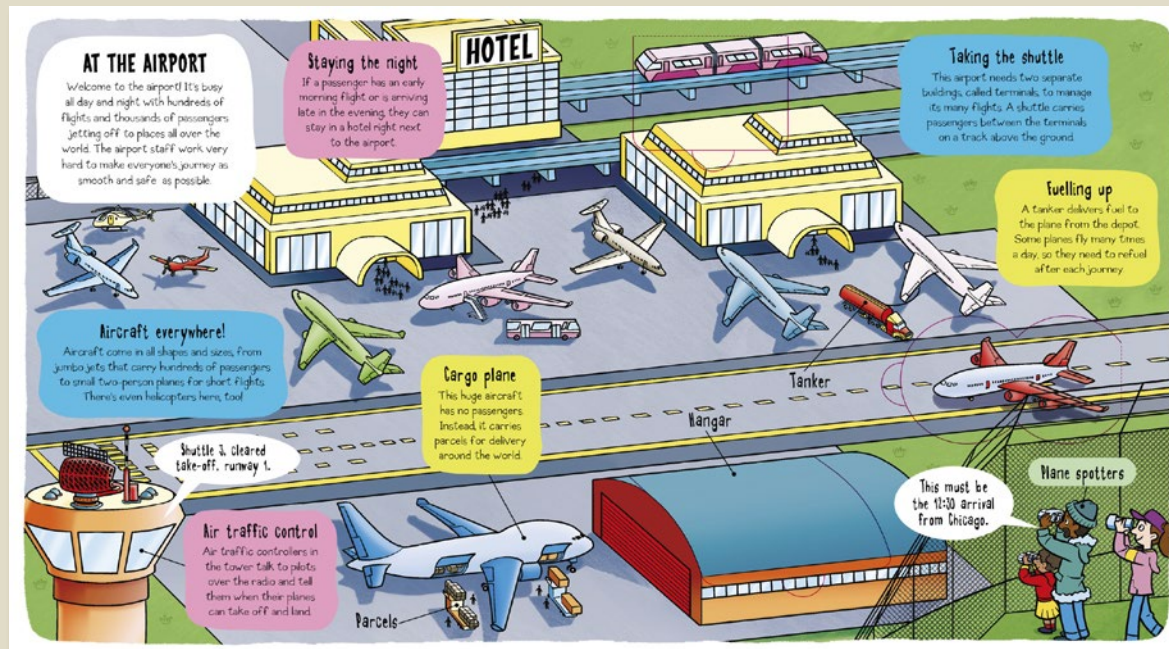
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



Explore a bustling airport with 30+ flaps!

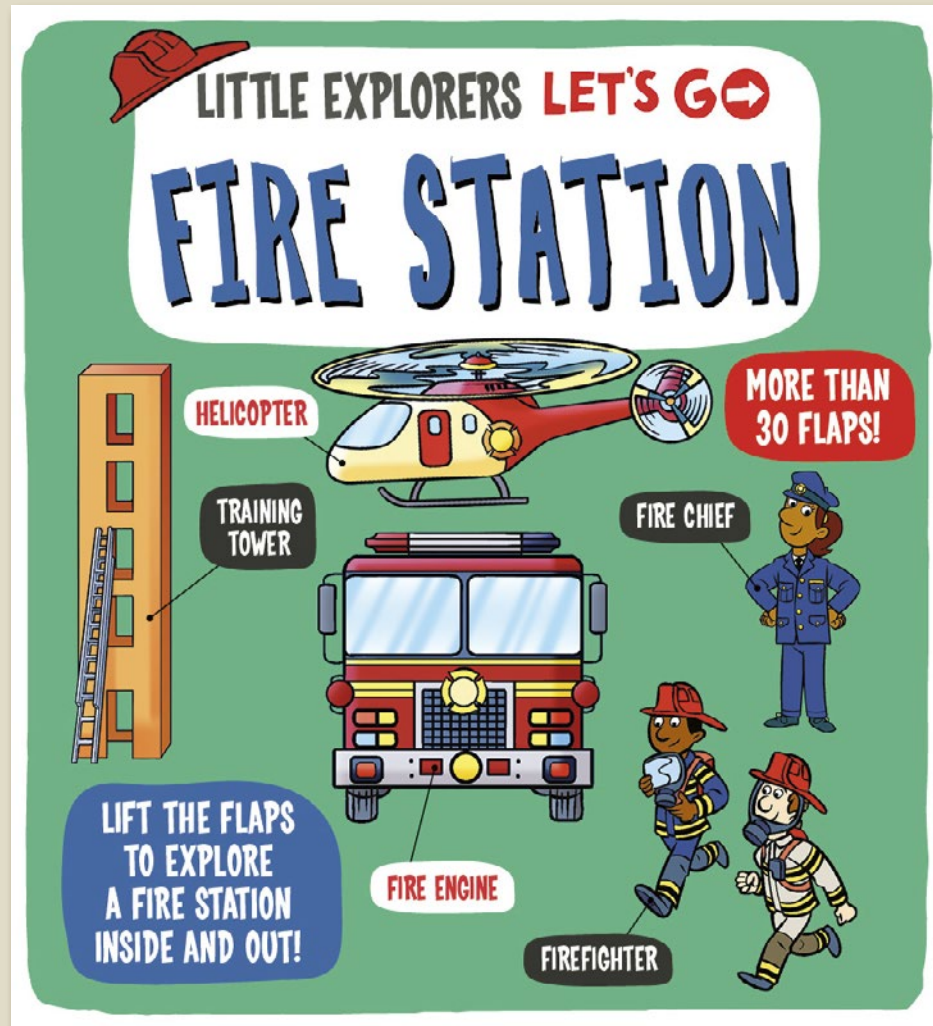
- Title 3 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly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

Little Explorers: Let's Go! Airport



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

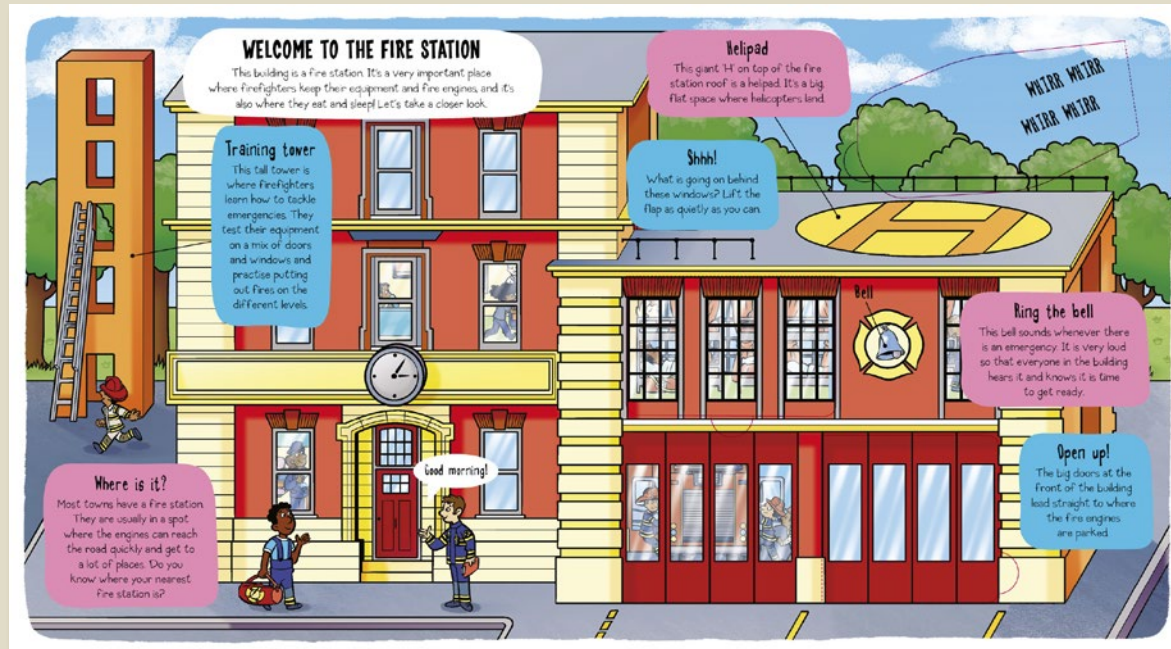
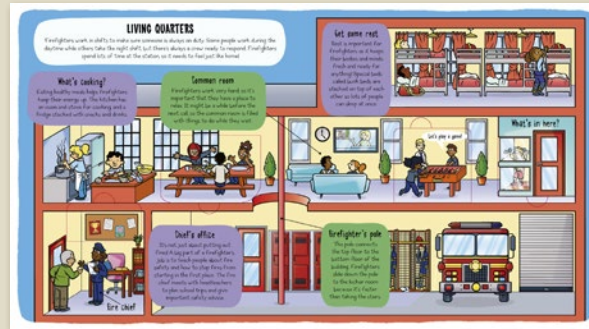
Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Explore a busy fire station with 30+ flaps!

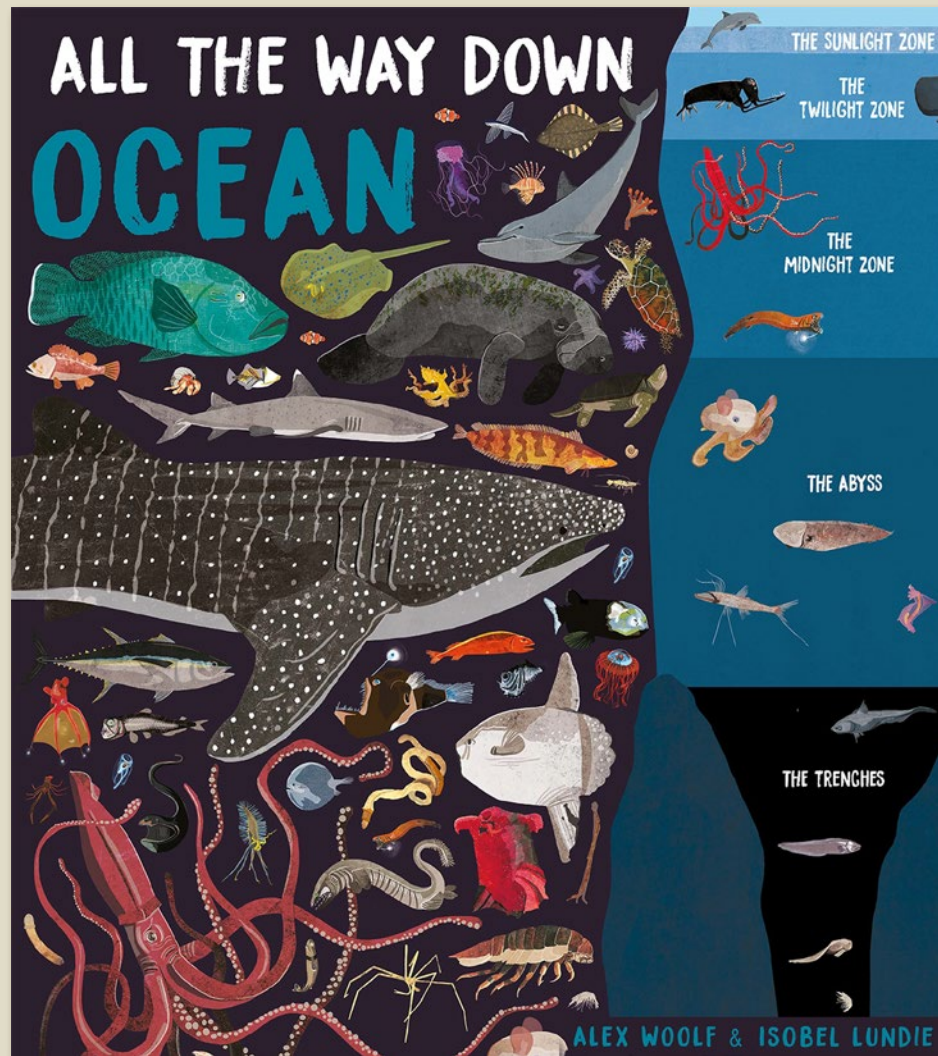
- Title 4 in the new spin-off series of the bestselling novelty non-fiction LITTLE EXPLORERS, which have sold more than 1.25 MILLION copies worldwide
- Featuring more than 30 sturdy flaps for little readers to lift and discover, allowing for full engagement with the topic
- Fun, stylish, child-friendly artwork features a range of diverse characters in each job role
- Introduces new concepts and tricky vocabulary in a fun, accessible way
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Little Explorers: Let's Go! Fire Station



Pub Date	04/01/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800784987
H x W	220 x 200mm
Binding	Board Book
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Dynamo Ltd.
Illustrator	Dynamo Ltd
Extent	16pp
Rights Available	World

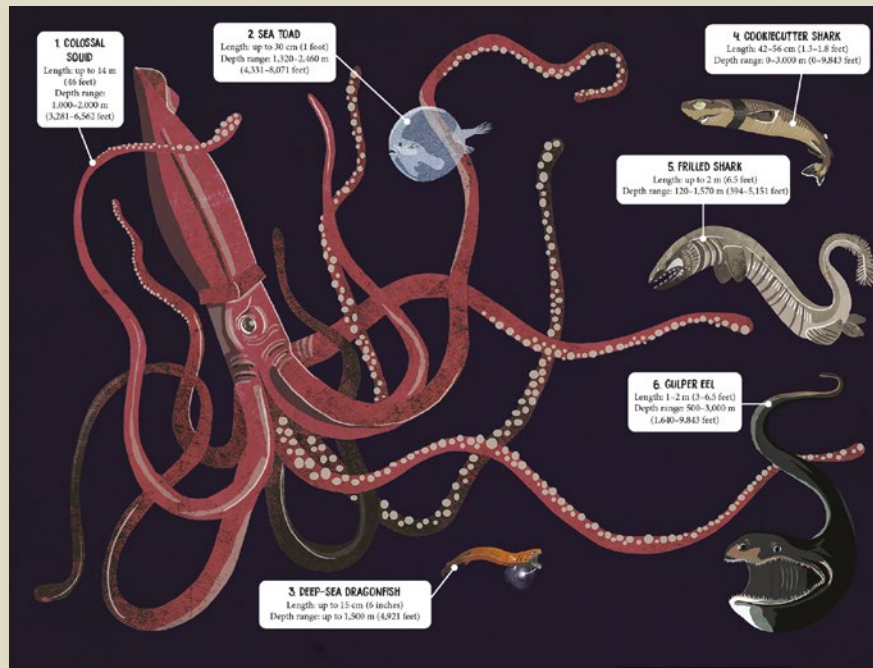
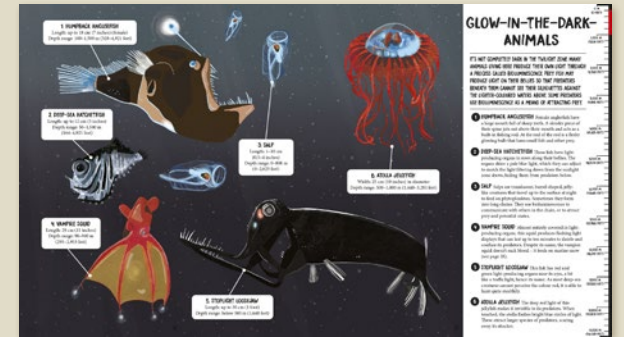
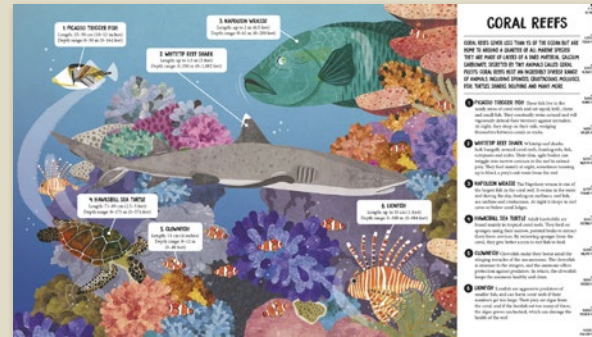
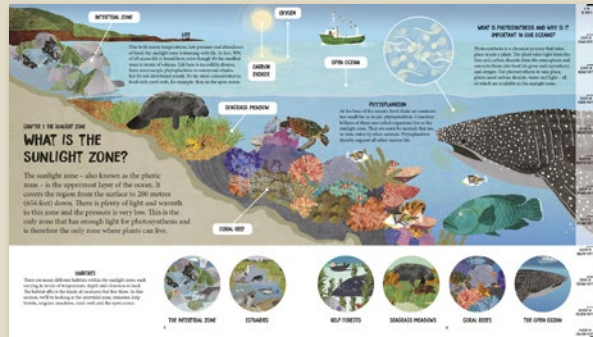
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

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

All The Way Down: Ocean



PREDATORS OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE

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

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

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

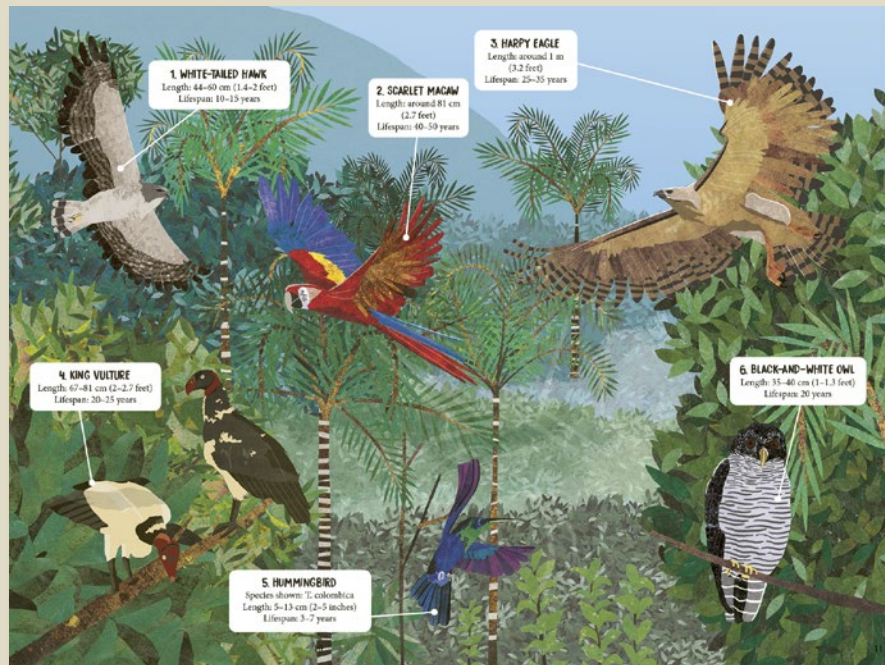
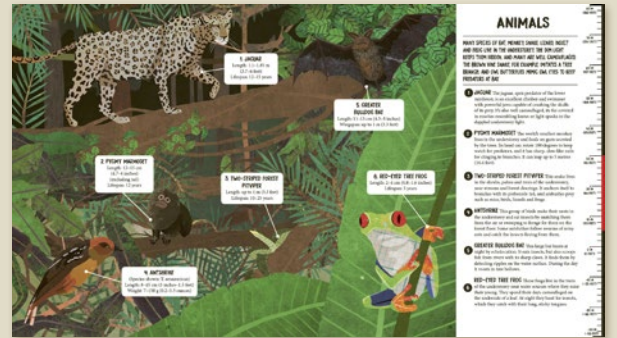
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

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

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



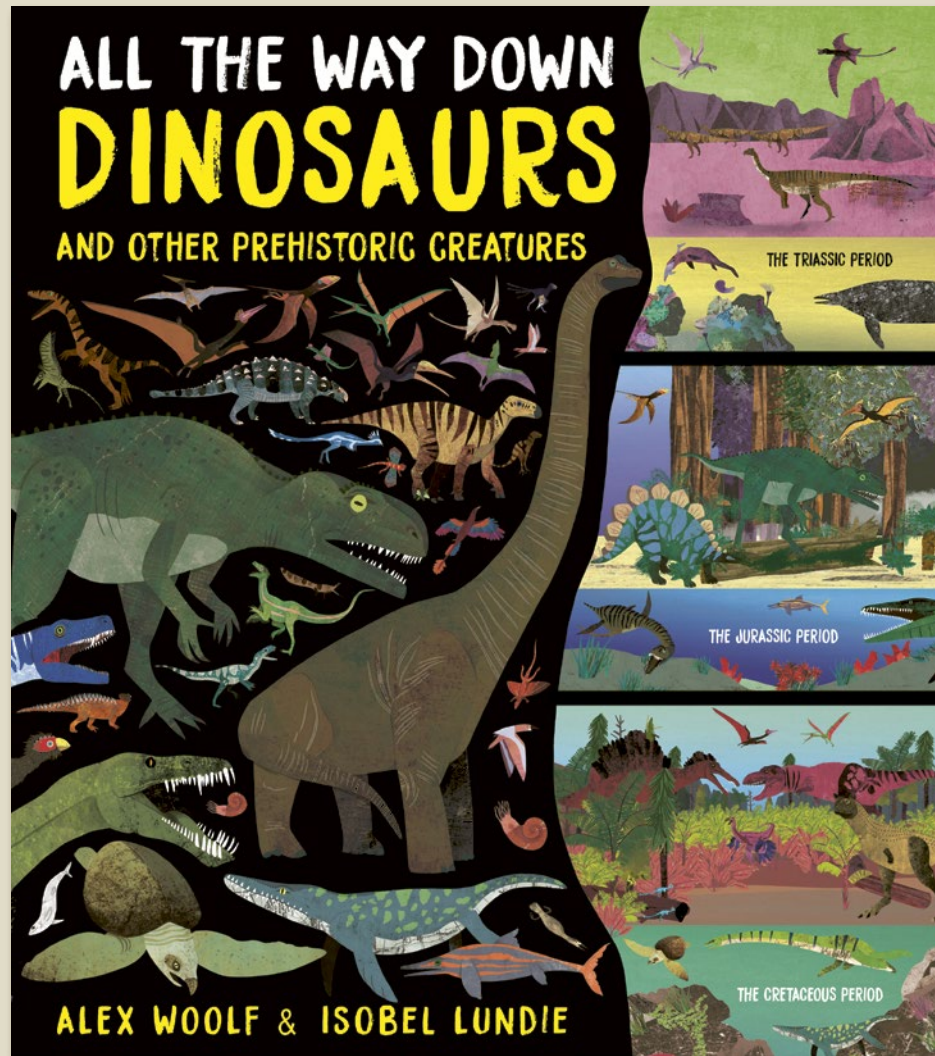
HIGH FLYERS

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

- 1 WHITE-TAILED HAWK** This bird of prey likes to hunt in the emergent layer, where there are fewer trees than below to hinder its flight. It hovers in its site, scanning its surroundings, before swooping for its prey. It eats small mammals and reptiles, as well as birds and insects.
- 2 SCARLET MACAW** These large, colourful parrots live in the emergent layer and upper canopy. Here they have the space to fly at speeds of up to 56 km/h (35 mph). They mostly fly alone or in pairs, but sometimes as a flock. They feed on fruits and seeds.
- 3 HARPY EAGLE** These huge, fearsome raptors have wingspans of up to 2 m (6.6 feet), and 13-cm (5 inch) claws - longer than a grizzly bear's. They soar high up in kapok trees and prey on sloths and monkeys, in addition to other mammals, reptiles and birds.
- 4 KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.
- 5 HUMMINGBIRD** This family of birds are amazing flyers. They can hover in mid-air, fly backwards and even upside down. Beating their wings at up to a 1000 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

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

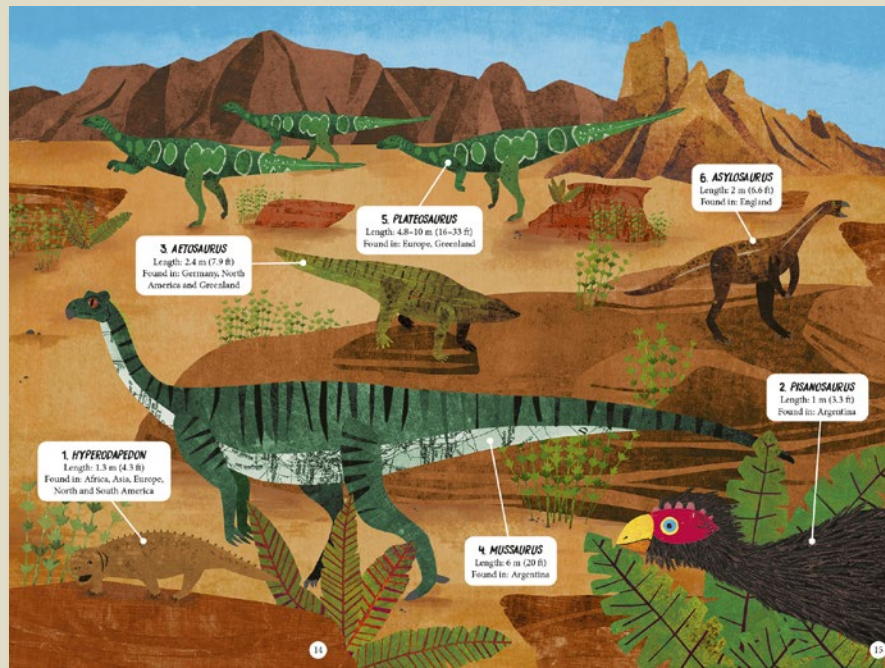
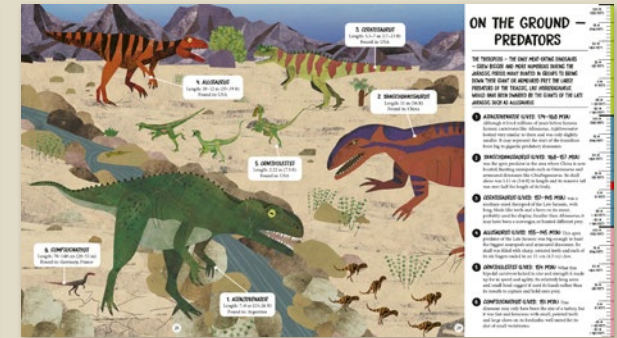
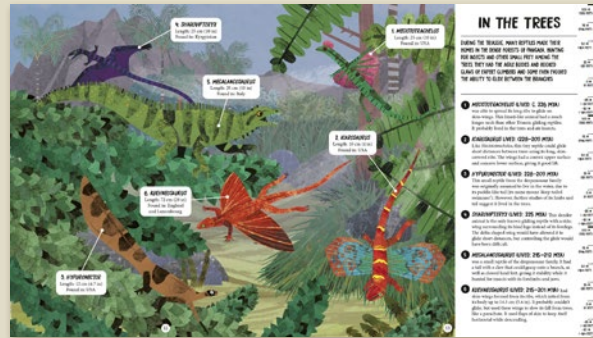
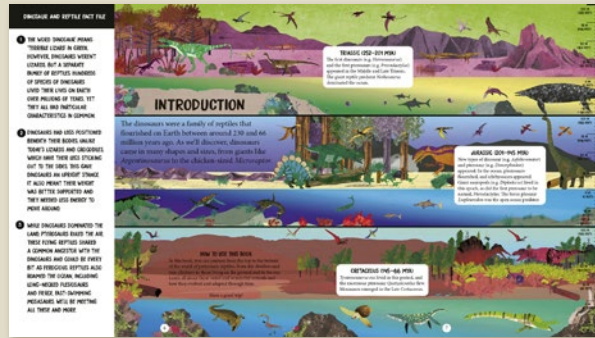
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

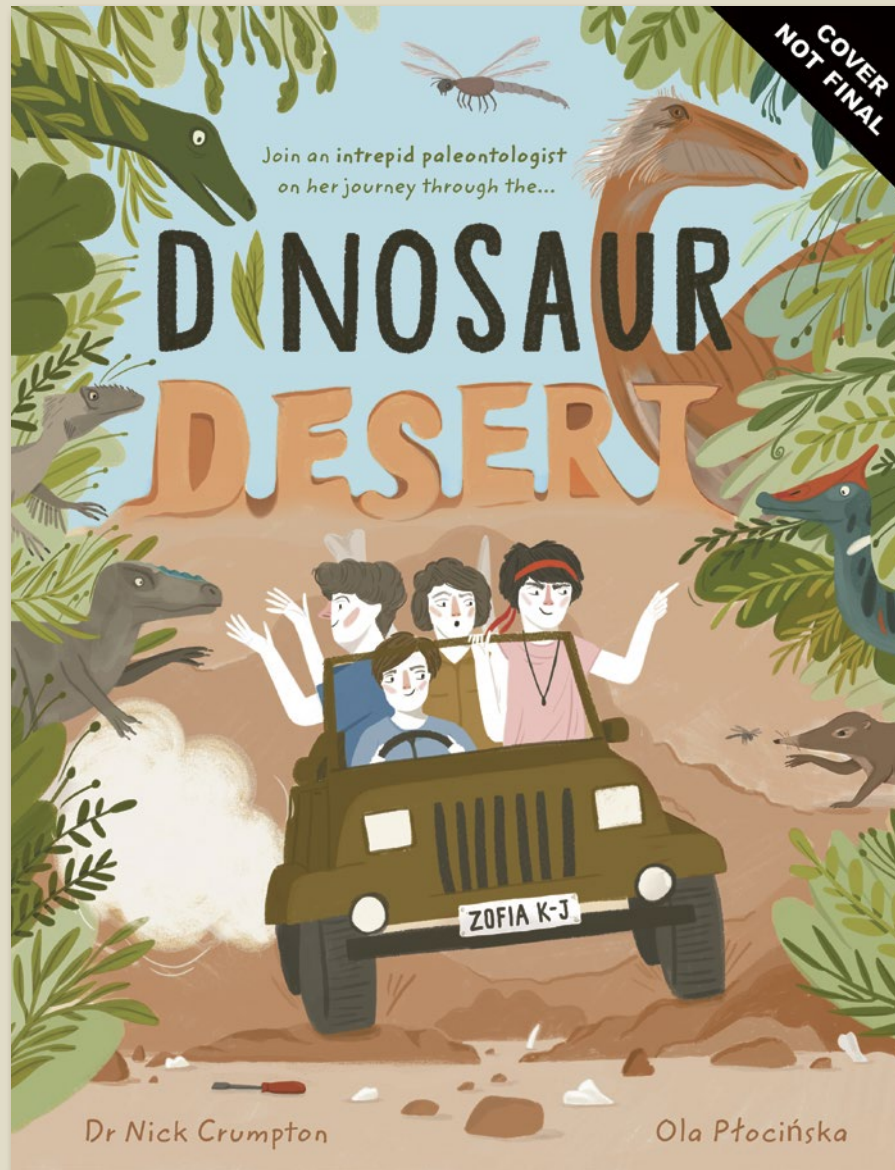
- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction 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 Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World

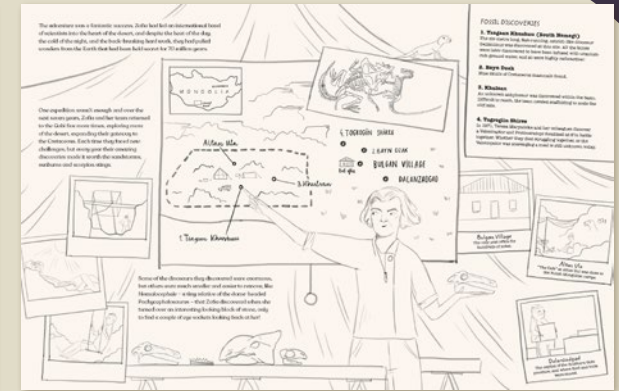
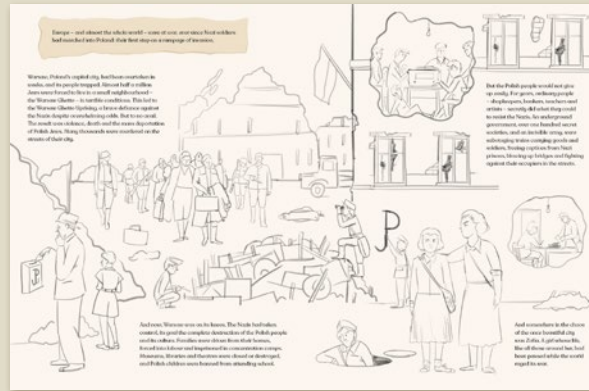
Dinosaur Desert



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

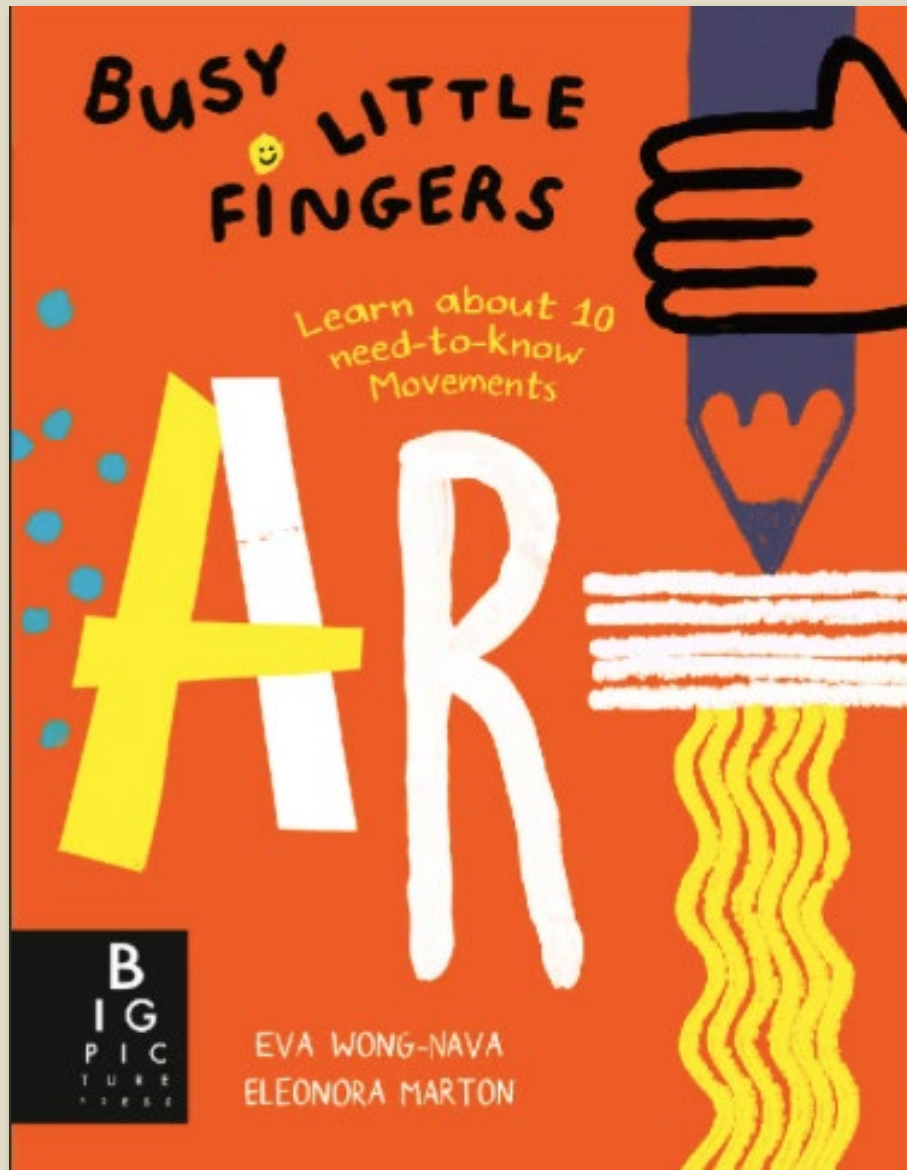
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of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

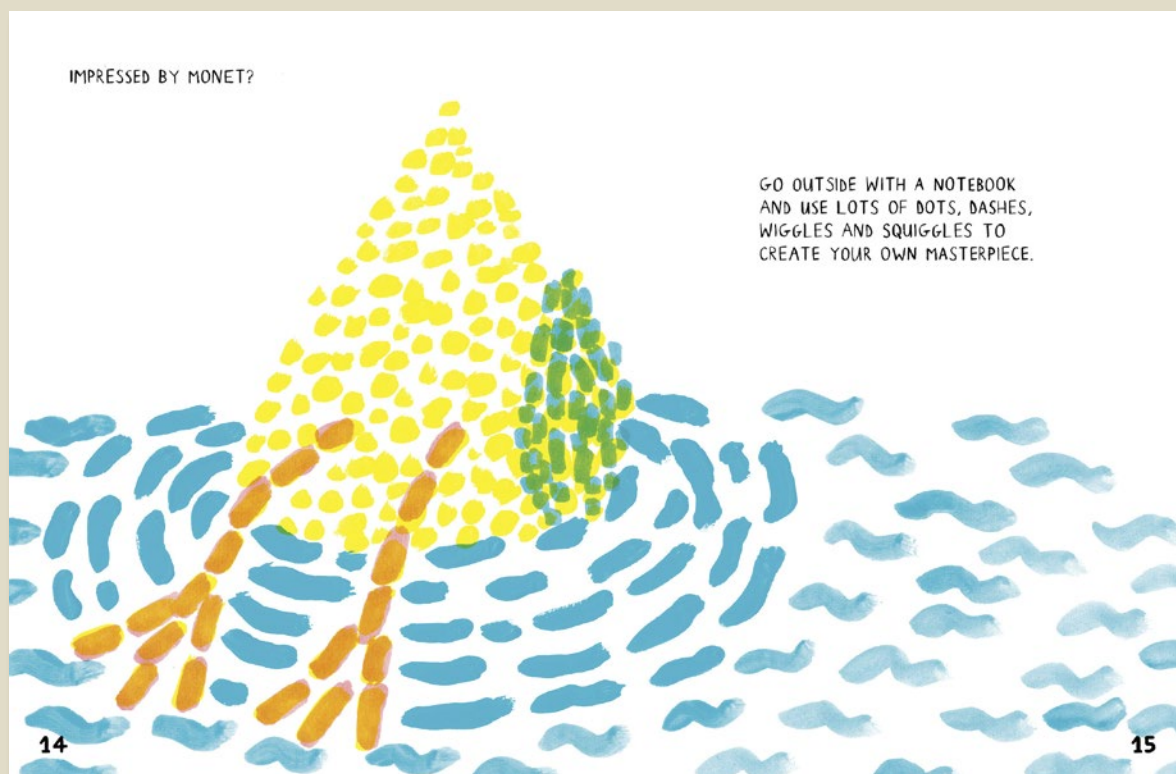
Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

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

Busy Little Fingers: Art



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

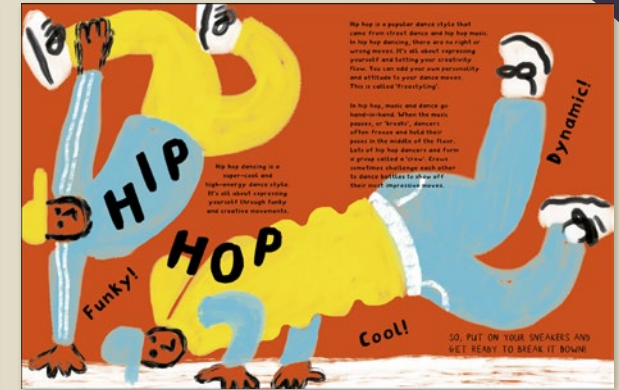
Busy Little Toes: Dance



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

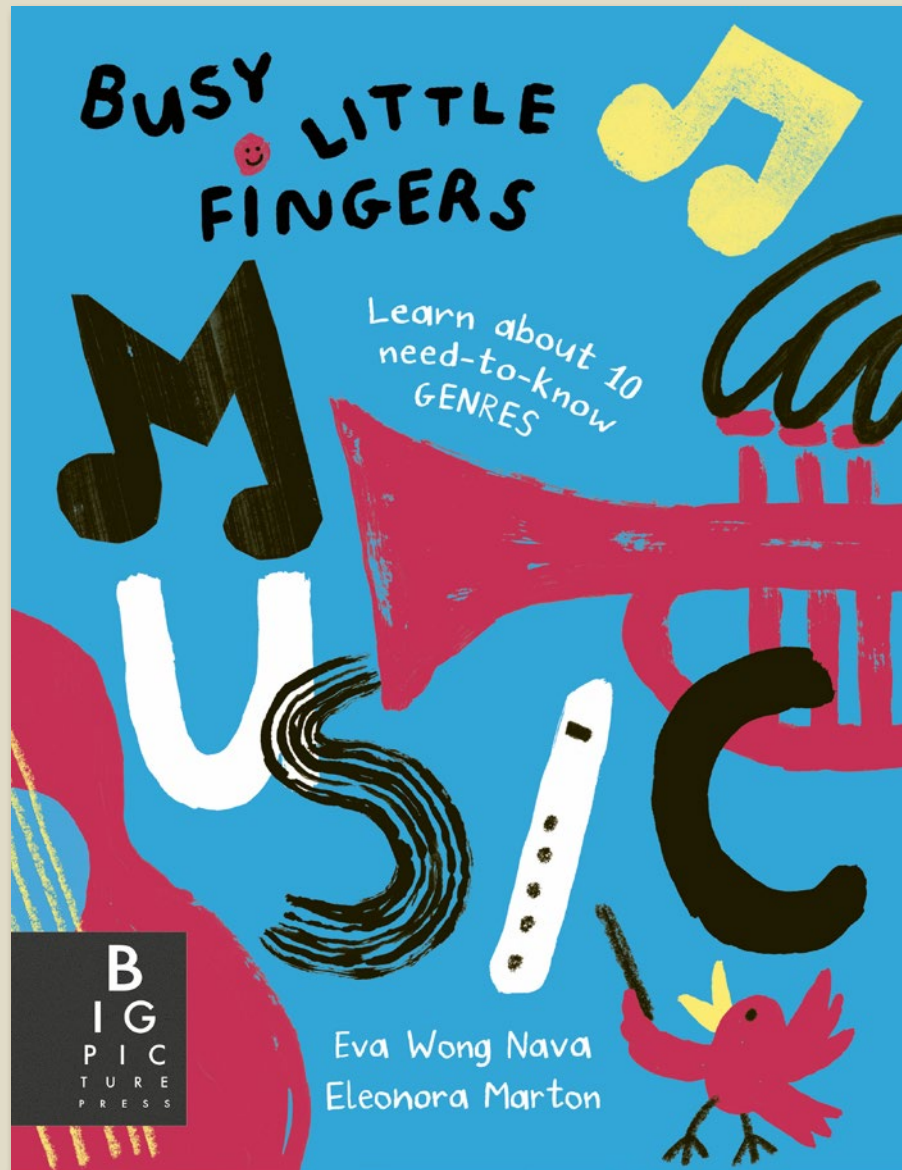
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Vibrant artwork by Eleonora Marton is full of life and movement

Busy Little Toes: Dance



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

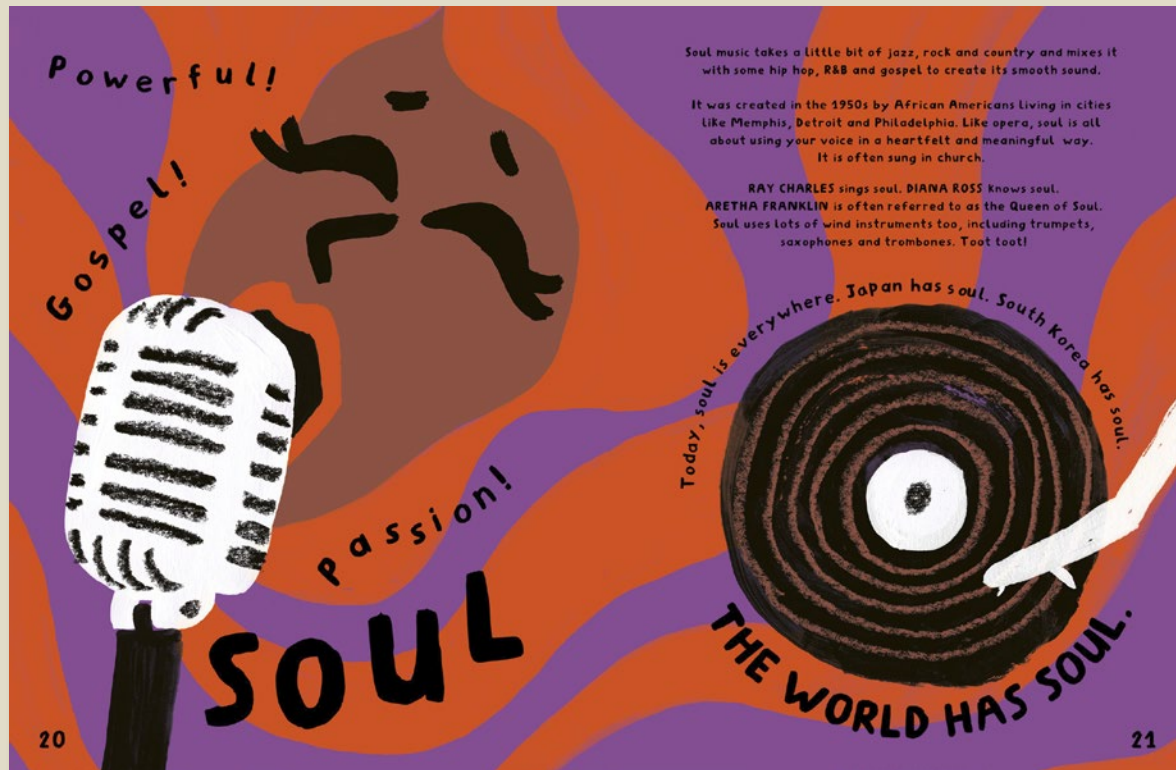
Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

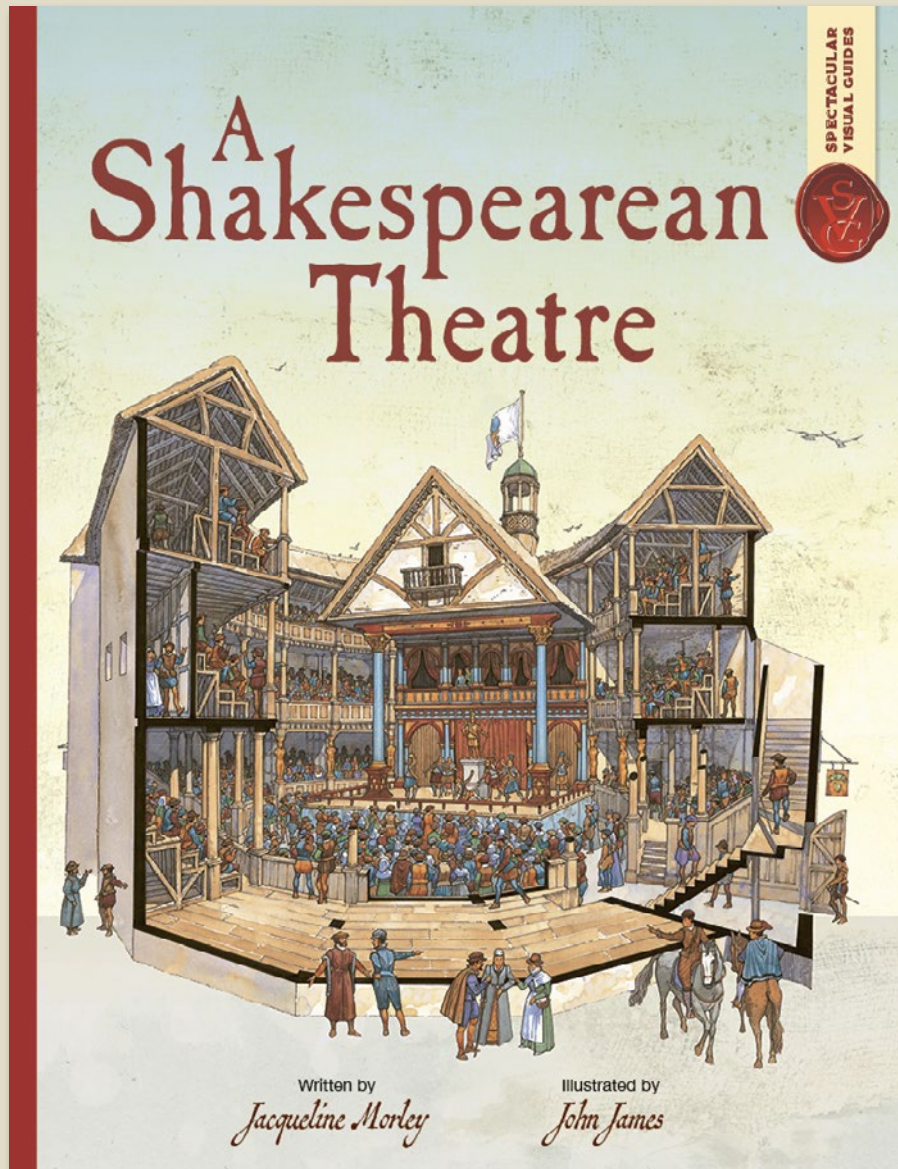
- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul,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

Busy Little Fingers: Music



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

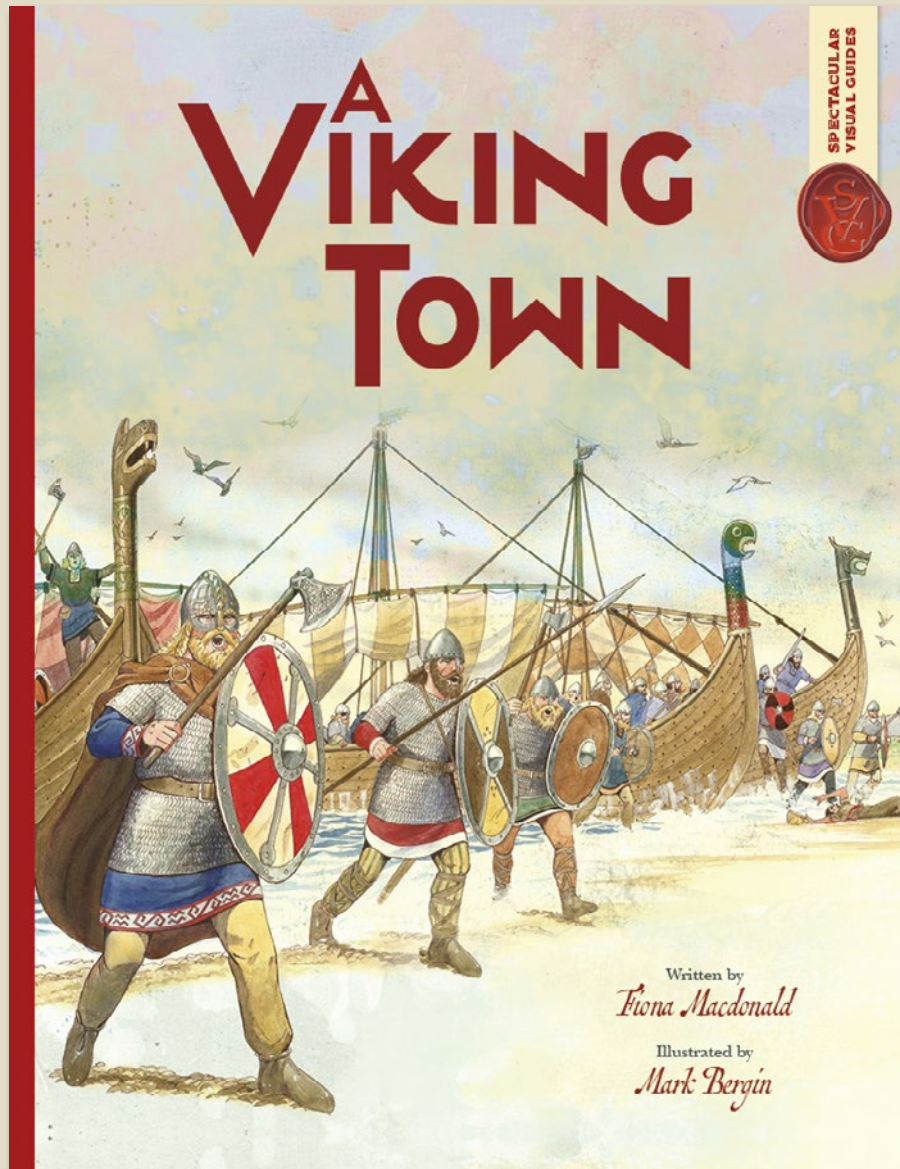
Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



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.

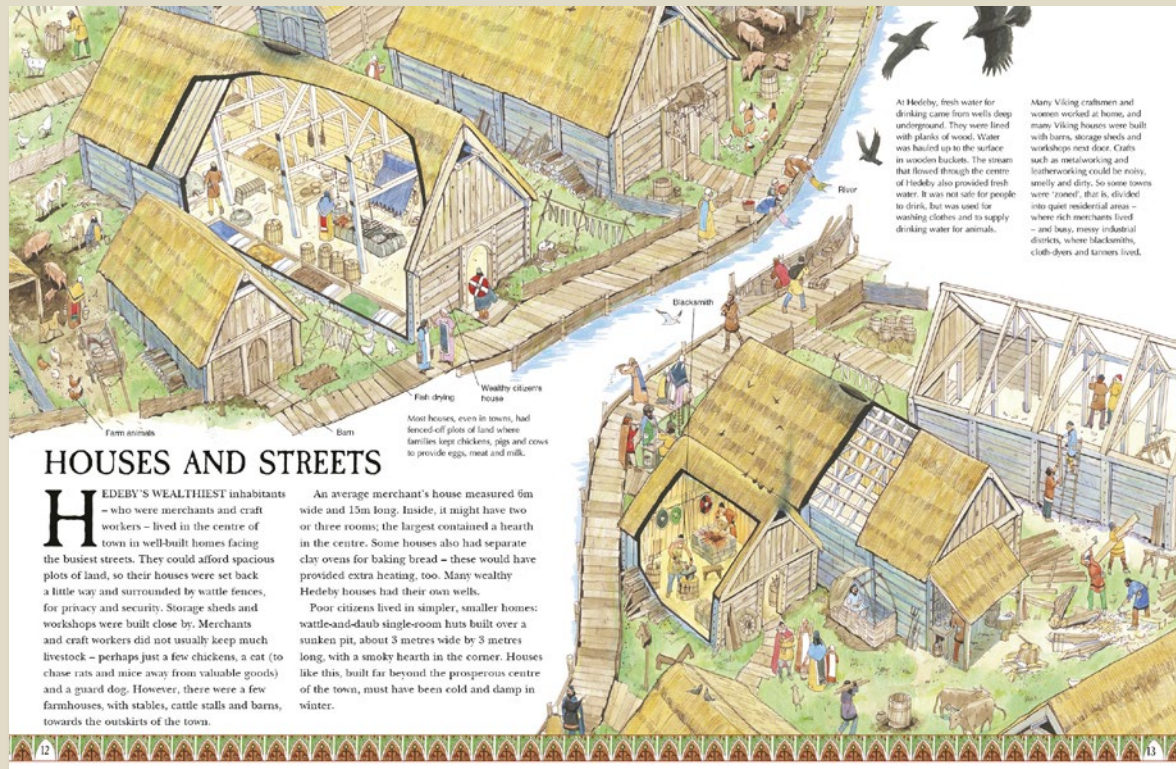
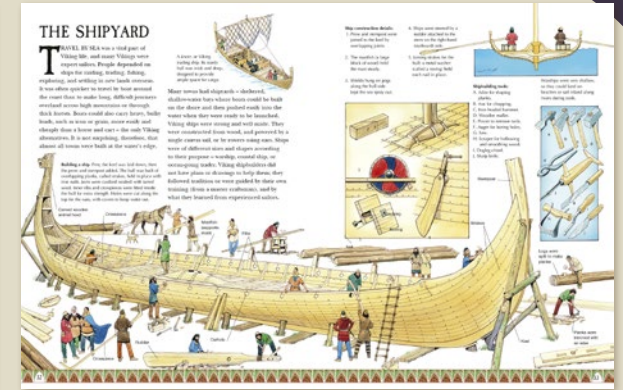
Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

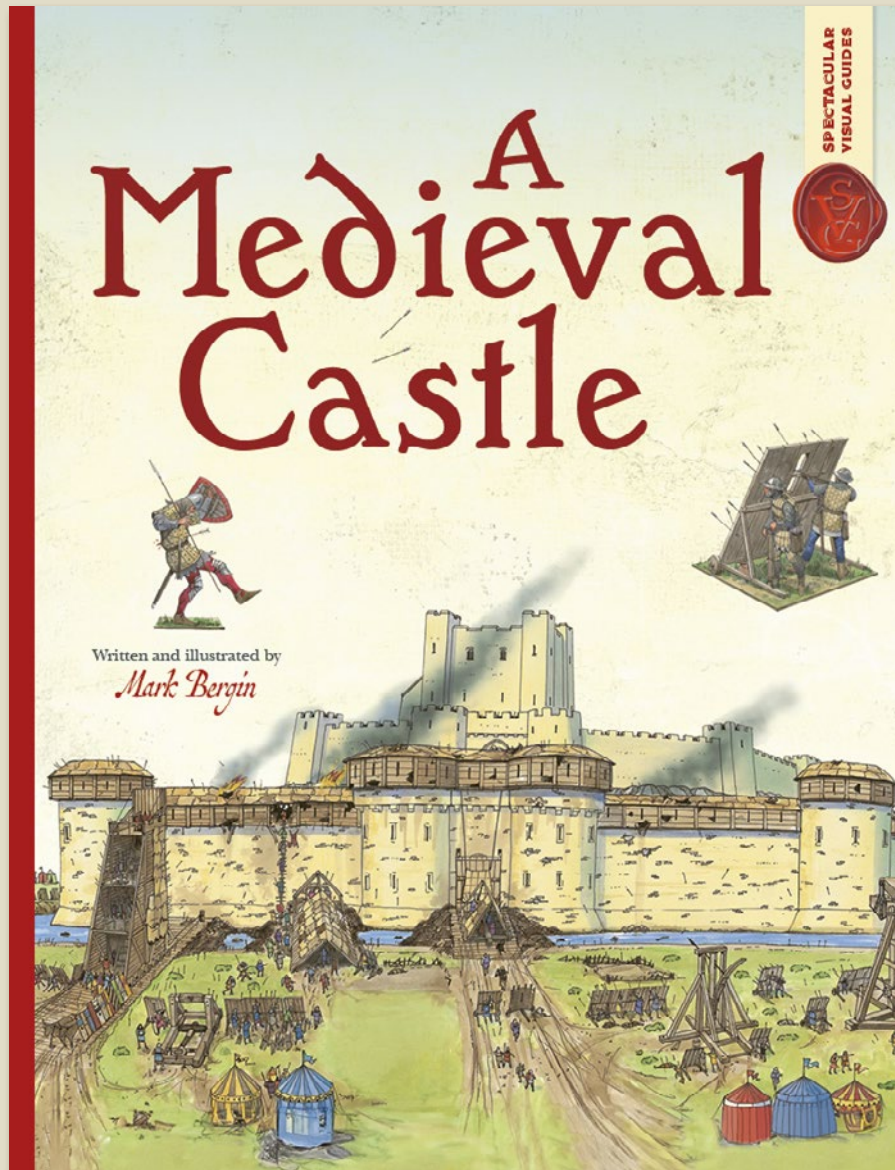
- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to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

Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

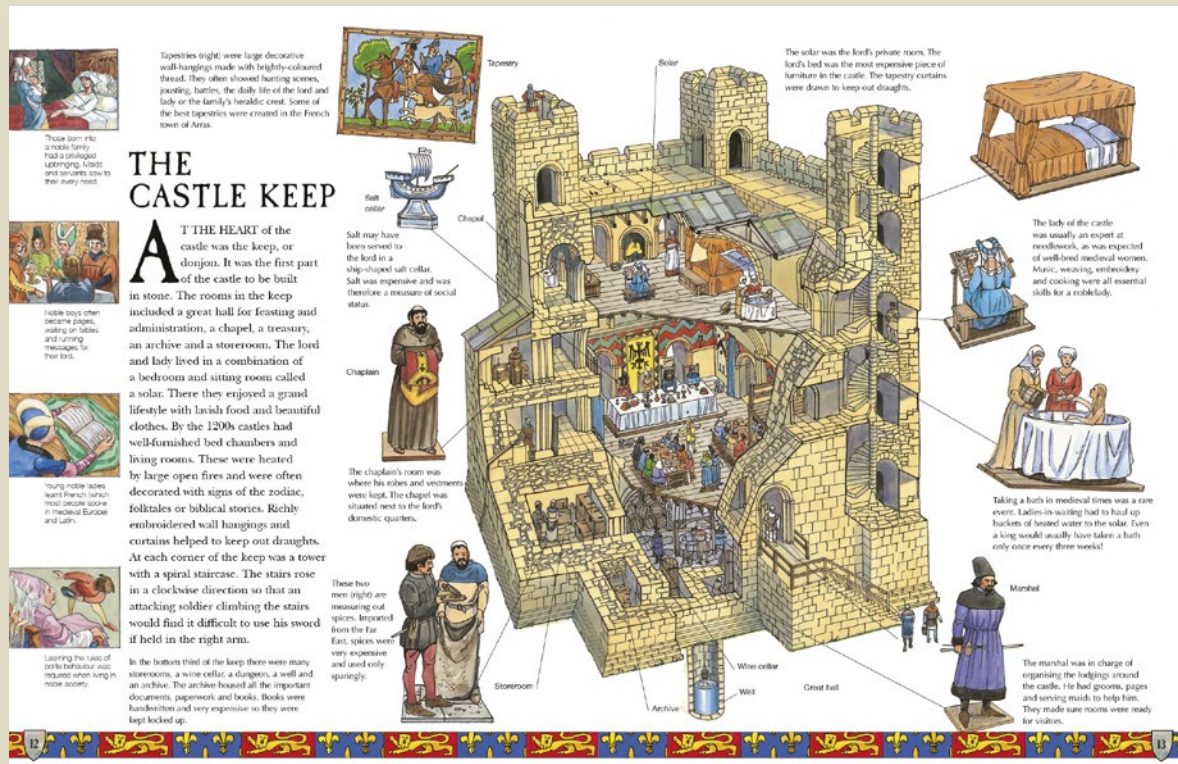
Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



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

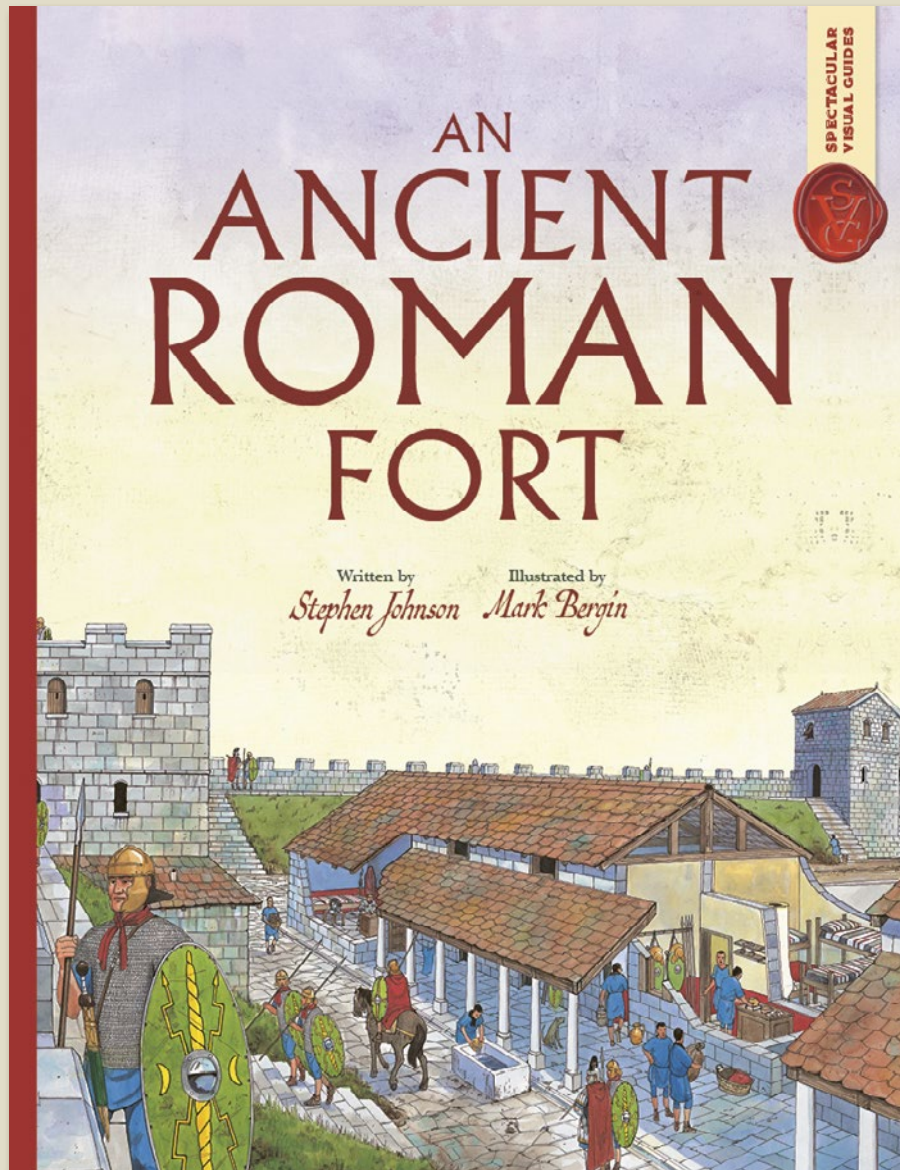
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full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

Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787759
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Mark Bergin
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10555 words
Rights Available	World

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



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

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

Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort

FORT COMMANDER'S HOUSE

The Fort Commander lived in great style, often in the centre of the fort and normally made use of the longest building. Commander's houses, often surrounded by colonnades, were and were commander would also being served with slaves, as well as his own 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 had outside before being brought inside.

The third century found a small private bath room for the commander and his family.

The commander would have had a suite of rooms, including a bedroom, a dining room, 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 had outside before being brought inside.

The third century found a small private bath room 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 the lack of water and the lack of food. If any water caught in a ditch, it would be cleaned, though it was not that a commander would have to do.

Being in the fort was not a holiday. The soldiers had to work hard to keep the fort in good order. They had to clean the fort, and they had to keep the fort in good order. They had to clean the fort, and they had to keep the fort in good order.

There is a lot of work to be done in a fort. The soldiers had to work hard to keep the fort in good order. They had to clean the fort, and they had to keep the fort in good order. They had to clean the fort, and they had to keep the fort in good order.

THE SETTLEMENT

One side of the fort was a settlement of houses, shops, and workshops. The houses were built on the side of the fort, and they were built on the side of the fort. The houses were built on the side of the fort, and they were built on the side of the fort.

The settlement was a busy place. There were shops, workshops, and houses. The houses were built on the side of the fort, and they were built on the side of the fort. The houses were built on the side of the fort, and they were built on the side of the fort.

The settlement was a busy place. There were shops, workshops, and houses. The houses were built on the side of the fort, and they were built on the side of the fort. The houses were built on the side of the fort, and they were built on the side of the fort.

THE BARRACKS

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

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

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

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

GETTING DRESSED

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

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

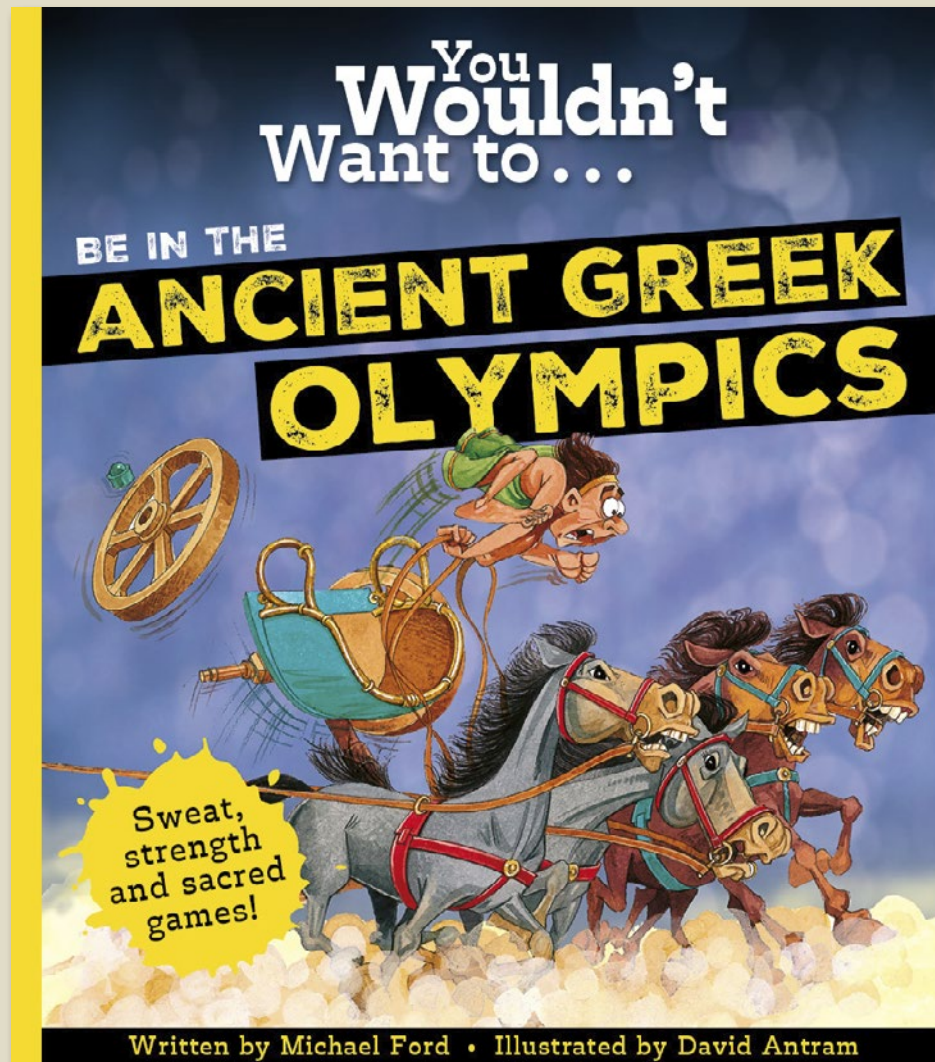
Wooden shoes were sandals on their feet, their soles reinforced with iron studs. In colder climates, soldiers wore chunky woollen socks.

There were several different designs of helmets, but they normally protruded a spearhead or a crest on the crown and the neck.

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

Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787766
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Stephen Johnson
Illustrator	Mark Bergin
Extent	48pp
Word Count	10780 words
Rights Available	World

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



An extraordinary exploration of the ancient Greek Olympics!

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

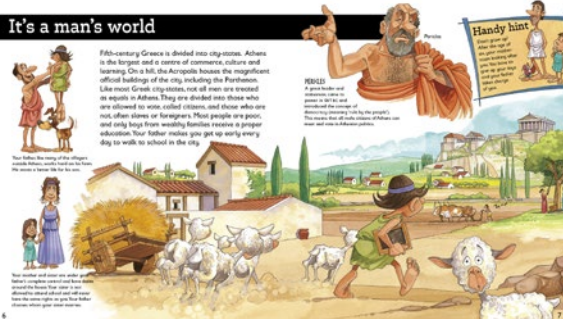
You Wouldn't Want To Be In The Ancient Greek Olympics!

It's a man's world

Fifth-century Greece is divided into city-states. Athens is the largest and a centre of commerce, culture and learning. On a hill, the Acropolis houses the magnificent official buildings of the city, including the Parthenon. Like most of Greek city-states, not all men are treated as equals in Athens. They are divided into those who are allowed to vote, called citizens, and those who are not, often slaves or foreigners. Most people are poor, and only large free wealthy families receive a proper education. Your father makes you get up early every day to walk to school in the city.

POWERS A great teacher and politician, like the power in the city, and controlled the country. In the present, this means that all adults citizens of Athens can vote and make important decisions.

Handy hint You have to walk to school every day. You have to get up early every day to walk to school in the city.



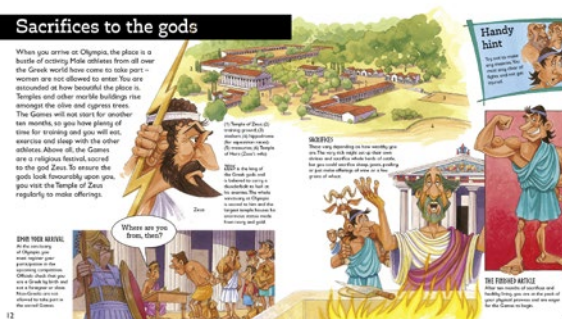
Sacrifices to the gods

When you arrive at Olympia, the place is a hub of activity. Many athletes from all over the Greek world have come to take part - women are not allowed to enter. You are astounded at how beautiful the place is. Temples and other marble buildings rise amongst the olive and agave trees.

The Games will not start for another ten months, so you have plenty of time for training and you will eat, exercise and sleep with the other athletes. About all the Games are a religious festival sacred to the god Zeus. To ensure the gods look favourably upon you, you visit the Temple of Zeus regularly to make offerings.

WHERE YOU BELONG In the country, you are a citizen of your city-state. In the city, you are a citizen of the Greek world. In the temple, you are a citizen of the gods.

Handy hint You have to visit the Temple of Zeus regularly to make offerings.




Practice makes perfect

Athletes at the Games are fine physical specimens, men who have been in training for months. Your technique will have to be spot on if you are going to win. Warm up well and rub oil into your body to make yourself limber. Other athletes gaze for the crowd, flexing their muscles, but you must focus. Don't think about them, or your father, watching from the stands. Plovers (Plovers) play to help you relax and to entertain the crowd.

DISCUS OR JAVELIN? There is one dilemma: the discus and the javelin. You must choose one to throw. You are very good at the javelin. You decide to throw the javelin.

Handy hint You have to focus on your technique. You have to focus on your technique.



At the stadium

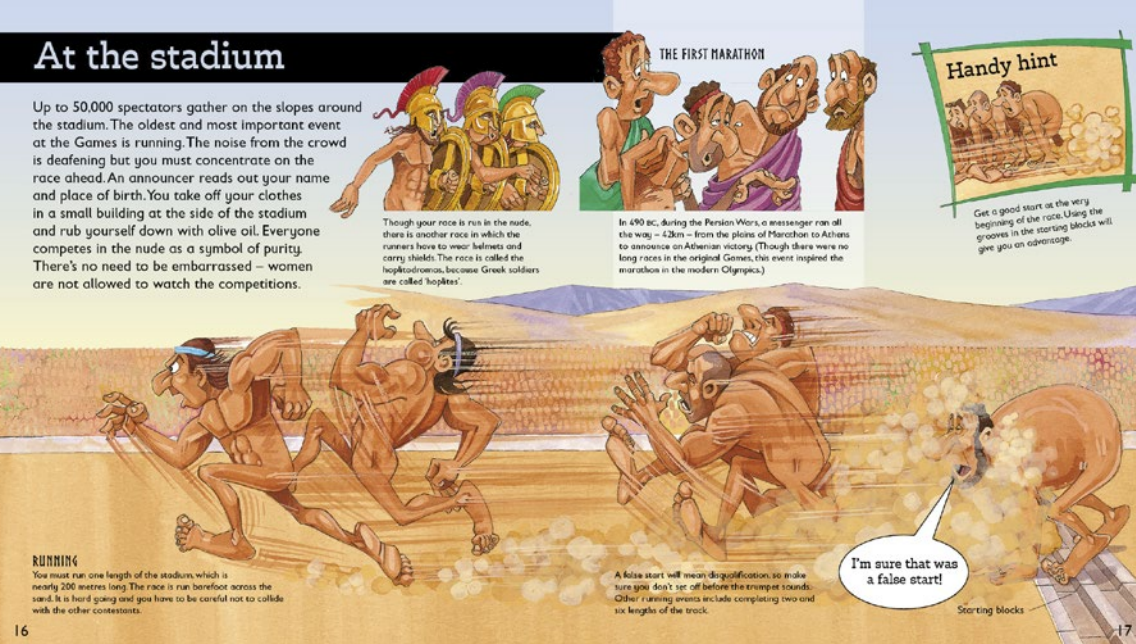
Up to 50,000 spectators gather on the slopes around the stadium. The oldest and most important event at the Games is running. The noise from the crowd is deafening but you must concentrate on the race ahead. An announcer reads out your name and place of birth. You take off your clothes in a small building at the side of the stadium and rub yourself down with olive oil. Everyone competes in the nude as a symbol of purity. There's no need to be embarrassed - women are not allowed to watch the competitions.

THE FIRST MARATHON In 490 BC, during the Persian Wars, a messenger ran all the way - 42km - from the plains of Marathon to Athens to announce an Athenian victory. (Though there were no long races in the original Games, this event inspired the marathon in the modern Olympics.)

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

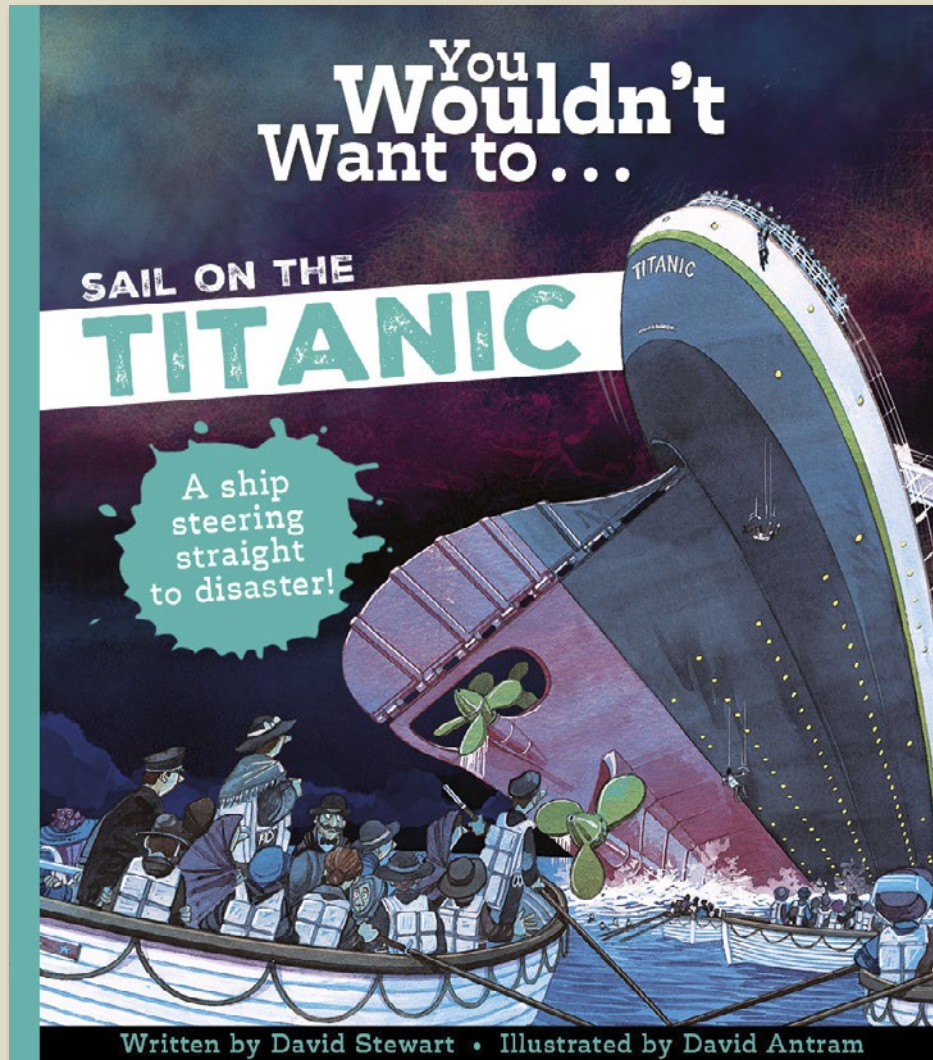
Running You must run one length of the stadium, which is nearly 200 metres long. The race is run barefoot across the sand. It is hard going and you have to be careful not to collide with the other contestants.

Starting blocks I'm sure that was a false start!



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Author	Michael Ford
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



An exciting deep dive into the mysterious *Titanic*!

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

You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!

Wake Up! Life Jackets On!

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

Handy Hint
It's not a good idea to panic when you see the iceberg. Stay calm and follow the crew's instructions.

So much for being 'unsinkable'!

SMINKING? DON'T BELIEVE IT!
The captain believed in the ship's 'unsinkability'. He thought it was invincible. He was wrong. The Titanic was not invincible. It was a ship that was built to last, but it was not built to survive an iceberg.

Sinking Fast

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

Handy Hint
If you're on a ship, it's important to know where the lifeboats are and how to get to them. It's also important to know how to use a life jacket.

Molly Brown
Molly Brown was a wealthy woman who survived the Titanic. She was known for her bravery and her ability to help others. She was one of the few women who stayed on the ship until the very end.

The Aftermath

S.S. Carpathia to the Rescue
The Carpathia was the first ship to reach the Titanic's position. It arrived at 1.59 a.m. on 15 April. The ship was carrying 319 passengers and crew. It was the only ship to rescue survivors from the Titanic. The Carpathia was commanded by Captain Arthur H. Roess. It was a ship that was built to last, but it was not built to survive an iceberg.

What Happens to You?
If you were on the Titanic, you would have a very difficult time. You would have to survive the sinking, the cold water, and the search for survivors. It would be a very dangerous and difficult experience.

RESCUED TAKEN TO NEW YORK
The survivors of the Titanic were taken to New York. They were treated as heroes and given a hero's welcome. They were also given money and other things to help them get back on their feet.

They are frozen to death, not drowned.

There's no rescue alive!

We're definitely going to make the passengers' boat!

Designing the Titanic

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

J Bruce Ismay
You were born in 1862 in Liverpool, England. Your father founded the White Star Shipping Line in 1869. In 1902, White Star was sold to American financier JP Morgan, but you stayed on as managing director.

I have a dream, to build three ships more luxurious than the world has ever seen.

Although *Olympic* and *Titanic* were almost identical in size, *Titanic* was 1,004 tonnes heavier than her sister ship.

The third ship, *Gigantic*, was later renamed *Bosonic*.

Titanic's Specifications

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

Handy Hint
You have designed one ship, so you might as well use the same design for two more.

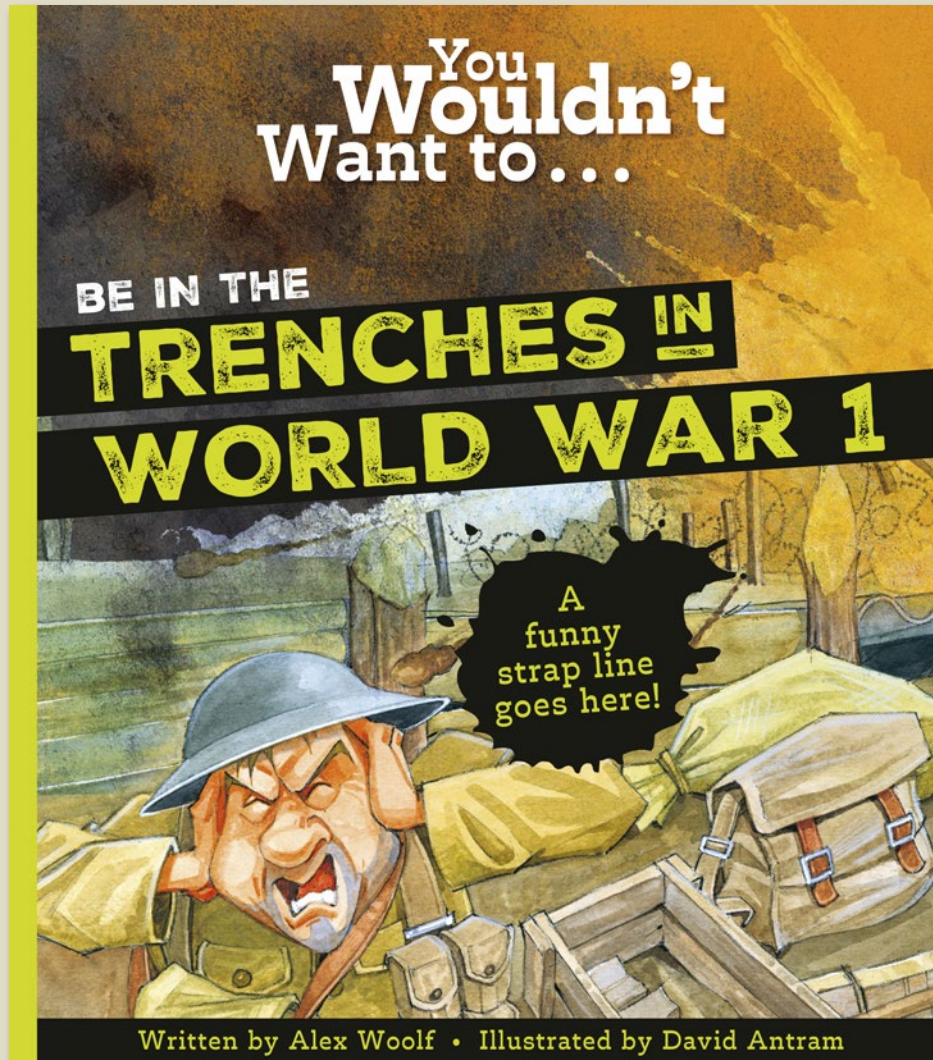
How many passengers and crew on board?

Regulations state that the ship must carry lifeboats for 952 people. We have an extra four collapsible boats – room for 1,178 people.

We have room for 3,511 people.

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

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



The brutal history of WW1 soldiers!

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

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

Joining up

Even though you're under age, you join the queue at the local recruiting centre and try to enlist with the army. When it's your turn to be interviewed, the recruiting sergeant asks for your age. You tell him and he says "Clear off, son. You can't join up unless you're 18 and can fight and you've 19. Come back tomorrow and see if you're the right age." So you return the next day and give your age as 19. They give you a pack of your own kit and tell you to get on with it. The sergeant winks and hands over your first day's wages. You realise that the army is so desperate for soldiers, it's prepared to bend its own rules.

Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 18, you can. The army will accept you if you're 18 and can fight and you've 19.

Handy hint
If you're under 18, you can't join up. But if you're 18, you can. The army will accept you if you're 18 and can fight and you've 19.

The cold and the wet

As soon as you're in the trenches, you'll find out that the weather is your enemy. The rain has caused the trenches to overflow and the mud is so deep you can't see your feet. The rain has also caused the ground to become so soft that you can't dig any deeper. The rain has also caused the ground to become so soft that you can't dig any deeper. The rain has also caused the ground to become so soft that you can't dig any deeper.

Handy hint
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Tanks, tunnelling and other terrifying tactics

In their desperation to break the deadlock on the Western Front, military leaders on both sides turn to new methods. In September 1914, you see huge, steam-powered machines chugging slowly towards the German front lines - it's your first sighting of tanks, and they terrify you and your comrades as much as they do the Germans. You learn later that for those driving the tanks, the experience isn't exactly pleasant either. Tanks are hot and noisy inside and, since they lack springs, the crew are thrown around like pins in a can. But on the right, certain things prove very effective at breaking through German lines.

Handy hint
If you're in the trenches, you'll find out that the weather is your enemy. The rain has caused the trenches to overflow and the mud is so deep you can't see your feet. The rain has also caused the ground to become so soft that you can't dig any deeper. The rain has also caused the ground to become so soft that you can't dig any deeper.

No-man's-land

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

Handy hint
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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.

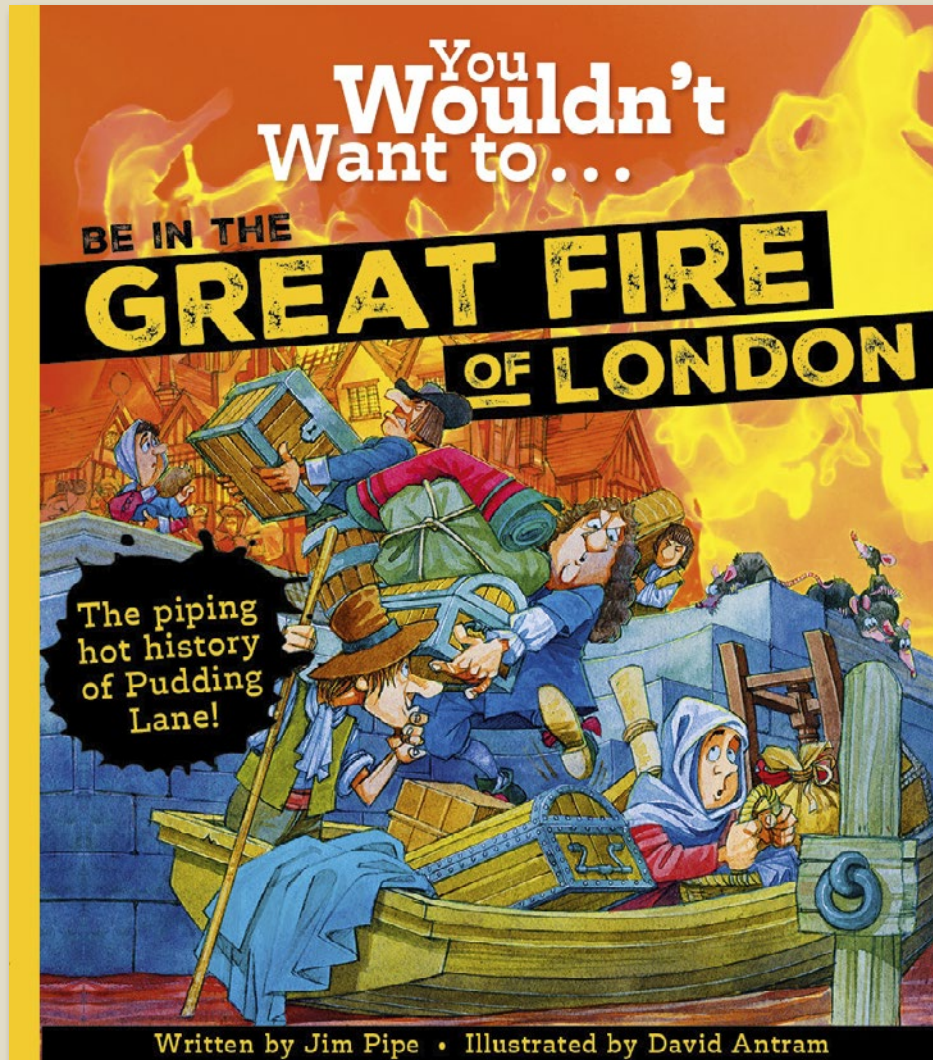
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Barbed wire
It is placed in front of trenches to foil enemy infantry attacks. Night patrols are sent out to repair these defences or cut the enemy's wire.

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

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

Handy hint
The Great Fire was started by a blacksmith's shop. The fire spread to the neighbouring houses and then to the St Dunin's Church. The fire was out of control and it took three days to put it out.

Who'dunnit?
Charles II
Robert Haker
King Charles II
The King's Council
The Great Fire
Moorfields

Don't blame me, I blame the fire!
The Great Fire was started by a blacksmith's shop. The fire spread to the neighbouring houses and then to the St Dunin's Church. The fire was out of control and it took three days to put it out.

Handy hint
The Great Fire was started by a blacksmith's shop. The fire spread to the neighbouring houses and then to the St Dunin's Church. The fire was out of control and it took three days to put it out.

The culprit?
The Great Fire was started by a blacksmith's shop. The fire spread to the neighbouring houses and then to the St Dunin's Church. The fire was out of control and it took three days to put it out.

Handy hint
The Great Fire was started by a blacksmith's shop. The fire spread to the neighbouring houses and then to the St Dunin's Church. The fire was out of control and it took three days to put it out.

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 Great Fire was a disaster, but it also brought about changes. The streets were cleared and new markets were created. People also argued about how the City should be rebuilt. Some wanted 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!

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The Aftermath

The Great Fire is a disaster but it does bring change. Many of the new houses are built in brick and stone. A huge army of migrant workers come to rebuild the city, along with craftsmen to finish the new houses. By the early 18th century London is the largest city in Europe and probably the richest, too. It also has wonderful new buildings, such as a new St Paul's. Though houses built after the Great Fire are safer, a large fire in 1733 destroys over 400 houses south of the river. In January 1673, a fire destroys your home. Eleven years later, another home of yours is only saved when a neighbour's house is blown up to create a firebreak. Will you ever be able to sleep in peace?

Better firefighting
The Great Fire was a disaster, but it also brought about changes. The streets were cleared and new markets were created. People also argued about how the City should be rebuilt. Some wanted 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!

What survives today?
The Great Fire was a disaster, but it also brought about changes. The streets were cleared and new markets were created. People also argued about how the City should be rebuilt. Some wanted 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!

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Dirty old town

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

Why is life so grim?
Noisy streets
Showing matches are a common sight. There are no street signs so you find your way around by shop signs. A sign showing a dragon marks an apothecary (chemist), and Adam and Eve mark a fruit shop.

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

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

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

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

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

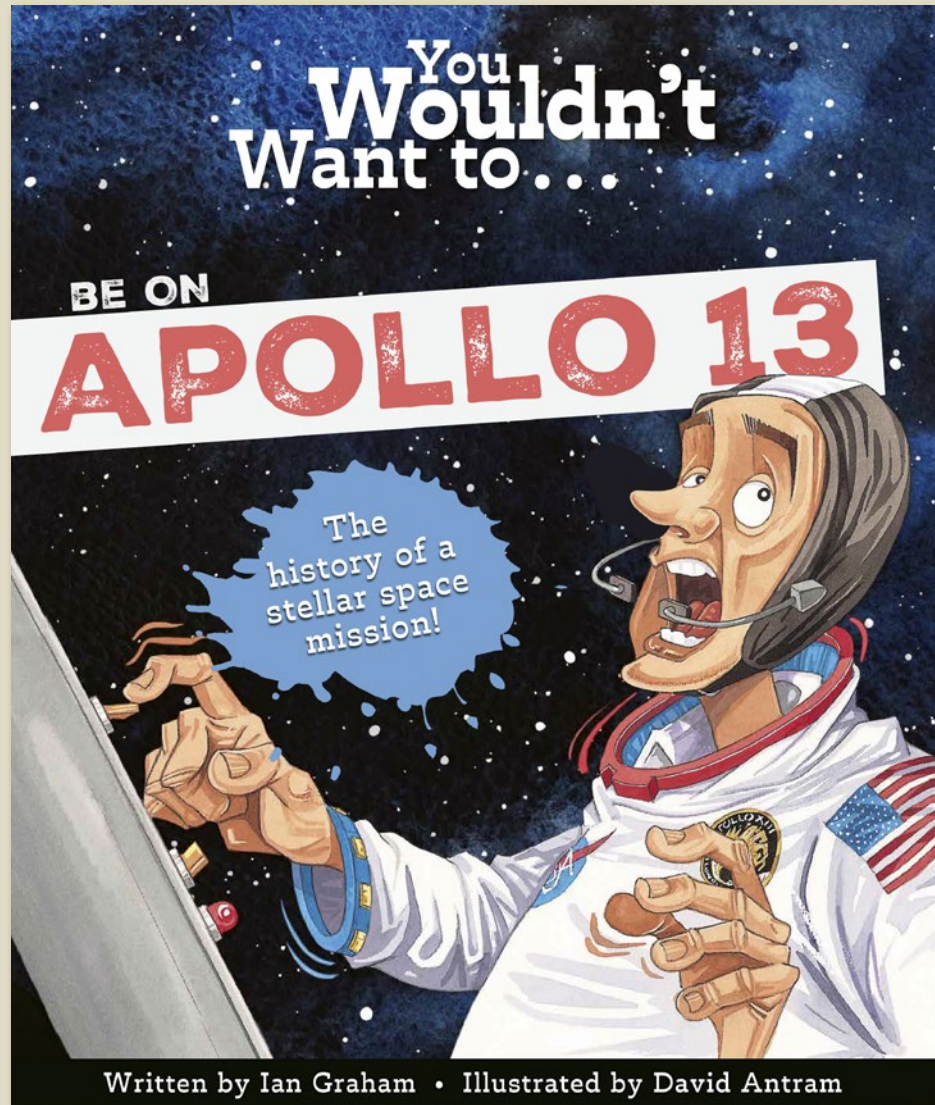
I feel much better, honest!

Do you have any money?

Yes, loads of it, thanks!

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Author Jim Pipe
Illustrator David Antram
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You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!




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

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be On Apollo 13!

Practise makes perfect

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



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

Do the Math
You will weigh one sixth as much as you do on Earth. 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.

Do the Math
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Do the Math
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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 get above freezing. Moisture 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 Lunar Module was designed for two astronauts, not three, so it can't purify the air fast enough. The limited-cap carbon dioxide in the air rises to a dangerous level. If it continues to rise, you will lose consciousness! You have to do something about it.

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Lost mission

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

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

What a fantastic view!

If nothing had gone wrong...

ROCK ROCKS! The Apollo 13 crew 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.

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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.

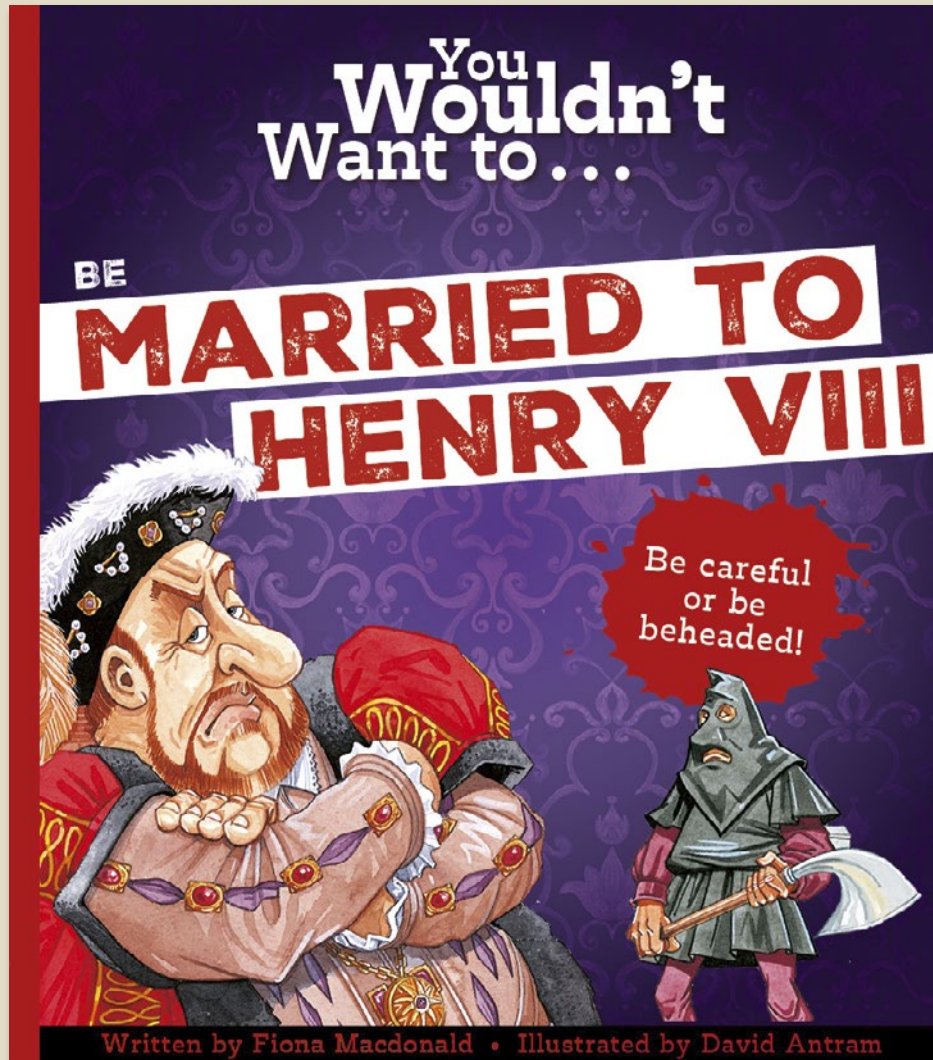
1 + 3 minutes, 53 seconds
The empty second stage falls away three seconds after the third-stage engines fire.

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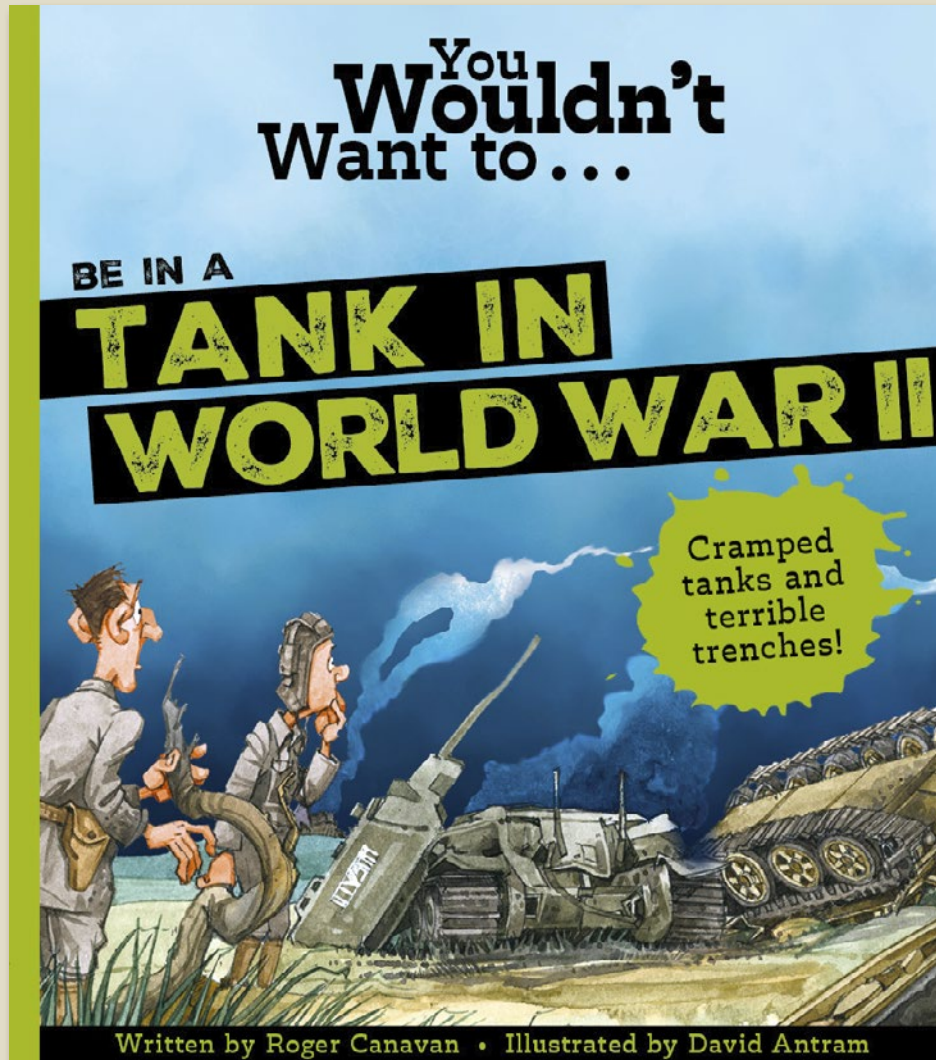
You Wouldn't Want To Be Married To Henry VIII!



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

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

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



The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

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

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

Another war looming?

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

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

ARMY BROTHERS
The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917 and was one of the most elite units in the British Army. It was made up of men who were trained to drive and maintain tanks.

THE GREAT WAR
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Handy Hint
A good tank driver should be able to handle a variety of terrain. This means you should be able to drive on roads, fields, and even through mud. Practice your driving skills in all these environments.

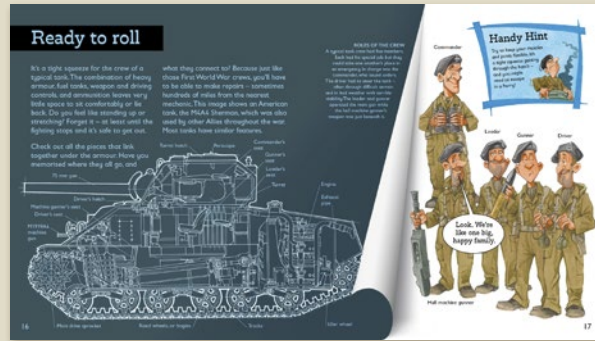


Ready to roll

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

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



What they connect to? Because just like the First World War, you'll have to be able to make repairs - sometimes hundreds of miles from the nearest mechanics. The Royal Tank Corps was also used by other Allies throughout the war. Most tanks have similar features.

Look. We're the big happy family!

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New battlefields

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

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

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D-Day and beyond

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

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

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

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

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

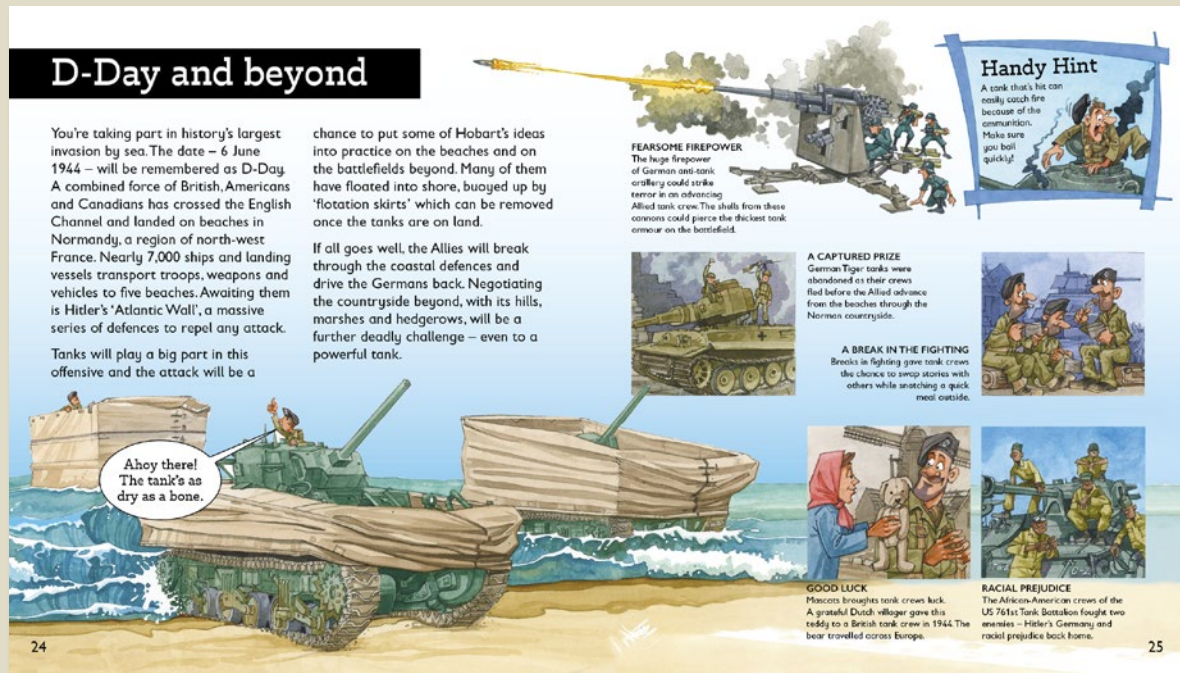
A CAPTURED PRIZE
German Tiger tanks were abandoned as their crews fled before the Allied advance from the beaches through the Normandy countryside.

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

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

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

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You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!



Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

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

You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

Tomb robbers

You will need:

LIBERTY Liberty is a valuable because of the stone it is made from and the quality of the work.

GLASS Glass is a very valuable material because it is so hard and does not break easily.

WILD JEWELLERY The price of gold and silver has gone up a lot since the war.

FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH These are the most valuable of all spices and are used in the making of incense.

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

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

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

It's mine, all mine!

Animal mummies

Four varieties of animal mummies:

IBIS Ancient Egyptians worried that mummies might get pecked in the afterlife, so they have a piece of meat in the tomb. An ibis's leg can be mummified for use as a mummy food.

DOG Mummified dogs were thought to be messengers to the gods. Before you died, you might have made a special journey to a temple to buy an embalmment animal as a gift for a god.

CAT Cats were very popular in ancient Egypt. They were often mummified and buried with their owners. Some cats were even mummified in gold.

BEEHIVE BEES Bees were used to make honey, which was a valuable food. Some bees were mummified and buried with their owners.

Handy Hint
If you are an ancient Egyptian, you should always have a pet animal to look after.

I shall I'll make a cat mummy!

Eternal rest?

Some odd uses for mummies:

PORE A mummy's face was used to make a mask for a young girl who had died.

HAPPY The mummy's face was used to make a mask for a young girl who had died.

REVELER The mummy's face was used to make a mask for a young girl who had died.

FRANKINCENSE The mummy's face was used to make a mask for a young girl who had died.

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

Handy Hint
If you are a mummy, you should always have a good hiding place for your treasures.

This smells nice to keep the secrets of the heart!

Get stuffed!

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

Do something about these flies!

Eye eye, boss!

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

You will need:

PALM WINE and juniper oil are used to sterilise the body.

FRANKINCENSE A highly valued fragrant gum resin, makes the body smell sweet.

SAWDUST chaff, sand and rags are used to stuff the body cavity.

MOLLEN RESIN It is used to cover the whole body once it has been stuffed.

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