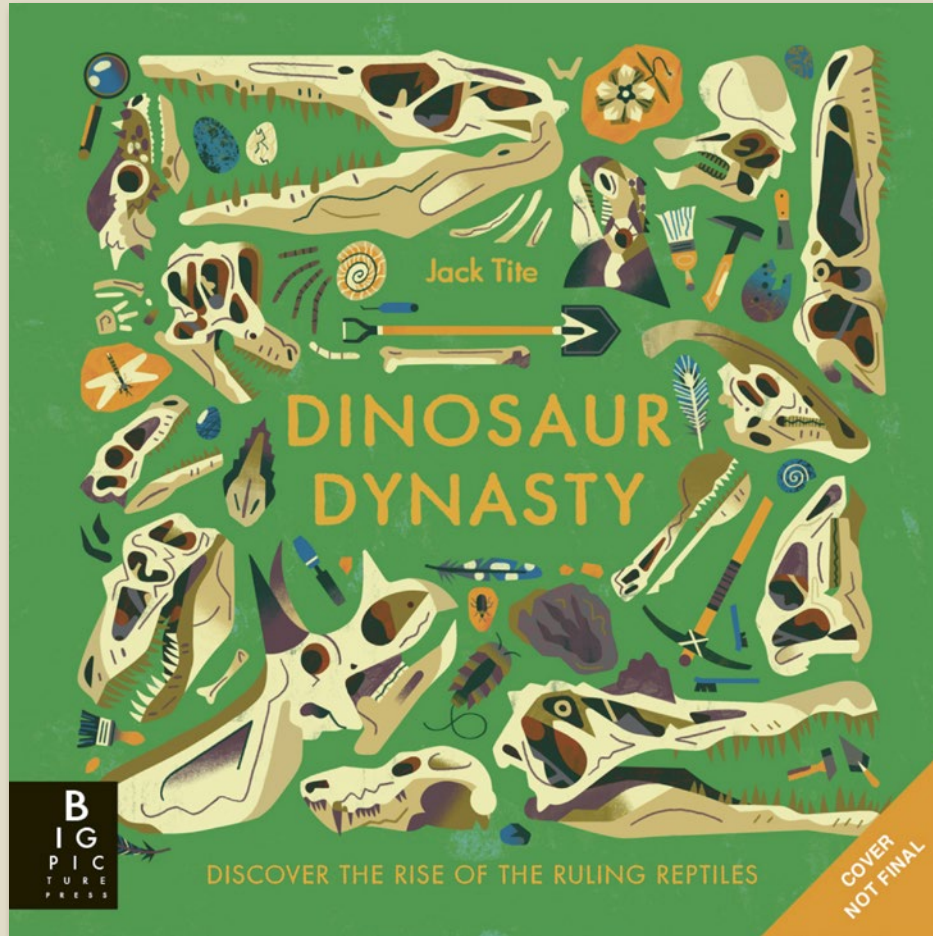




**Ukraine - FBF24 - nonfiction**

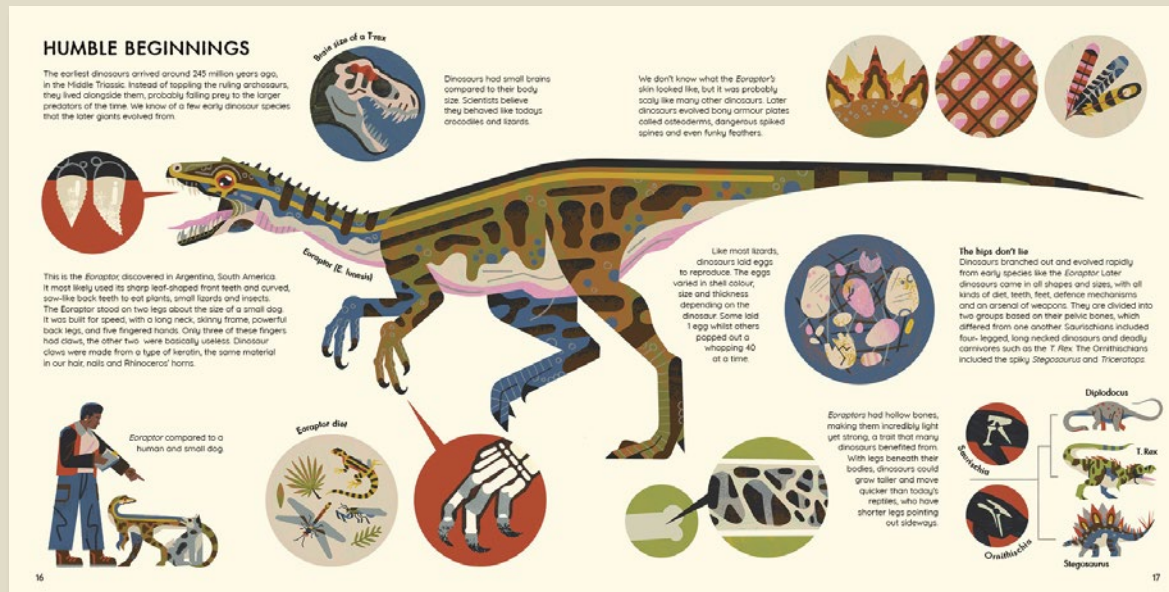
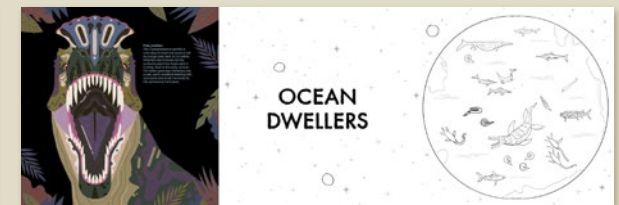
# Dinosaur Dynasty



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

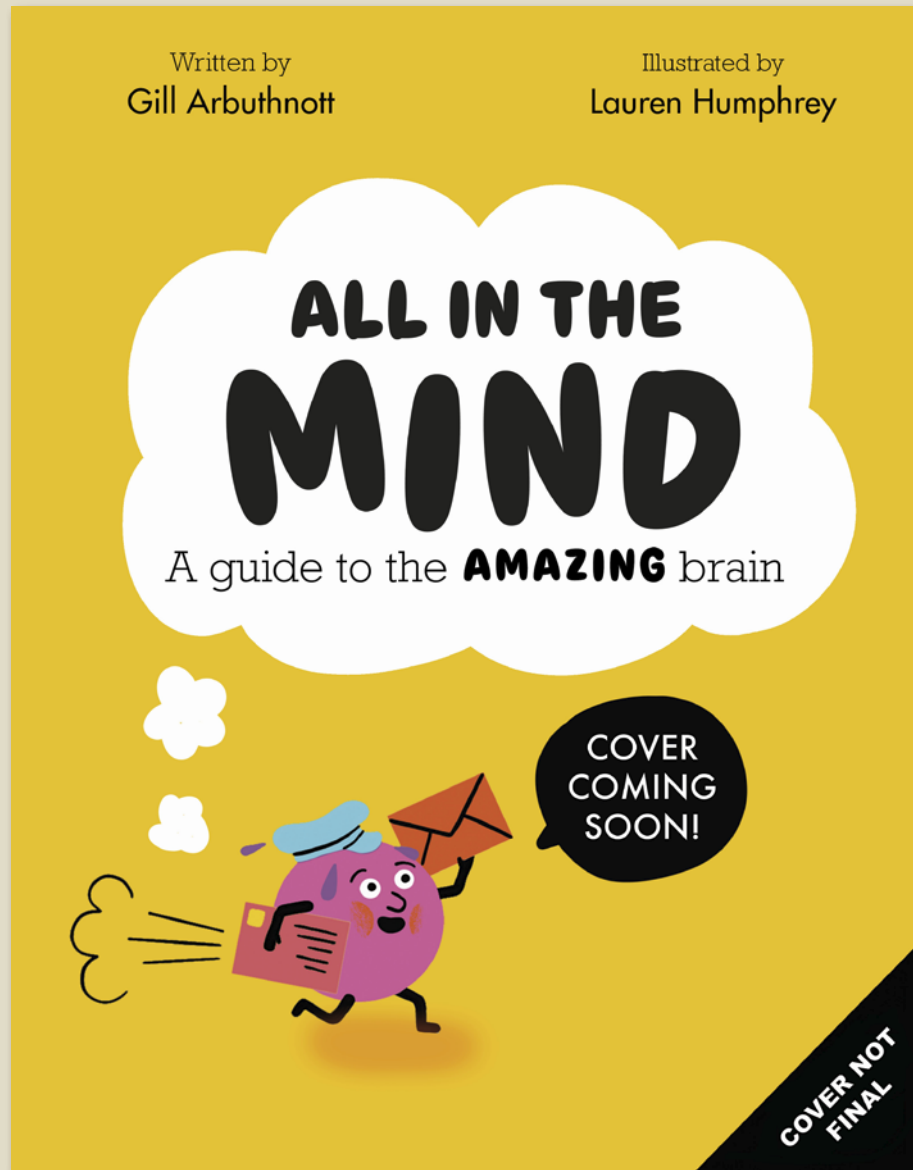
- The third stunning book from author-illustrator Jack Tite
- Large fold-out pages let you take a closer look into the dinosaur world
- Fully illustrated in Jack's striking contemporary style, with lively, fact-filled text
- Cover treatment: Arlin with debossing

# Dinosaur Dynasty



Pub Date	06/11/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800789883
H x W	290 x 290mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jack Tite
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	21/04/2025
Files To Printer	16/06/2025
Freight On Board	21/08/2025
Rights Available	World

# All in the Mind



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

# All in the Mind

## MEET YOUR BRAIN CELLS

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

How neurons talk to each other

Neurons are made up of a cell body, called the soma, and long, thin branches called dendrites and axons. The dendrites receive signals from other neurons, and the axons carry signals to other neurons or to muscles. The place where two neurons meet is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse. The gap between them is called a synapse.

## MEMORY

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

### MEMORY DIRECTORY

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

**Short term memory** can store a small amount of information for about a minute, for instance the face of someone you've just met, or what happened in the last couple of pages as you read a book. After that, the information either goes into long term memory or is forgotten.

**Working memory** is a type of short-term memory that allows you to remember information while you work with it, for instance numbers you have to add in your head, or a code you need to put into your phone.

**Long term memory** can store an unlimited amount of information for many years. When you remember a holiday you had years ago or a grandparent tells you about their childhood, the information has been stored in long term memory.

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

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

**REMEMBER, REMEMBER!** Why not test your memory? Get a piece of paper and something to write with, set a timer for thirty seconds, then turn to page 4 and follow the instructions!

## PUZZLES & BRAIN TEASERS

### CONFUSE YOUR BRAIN!

Use your right hand to hold the pencil, and your left hand to hold the paper. Now try to write the word 'right' with your right hand. It's a bit tricky, isn't it? That's because your brain is used to writing with your right hand. Try to write the word 'left' with your left hand. It's even trickier! Your brain is used to writing with your right hand, so it's hard to switch to your left hand. This is called the Stroop effect.

### IT'S THE STROOP EFFECT!

What to see the Stroop effect in action? Don't have a drink – it's just this part of your brain that's used to reading the words of the words in the pictures. The first group is easy because the word agrees with the picture. The second group is harder to read because the two sets of information conflict with each other.

## MEMORY

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

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**Working memory** is a type of short-term memory that allows you to remember information while you work with it, for instance numbers you have to add in your head, or a code you need to put into your phone.

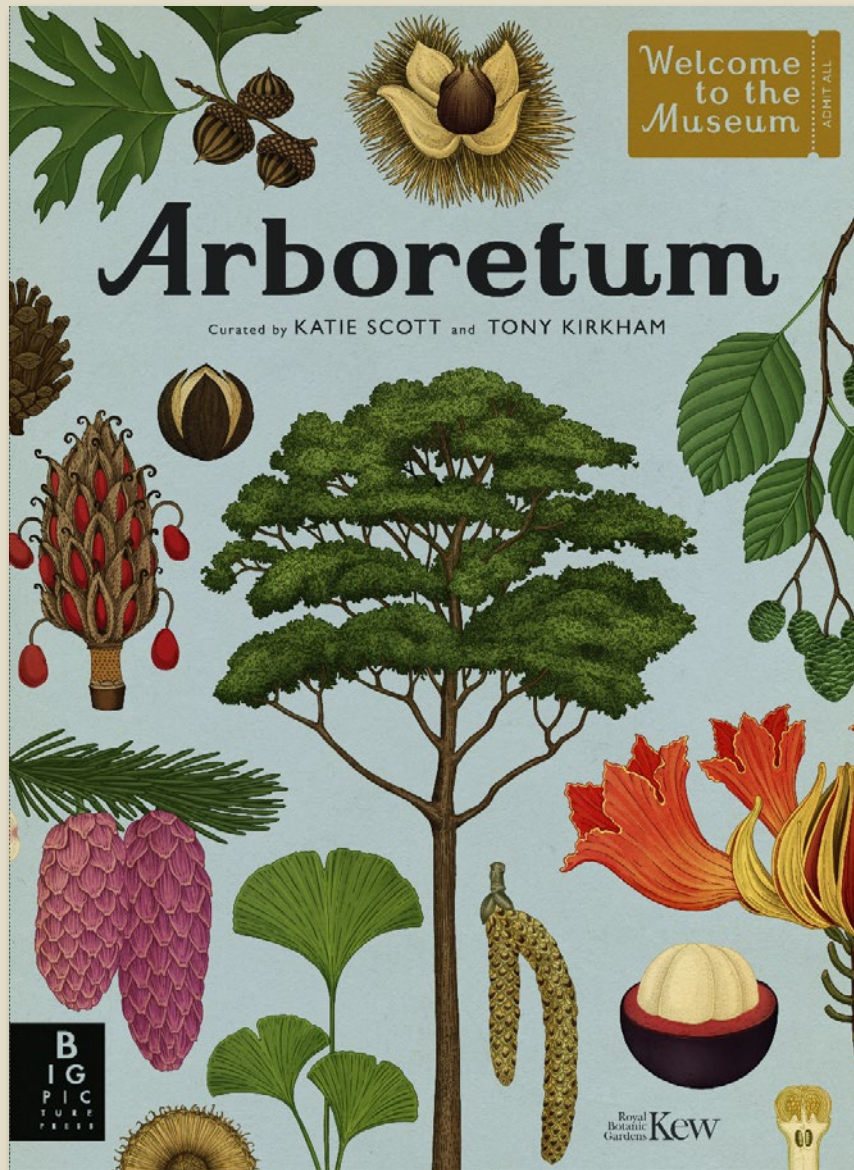
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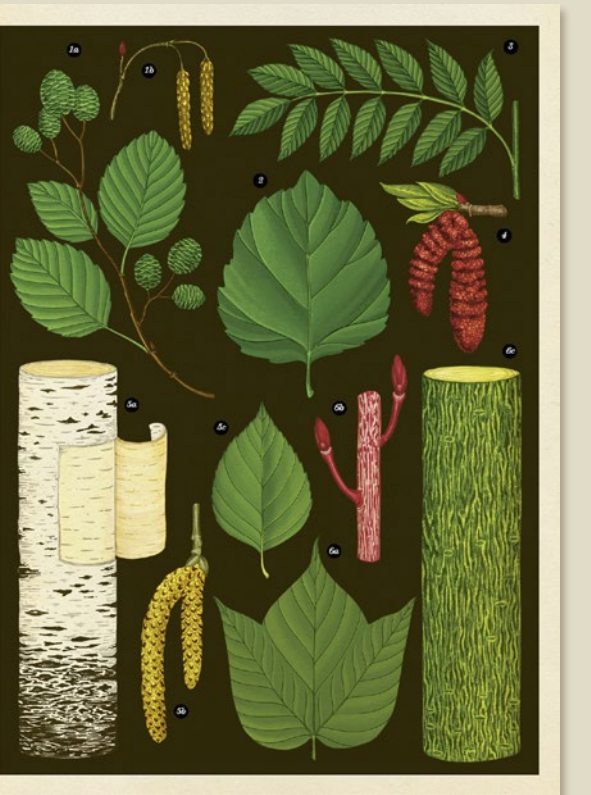
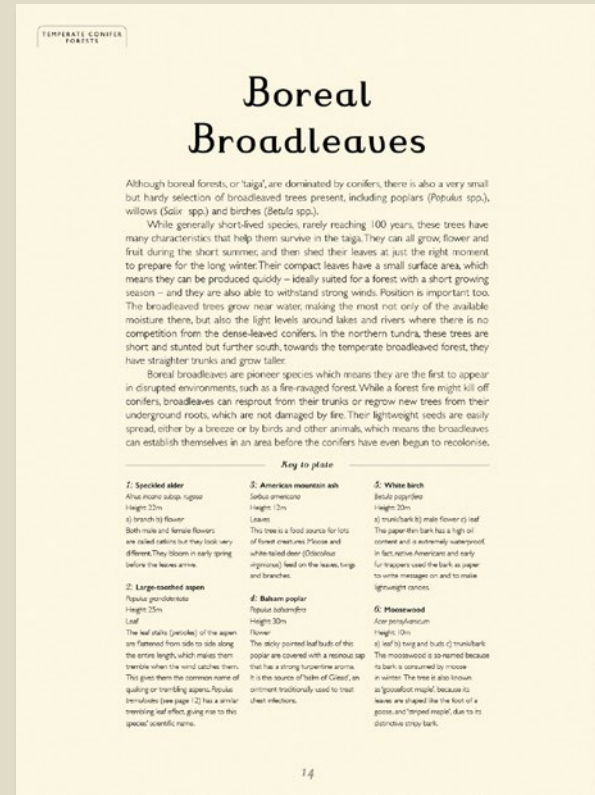
**REMEMBER, REMEMBER!** Why not test your memory? Get a piece of paper and something to write with, set a timer for thirty seconds, then turn to page 4 and follow the instructions!

Pub Date	21/05/2026
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835871058
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Lauren Humphrey
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	18/08/2025
Files To Printer	29/12/2025
Freight On Board	05/03/2026
Rights Available	World



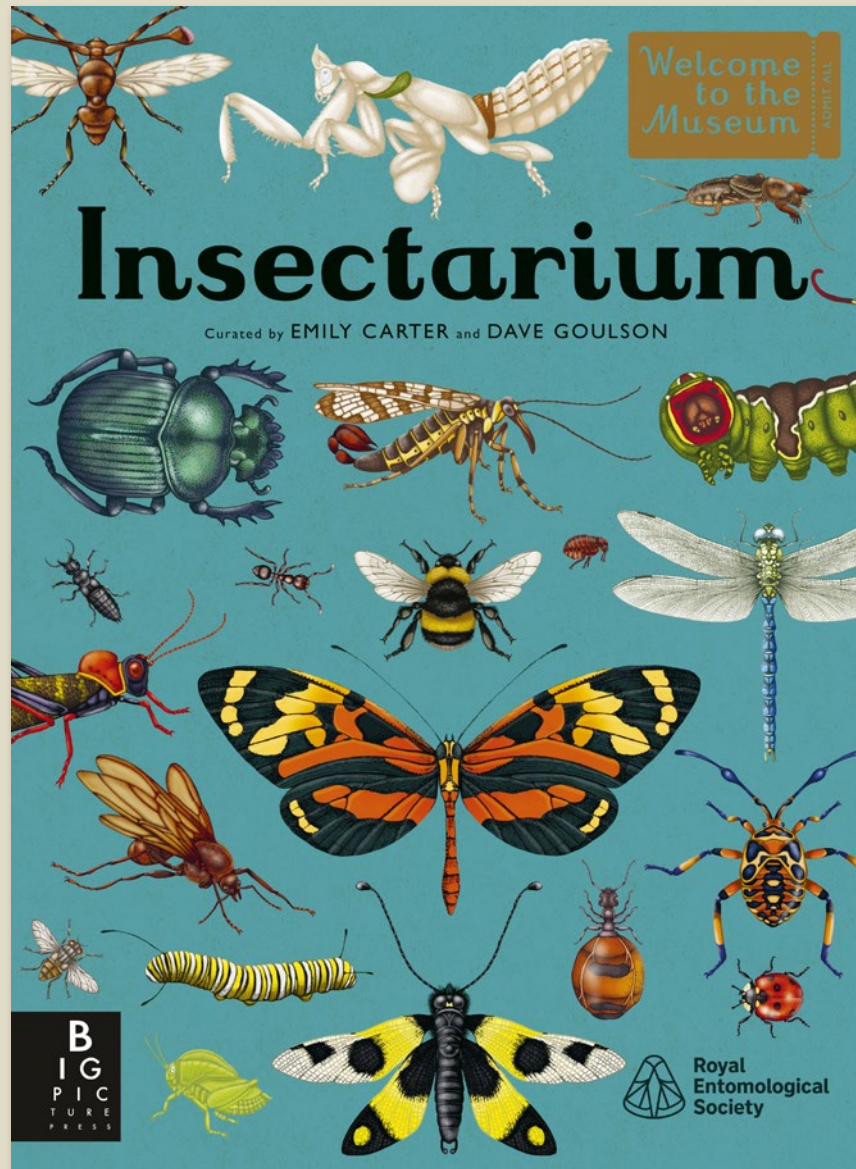
*This next instalment in the bestselling Welcome to the Museum collection in collaboration with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, is about the incredible life of trees.*

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



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

# Insectarium



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

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than two million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Environmental concerns and declining insect populations with potentially catastrophic consequences means that insects are a very popular and current topic of scientific investigation.



# Insectarium

**Mantises**

Mantises are the most alien-looking of the Diptera order flies. Based most commonly on the house fly, their long, jointed legs and raptorial front legs are terrifying weapons. They catch and prey on other insects, with their raptorial legs which are adapted with one of the spines. Carabids that prey on mantises also have raptorial legs for the same reason as in a parasitic species with their legs being prey to their common name of praying mantis. Praying mantis are prey on insects and other animals that they catch and eat. Their bodies are adapted to be able to catch prey that is larger than they are.

Curiously, a praying mantis is incapable of breathing. The mantis is made of water and the blood. The blood is made of water and the blood is made of water. The mantis is made of water and the blood is made of water. The mantis is made of water and the blood is made of water.

After eating the mantis has a black, of egg which the queen can't get rid of. The mantis has to make a small, protected cocoon as an embryo. The young mantis that eventually emerge appear very different but are basically carbon copies.

**Key to plates**

1. **Asian mantis**  
This is the largest mantis in the world. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of praying mantis. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of praying mantis.

2. **Common mantis**  
This is the most common mantis in the world. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of praying mantis. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of praying mantis.

3. **Green mantis**  
This is a very common species of praying mantis. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of praying mantis. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of praying mantis.

4. **Red mantis**  
This is a very common species of praying mantis. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of praying mantis. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of praying mantis.



**Habitat: Ponds, Streams and Rivers**

So long as they are abundant freshwater habitats are other substantially rich in insect life. The water surface and the water surface are other substantially rich in insect life. The water surface and the water surface are other substantially rich in insect life.

**Key to plates**

1. **Water bug**  
This is a very common species of water bug. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of water bug. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of water bug.

2. **Dragonfly nymph**  
This is a very common species of dragonfly nymph. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of dragonfly nymph. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of dragonfly nymph.

3. **Water penny**  
This is a very common species of water penny. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of water penny. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of water penny.

4. **Water boatman**  
This is a very common species of water boatman. It is found in the mountains of the Himalayas. It is a very common species of water boatman. The female has long legs and a long body. It is a very common species of water boatman.



**Beetles and Relatives**

Beetles  
Common Beaters Family  
Scarabaeidae  
Scarabaeidae  
Beetle: Scarabaeidae

**Wasps**

Wasps, bees and ants all belong to a highly successful group of insects known as the Hymenoptera, with 150,000 known species. The Hymenoptera contains most of the 'eusocial' insects – those that live in large nests with the majority of individuals being workers with just one, or a few, queens.

The earliest known wasps appeared about 200 million years ago in the Jurassic period and today more than 100,000 species of wasp have been identified. When most people think of a 'wasp' the common yellow and black social species (known as yellowjackets in North America) comes to mind – the type that tend to cause a nuisance at picnics. These are not typical wasps however. The large majority of known species of wasp are 'parasitoid' wasps, solitary insects that as larvae live on or in hosts (usually other insects). These wasps invariably kill their host, bursting from its corpse in a manner that almost certainly inspired the movie *Alien* (1979). Most parasitoids are small and easily overlooked, and so it is highly likely that huge numbers of species are yet to be discovered.

Most of the social wasps, such as yellowjackets, build nests from chewed up and regurgitated wood pulp. They create a light and strong paper mâché that is fashioned into an insulating papery ball containing sheets of hexagonal honeycomb-like cells. In social wasps, the egg-laying tube of the female has evolved into a sting, used particularly if the nest is under attack. The nests are typically short-lived, founded by a queen in early spring and dying out with the onset of autumn.

Wasps are much maligned, yet they serve many important functions as biocontrol agents and important pollinators.

**Key to plates**

1. **European bee-wasp**  
*Phaenocarpa nigripennis*  
Length: Up to 14mm.  
A handsome wasp, the bee-wasp specializes in feeding on honey bees, which are paralyzed and stored in burrows underground for the offspring to consume. Many females may nest near one another in dense vegetation in sandy soil.

2. **Giant Asian hornet**  
*Vespa mandchurica*  
Length: Up to 45mm.  
Sometimes known as the murder hornet, this is the largest hornet species and has a potent sting in a from Asia, but recently colonized north-west North America. It is a fierce predator commonly attacking and devastating honey bee colonies.

3. **Common wasp**  
*Vespa vulgaris*  
Length: Up to 13mm.  
Nests are founded by a queen in spring and built of paper. They can grow to house several thousand workers by late summer. These wasps are important predators of crop pests.

4. **Emerald cockroach wasp**  
*Arripes confusus*  
Length: Up to 22mm.  
The colorful nest has a sinister identity. They are parasitoid of large cockroaches, stinging their prey in a particular part of its brain so that the cockroach loses the ability to get away, but is otherwise unharmed. The wasp then leads its victim by one of its antennae like a dog on a lead back to its lar where it lays an egg on the roach. The cockroach then stands helpless for days while it is consumed alive by the wasp's offspring.

5. **Tarantula hawk wasp**  
*Phaenocarpa nigripennis*  
Length: Up to 50mm.  
These splendid blue-black insects have distinctive rusty orange wings. They prey on tarantulas which they paralyze, sting back to their nest and lay a single egg upon. The grub then burrows into the spider and eats it alive. Said to have one of the most painful stings of any insect, the tarantula hawk wasp is also one of the largest wasp species.

6. **Red velvet ant (female)**  
*Diaperella podiceps*  
Length: Up to 19mm.  
The wingless female resembles hairy ants. Their bright colors warn of a powerful sting. Like ants are parasitoid eggs of the species are laid on the brood of various solitary wasps.

7. **Giant scoliid wasp**  
*Megacolia procer*  
Length: Up to 27mm.  
Perhaps the largest wasp species, the giant scoliid is a parasitoid of other scoliid grubs parasitizing on various ground grubs with a sting being an egg in it and then burying it for the stronger wasp grub to consume at its leisure.



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

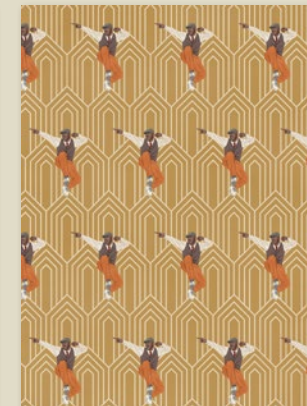
# Welcome to the Arts: Dance



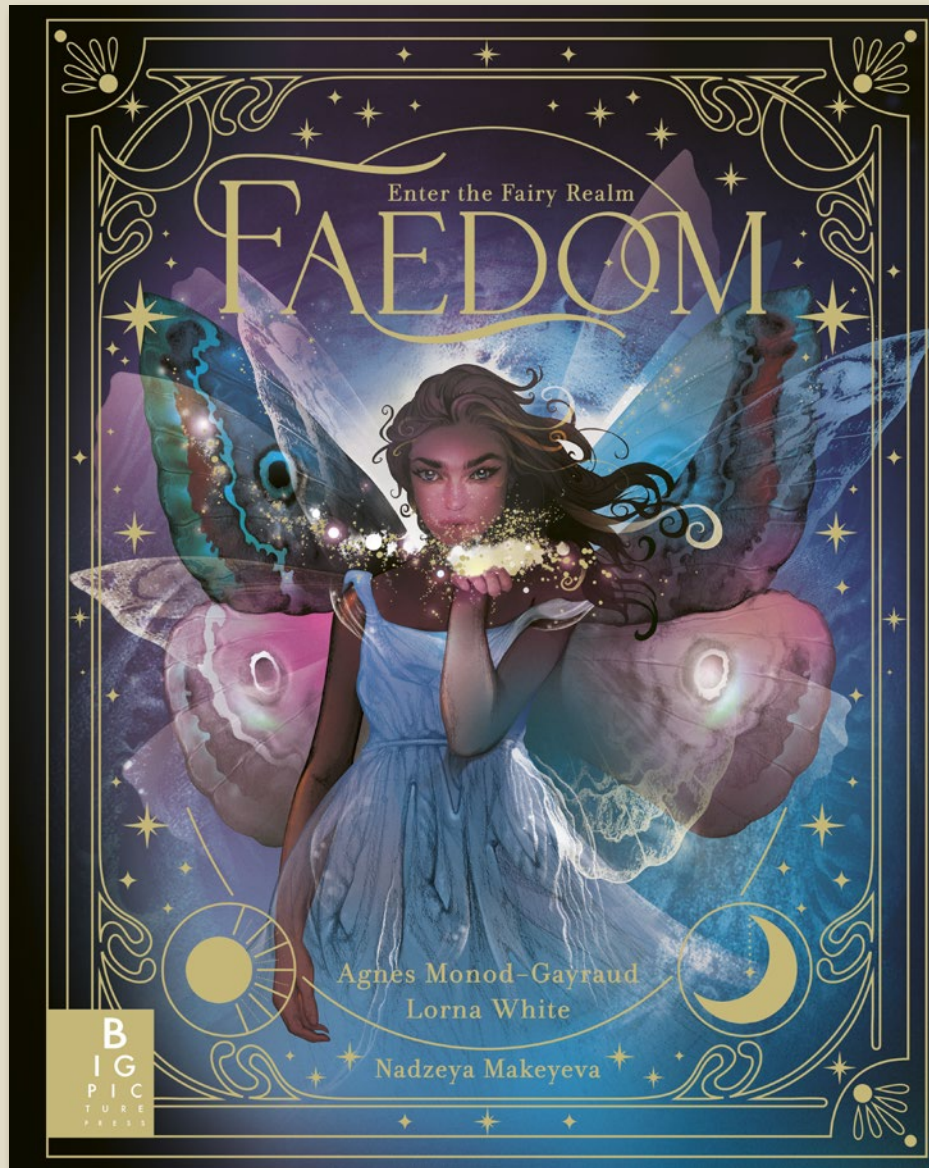
## TIMES BEST CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 2023!

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

# Welcome to the Arts: Dance

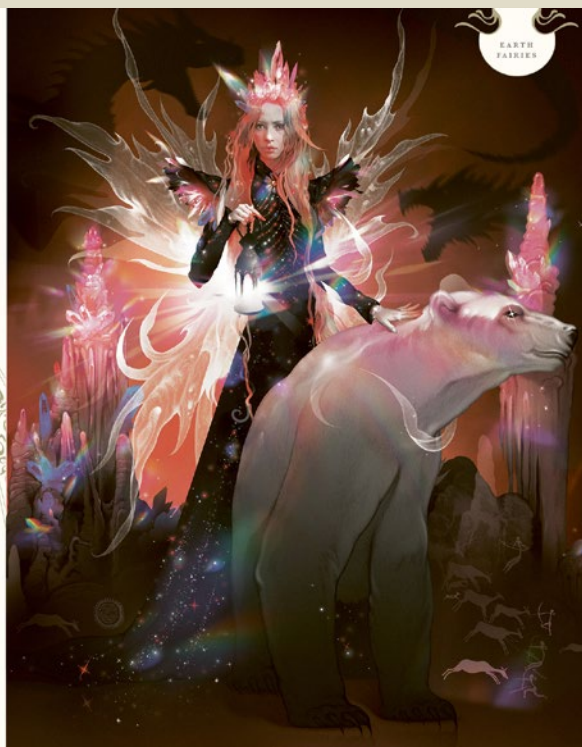


Pub Date	<b>26/10/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£25.00</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800783362</b>
H x W	<b>370 x 272mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Alistair Spalding</b>
Illustrator	<b>Jason Raish</b>
Extent	<b>112pp</b>
Word Count	<b>21858 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



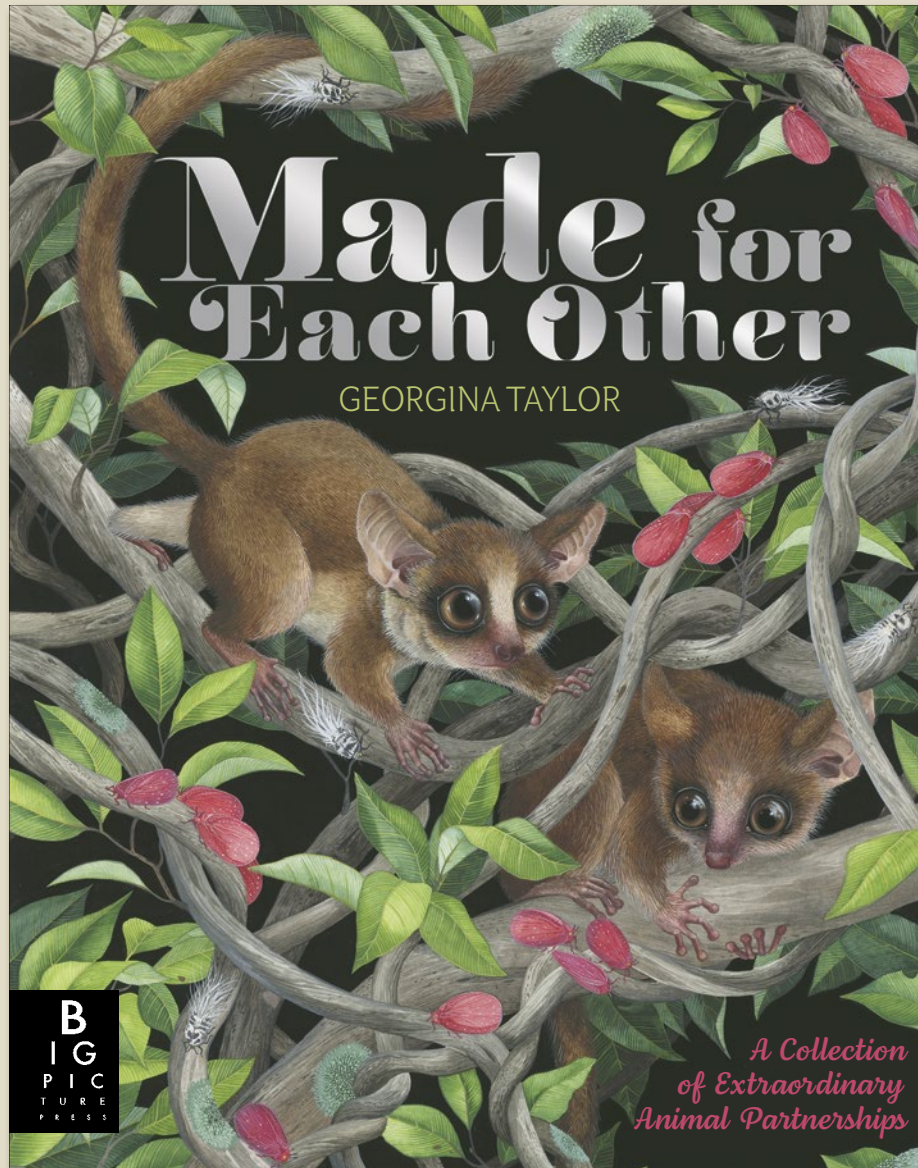
**Explore the legendary world of fairies in this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.**

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



Pub Date	<b>24/10/2024</b>
Pub Price	<b>£20.00</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800784956</b>
H x W	<b>340 x 270mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White</b>
Illustrator	<b>Nadzeya Makeyeva</b>
Extent	<b>96pp</b>
Word Count	<b>30000 words</b>
Freight On Board	<b>01/09/2024</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Made for Each Other



**Marvel at the wonders of nature in this book that explores symbiotic relationships between organisms.**

- Breathtaking watercolour artwork by new talent Georgina Taylor
- A classic BPP offering that draws comparisons to Katie Scott and the bestselling Welcome to the Museum series
- A poignant message about the benefits of working together
- Four sections: Sea, Forest, Savannah and Jungle
- 100% gold foil + arlin cover treatment adds to the luxe feeling of this title

# Made for Each Other



## Aldabra Giant Tortoises & Seychelles Magpie Robins

**F**ound in the tropical Indian Ocean, the Aldabra Giant Tortoise is a collection of 15 distinct subspecies. These tortoises and their relatives are the largest tortoises in the world, with some individuals reaching over 1,500kg and living for over 100 years.

The Seychelles Magpie Robin is a critically endangered bird species found only on the island of Annobon. It is a member of the Cuckoo family and is known for its unique song.



## Marine Iguanas & Sally Lightfoot Crabs

**B**orned by volcanic activity, marine iguanas and sally lightfoot crabs are found only on the volcanic islands of the Galapagos. Marine iguanas are the only lizards that can swim and are known for their ability to forage in the sea.

Sally lightfoot crabs are highly adaptable and are found on all the islands of the Galapagos. They are known for their ability to climb vertical surfaces and their colorful appearance.



## Capuchin Monkeys & Balsa Tree Flowers

**W**hite-headed capuchin monkeys are found in the northern part of the Amazon basin in South America. They are known for their intelligence and their ability to use tools.

Balsa tree flowers are a member of the Malvaceae family and are known for their large, colorful, and fragrant flowers. They are a favorite food source for capuchin monkeys.



## Ruby Throated Hummingbirds & Cardinal Flowers

**A** glimmer of ruby red streaks across the sky, gone in a flash. Reaching speeds of up to 64 kilometres per hour, the ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) moves so quickly it appears as little more than a blur of wings to the human eye. Although it is one of the smallest birds on Earth, it takes a huge amount of energy to keep the hummingbird moving at such pace – and this tiny creature needs to consume almost double its body weight in food each day.

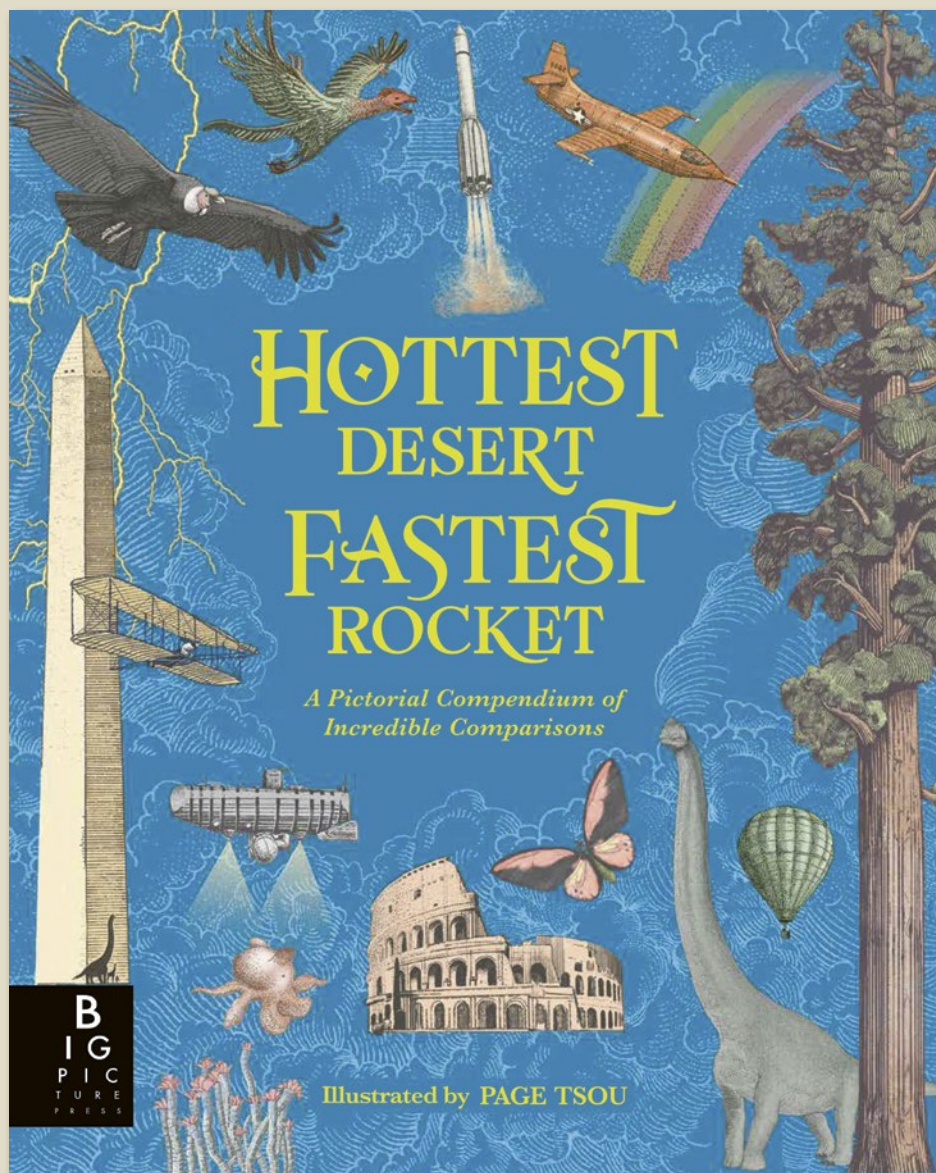
The cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) is a favourite source of nectar for the ruby-throated hummingbird. The flower's vibrant red colouring is not only attractive to this little bird, but their deep tubular shape is also perfectly suited for long, slightly

curved beaks. Like two pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower are an exact fit.

In fact, cardinal flowers are so well-adapted to suit the feeding habits of ruby-throated hummingbirds, they don't even offer a platform for animals to rest on whilst they feed. The hummingbirds don't need one – they can hover in the air. Their wings beat at unimaginable speeds of 40 to 80 times per second, producing their distinctive 'hum'. In return for food, the hummingbirds pollinate the cardinal flowers. Because of the symbiotic adaption of these flowers, the ruby-throated hummingbird and the cardinal flower have become almost entirely dependent on each other for survival.

Pub Date	21/01/2021
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781787414242
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Georgina Taylor
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

# Hottest Desert, Fastest Rocket

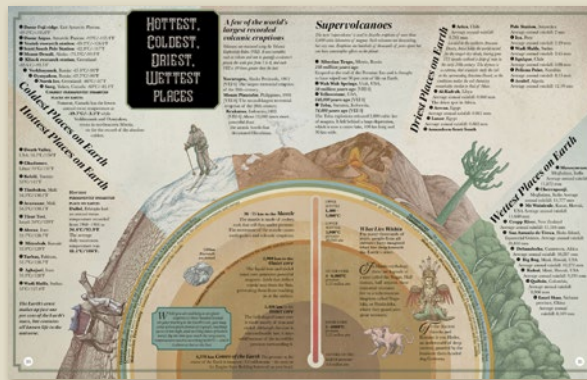
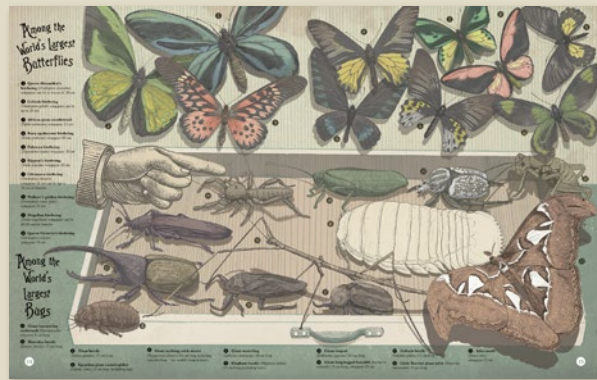


**This is a fascinating visual compendium exploring extraordinary comparisons in the human and natural world - with fully revised and updated facts and statistics**

- A beautiful Big Picture Press gift title packed with detailed illustrations showing a vast array of fascinating comparisons
- Full of visual comparisons that will teach readers about geography, animals, architecture, plants and more
- Strong educational content delivered in easy-to-digest chunks makes this a perfect gift for both non-fiction fans and reluctant readers alike.



# Hottest Desert, Fastest Rocket

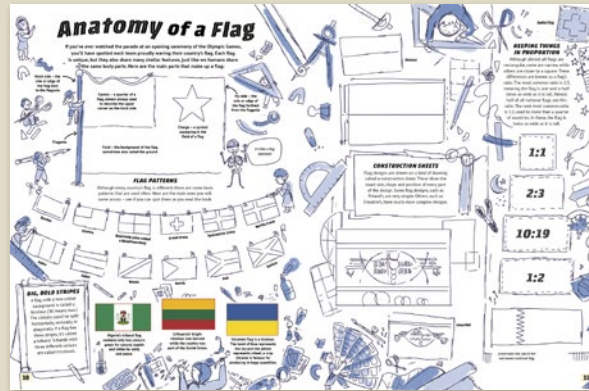
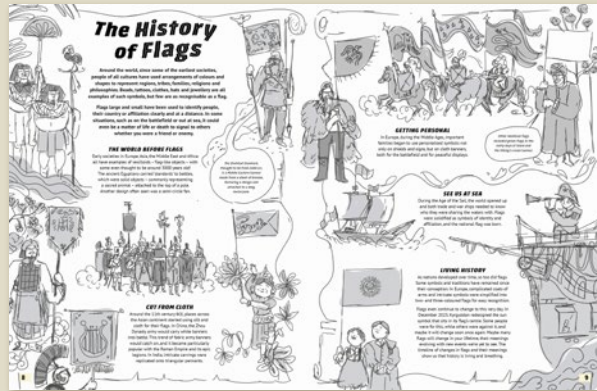


Pub Date	13/02/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781835871324
H x W	292 x 232mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Kate Baker
Illustrator	Page Tsou Studio
Extent	72pp
Freight On Board	28/11/2024
Rights Available	World



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

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



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	17/04/2025
Rights Available	World



**Discover 12 upheavals which changed the world forever.**

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

# Revolutions



## SWARAJ

### SELF RULE FOR INDIA

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

#### HOW A NATION CAME TO BE

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

Hinduism  
(around 2000 BCE)

Buddhism  
(around 500 BCE)

Islam also arrived  
around 700 CE

Sikhism  
(around 1500 CE)

Jainism  
(around 500 BCE)

Christianity arrived  
as early as 52 CE

### EAST INDIA COMPANY

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

#### STRUGGLES WITHIN INDIA

Meanwhile, thousands of workers died building railroads and canals in the subcontinent, which would allow the British to move troops around quickly and get goods to ports to be exported. Indians were forced to grow crops like tea instead of food. Devastating famines followed and continued throughout British rule. The 1770 Bengal famine is thought to have caused 10 million people to starve to death – one quarter of the Bengal population.

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

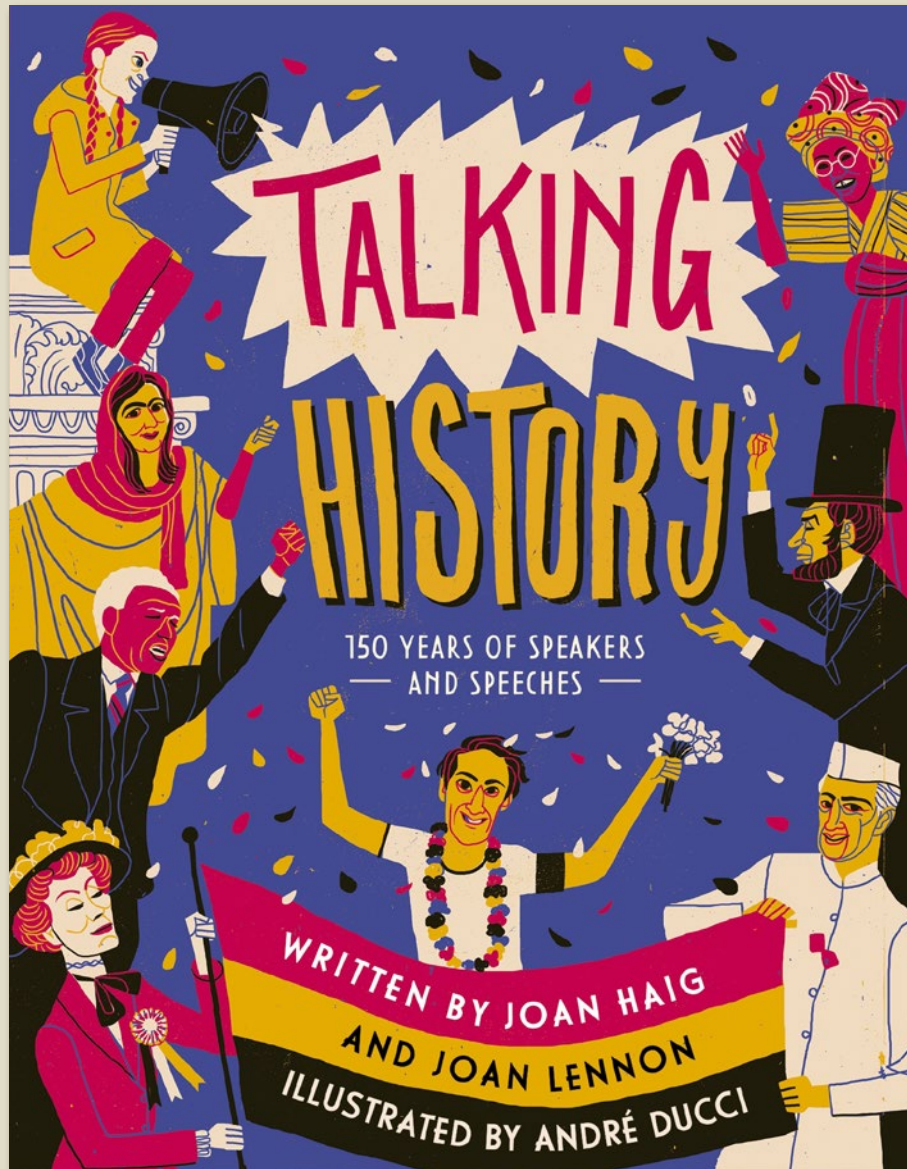
### TAKING FROM INDIA

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

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

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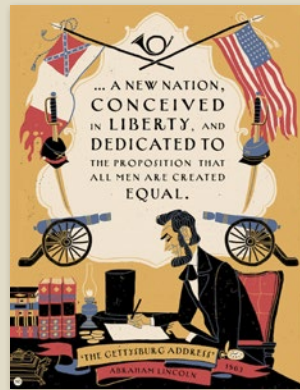
# Talking History



## 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 'mutilators' had tried to win rights for women in society through peaceful petitions and, later on, by refusing to pay their taxes.

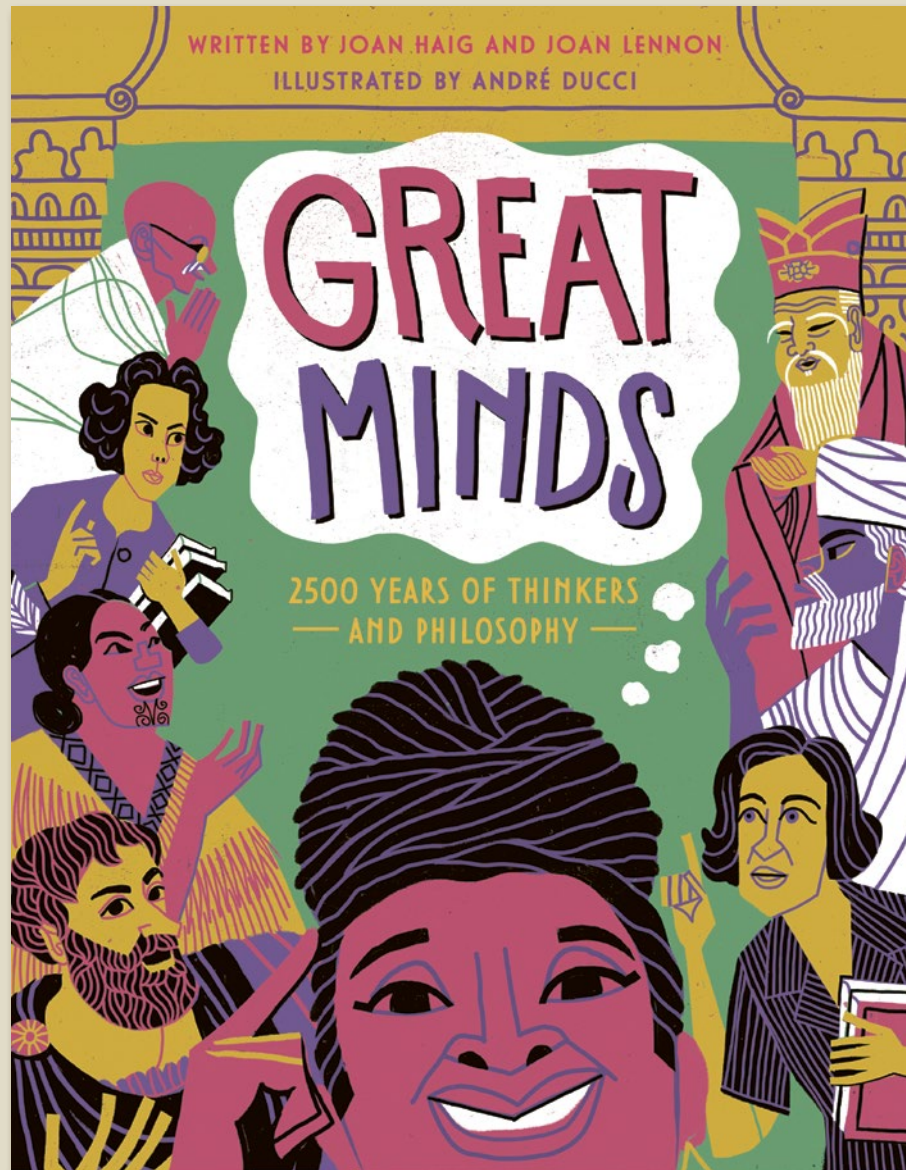
But this campaign was slow with few results. After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves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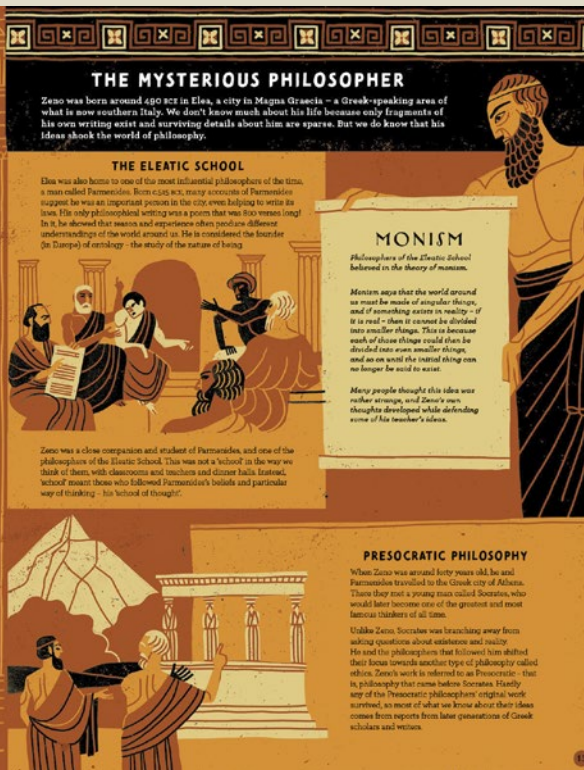
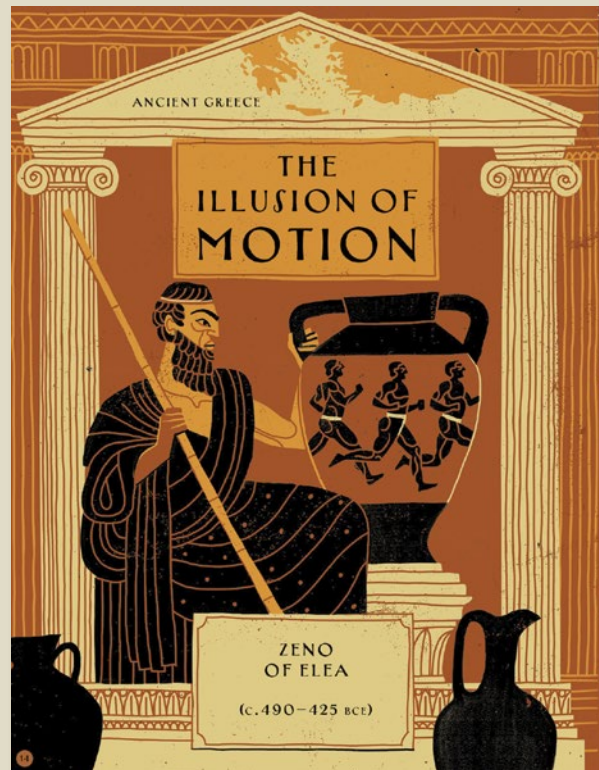
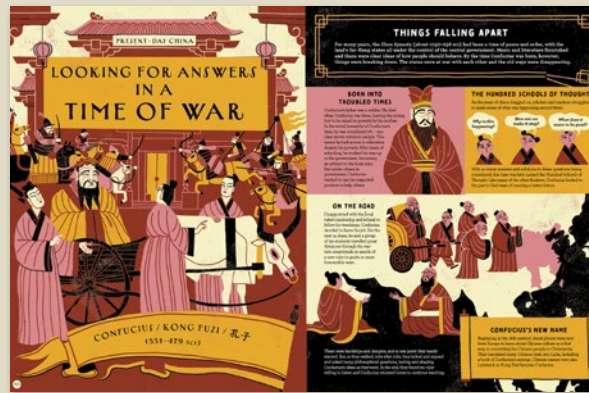


**Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.**

- 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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# 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 large groups of players. The word had come from the Greek, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and scale of the work make it hard to pull off.

**LEARNING TIP** Listen to a recording of the music before you read this page. Pay attention to the starting notes, and to the way the music changes as it moves through the pieces. Try to identify the instruments playing through the pieces.

**1800s** The symphony became a staple of the concert hall. Composers like Beethoven and Brahms wrote symphonies that were more complex and demanding than ever before.

**1900s** The symphony became more experimental. Composers like Mahler and Shostakovich wrote symphonies that were more emotionally expressive and more technically demanding than ever before.

**Present** The symphony remains a popular form of music. Composers like Shostakovich and Mahler continue to write symphonies that are both technically demanding and emotionally expressive.

**1776** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Symphony No. 41 in D major, 'Jupiter', was the last symphony written by a single composer.

**1800s** Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 in E-flat major, 'Choral Fantasy', was the first symphony to include voices.

**1874** Johannes Brahms's Symphony No. 4 in E minor, 'Symphonic Poem', was the first symphony to be written in a minor key.

**1907** Dmitri Shostakovich's Symphony No. 7 in C major, 'Leningrad', was the first symphony to be written during a war.

**1948** Dmitri Shostakovich's Symphony No. 10 in F major, 'Unfinished', was the first symphony to be written by a composer who was also a composer.

**1976** John Williams's Symphony for a Great City was the first symphony to be written by a film composer.

**1980s** The symphony became more diverse. Composers like John Williams and Howard Shore wrote symphonies that were more film-oriented than ever before.

**Present** The symphony remains a popular form of music. Composers like John Williams and Howard Shore continue to write symphonies that are both technically demanding and emotionally expressive.

## Richard Wagner

1813-1883

**To Listen or Not to Listen...**  
Can you separate a good opera from a bad one? Can you tell when you're listening to a performance that's really good or just average? Wagner was one of the great opera composers of the 19th century. He wrote operas that were more complex and demanding than ever before. He was a pioneer in the use of leitmotifs, or recurring musical phrases that represent characters, places, or objects. He was also a pioneer in the use of the 'Gesamtkunstwerk', or the total work of art, where music, drama, and visual arts are all combined into a single, unified whole. Wagner's operas were more emotionally expressive and more technically demanding than ever before. He was a pioneer in the use of the 'Gesamtkunstwerk', or the total work of art, where music, drama, and visual arts are all combined into a single, unified whole. Wagner's operas were more emotionally expressive and more technically demanding than ever before.

**Wagner's Sound**  
Wagner's music is often described as 'monophonic' – a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns, who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

**LISTEN!**  
Listen to a recording of Wagner's music. Pay attention to the way the music changes as it moves through the pieces. Try to identify the instruments playing through the pieces.

## George Gershwin

1898-1937

**George's Sound**  
George's music is often described as 'monophonic' – a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns, who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

**Piano Addiction**  
George's music is often described as 'monophonic' – a single line, a tone on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. Her abbey consisted of 50 nuns, who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

**LISTEN!**  
Listen to a recording of Gershwin's music. Pay attention to the way the music changes as it moves through the pieces. Try to identify the instruments playing through the pieces.

## 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 always broadly 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 abbots, 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!

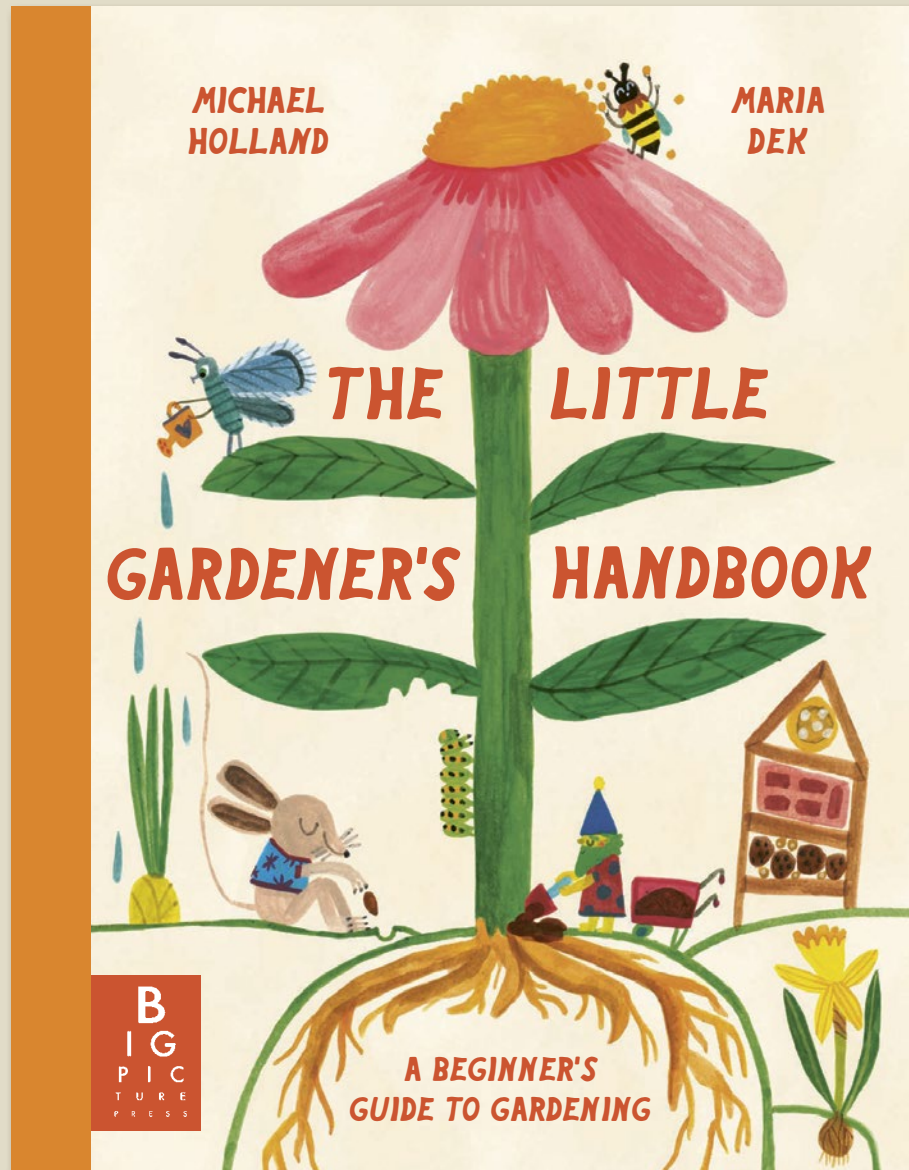
**Learning by Ear**  
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have 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 Bible-leaver name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

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

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Extent	80pp
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Rights Available	World

# The Little Gardener's Handbook



## A vibrant introduction to gardening.

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

# The Little Gardener's Handbook

### ALL ABOUT SOIL

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



Check a seed has sprouted, the soil helps to anchor the plant's roots in the ground. From here, the roots can absorb water, nutrients and minerals from the soil that helps 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 for all of the living organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. They move the things of the soil's surface. The soil becomes loose. As they dig, they bring up what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

### GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is composed of rocks, but these all contain sand, silt, clay, moisture and air. As a gardener, it's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a warm part of the world and you're growing it in a cool soil, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

- Bring a shovel from pages 10-11. Collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it out in a circle of paper, remove any twigs, bits, and frogs in your garden, crush the soil so it is in a powder.
- Seal, and fill a large jar with the soil. Add water until the jar is full and shake it up. Let it sit for 24 hours to settle.
- You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The amount of soil in different layers and the texture when you touch it, tells you what the soil is like. You can write up what you have seen, which is a valuable record of food for the soil.

### GARDEN FOES

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

#### ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

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

#### PEST REPELLENTS

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

#### PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect plants from birds and rabbits.

#### KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Slugs and snails can eat a whole batch of seedlings overnight. You can try adding a barrier such as gravel because they find it more difficult to cross. Remember to check your plants every day for signs of pests - gently washing them and watering them in another part of your garden.

#### BEETLES ARE ON THE LOOSE!

Beetles are on the loose! They are tiny but they can do a lot of damage to your plants. They are also very common and can be found in your garden.

#### PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Did you know that certain plants can deter or encourage insects to your garden? Some particular plants together can also act as companions, attract bees and even help your tomatoes grow.

The strong smell of French marigolds deters the pest, which when grown with tomatoes.


When planted near chives, the strong smell of chives deters pests and can reduce the likelihood of fungal disease.

When you plant and take after plants from seed and growing plants.

Nasturtiums are so healthy that they have been used as a natural pest repellent for many years. They are also very common and can be found in your garden.

### GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

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



#### YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Glue
- Compost
- Nasturtium seeds
- Water

- In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
- Fill each cup with compost.
- Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
- Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the cup. Remember the water can't drain away so well.
- After a week or two, the seeds will start to shoot. When they are about 5cm tall, you can start to eat them. They are really tasty!
- In a few more weeks, flowers will appear. You can harvest them whenever you like. If you die on the plant, cut and throw away the plant. Nasturtiums will grow again.

### WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!



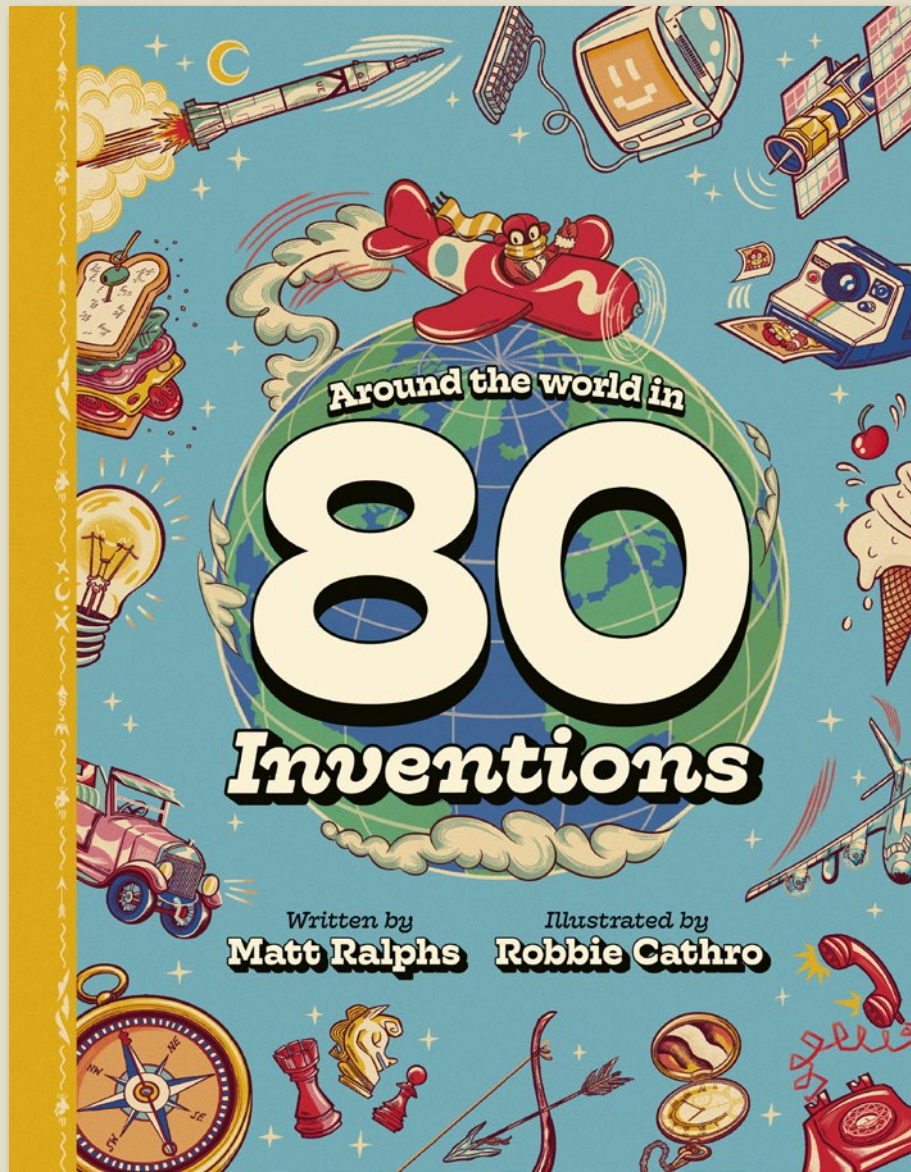
Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a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

**O**n the 14th of August 1686, a young boy named John... **E**asy Ice Cream... **Developed to Perfection**...

## Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

**D**id you know that the first bicycle was invented... **P**erious Penny-Farthing... **Developed to Perfection**...

## Camera

"Tag along" 24

**A**lthough it's often assumed to be a photograph... **Developed to Perfection**...

## High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

**B**efore the 19th century, the only way to get from one place to another... **Marvelous Maglevs**...

## Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

**Y**ou might have seen a wind turbine on an island... **Green Energy**...

## Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

**W**hen you think about the helicopter, you probably... **Versatile VTOLs**...

## Wheel

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

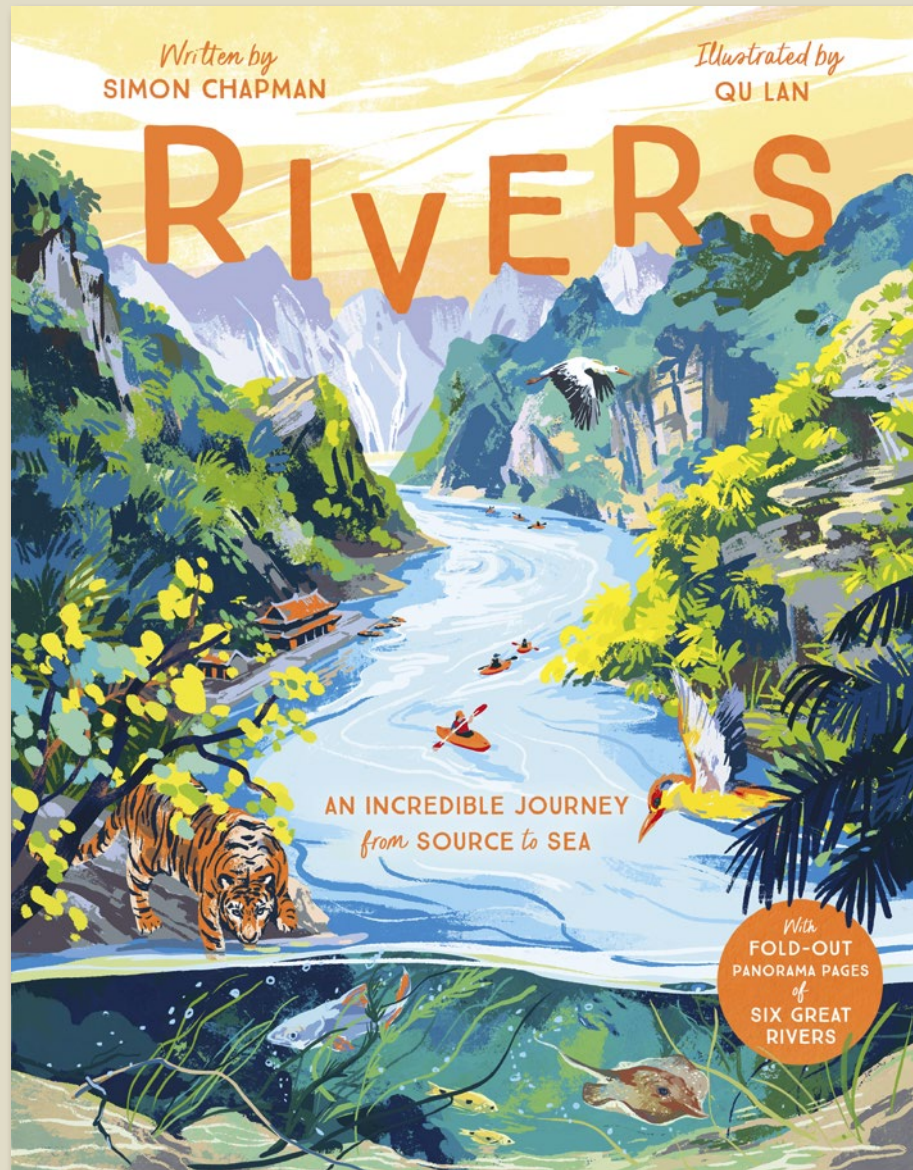
**C**an you imagine a world without wheels? Apart from sledges and ships, there would be no vehicles... **P**otter's Wheel... **Developed to Perfection**...

## Internet

"The world at your fingertips" 18

**T**he invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States... **World Wide Web**...

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Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
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Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World



## An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

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



## Water

**WHAT IS WATER?**

Each molecule of water (H<sub>2</sub>O) contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then joined and attracted to each other together, and because of this, water can change its shape.

**Water is HEAVY**  
One cubic metre weighs one tonne – about the same as a small car. The deeper you are in the world, the heavier water gets. At 10,000 metres, there are 100 tonnes of water above you. At the bottom of the Mariana Trench, there are 1,100 tonnes of water above you. At the top of a mountain, there is only a few metres of water above you.

**Water is HOT**  
This river flows at a speed of about 10 metres per second. That's about how fast you can run. Rivers in the tropics flow much faster.

**Water is POWERFUL**  
Because it is heavy and can flow, moving water can push and pull things. It can break up rocks and carry them away. It can also carve deep canyons into the earth.

## Mangroves

**NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNEO, ASIA, one of the world's largest and most ecologically diverse mangrove forests is home to a wide variety of life. The mangroves are a unique ecosystem that has adapted to living in a salty, swampy environment. They are found in coastal areas where the sea meets the land, and they are home to a wide variety of plants, animals, and birds.**

**It is the mangroves' unique root system that holds the soil in place. The roots are made of thick, woody stems that grow from the soil and branch out into the water. They are called prop roots, and they are one of the most distinctive features of mangroves.**

**Some amazing things people can do in mangroves are:**

- They are a home for many different kinds of birds, including herons, egrets, and cormorants.
- They are a home for many different kinds of fish, including snappers, groupers, and crabs.
- They are a home for many different kinds of reptiles, including crocodiles and snakes.
- They are a home for many different kinds of insects, including mosquitoes and beetles.
- They are a home for many different kinds of plants, including mangroves and other tropical plants.

## HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

**IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAM'S RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, hundreds of salmon are fighting their way upstream against the current to get to the spawning grounds where they were born. Three years ago, they migrated downstream to the Pacific Ocean, where they have lived as ocean fish and their bodies were ready for this strenuous return journey. Now the race is on.**

**They face a long and arduous journey. The fish are tired and hungry, and they have to swim against the current. They have to jump over rocks and logs, and they have to avoid predators. The journey is a test of strength and endurance.**

**By the time they reach the spawning grounds, the salmon are exhausted. They have lost a lot of weight, and they are covered in cuts and bruises. But they are determined to finish the race. They will lay their eggs and die, but their offspring will have a chance of surviving.**

## 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 Naabab, which means the 'mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great Mississippi or Amazon. It is only 100 metres wide on average as it passes between the canyon's rock walls. So how did it cut so deeply into the earth?**

**In the past, before people built dams across the Colorado, nearly 40 times as much water flowed through the canyon during its spring floods. Sometimes these floods washed fossils from the canyon walls all the way to the where the river meets the sea over 300 kilometres away.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

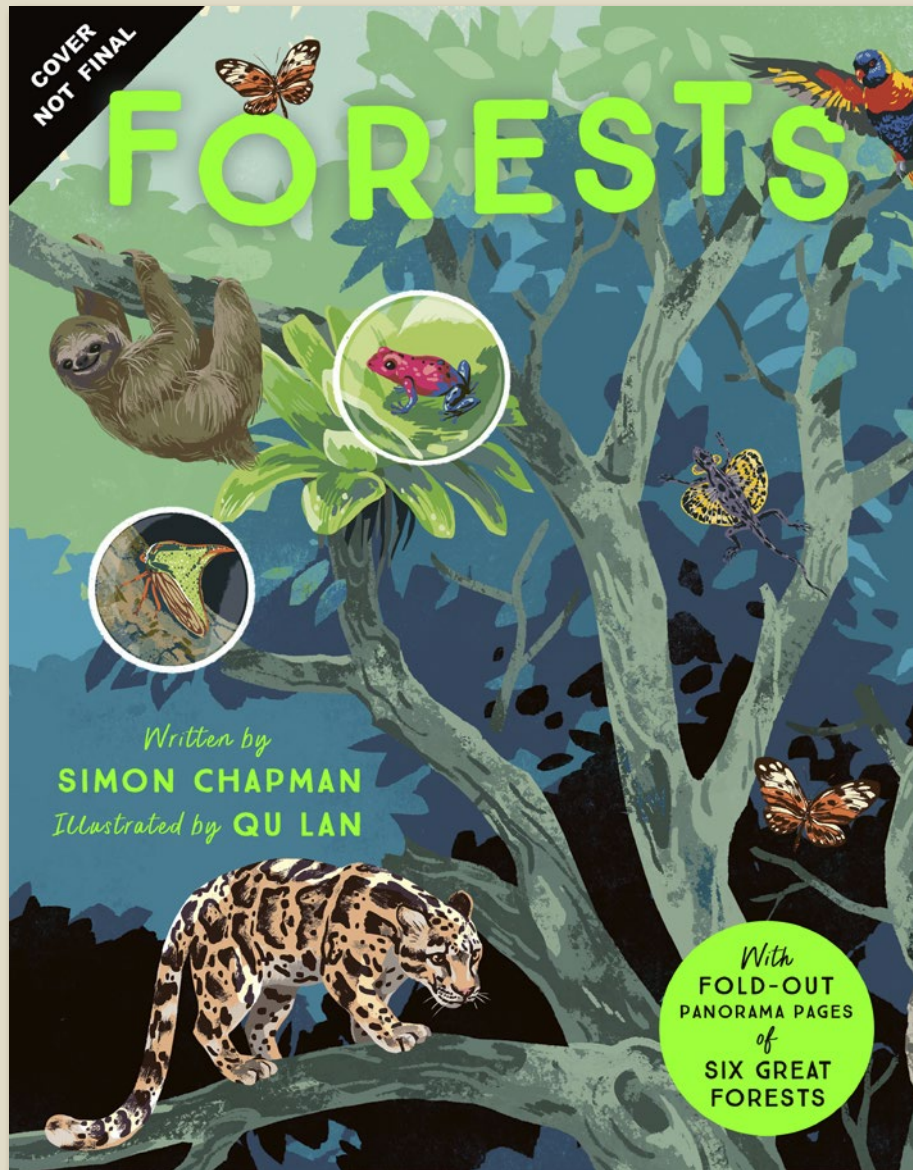
**Water erodes hard and soft rock away at different rates, which has created the Grand Canyon's distinctive steps.**

**Rock layers of the Grand Canyon**

**"A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES"**

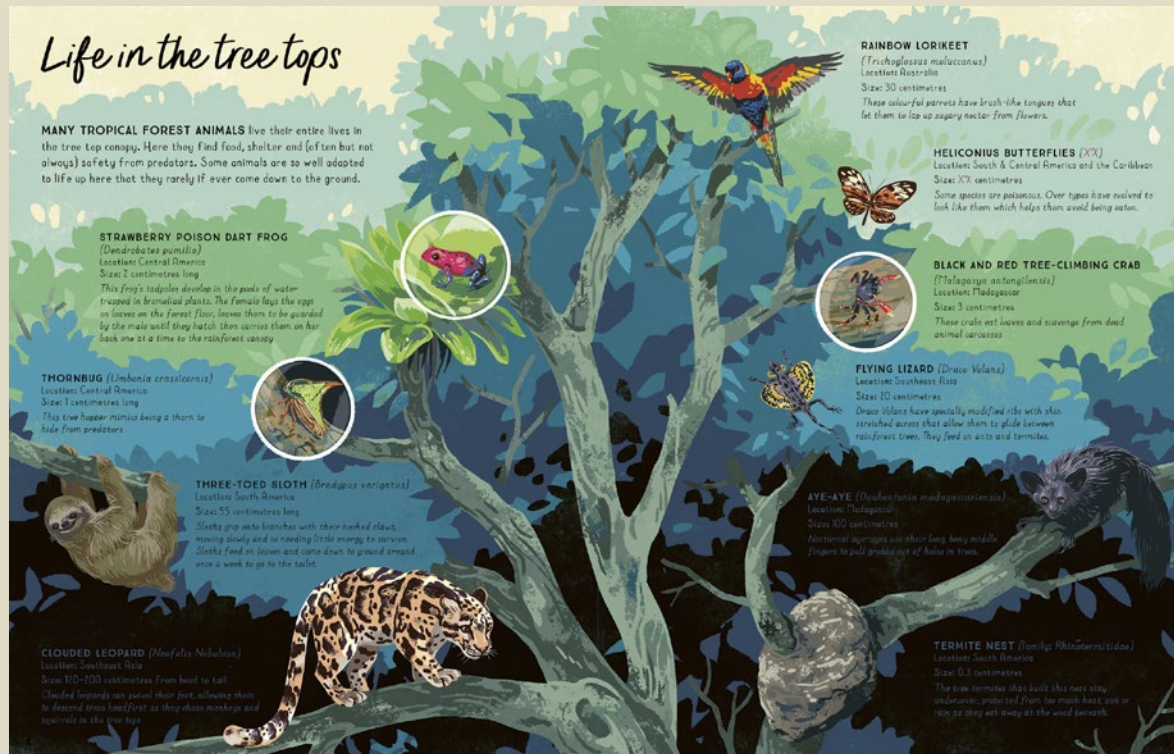
The Colorado River was first explored in 1859 by a 10-man expedition led by geologist Colonel John Wesley Powell. They set off in four wooden rowing boats, not knowing what they would discover. Over three months and 1500 kilometres they encountered hundreds of rapids, one of which they described as 'a 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.

Pub Date	25/05/2023
Pub Price	£15.99
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Illustrator	Qu Lan
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World



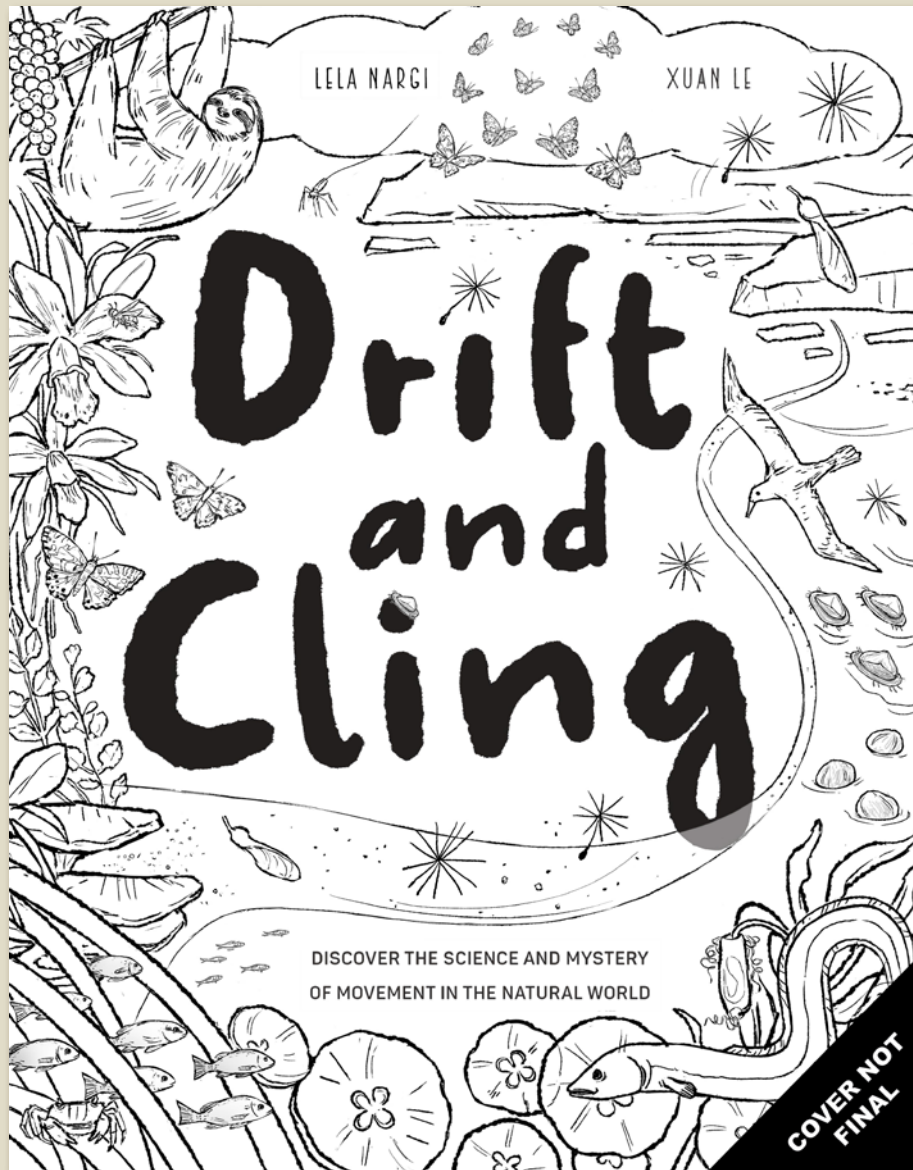
## An exploration of forests with fold-out pages.

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



Pub Date	<b>25/06/2026</b>
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Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Simon Chapman</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>12000 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>13/10/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>02/02/2026</b>
Freight On Board	<b>09/04/2026</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

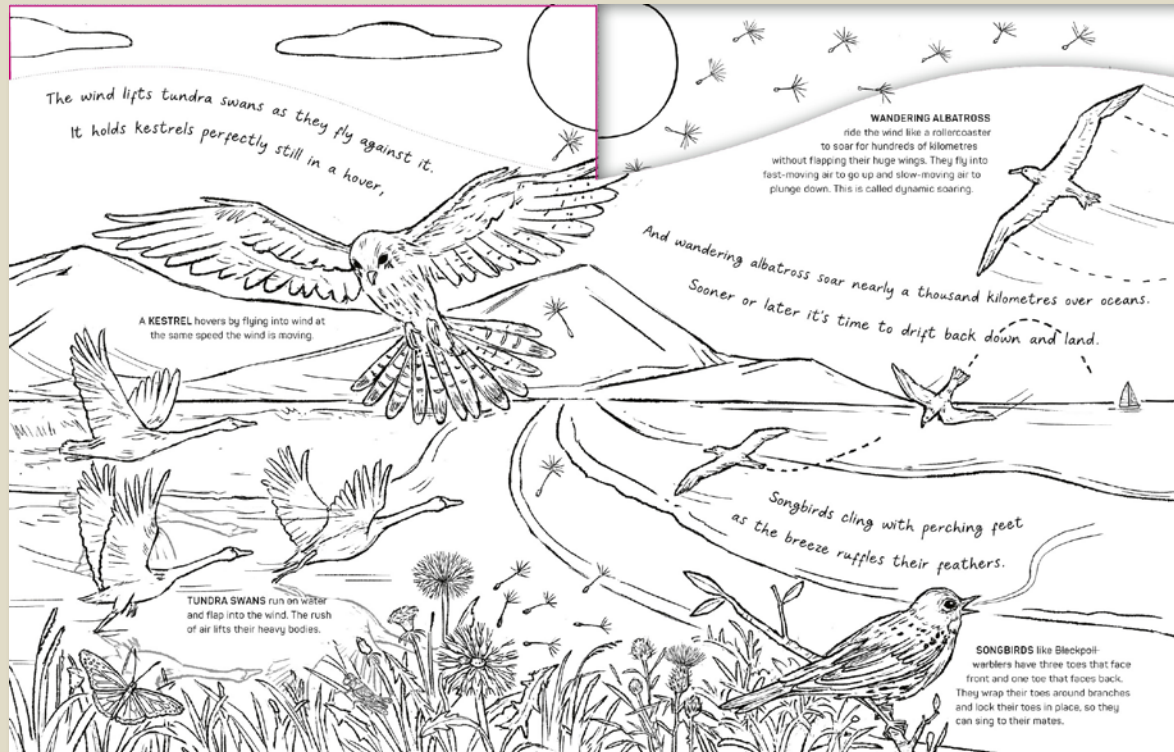
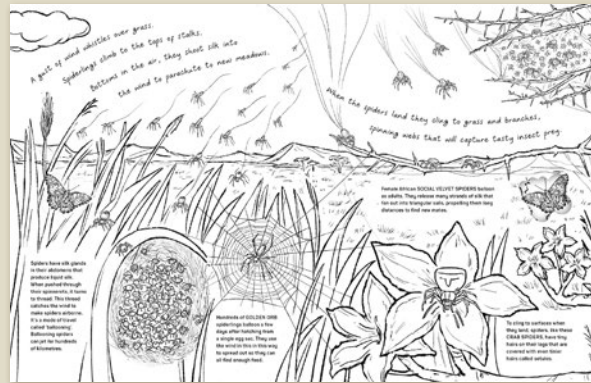
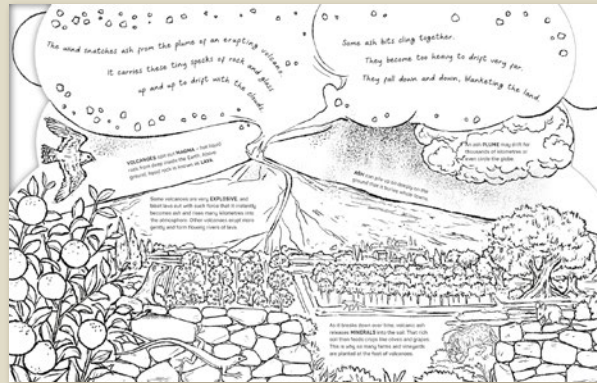
# Drift and Cling



## The science of movement in the natural world

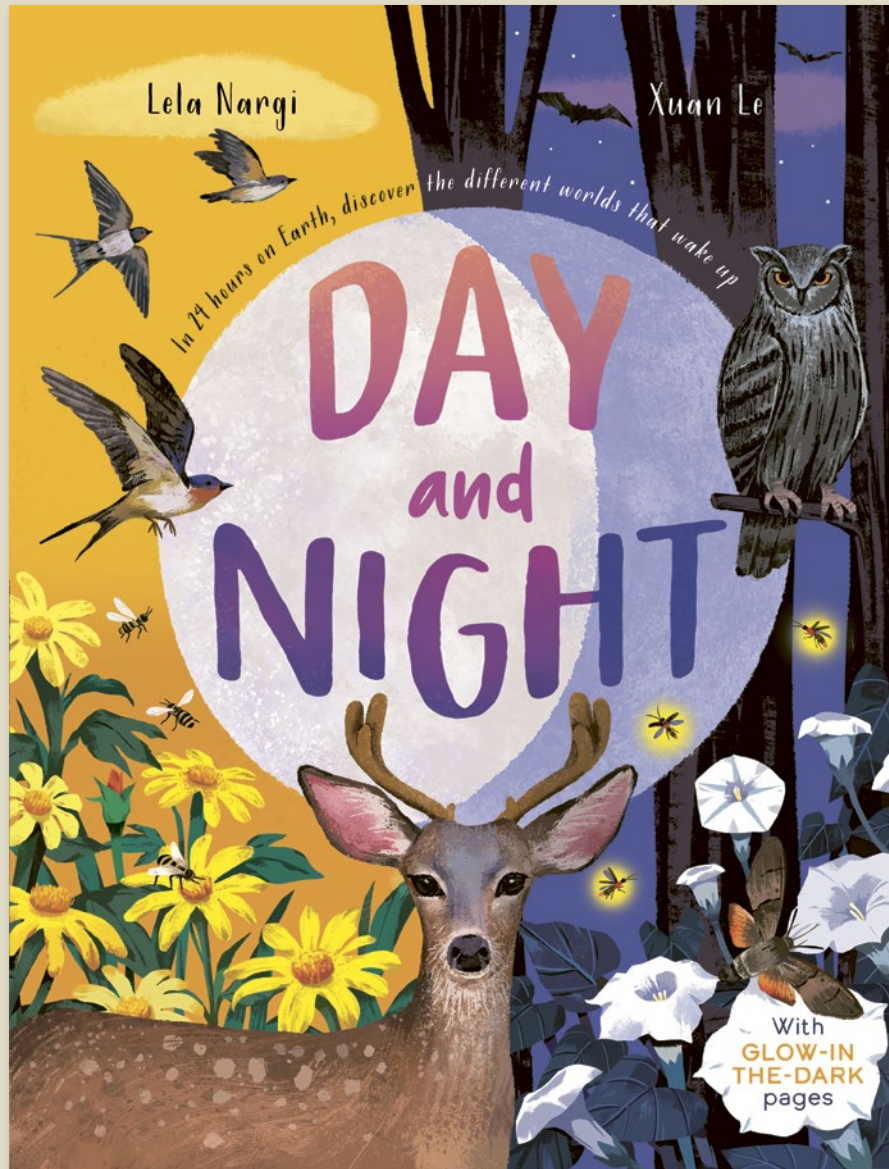
- Die-cuts on every spread lead the reader through the book, providing a sense of movement
- With a lyrical story and captions, this book can be read on two levels
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV
- Sample contents: AIR: Parachuting Spiders, Volcanic Ash Cloud, Migrating Butterflies, Birds; LAND: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

# Drift and Cling



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Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800782112
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Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Translation Files	02/12/2024
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Freight On Board	29/05/2025
Rights Available	World

# Day and Night



## A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

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

# Day and Night



## A Guide to Day and Night

### Polar night and midnight sun

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

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

**Dawn**

Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.

**Sunrise**

The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.

**Daytime**

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.

**Sunset**

The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.

**Dusk**

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.

**Night**

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.

Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called **CREPUSCULAR**.

**DIURNAL** animals and plants that are active in daytime are called **DIURNAL**.

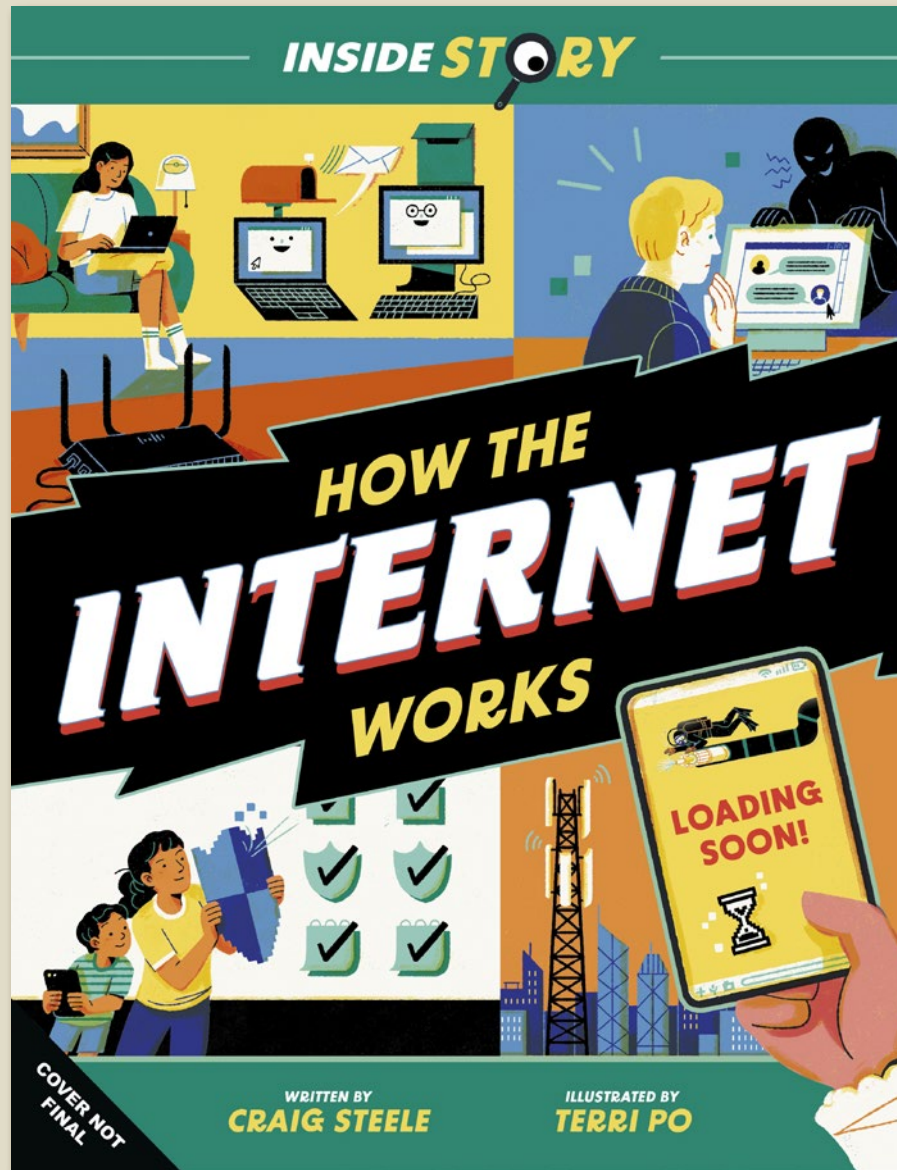
**DIURNAL** animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.

**CREPUSCULAR** animals and plants are active again.

Animals that are active at night are called **NOCTURNAL**.

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Author	<b>Lela Nargi</b>
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Extent	<b>48pp</b>
Word Count	<b>3000 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Inside Story: How the Internet Works



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

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



# Inside Story: How the Internet Works

## THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

Have you ever thought about the internet your family, school, teacher robot – really your whole life – uses to get on? You'll need some computers, cables, wireless signals, routers or wireless hubs, wireless data centres, the internet, and computer hardware and files – a lot of stuff. Called the Internet Protocol – the rules that tell computers how to talk to each other – it's the backbone of the internet.

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

**Step 2** – The ISP sends the request to the nearest data centre. The data centre then sends the data to the next data centre, and so on, until it reaches the destination.

**Step 3** – The data is sent to the destination. The destination then sends a response back to the user's device.

**Step 4** – The user's device receives the data and displays it on the screen.

**Internet UPDATE**  
The internet is constantly changing and growing. New technologies, like 5G and fibre optic cables, are being developed to make the internet faster and more reliable. This means that the internet will continue to evolve and improve over time.

**Internet UPDATE**  
What is smart? Smart devices are those that can learn from their environment and make decisions based on that information. They can be used in a variety of ways, from smart homes to smart cities. Smart devices are becoming increasingly common and are changing the way we live and work.

## CYBER CRIME ON THE INTERNET

Now with the internet most of us spend time using for gaming, but there is another – and sometimes dangerous – side to the online world. Cyber criminals use the internet to steal money, steal identities, and even to harm people. They use a variety of techniques to do this, and it's important to know how to protect yourself.

**Malware most wanted**  
There are several types of malware that cyber criminals use to steal data and cause damage. These include viruses, worms, trojans, and ransomware. Each type of malware has its own unique way of spreading and causing harm.

**Who protects us from cyber crime?**  
There are several groups of people who work to protect us from cyber crime. These include law enforcement agencies, cybersecurity experts, and government agencies. They work together to identify and stop cyber criminals before they can cause any harm.

**FINANCIAL HACKERS**  
Financial hackers use the internet to steal money from banks and other financial institutions. They often use sophisticated techniques to bypass security measures and access sensitive information.

**DIGITAL FORENSICS SPECIALISTS**  
Digital forensics specialists use the internet to investigate cyber crimes. They look for evidence of illegal activity and help law enforcement agencies to identify and prosecute the perpetrators.

**CYBER THREAT RESEARCHERS**  
Cyber threat researchers look for new ways that cyber criminals might use to cause harm. They monitor the internet for signs of suspicious activity and report their findings to relevant authorities.

**Hacking the human**  
Cyber criminals often use social engineering techniques to trick people into giving up their information. This can include phishing emails, fake websites, and social media scams. It's important to be cautious and not to give out personal information to strangers online.

**ON ASSIGNMENT**  
This section provides a checklist of tips for staying safe online. It includes advice on how to create strong passwords, how to recognize phishing attempts, and how to protect your personal information. It's a helpful guide for anyone who spends time online.

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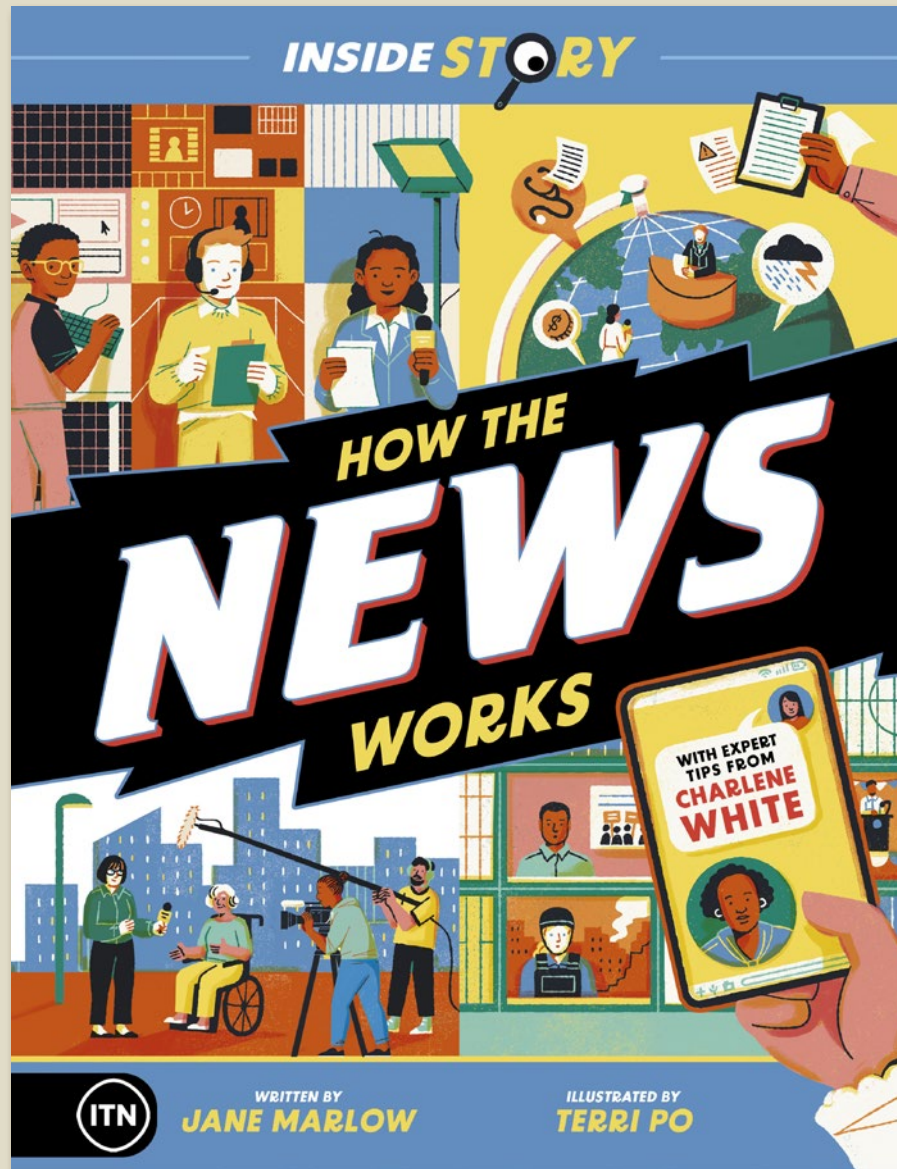
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ISBN	9781800787988
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Craig Steele
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	30/12/2024
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

# Inside Story: How the News Works



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

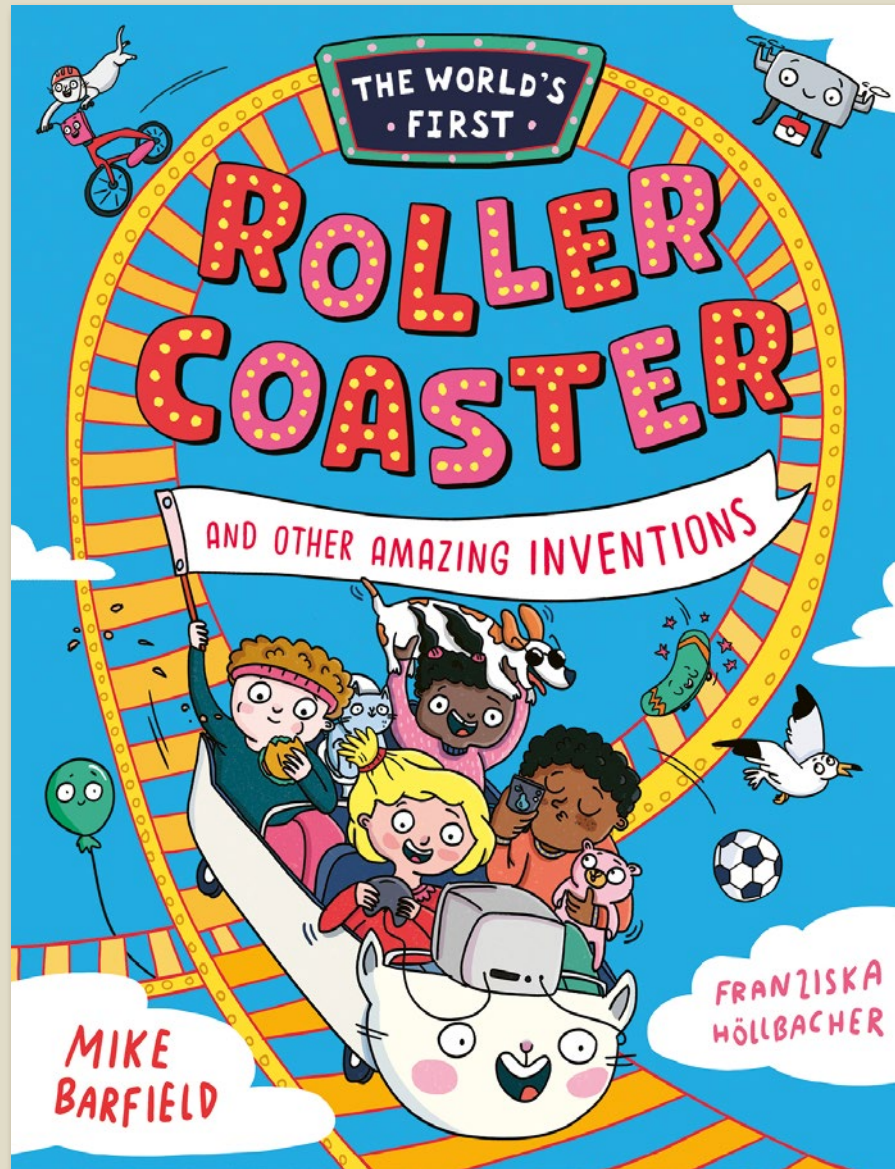
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by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

# Inside Story: How the News Works



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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po Terri Po
Extent	64pp
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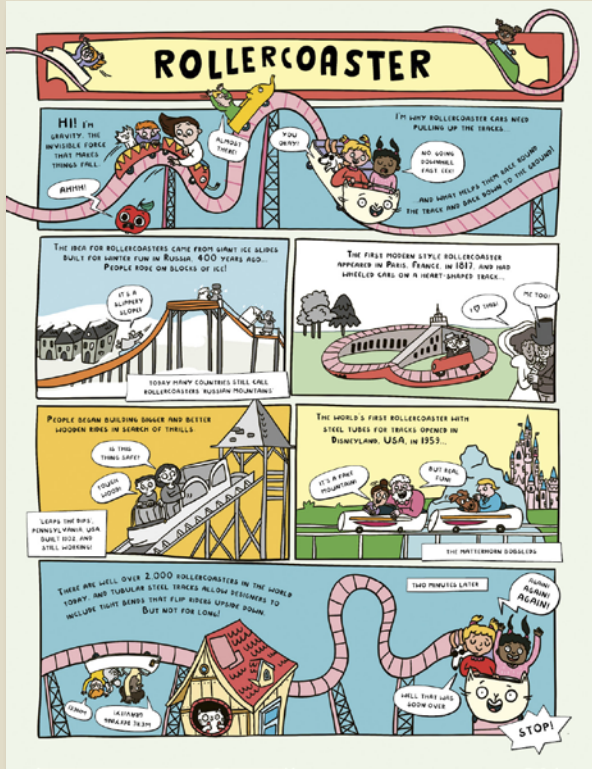
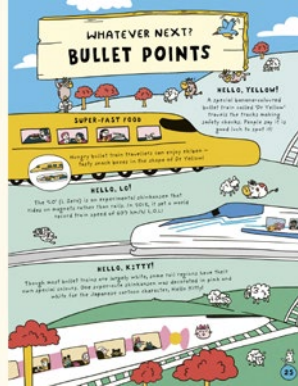
# The World's First Rollercoaster



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

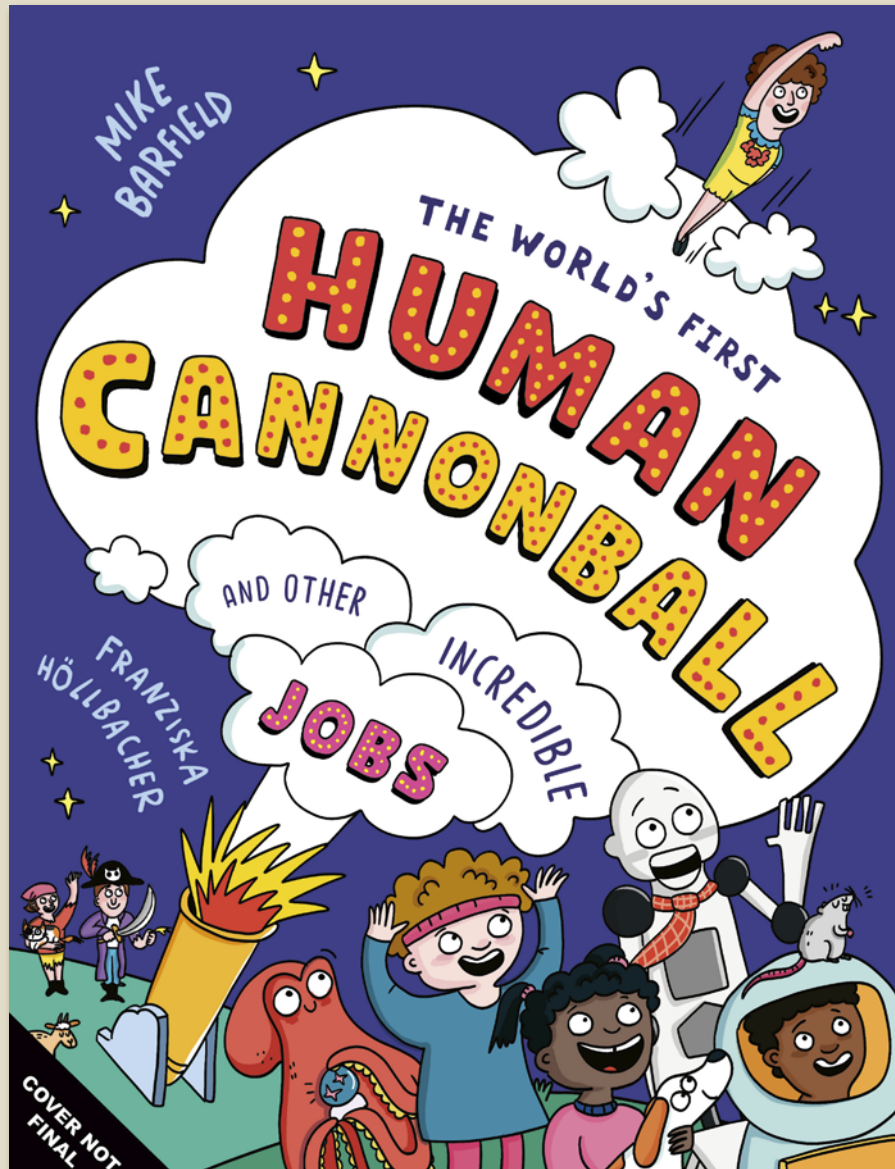
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions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

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Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783720
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

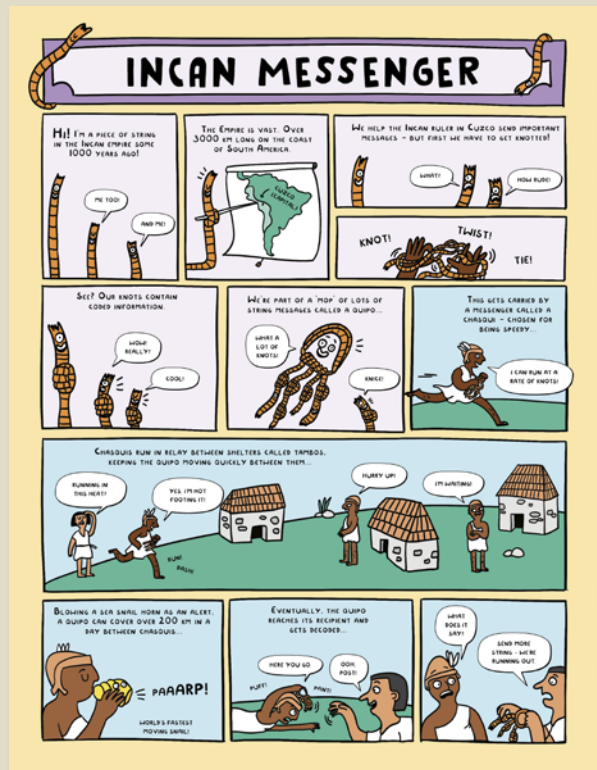
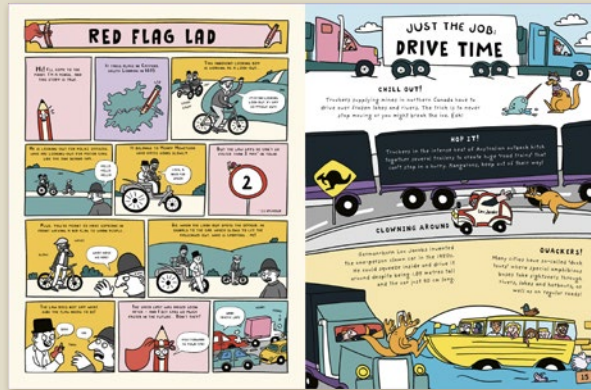
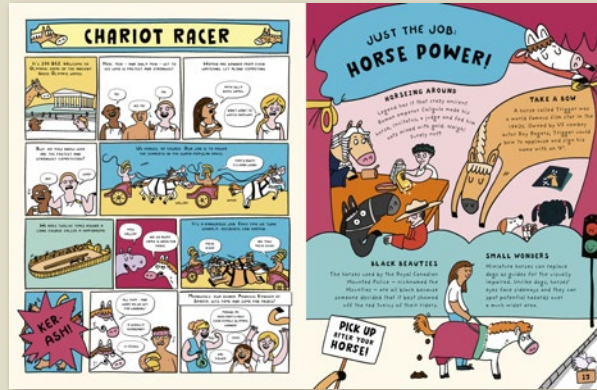
# The World's First Human Cannonball



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

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

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Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
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Rights Available	World

# The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels

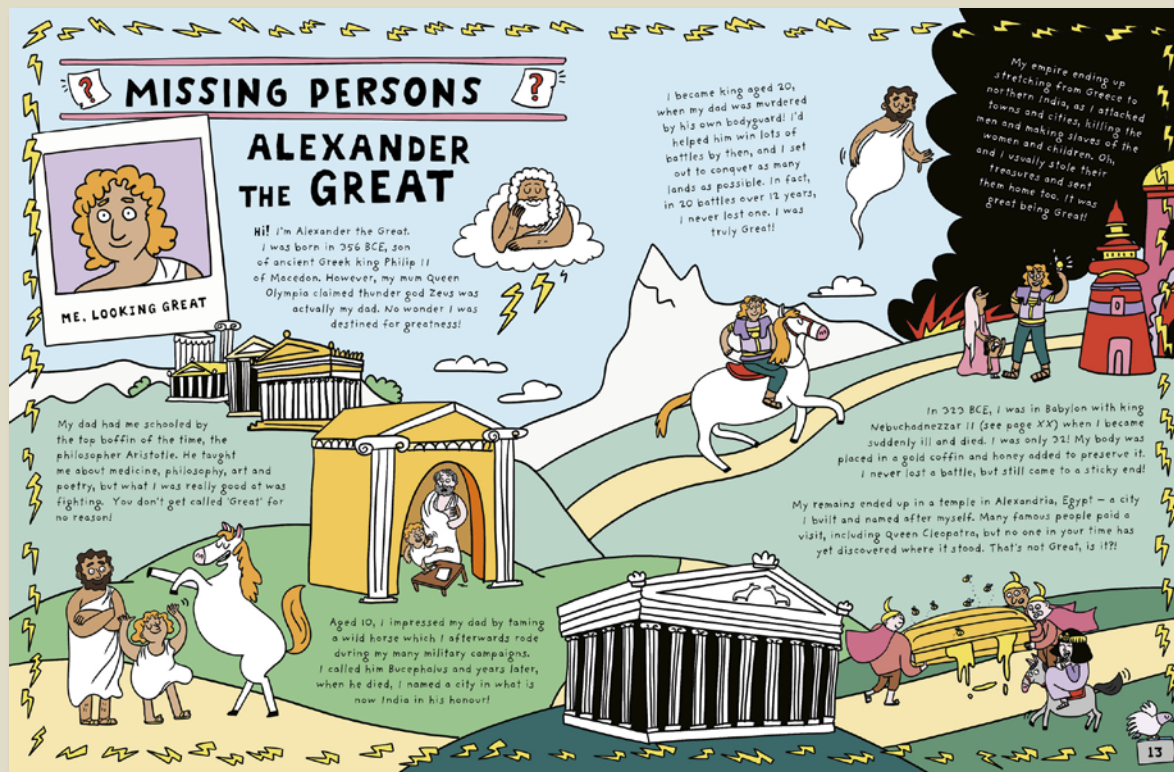
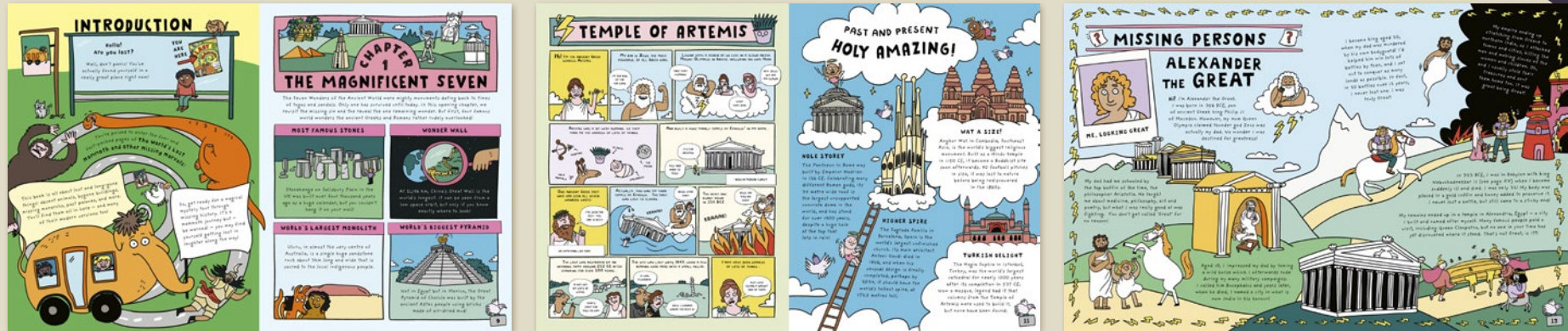


Get ready for a **MAMMOTH** mystery tour through the world's most infamous missing marvels!

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- Fun non-fiction edutainment for a younger age-range illustrated by the brilliant Franziska Höllbacher!öllbacher!öllbacher!



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Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781783425259
H x W	280 x 215mm
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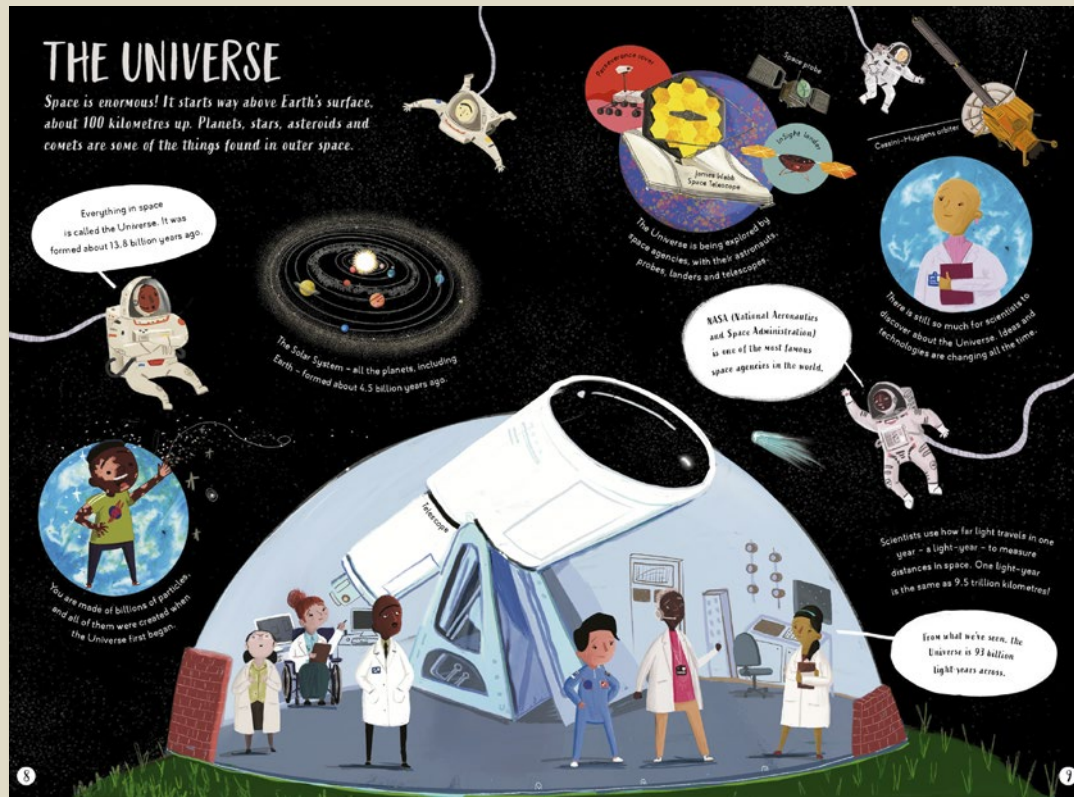
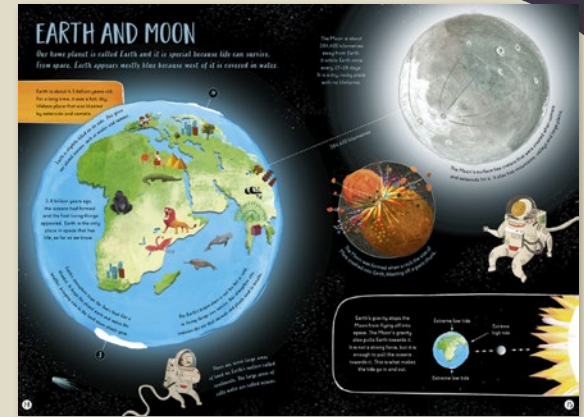
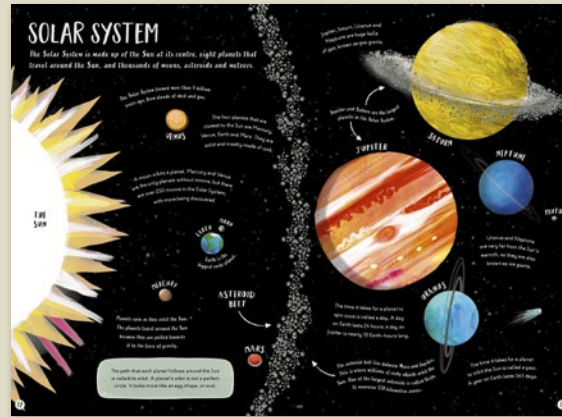
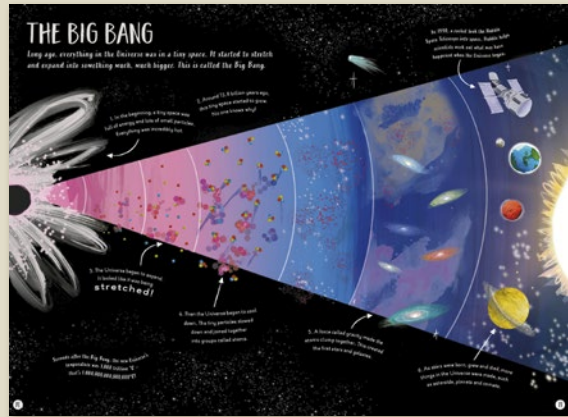
# My First Book of Space



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

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

# My First Book of Space



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

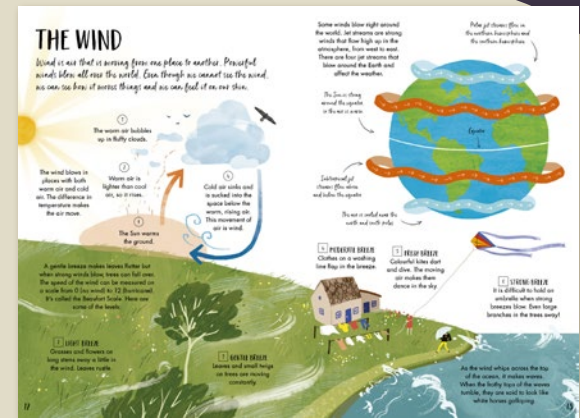
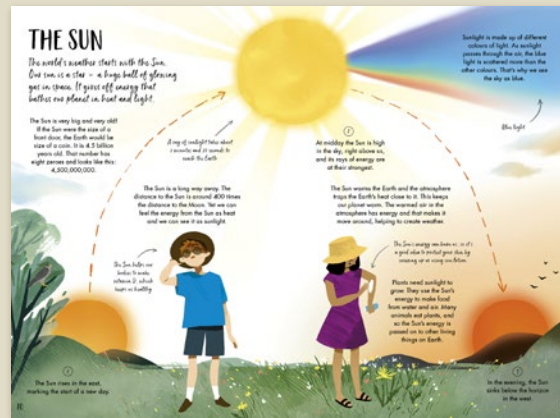
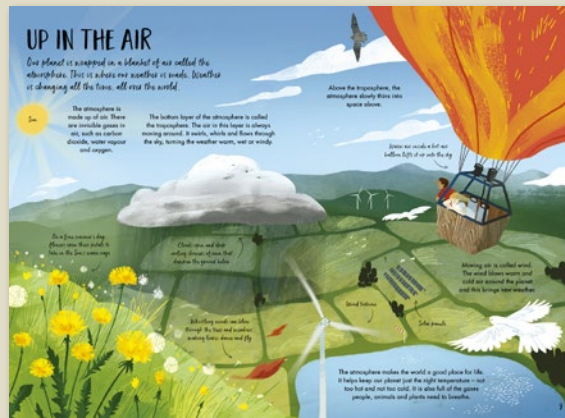
# My First Book of Weather



## A bright first book about the weather

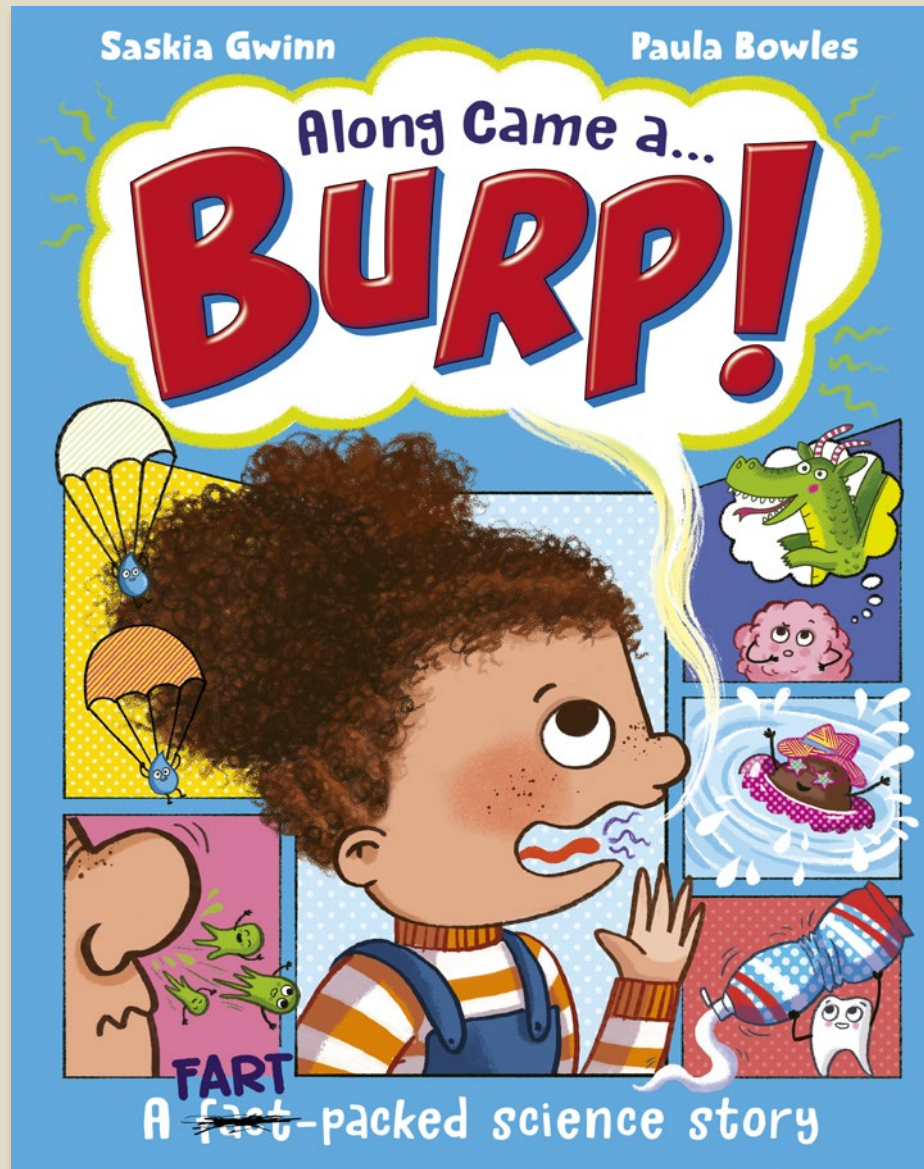
- *My First Book of Nature*, the first title in the series, has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Comprised of four clear sections
- Sample contents: **What is weather?** Up in the air/The sun/The wind; **What's the weather today?** Land and sea/Nature's weather warnings/A storm is on the way; **World Weather** Cold Earth/Warm Earth/Climates; **Extreme Weather** Wild Weather Events/Hot and cold/Weird weather
- Includes a search-and-find element to look for in every scene and 4 tear-out wipe-clean spotting cards, with writing and drawing activities
- Consulted and \*endorsed\* by the Royal Meteorological Society
- Illustrated by Taiwanese artist Cinyee Chiu - bold, bright, fun and appealing to early readers

# My First Book of Weather



Pub Date	19/08/2021
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787418509
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Cinyee Chiu
Extent	64pp
Word Count	6250 words
Rights Available	World

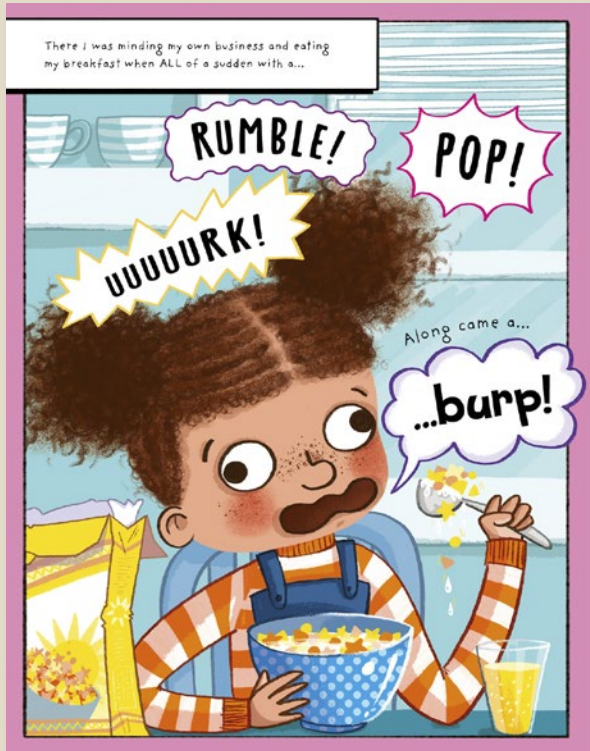
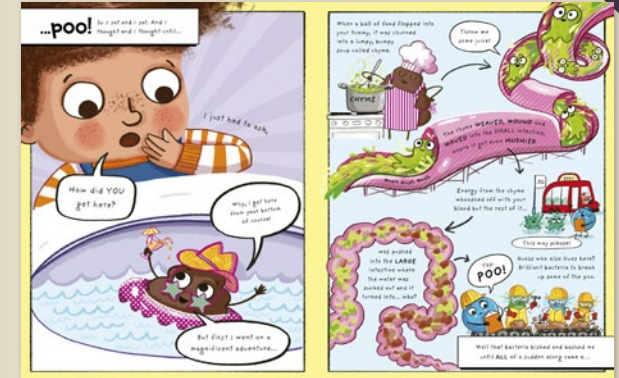
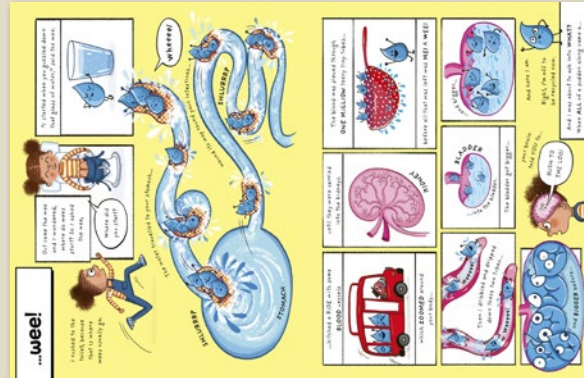
# Along Came a... Burp!



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

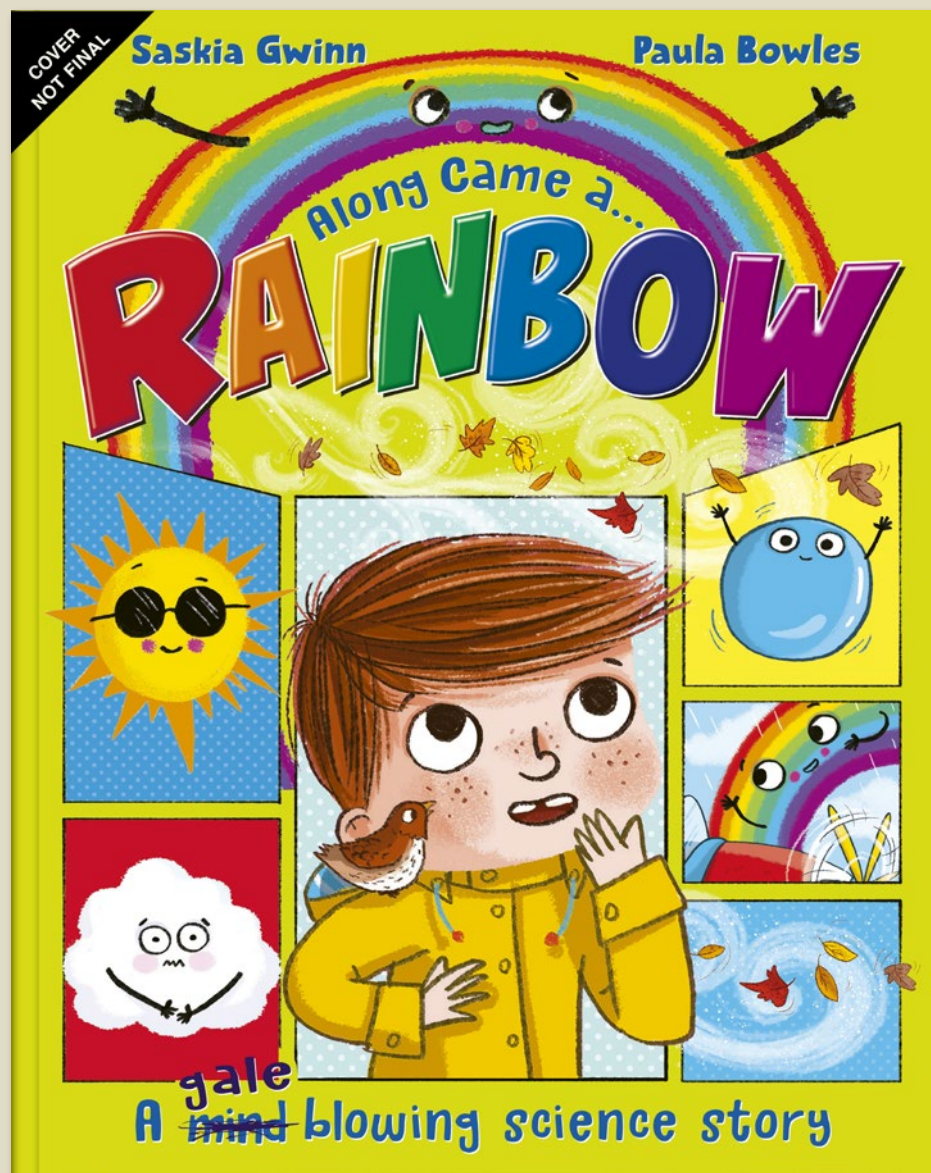
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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



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

# Along Came a... Rainbow!

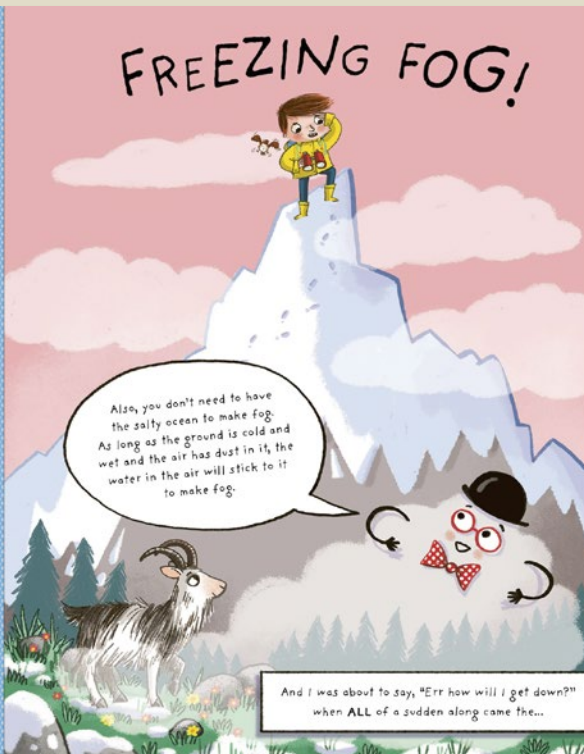


## A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

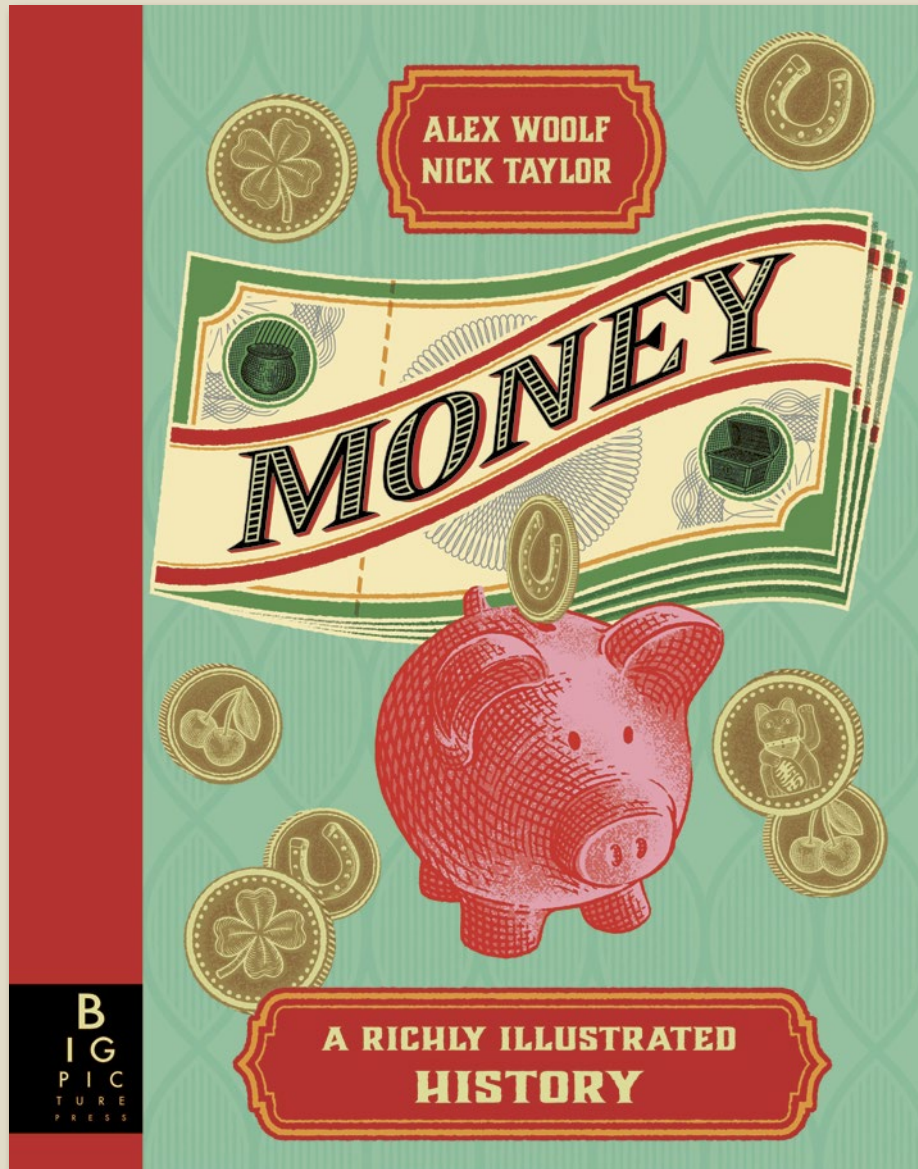
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly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



# Along Came a... Rainbow!



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



**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.

## RICH AND POOR

### THE HISTORY OF WEALTH

Wealth is the difference in wealth between the richest and the poorest. It has been around since the beginning of time, but it has become more important in the modern world. Wealth is the ability to acquire the things that we need to live and the things that we want to live well. It is the ability to acquire the things that we need to live and the things that we want to live well. It is the ability to acquire the things that we need to live and the things that we want to live well.

### WEALTH CONCENTRATION

One of the biggest reasons for wealth is inequality. It is the way that wealth tends to be concentrated in the hands of a few people. This is because of the way that wealth is created. It is created by a few people who have the resources to create it. This is because of the way that wealth is created. It is created by a few people who have the resources to create it.

### WHAT'S WRONG WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?

There are many reasons for wealth inequality. Some people have more money than others. This is because of the way that wealth is created. It is created by a few people who have the resources to create it. This is because of the way that wealth is created. It is created by a few people who have the resources to create it.

## GOLDEN YEARS

### AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

In the 1920s, the gold standard was finally adopted. This was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had. This was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had.

### THE COST OF WAR

World War I had a major impact on the gold standard. The cost of the war was so high that it led to a collapse of the gold standard. This was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had.

### THE HOOR DOLLAR

The gold standard was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had. This was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had.

## FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

### ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER

For as long as money has existed, people have tried to forge it. This is because of the way that money is created. It is created by a few people who have the resources to create it. This is because of the way that money is created. It is created by a few people who have the resources to create it.

### FIRST FORGERY

The first counterfeit coins were made in ancient times. This was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had.

### THE BANK OF PORTUGAL

The Bank of Portugal was the first to issue counterfeit notes. This was a system where the value of a country's currency was based on the amount of gold it had.

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

At regular markets people buy and sell things like food and clothing. At financial markets, people trade money-related assets. These include stocks and bonds. Stocks are shares in a company that the company sells to raise capital. Shareholders are paid dividends (regular sums paid out of the company's profits). Bonds are certificates issued by a government or corporation, promising to repay borrowed money at a fixed rate of interest. Financial markets can be physical places, like the New York Stock Exchange, or they can take place online.

### THE FIRST BONDS

In the twelfth century, the government of Venice came up with a new way of raising money to fight a war. It offered its citizens certificates, known as prestiti, in exchange for a loan, promising to pay them back by a certain time, plus 5 per cent interest. These were the first government bonds.

### THE FIRST STOCKS

Founded in 1602, the Dutch East India Company was the first business to sell shares to the public. The money it raised from this funded its voyages to the East Indies, and it paid its shareholders out of the profits from its trade in enslaved people and spices. The shares were traded in the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, also established that year.

## THE DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 1929 NEW YORK CITY

# THE WALL STREET CRASH

FINANCIAL MARKETS CAN BE VOLATILE. A RUMOR OR A MINOR PIECE OF ECONOMIC NEWS CAN CAUSE BIG SWINGS IN PRICES. THE DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY OR AVOID LOSING IT IS A POWERFUL ONE, AND A HERD INSTINCT CAN SOMETIMES TAKE OVER WITH PEOPLE STAMPEDING TO BUY OR SELL. THE MOST SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THE WALL STREET CRASH OF 1929.

### THE ROARING TWENTIES

The 1920s was boom time in the United States. There was a spirit of optimism in the country and it became fashionable to play the stock market. Share prices soon rocketed to a point where they represented a value far greater than the total worth of their companies' assets. This was now a mania - a period when everyone, from wealthy financiers to common investors, lost touch with reality and seemed to believe that prices could keep rising forever.

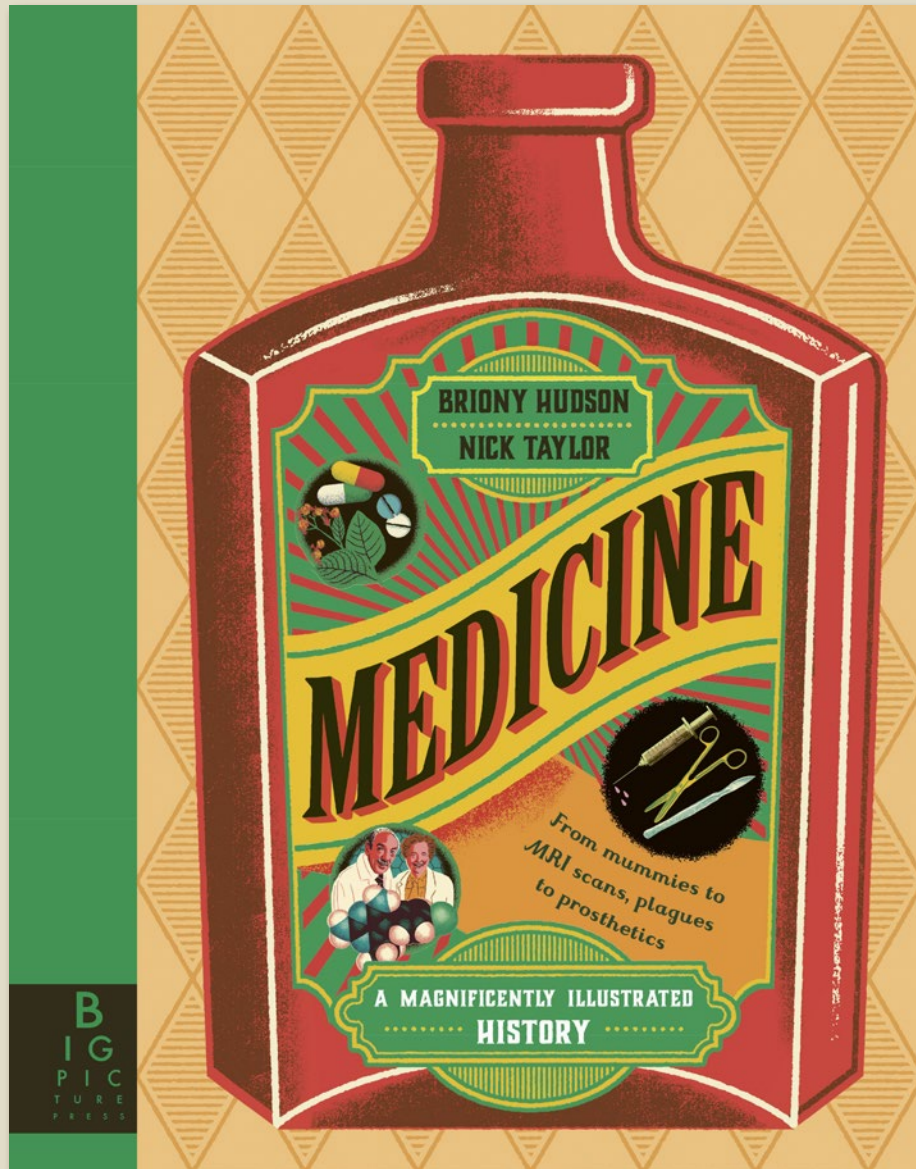
### AFTER EFFECTS

As a result of the crash, businesses were bankrupted, banks closed, millions lost their jobs and the world plunged into a deep and lasting economic depression. This had a big political impact. In Europe, extreme right-wing parties exploited the misery of mass unemployment, blaming 'foreigners' such as Jews. Germany's Nazi Party rose to power in 1933. The consequences for the world would be devastating.

### DISASTER

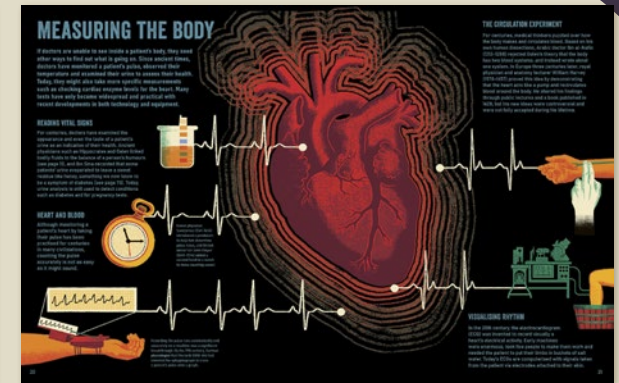
The crash occurred at the end of October 1929, during three calamitous days of trading at the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street, when huge numbers of people decided collectively it was time to sell. With so many sellers, there were few buyers, and share prices plummeted. In those three days, billions of dollars were wiped off the value of American companies. And over the following years the market kept on falling. By 1932, stocks had lost nearly 90 per cent of their pre-crash value.

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
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

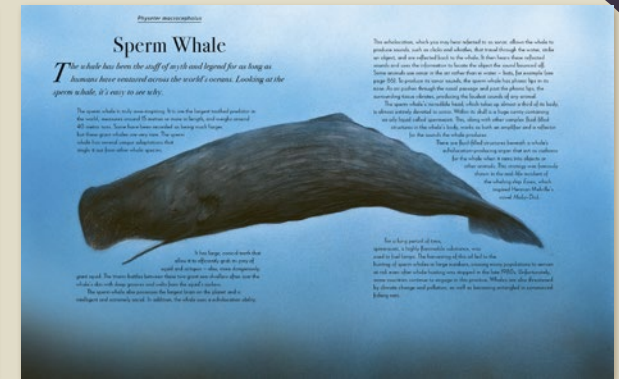
## BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



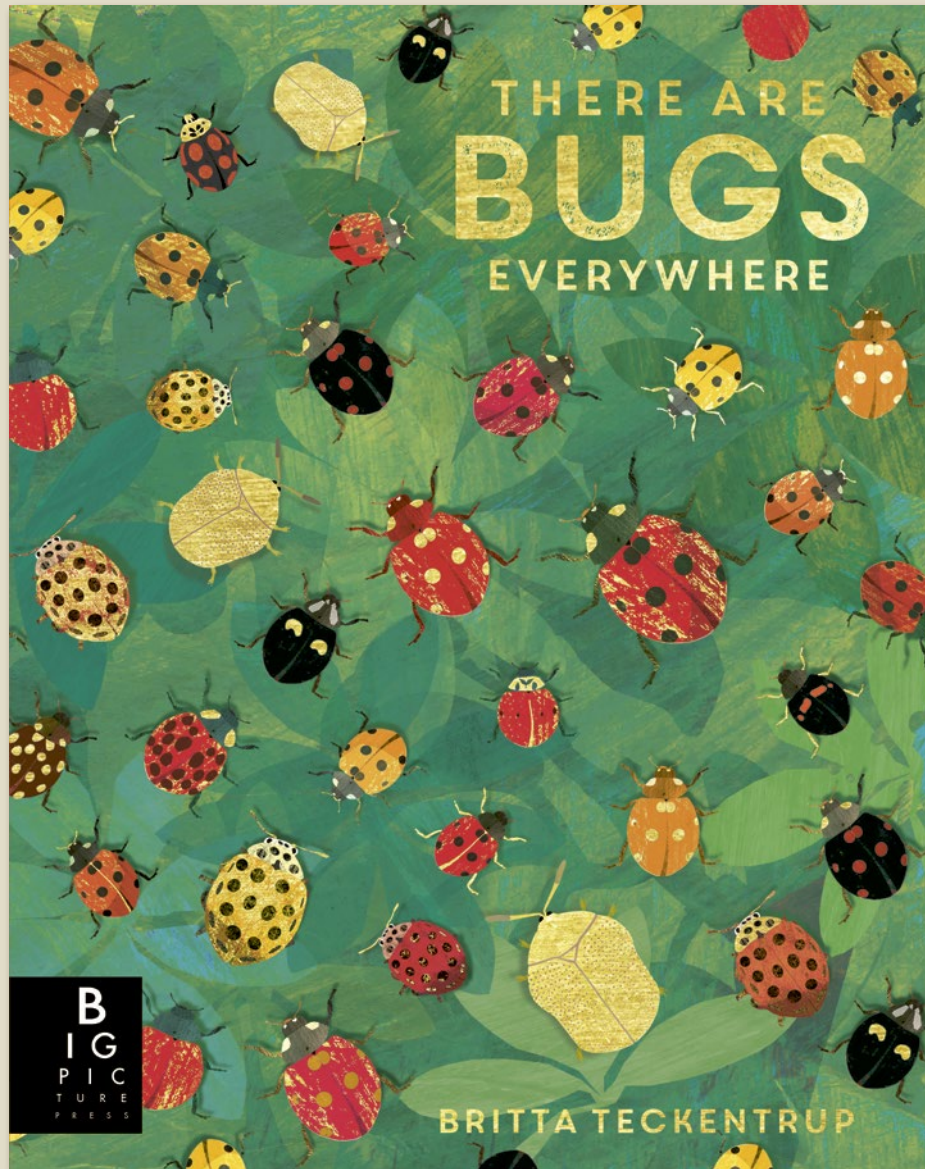
**All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.**

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

# There are Bugs Everywhere



Explore the world of bugs in this sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book.

- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Britta's *One Is Not A Pair* series has sold over 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: What are bugs?/History of bugs/Rainforest bugs/Communal living (bees)/Feeding/Staying alive/Clever hunters (spiders)/Bug parents/Migration (Madagascan sunset moth)/Bugs and people
- The colourful exploration of Bugs follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There Are Fish Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world



# There are Bugs Everywhere

## IT'S A BUG! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

The creatures that we call bugs belong to a group known as arthropods. All arthropods have six or more legs and their bodies are divided into parts. For example, they also have an exoskeleton that keeps them protected.

**INSECTS AND TRUE BUGS**  
They have six legs, a head, a thorax and an abdomen. Insects have antennae. True bugs are in the order Hemiptera. They have a flat body and a long beak that they use to suck plant juices.

**HOW BUGS LIVE**  
Most bugs are nocturnal, which means they are active at night. They are also very hardy and can survive in a wide range of environments. Some can even live in extreme cold.

**TRIE BUGS**  
They have six legs and a long beak that they use to suck plant juices. They are very hardy and can survive in a wide range of environments. Some can even live in extreme cold.

**HOW BUGS BREATHE**  
They have six legs and a long beak that they use to suck plant juices. They are very hardy and can survive in a wide range of environments. Some can even live in extreme cold.

**HYBRIDS**  
They have six legs and a long beak that they use to suck plant juices. They are very hardy and can survive in a wide range of environments. Some can even live in extreme cold.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
Did you guess which bug is the largest ever recorded? The titan beetle is the largest ever recorded, with a length of 17 centimetres. The smallest is the fairyfly, which is only 0.4 millimetres long.

## BUGS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Bugs have been around for a really long time. They have been around since the time of the dinosaurs. Some bugs have been around for over 350 million years. Some bugs have been around for over 400 million years. Some bugs have been around for over 500 million years. Some bugs have been around for over 600 million years. Some bugs have been around for over 700 million years. Some bugs have been around for over 800 million years. Some bugs have been around for over 900 million years. Some bugs have been around for over 1 billion years.

**INSECTS**  
The first insects were simple, six-legged creatures that lived in the water. They were called trilobites. They lived about 350 million years ago. Over time, they evolved into the insects we know today.

**FLIES**  
The first flies were simple, six-legged creatures that lived in the water. They were called trilobites. They lived about 350 million years ago. Over time, they evolved into the flies we know today.

**BUTTERFLIES**  
The first butterflies were simple, six-legged creatures that lived in the water. They were called trilobites. They lived about 350 million years ago. Over time, they evolved into the butterflies we know today.

## WHERE DO BUGS LIVE?

There are very few places bugs don't live. You can find them in deserts, forests, woodlands, wetlands, even gardens in the backyards. And in your own back garden. Bugs, in fact, live in more habitats than any other animal group on Earth.

**DESERT BUGS**  
Some bugs are adapted to live in the hottest of deserts. They have special adaptations that allow them to survive in the heat. Some can even live in the sand. Some can even live in the rocks.

**WATER BUGS**  
Some bugs live in the water. They have special adaptations that allow them to live in the water. Some can even breathe underwater. Some can even live in the mud.

**POLE BUGS**  
Some bugs live in the poles. They have special adaptations that allow them to live in the cold. Some can even live in the snow. Some can even live in the ice.

**UNDERGROUND BUGS**  
Some bugs live underground. They have special adaptations that allow them to live in the dark. Some can even live in the soil. Some can even live in the rocks.

## RAINFOREST

Tropical rainforests, such as the Amazon in South America, contain mind-blowing numbers of arthropods. A single square mile can be home to more than 50,000 different species! Each species performs a vital role in the survival of the forest. Without these bugs, rainforests as we know them would not exist.

**EMERGENT LAYER**  
Huge, umbrella-shaped trees, more than 200m (656ft) high, form the emergent layer. Butterflies fly from flower to flower, spreading pollen.

**CANOPY LAYER**  
The canopy layer sits 30m (100 feet) above the ground. The many flowers here attract insects such as bees, butterflies and wasps.

**UNDERSTORY**  
Below the canopy, the understory. This is where you'll find most of the forest's beetles and other insects. They are busy eating, mating and protecting their young.

**FOREST FLOOR**  
The forest floor is the ground. It's covered in fallen leaves, rotting twigs and shallow pools. This is where you'll find most of the forest's beetles and other insects. They are busy eating, mating and protecting their young.

**Leaf-cutter ants harvest** the leaves and carry them, down to their nests.

**Blue morpho butterfly** drink nectar from rotting fruit, dead wood and other forest detritus. It uses its wings to spread the scent of rotting fruit around the forest.

**These stick insects are masters of camouflage** and blend in with the forest floor.

**These longhorn beetles** are one of the world's largest beetles. At 15cm (6in), they are as long as your hand. They live in the forest floor.

**These longhorn beetles** are one of the world's largest beetles. At 15cm (6in), they are as long as your hand. They live in the forest floor.

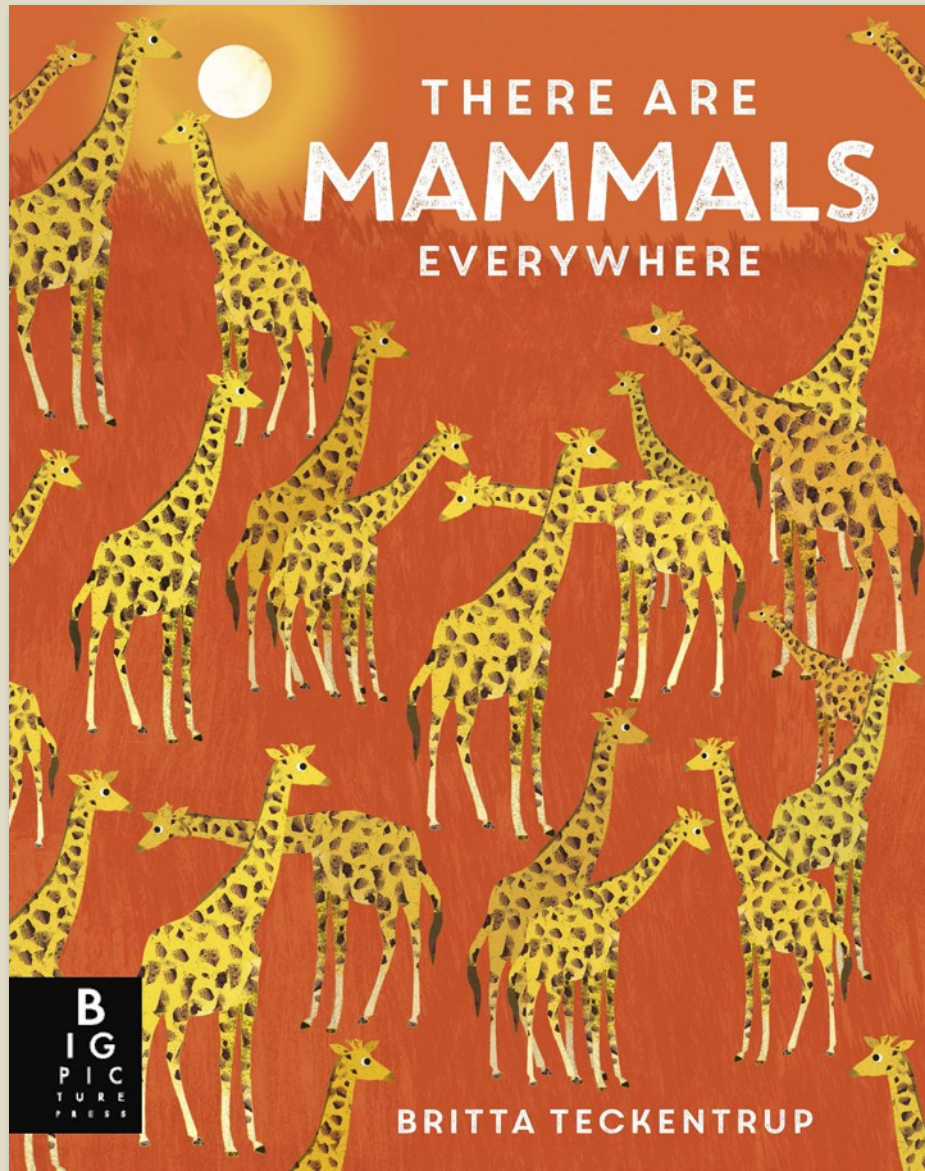
**Click beetle larvae (or glow worms)** make their own light by a process called bioluminescence. They use it to attract mates and to warn predators.

**Orchid bees travel through** their nectar, down to their nests.

**Can you find? Bugs are an important food source for many rainforest animals. How many predators can you find hiding on this page?**

Pub Date	03/02/2022
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787418219
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

# There are Mammals Everywhere



## An illustrated introduction to mammals.

- A combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022) has sold for Britta's *There Are...* series
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: There are mammals everywhere; It's a mammal! So what is that that?; Mammals have been around for ages; Where do mammals live?; The savannah; Staying alive; Feeding; Moving (elephant spotlight spread); Mammal parents; Mali elephants; Birds and people
- The colourful exploration of mammals follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere*, *There are Bugs Everywhere*, *There are Reptiles Everywhere* and *There are Birds Everywhere*.

# There are Mammals Everywhere

## IT'S A MAMMAL! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are almost 6,000 species of mammal alive today. Mammals may look very different on the outside, but they all have **skullcaps** that allow them to perform a wide range of movements. Some mammals have four legs and a tail, but others walk on two legs, fly using two wings, or have flippers and fins.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have big brains for their size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences. They also have a **neocortex**, a part of the brain that allows them to solve problems and use tools.

**BREATHING AIR**  
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm that contracts and relaxes to draw air into the lungs. This allows them to breathe and stay active for long periods of time.

**RECORD-BREAKERS**  
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. They are also the only animals that can hibernate. Some mammals, like the blue whale, are the largest animals on Earth. Others, like the shrew, are the smallest.

## MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny mammals with long, sharp teeth. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals evolved like fish and some of these grew much bigger than a cat. They had a **backbone** that supported their bodies. They also had **limbs** that they could use to move around. Some mammals have **hairs** that keep them warm. They also have **teeth** that they can use to eat different kinds of food.

**PROBOSCIS**  
Some mammals have a long nose called a proboscis. They use it to suck up nectar from flowers. The elephant has a trunk that is a modified proboscis.

**WINGS**  
Some mammals have wings. Bats are the only mammals that can fly. They have wings made of skin stretched over their forelimbs.

**TAILS**  
Some mammals have long tails. Monkeys and apes use their tails to grip onto things. Some mammals have tails that are used for balance or communication.

**TEETH**  
Mammals have different kinds of teeth. Some have sharp teeth for eating meat. Others have flat teeth for eating plants. Some mammals have teeth that they can use to chew their food.

## WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

Mammals are a large and very successful group of animals. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

**WARM BLOOD**  
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. They can keep warm by shivering, huddling together, or by using their fur. They can also keep cool by sweating or panting. This allows them to live in a wide range of climates.

**BIG BRAINS**  
Mammals have big brains for their size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences. They also have a **neocortex**, a part of the brain that allows them to solve problems and use tools.

**SEA OTTERS**  
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the Pacific Ocean. They are really good at staying warm in the water. They have a thick layer of fur that keeps them warm. They also use their paws to hold onto things like sea urchins and kelp.

**CAN YOU FIND?**  
Can you find the only mammal that lives in the Pacific Ocean? It's the sea otter! Can you find the only mammal that can fly? It's the bat! Can you find the only mammal that can hibernate? It's the ground sloth!

## WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

Nearly all species of mammals live on land - about 98 per cent of them. However, there are groups of mammals that spend most, or all, of their lives in water. These include **pinnipeds**, **whales** and **dolphins**. Other groups of mammals are superb swimmers and spend lots of time in the water, but choose to stay on land when they give birth or raise their young.

**WHALES**  
Whales are perfectly adapted to life in the ocean. They have smooth skin and torpedo-shaped bodies that slip easily through the water. They have **flippers** instead of legs and they breathe using **blowholes** on the top of their heads.

**Blue whale babies are enormous and they grow a thousand times faster than a human baby!**

**WHEN DO MAMMALS LIVE?**  
Mammals live in all sorts of places. Some live in the water, some live on land, and some live in the air. They live in all sorts of climates, from hot deserts to cold tundra.

**BEAVERS**  
Beavers belong to a group of mammals called **rodents** that have super-strong front teeth. They use these teeth to gnaw trees and branches and use the wood to build their homes in the middle of a pond or slow-flowing river.

**A beaver's home is called a lodge. It contains rooms, called chambers, where young beavers are kept safe from predators.**

**Beavers are good swimmers. They enter the lodge through tunnels underwater and can stay safe and warm in their home during long, cold winters.**

## TUNDRA

The land around the Arctic is called the **tundra** and it is famous for its snowy blizzards and blustery winds. It is a difficult place to live - unless you can stay snug inside your own super-thick fur coat. **Musk oxen** have hair that almost touches their toes and they snuggle up next to each other to get the benefit of some buddy-body-warmth!

**FORESTS**  
Tropical forests are packed with tall trees that bloom all year round, producing plenty of fruit for any animals that can reach it. **Orang-utans** spend almost all of their lives in the branches, using their strong arms to climb from tree to tree, following the fruit as it ripens.

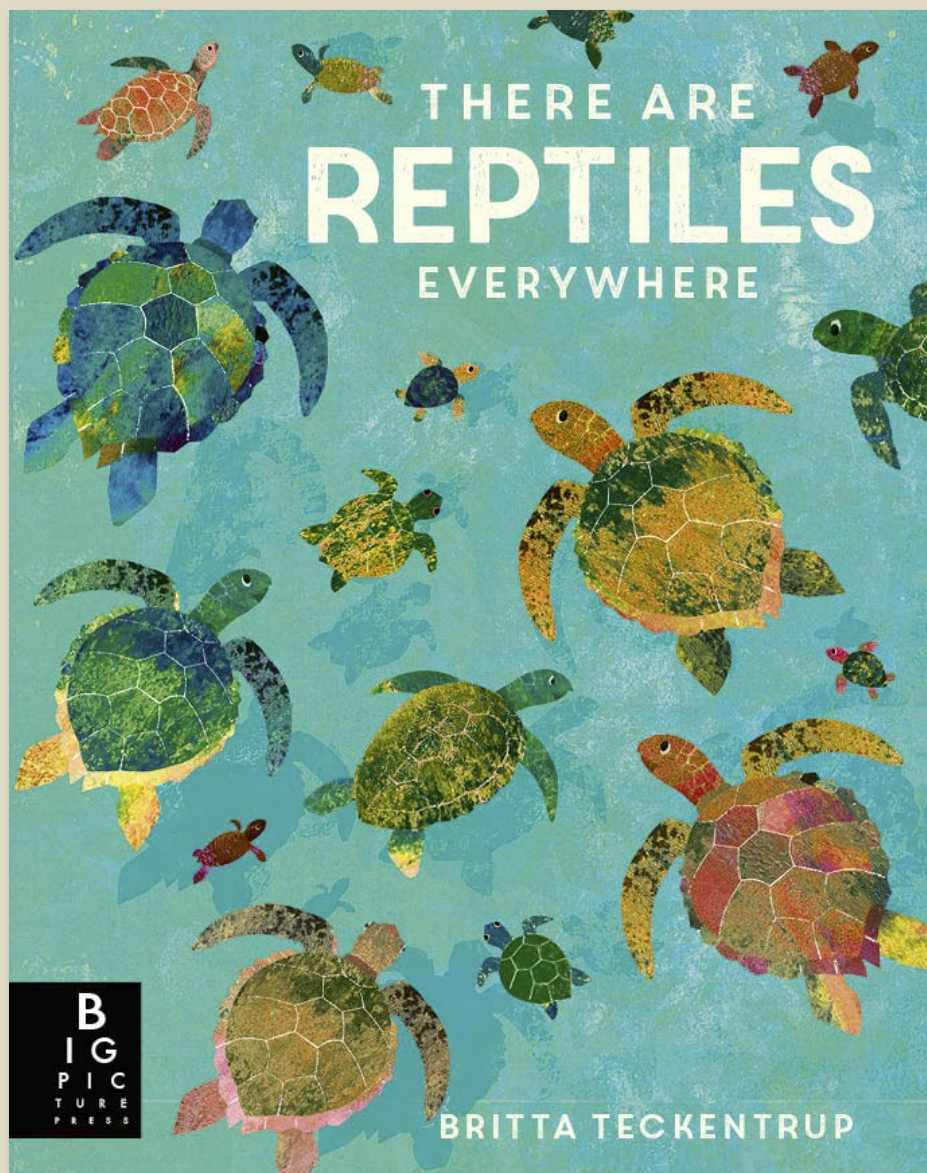
**DESERTS**  
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

**CAVES**  
Many species of bats gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

**CAN YOU FIND?**  
Other animals like to camp out in a beaver's lodge, including **water voles**. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

Pub Date	24/11/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419940
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

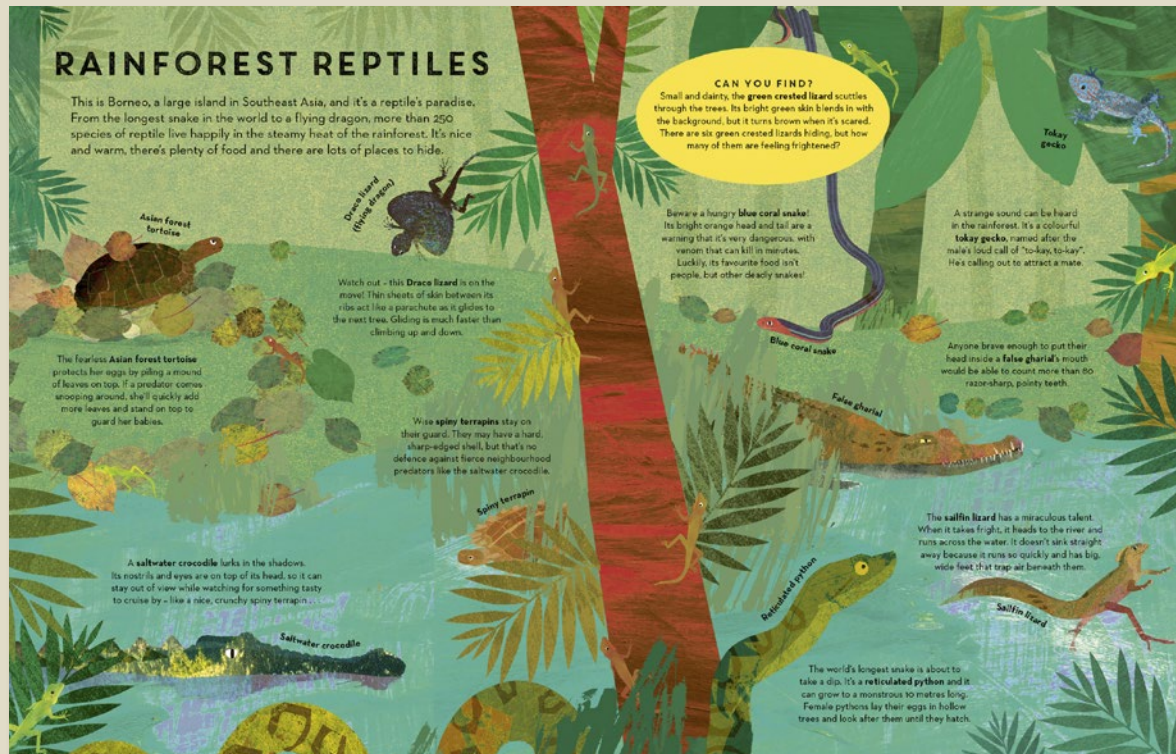
# There are Reptiles Everywhere



**An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.**

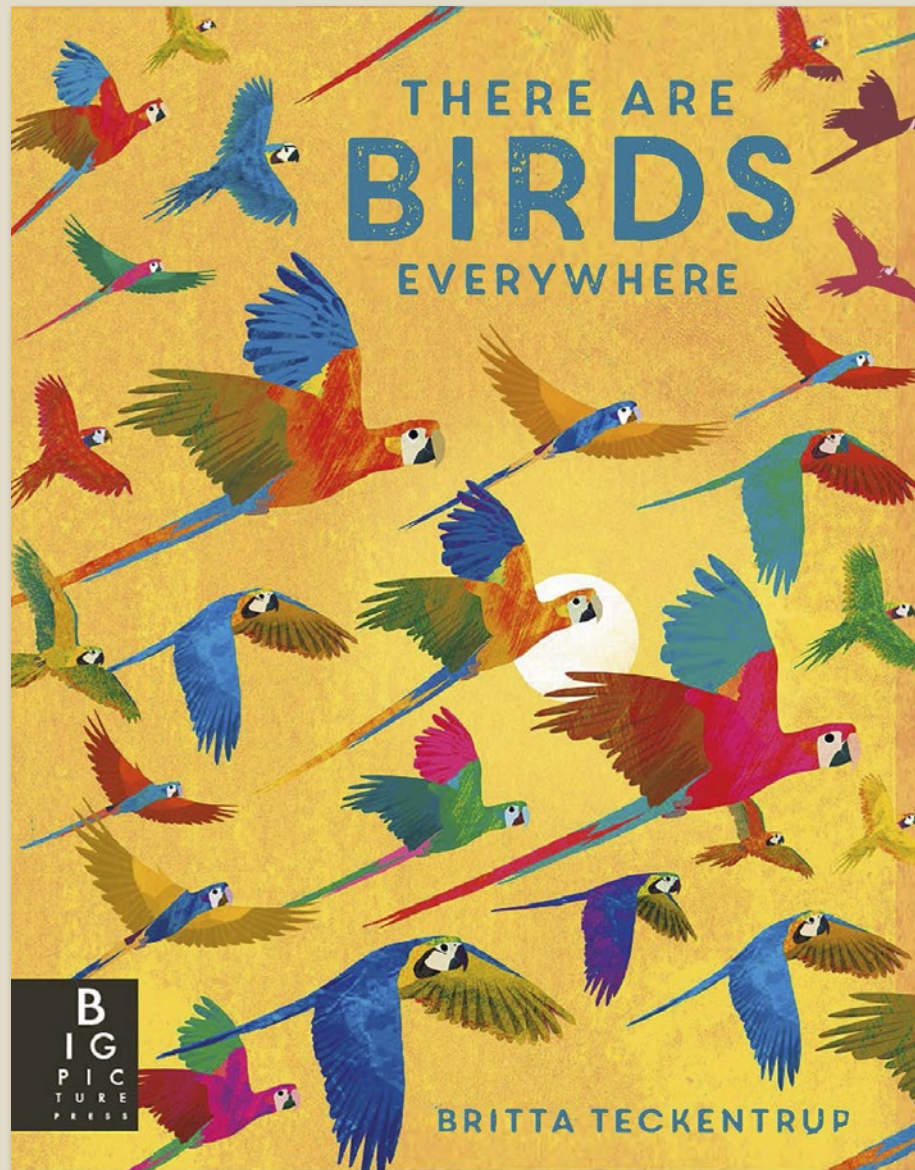
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

# There are Reptiles Everywhere



Pub Date	08/06/2023
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Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

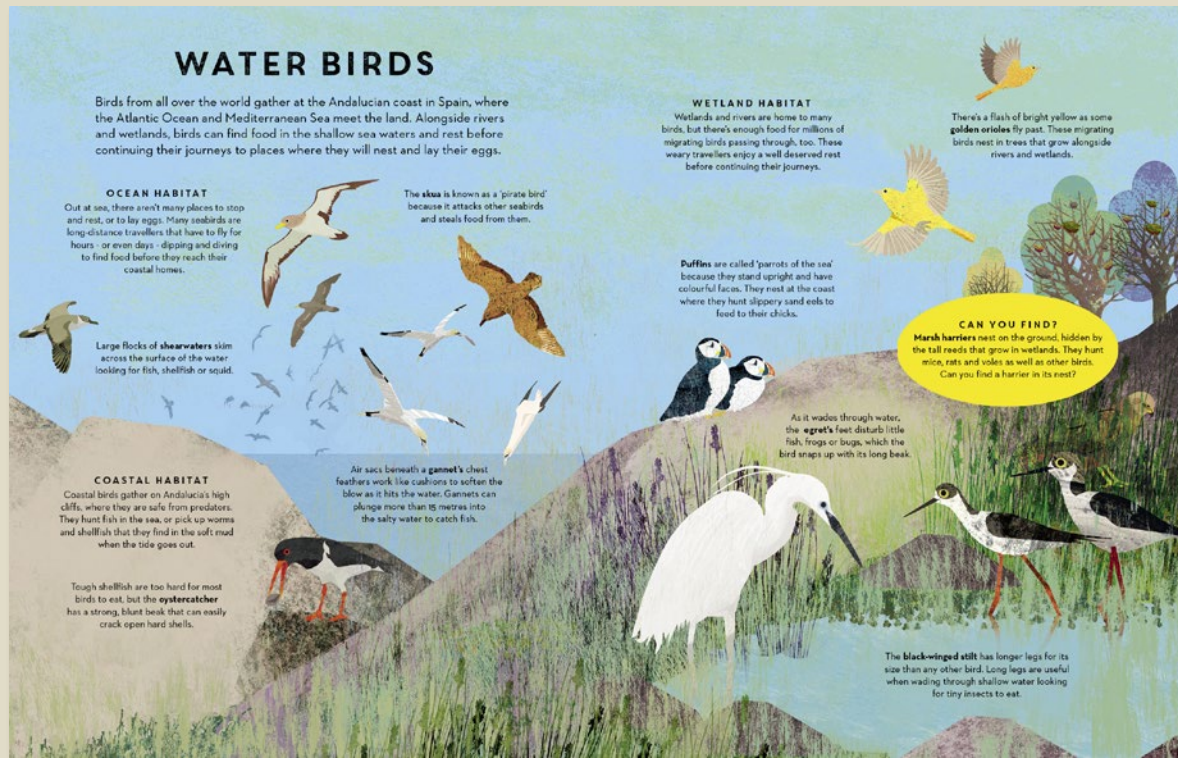
# There are Birds Everywhere



## Explore the world of birds in a sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book

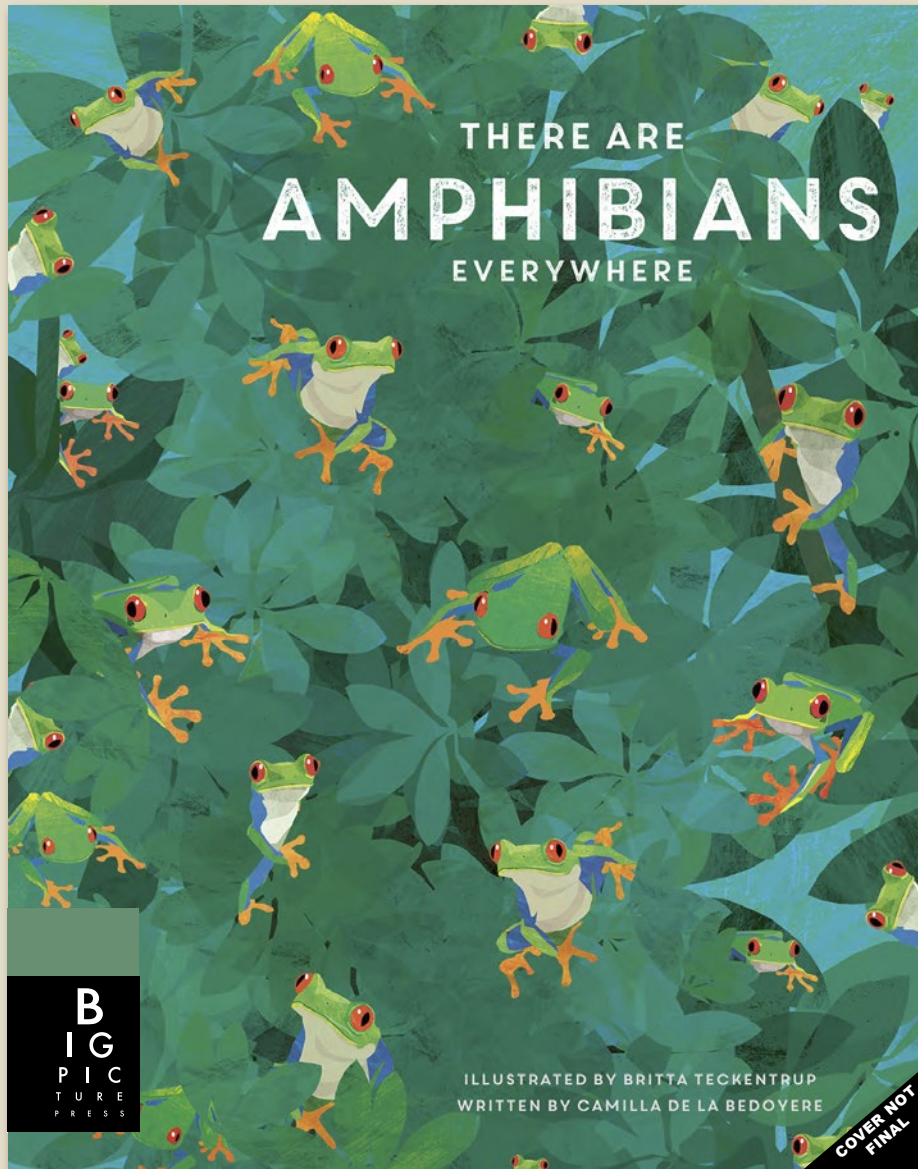
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young 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 Birds Everywhere



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Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

# There Are Amphibians Everywhere

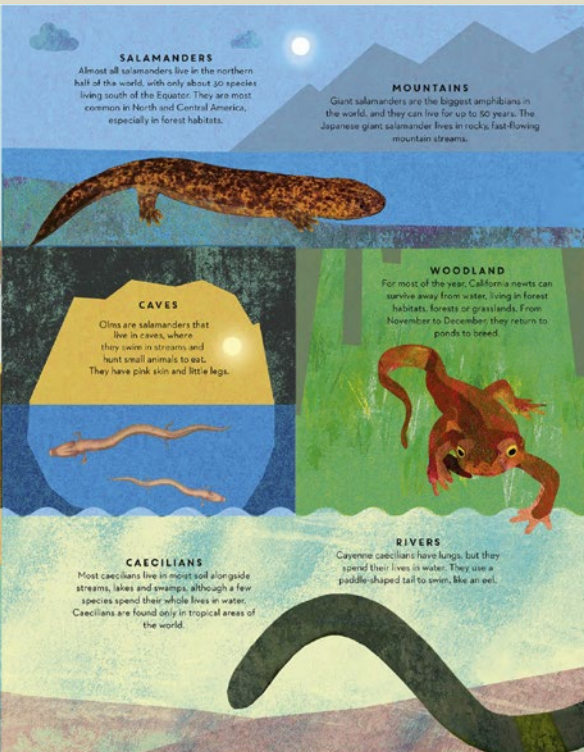
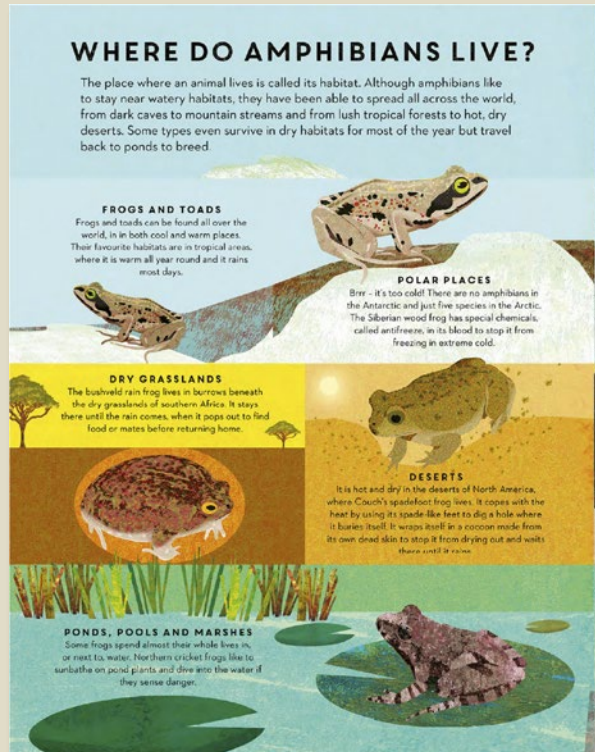


## An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

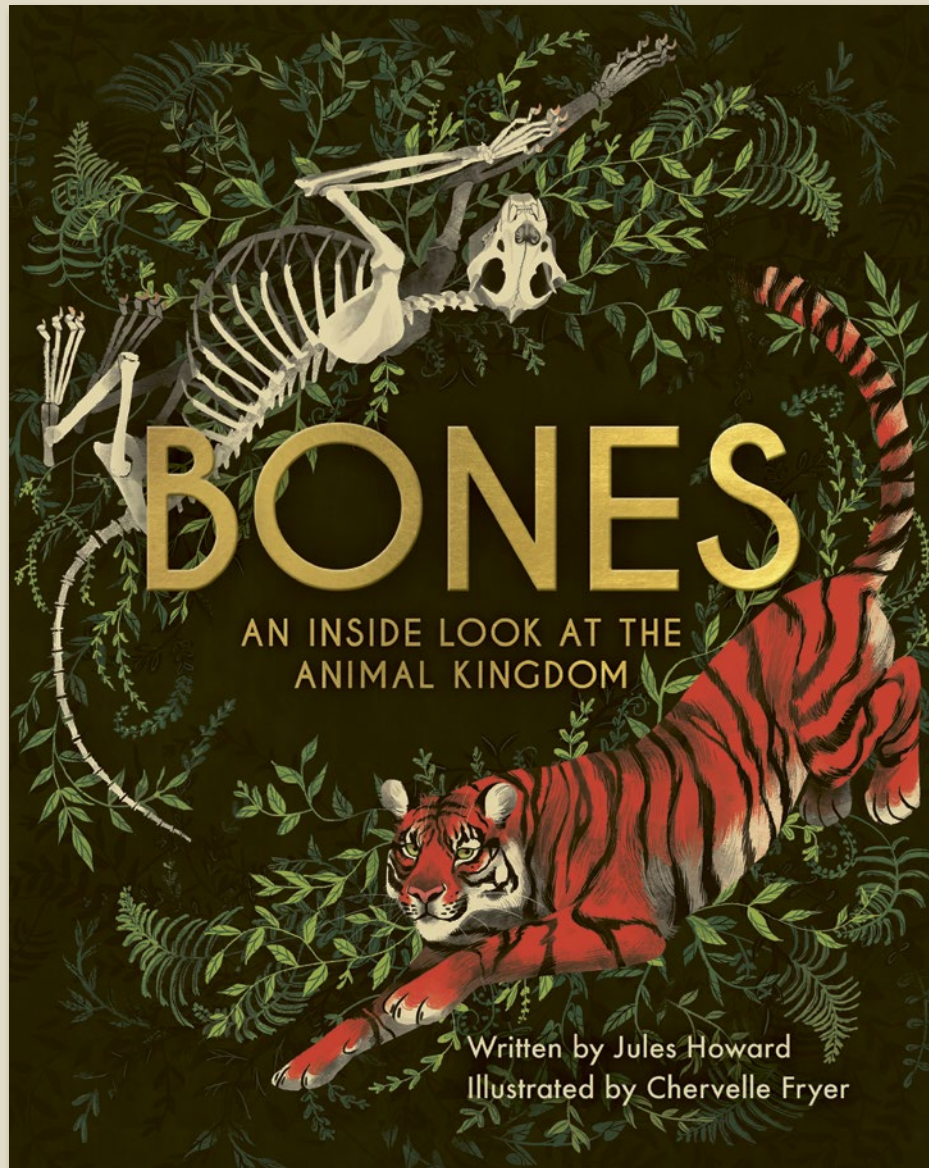
- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what *is* that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and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



# There Are Amphibians Everywhere

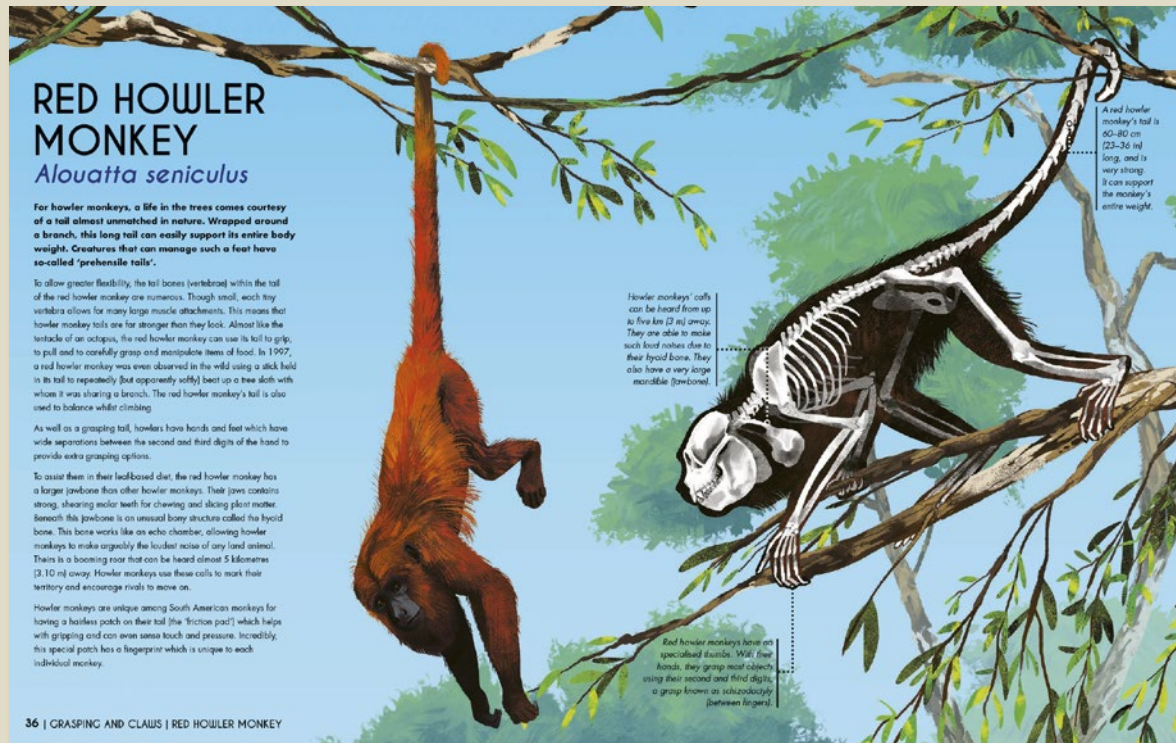
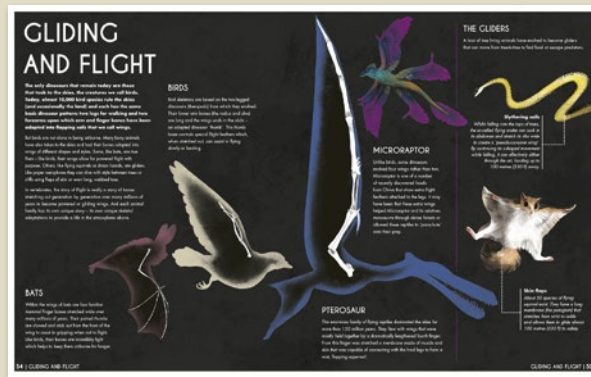


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Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
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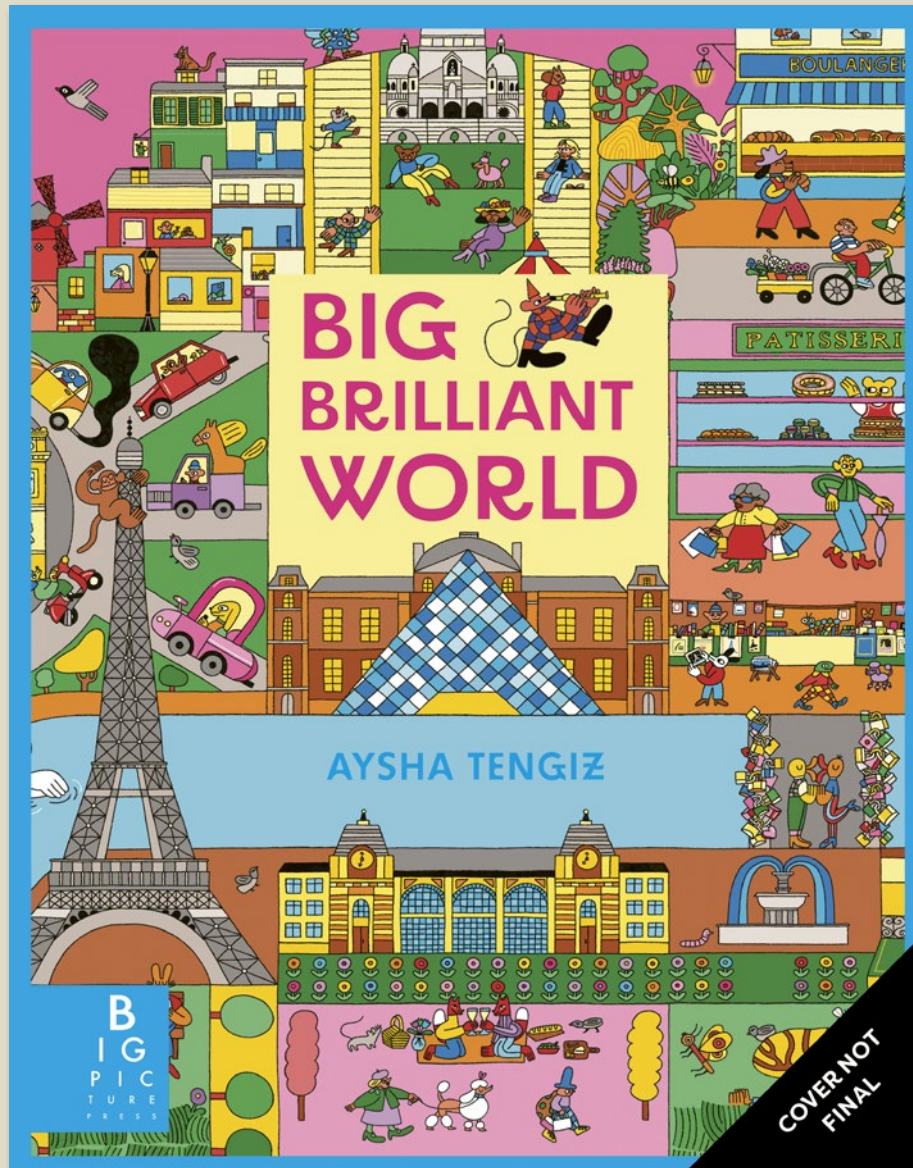
**What's so special about animal skeletons? Find out in BONES, an inside look at the animal kingdom.**

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



Pub Date	10/04/2025
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ISBN	9781835872024
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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	Adult
Author	Jules Howard
Illustrator	Chervelle Fryer
Extent	72pp
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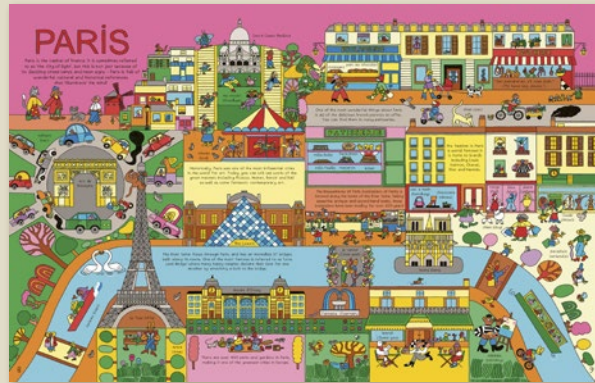
# Big Brilliant World



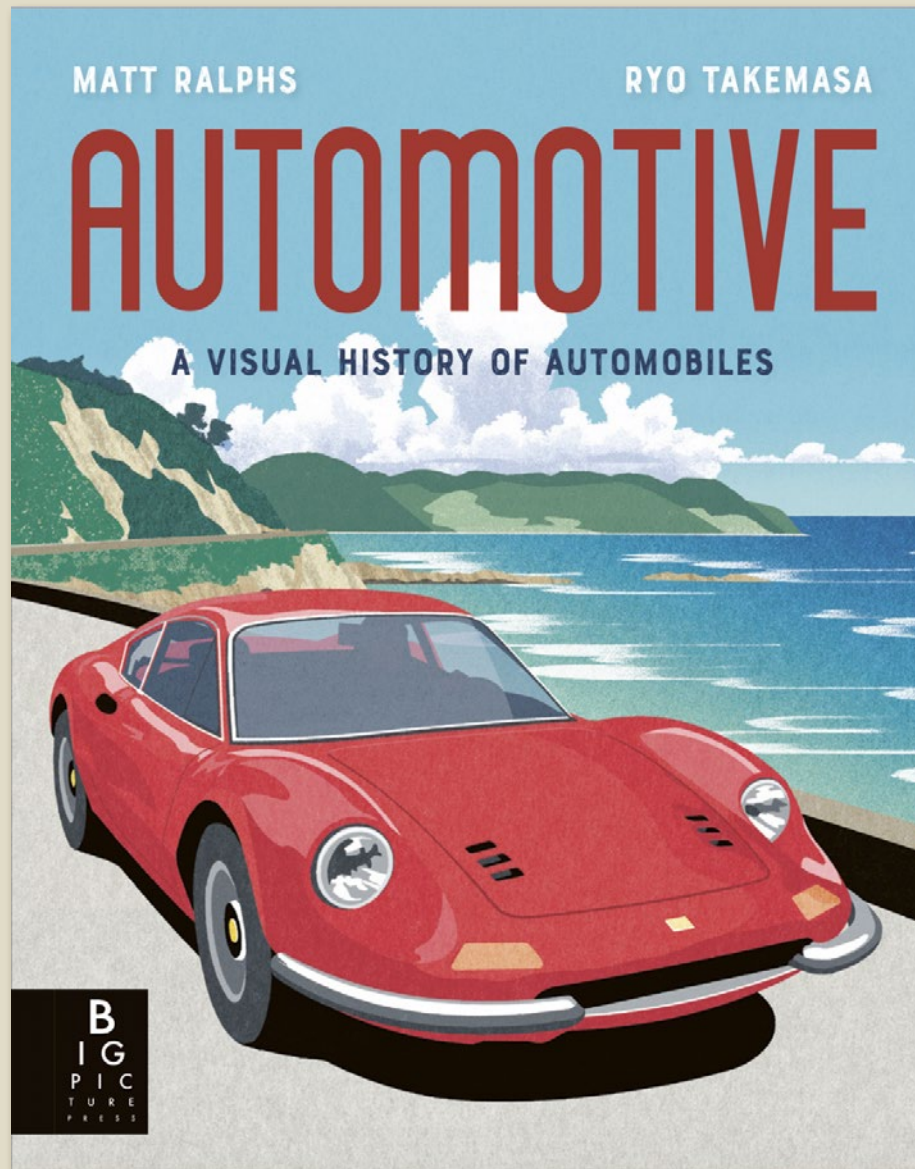
## *Big Brilliant World*

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

# Big Brilliant World

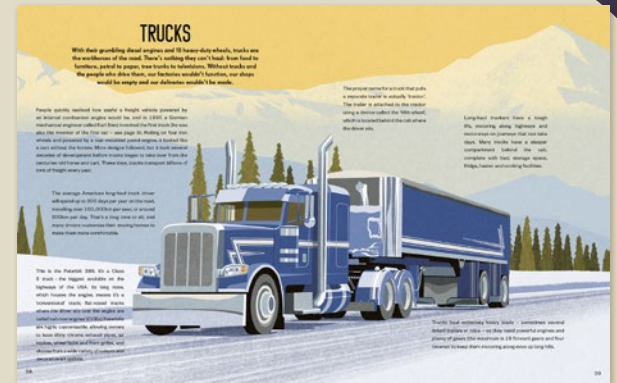
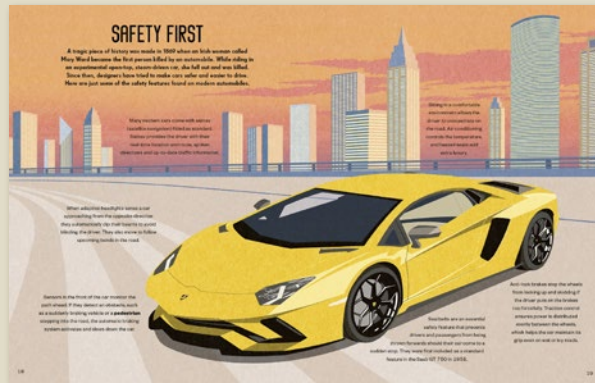


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Author	<b>Matt Ralphs</b>
Illustrator	<b>Aysha Tengiz</b>
Extent	<b>32pp</b>
Translation Files	<b>23/06/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>13/10/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>18/12/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



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

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



## STEAM AND ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES

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

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

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

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

## EARLY ENGINES

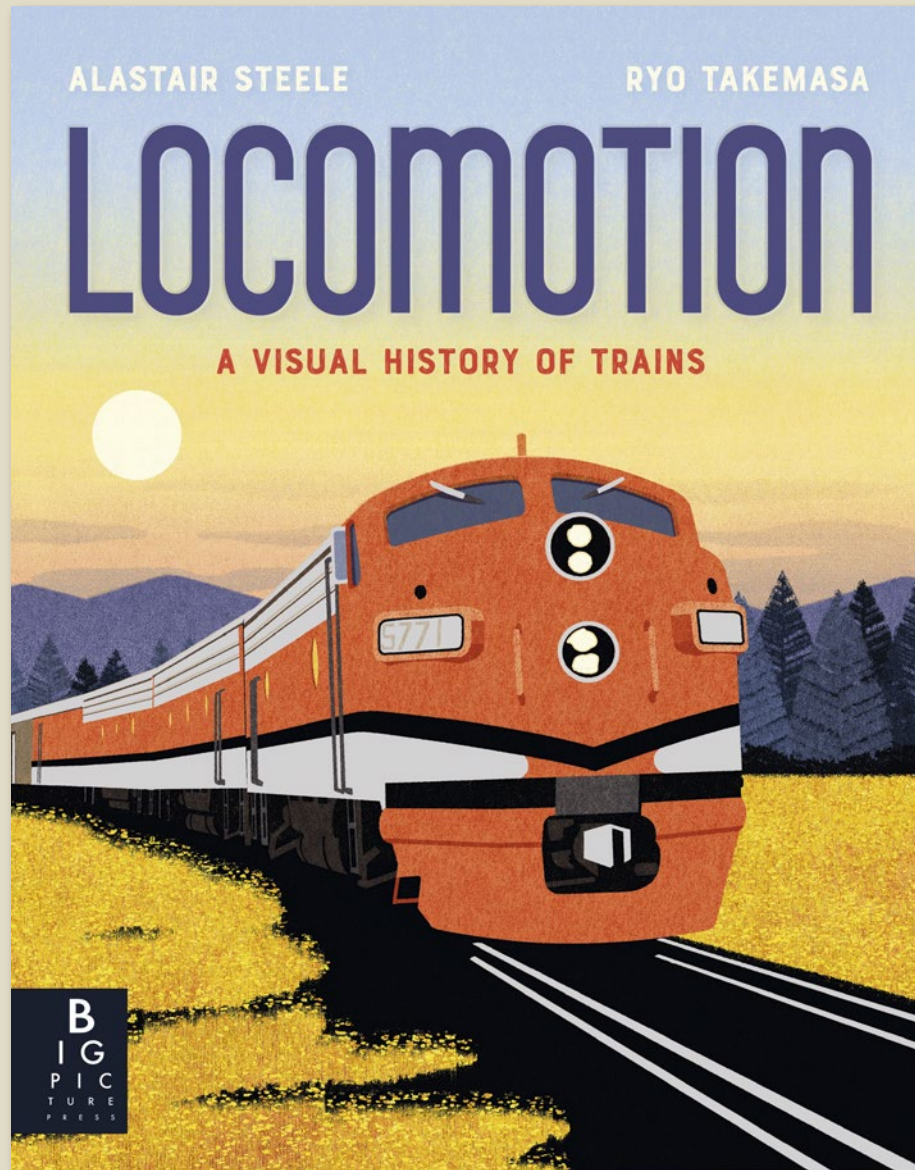
The age of the automobile really began with the invention of the internal combustion engine. When fuels such as petrol, diesel or kerosene are burned (or 'combusted') inside the engine (using an oxidizer such as air), they produce kinetic energy, which makes the vehicle move. Internal combustion engines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

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

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

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

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



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

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



# Locomotion

## THE FIRST RAILWAYS

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

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

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.

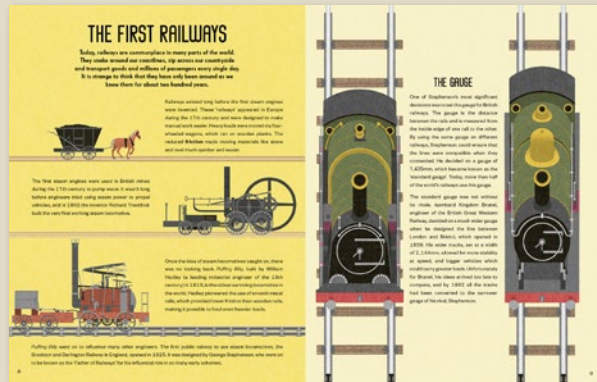
Over the last few hundred years, the steam engine has become one of the most important inventions in the world. It has powered the industrial revolution, the transport revolution, and the modern world. It has made it possible for us to travel around the world and transport goods and millions of passengers every single day.

## THE GAUGE

One of the earliest and most significant developments in railway engineering was the standard gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. The standard gauge is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches (1435 mm). It was first used in 1825 on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It has since become the most common gauge in the world. It is used for almost all railways in Europe, North America, and most other parts of the world.

The standard gauge was not always used. In the 18th century, there were many different gauges in use. Some were as narrow as 1 foot 6 inches, and some were as wide as 6 feet. It was not until the 1820s that the standard gauge became the dominant gauge. This was due to the fact that it was the most practical and economical gauge. It was also the most common gauge in the world.

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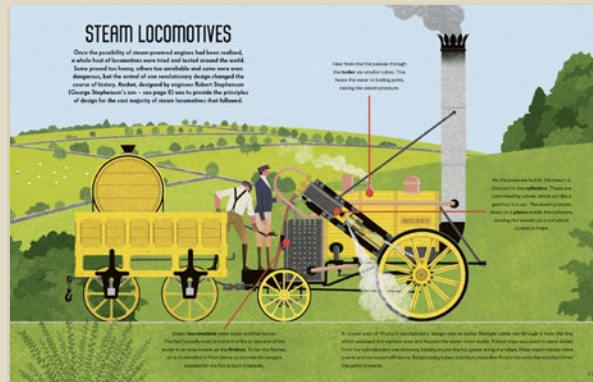
## STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

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

One of the earliest and most significant developments in railway engineering was the standard gauge. The gauge is the distance between the rails. The standard gauge is 4 feet 8 1/2 inches (1435 mm). It was first used in 1825 on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It has since become the most common gauge in the world. It is used for almost all railways in Europe, North America, and most other parts of the world.

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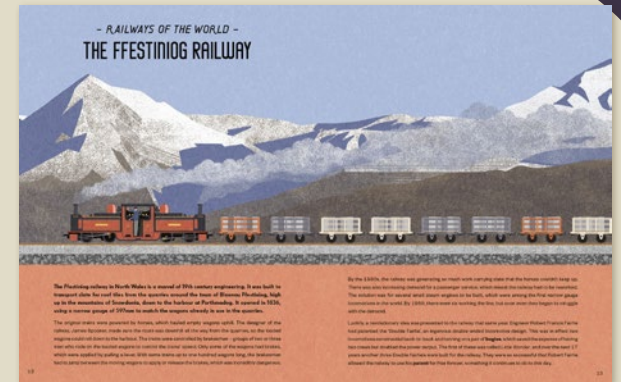
The standard gauge was first used in 1825 on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. It has since become the most common gauge in the world. It is used for almost all railways in Europe, North America, and most other parts of the world.



## - RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD - THE FESTINIING RAILWAY

The Festiniog Railway is a small but significant engineering feat. It was built in 1825 and is one of the earliest railways in the world. It was built in North Wales and is a testament to the engineering skills of the early railway era. The railway was built to transport slate from the mountains to the coast. It was a narrow gauge railway and was one of the first to use a rack and pinion system for the steep sections. The railway was built by the Festiniog Railway Company and was one of the first to be built by a private company. It was a major success for the company and was one of the first to be built in the world.

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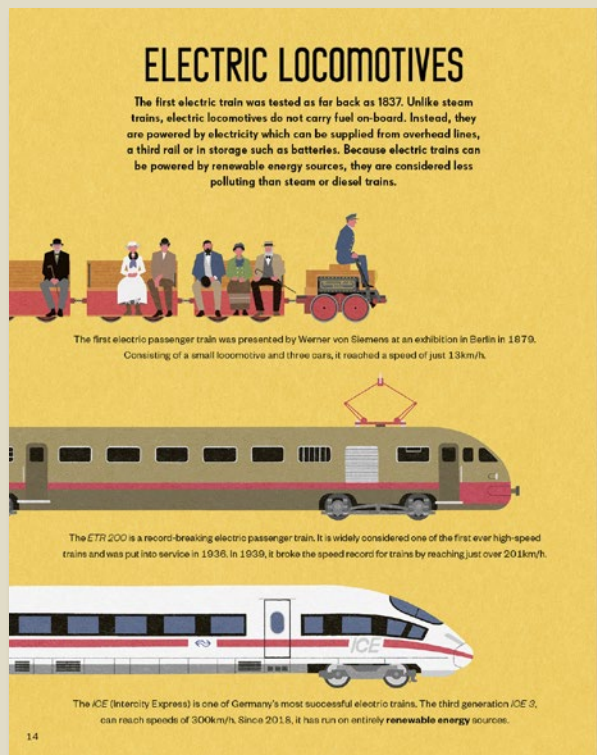
## ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

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 13 km/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 201 km/h.

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



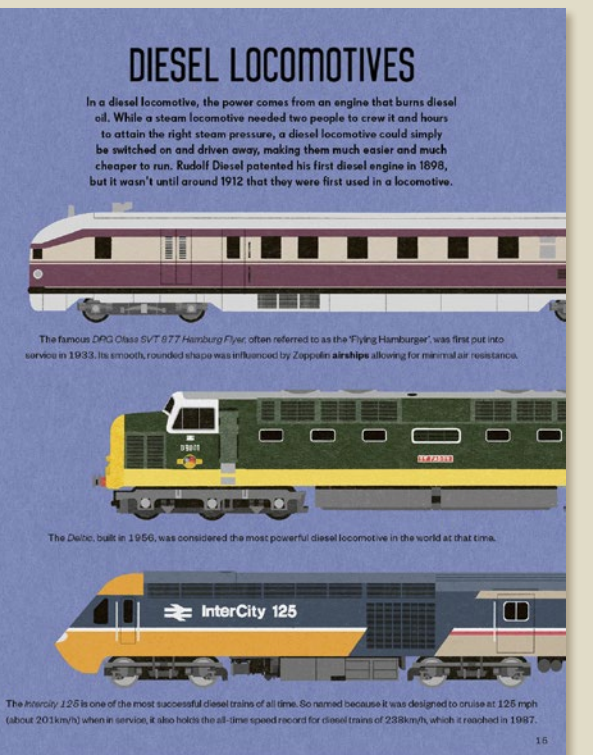
## DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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.

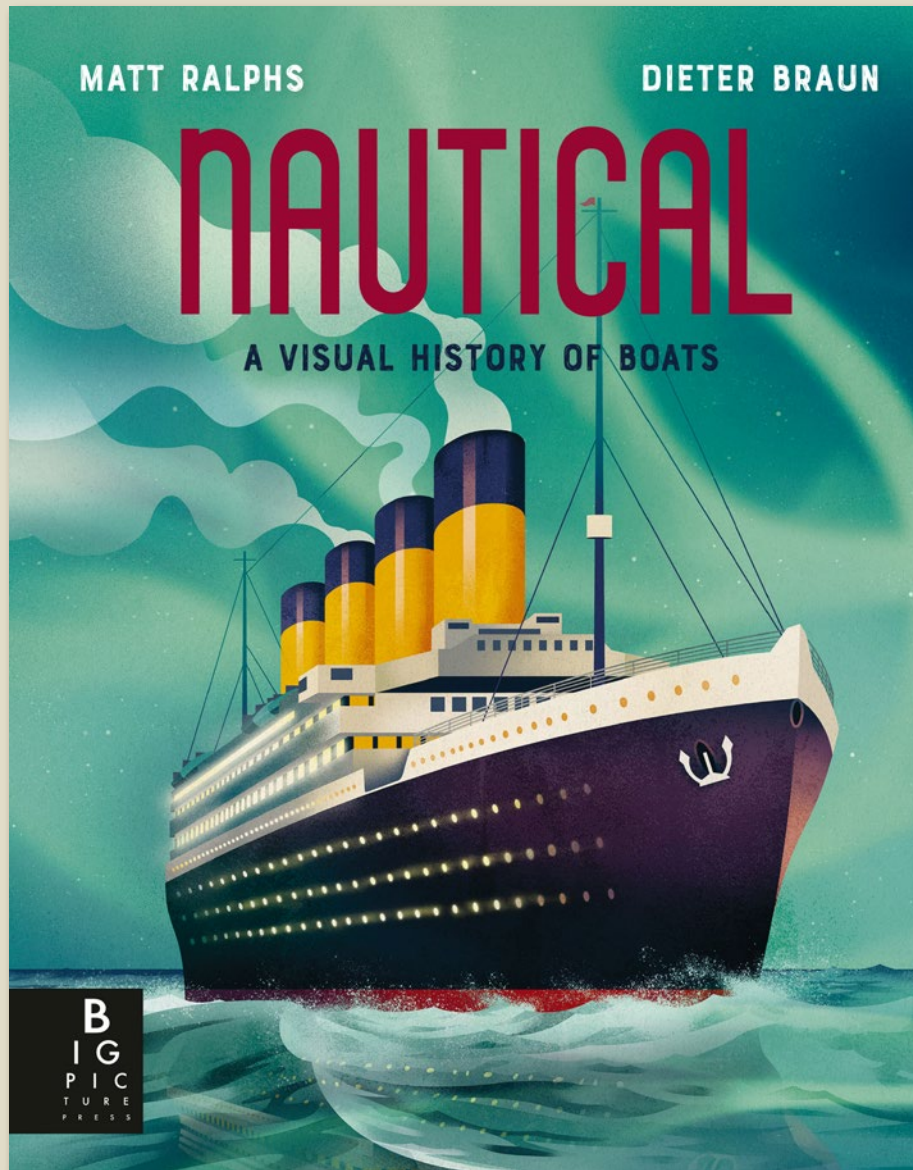
The famous DRG Class SVT 877 *Hamburg Flyer*, often referred to as the 'Flying Hamburger', was first put into service in 1933. Its smooth, rounded shape was influenced by Zeppelin airships allowing for minimal air resistance.

The De16c, built in 1956, was considered the most powerful diesel locomotive in the world at that time.

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

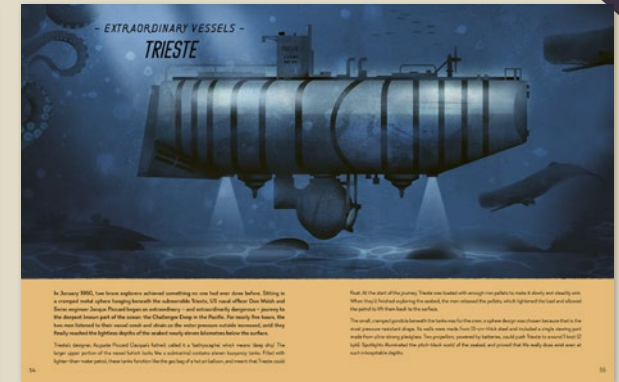


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Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
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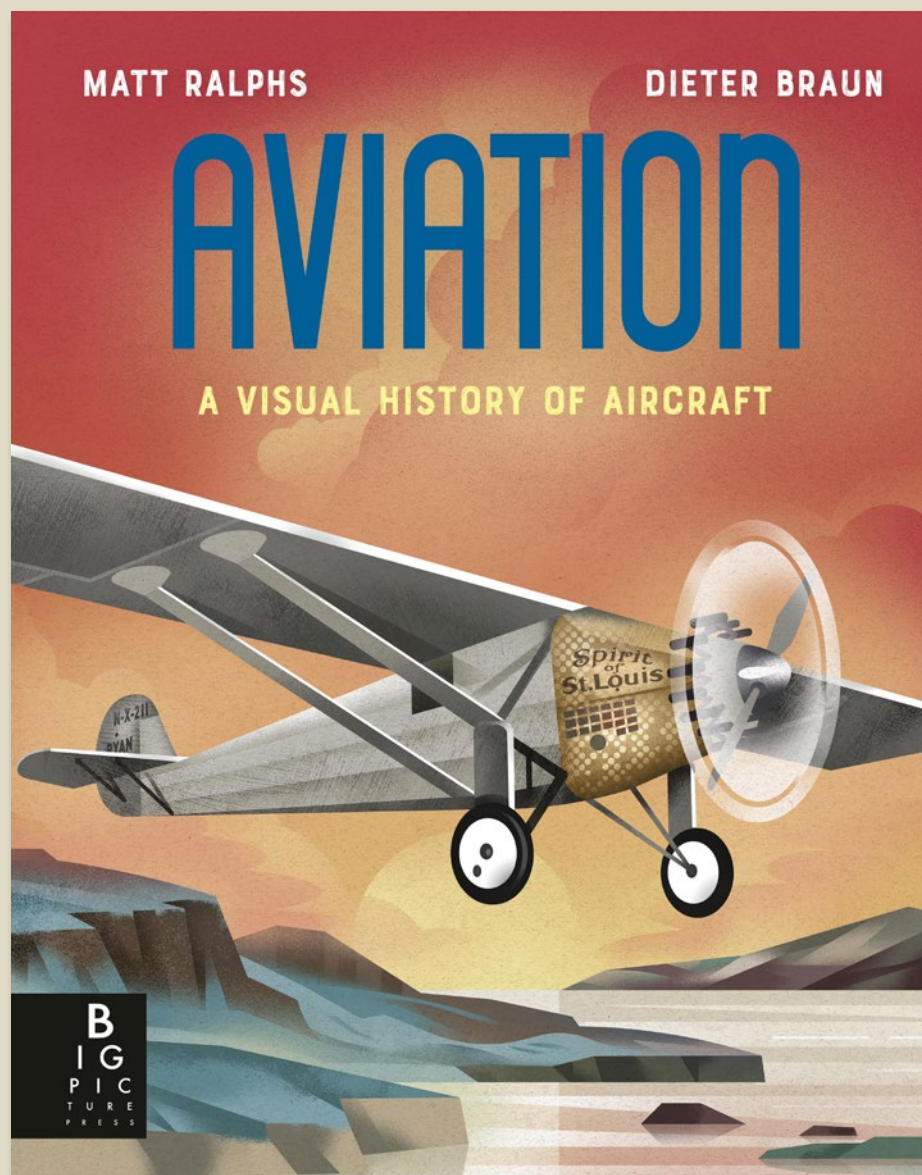


**A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.**

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



Pub Date	<b>05/06/2025</b>
Pub Price	<b>£16.99</b>
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Author	<b>Matt Ralphs</b>
Illustrator	<b>Dieter Braun</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
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Rights Available	<b>World</b>



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

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

## INTRODUCTION

Humans have dreamed about flying for thousands of years. It's not hard to imagine our greatest ancestors, who possessed the artistic skills to create beautiful cave paintings of the world around them – the landscapes, animals and even other humans – also trying to make birds and winged creatures and trying to understand them. How does it feel to fly? How does it look from the bird's-eye view? This is probably how a child imagines you, sitting on their back, then falling towards the sea, feeling the wind flow over your wings, and seeing the horizon and the distant world below.

The first man-made attempt of flying people in history today and surviving them for about 2,000 years was hot air balloons. The first was launched by Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier and François Laurent in 1783. It was possible for people to jump in the air, and it inspired a range of public interest in the nature of flight. Many more designs followed. Balloon launches were invariably put to use to provide an early reconnaissance from the air. Balloon ascents were also the means of the mail, and were later used to control guns that directed at the sea.

This changed one fateful day in 1903, when the first powered flight in an airplane called the Flyer was made. It was invented by Orville and Wilbur Wright. It was the first man-made aircraft that was able to fly, and it was the first man-made aircraft that was able to fly. The Wright brothers were the first to invent a flying machine that was able to fly. They were the first to invent a flying machine that was able to fly. They were the first to invent a flying machine that was able to fly.



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Binding	Hardback
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Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World

# Under the Starlit Sky



***A journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest.***

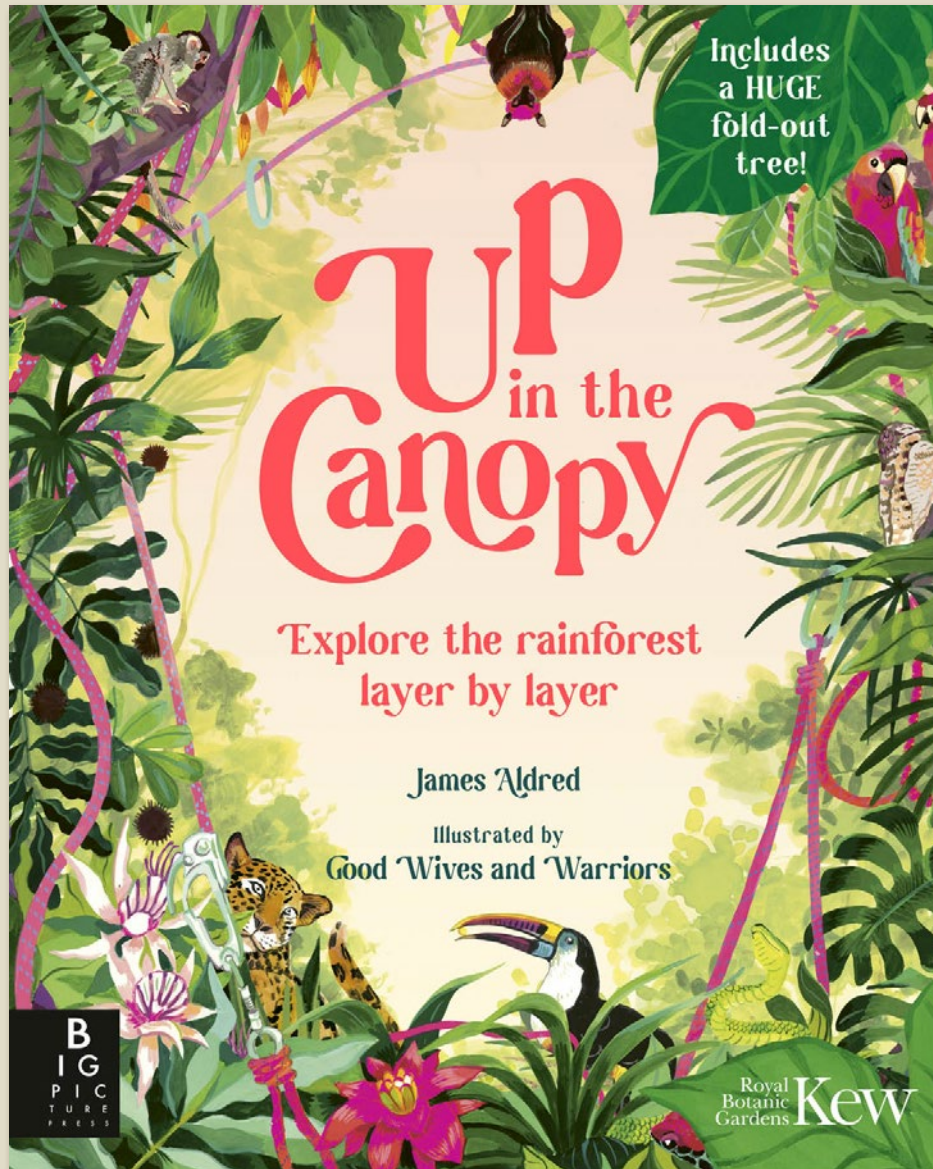
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam, fluro pantone and spot UV finishes.

# Under the Starlit Sky



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Pub Price	£14.99
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H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 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 and spot UV finishes.

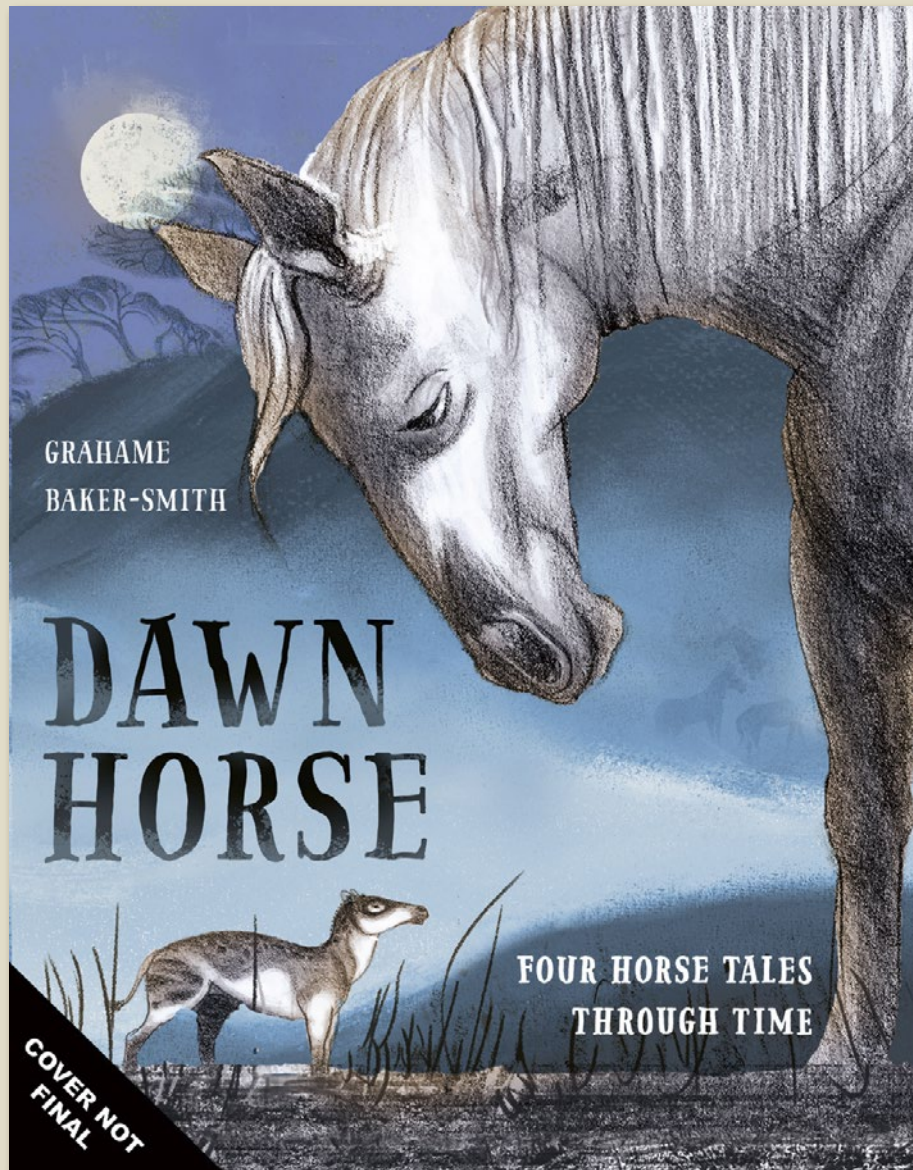


# Up in the Canopy



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781835870945
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Freight On Board	09/08/2024
Rights Available	World

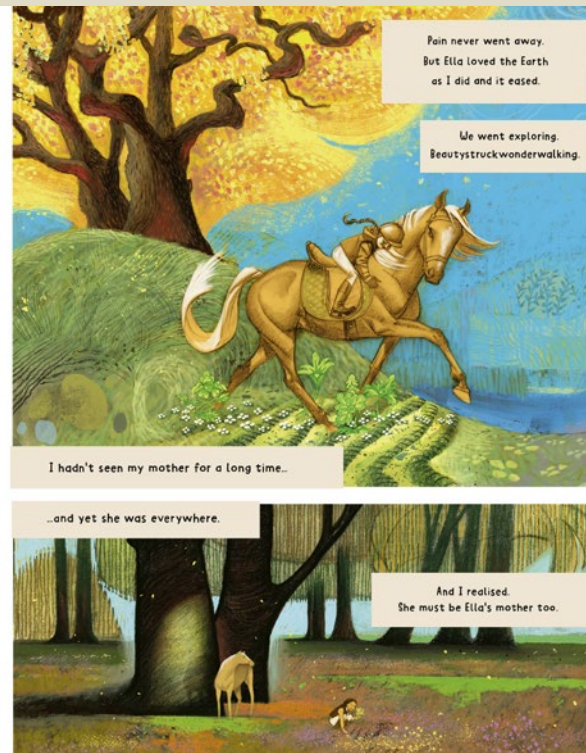
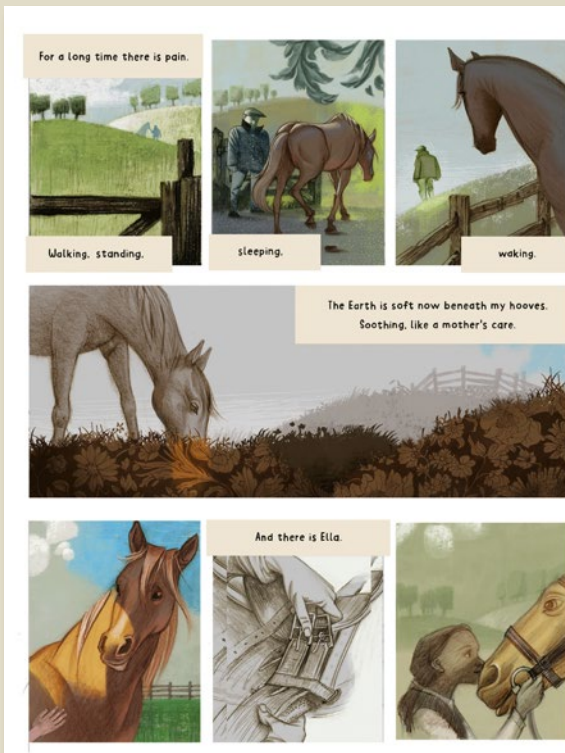
# Dawn Horse



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

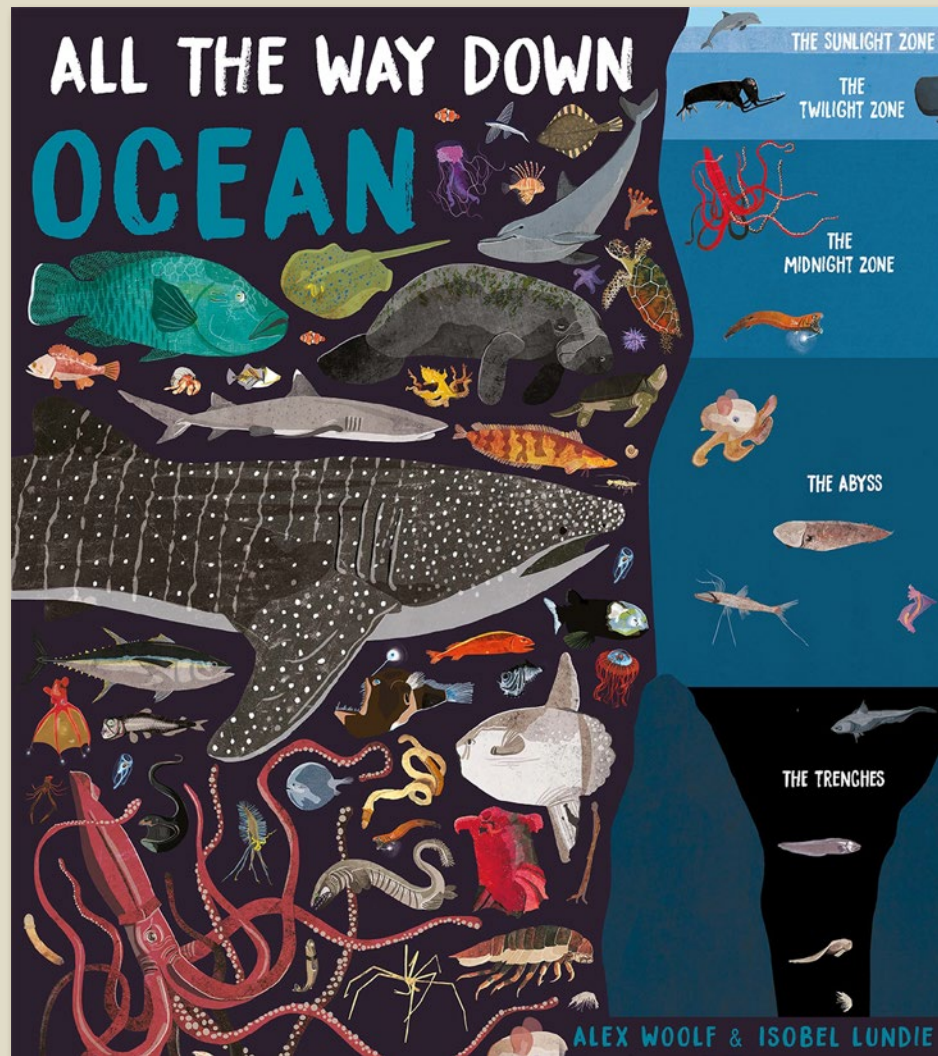
- Grahame Baker-Smith is a self-taught award-winning artist from Oxford with an incredible talent for illustrating evolutionary history and the wonders of nature.
- Award-winning books include the Greenaway shortlisted *Leon and the Place Between*, *FArTHER* which won the Kate Greenaway medal in 2011,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

# Dawn Horse



Pub Date	<b>26/02/2026</b>
Pub Price	<b>£14.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800788848</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 235mm</b>
Binding	<b>Hardback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Grahame Baker-Smith</b>
Extent	<b>64pp</b>
Word Count	<b>2000 words</b>
Translation Files	<b>16/06/2025</b>
Files To Printer	<b>06/10/2025</b>
Freight On Board	<b>11/12/2025</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

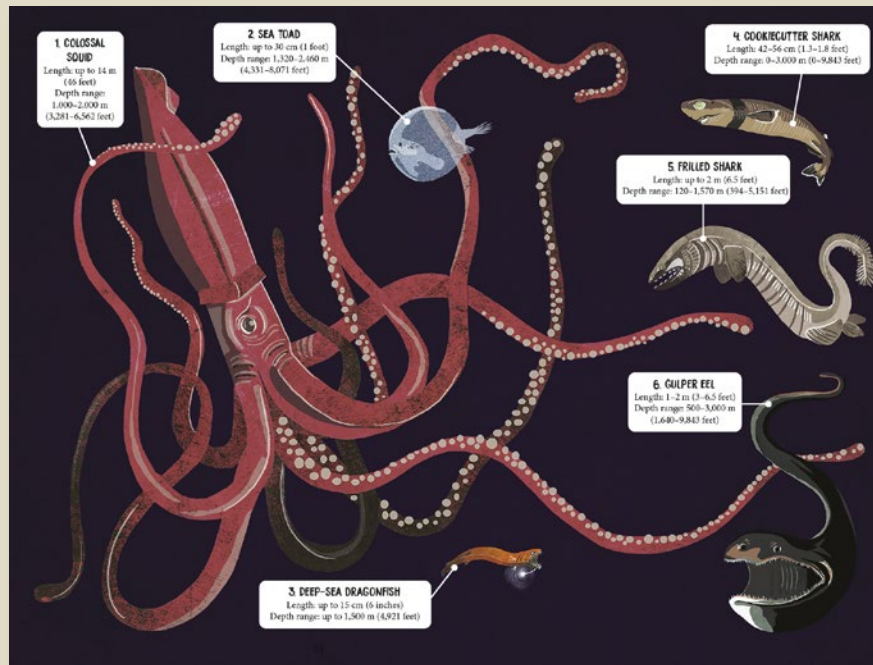
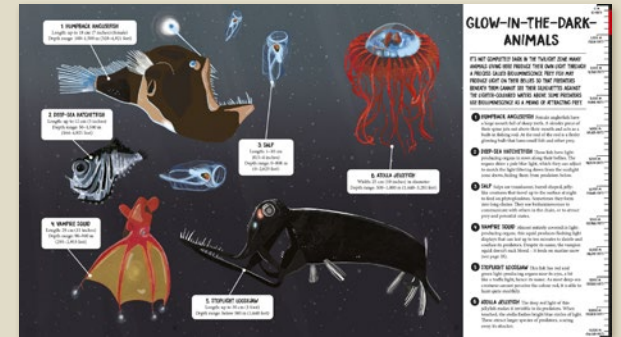
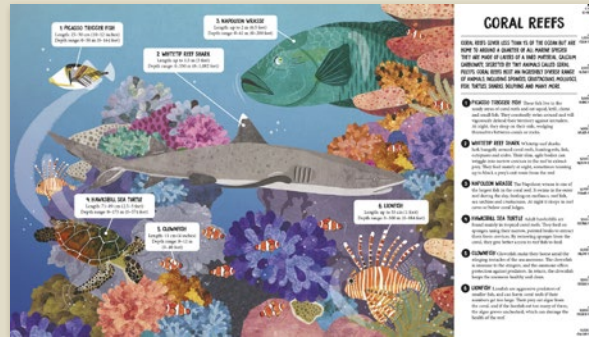
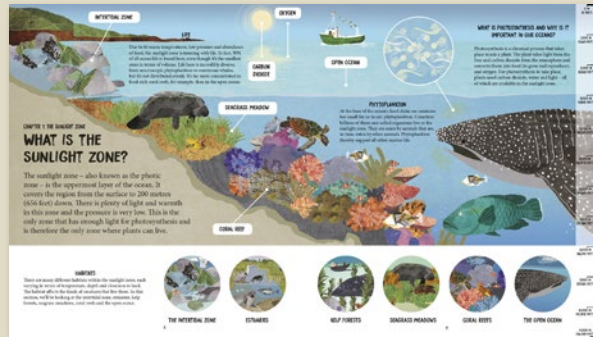
# All The Way Down: Ocean



## An ingenious exploration of our oceans

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

# All The Way Down: Ocean



**PREDATORS OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE**

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

- 1. COLOSSAL SQUID** Colossal squid are superbly adapted to hunting in the dark depths. They have the largest eyes in the animal kingdom, and the biggest beaks of any squid. There are 25 rotating hooks on the ends of their tentacles for seizing prey.
- 2. SEA TOAD** The sea toad saves energy by barely moving at all, breathing by pushing water across its gills. It sits on the seafloor and waits, motionless, for prey to come within reach. It doesn't need to feed often, and isn't picky about what it eats.
- 3. DEEP-SEA DRAGONFISH** These fish have light organs next to their eyes that produce blue and red light. Emitting red light effectively makes them invisible to their prey. Dragonfishes have large jaws and can eat prey more than half their own length.
- 4. COOKIECUTTER SHARK** This little shark has predators with bioluminescence, and attaches itself to them with its thick, sucking lip. Then, with its razor-sharp, hook-like teeth, it cuts out a plug of flesh, leaving a crater wound.
- 5. FRILLED SHARK** The frilled shark hunts above the seabed, 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	06/03/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
Files To Printer	14/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

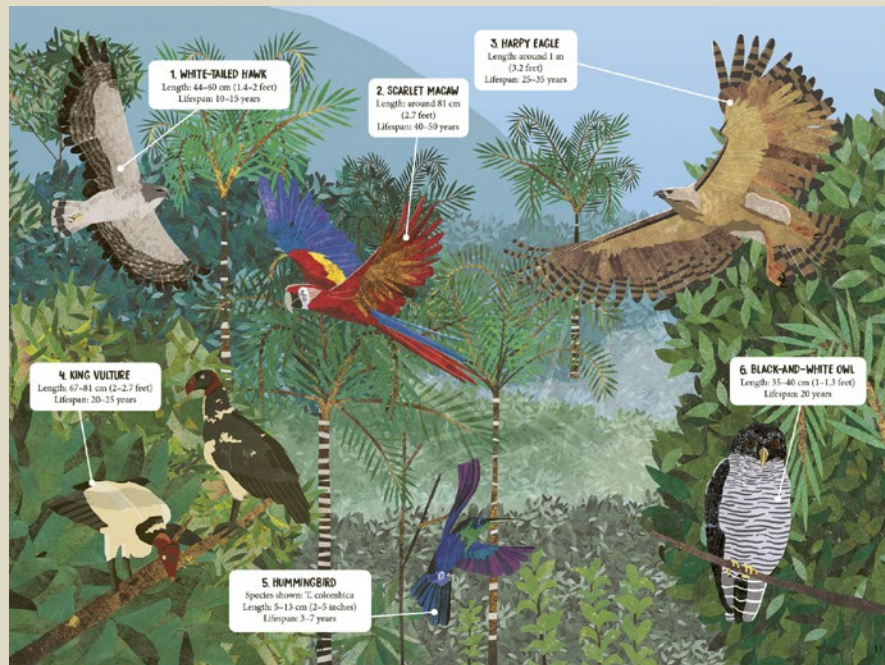
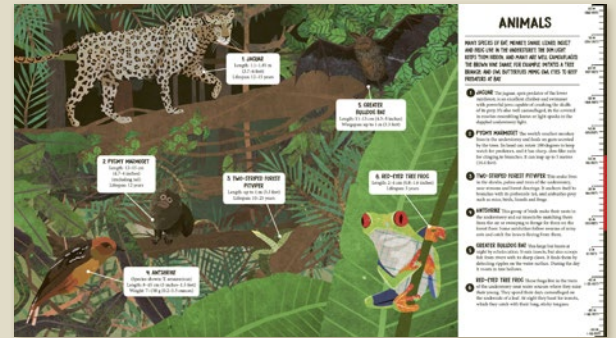
# All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



## An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

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

# All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



**HIGH FLYERS**

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

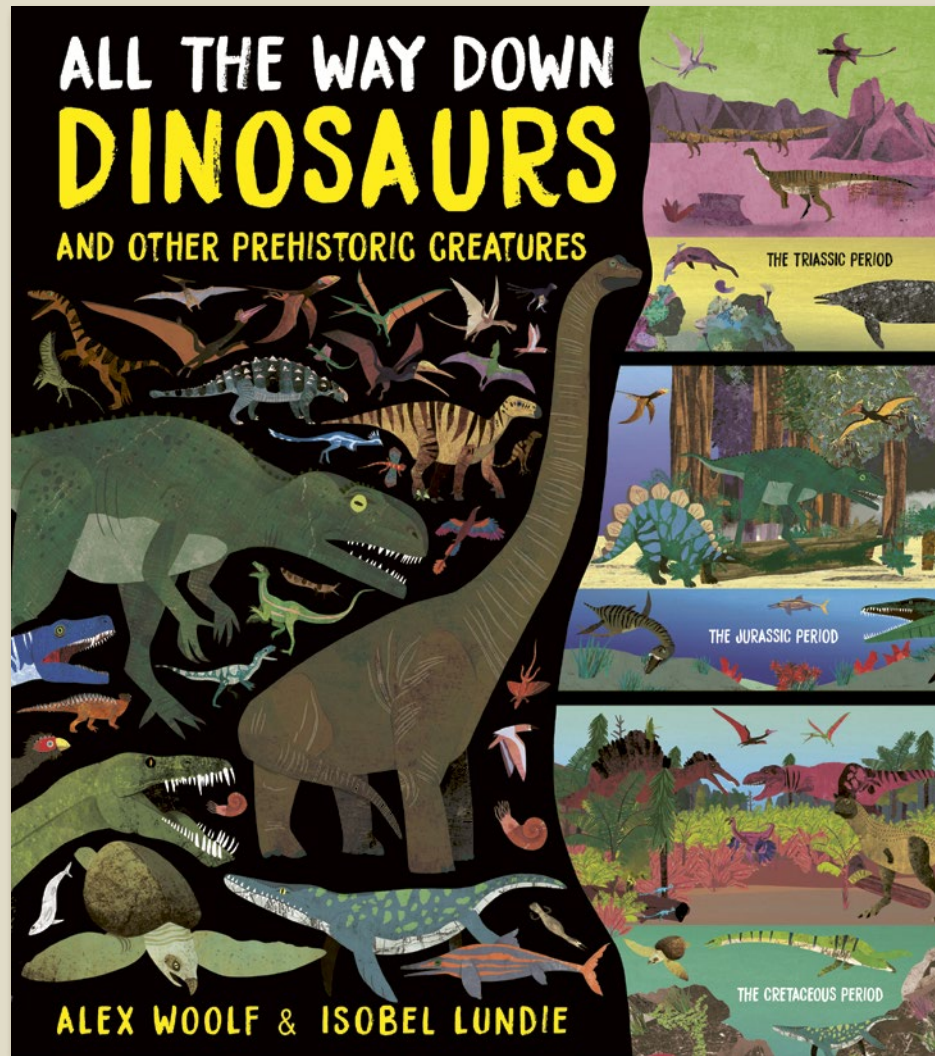
**4. KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.

**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

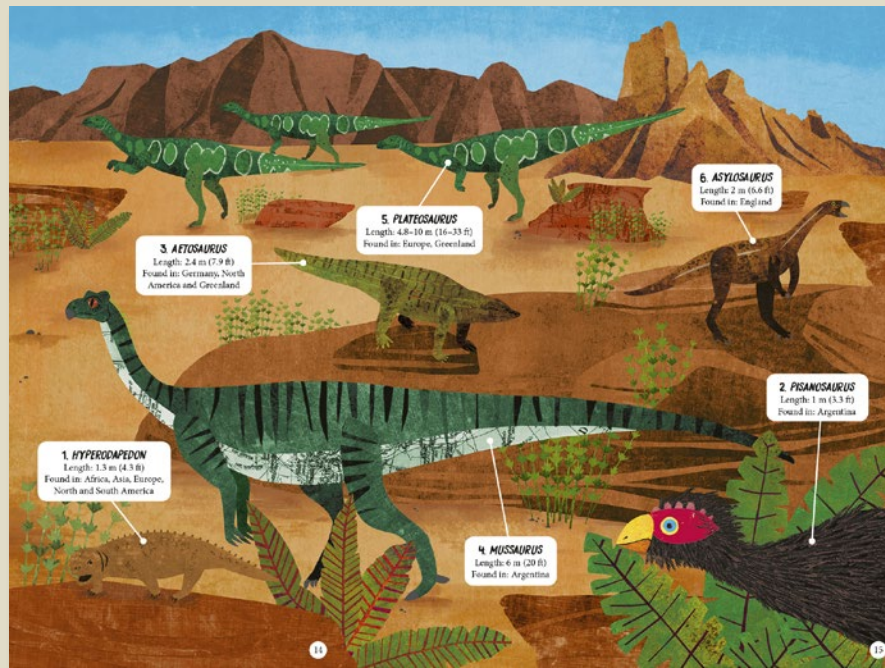
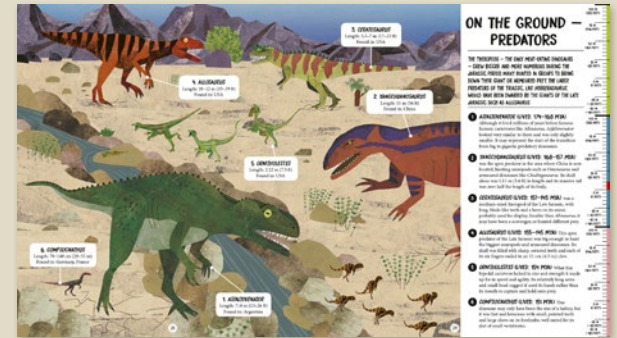
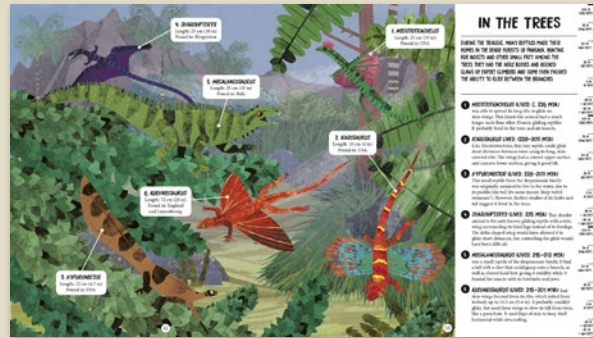
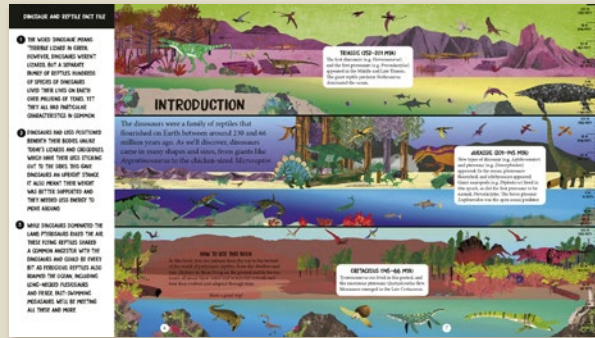


## An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

- 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



**ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES**

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

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

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

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

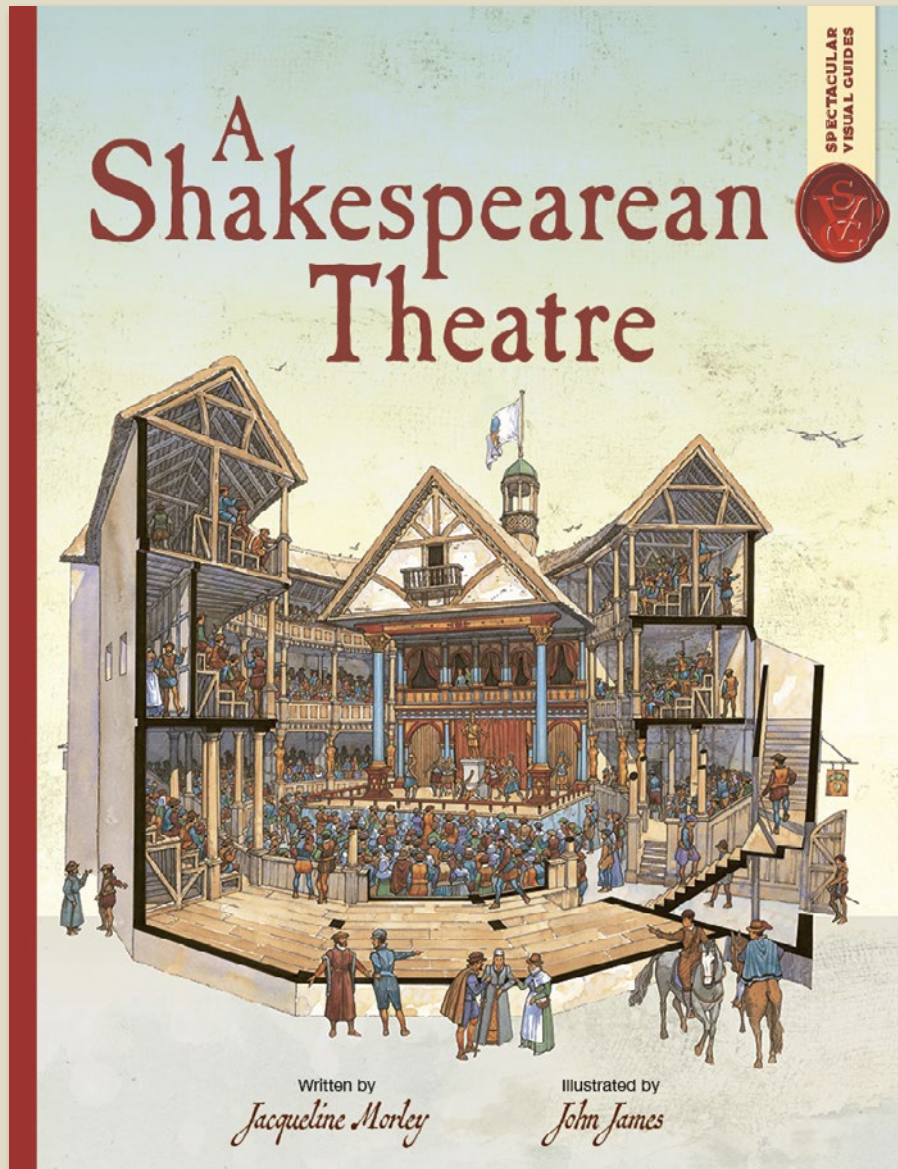
**4. MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)**  
This 'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.

**5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 148-110 MYA)**  
Plateosaurus was one of the biggest dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.

**6. ASYLOSIAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)**  
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

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

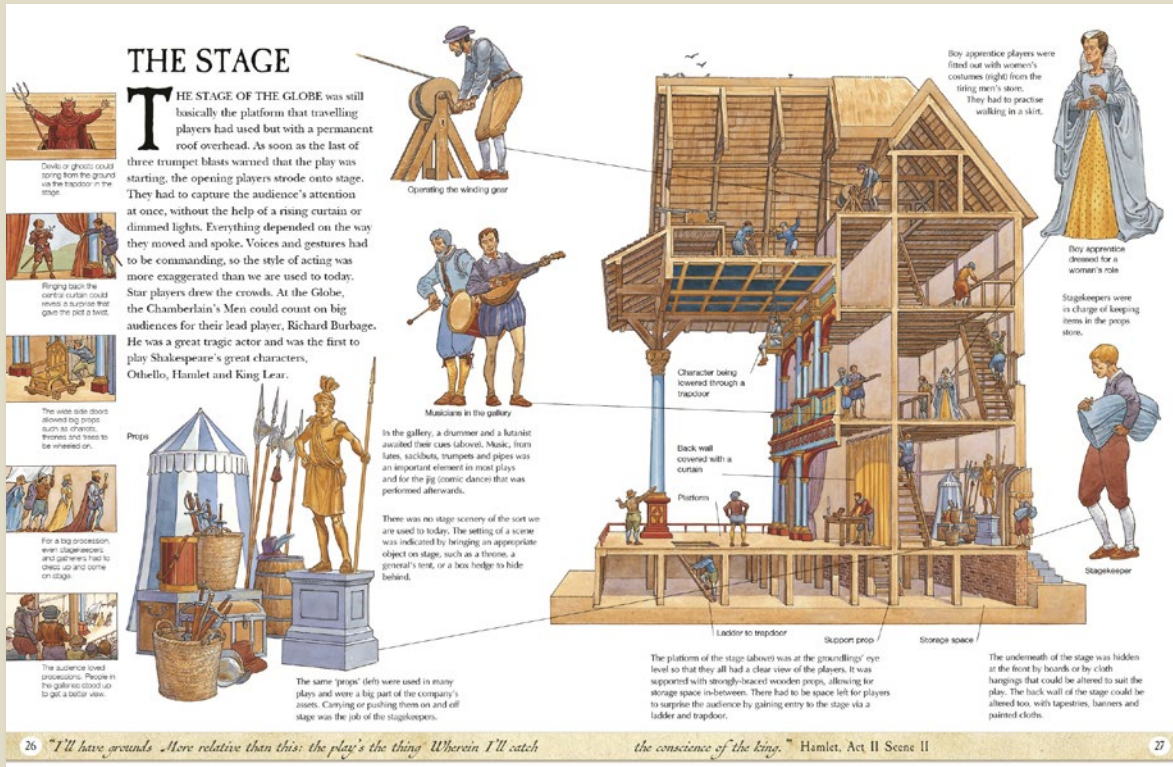
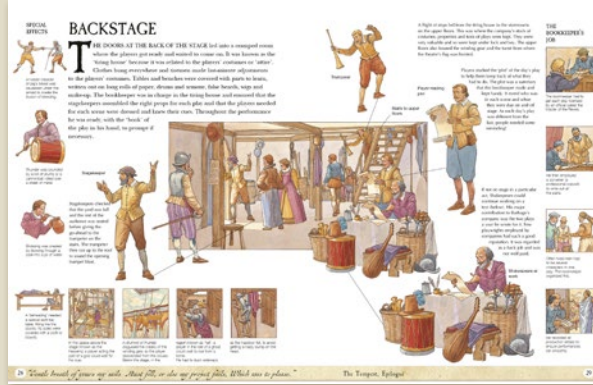
# Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



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

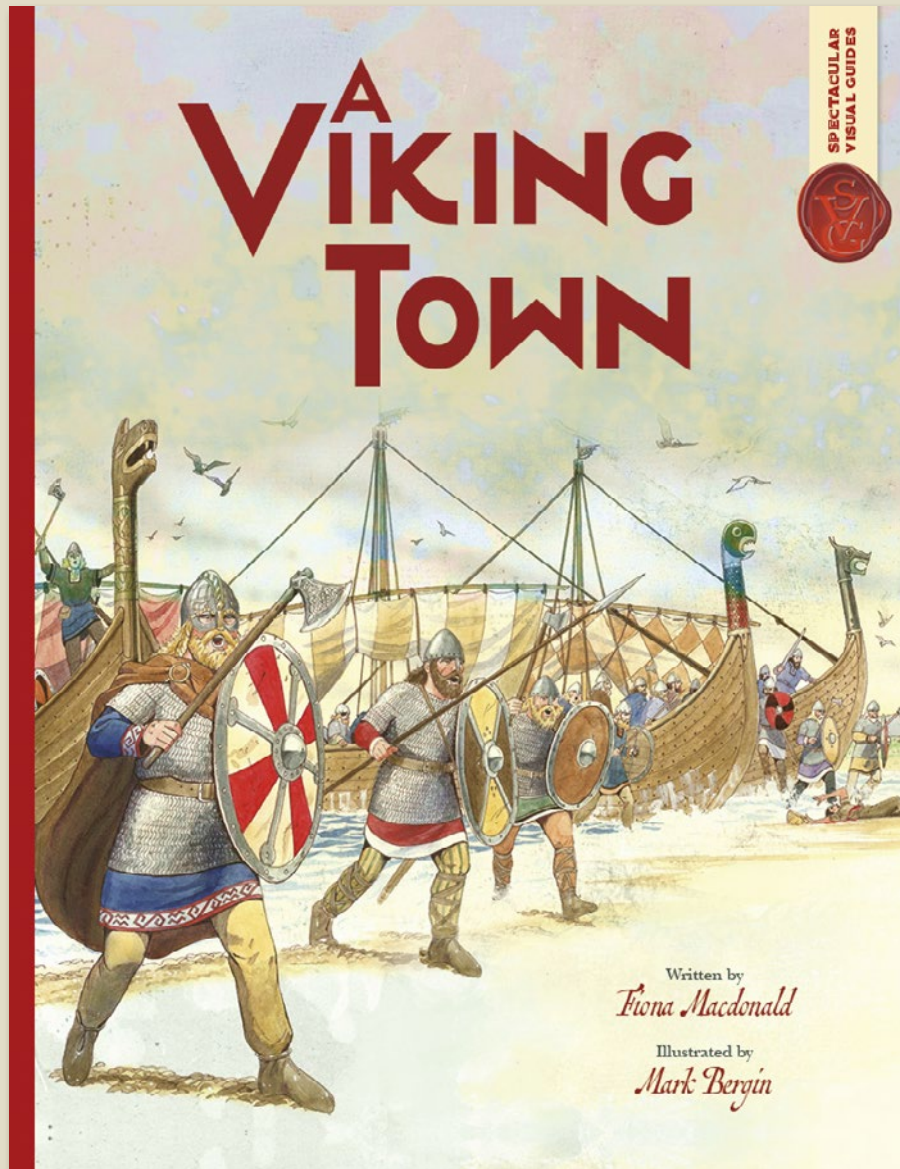
- Packed with information, including a full glossary, maps, captions and cutaway illustrations to engage readers.
- Perfect introductory guide to the world of Shakespeare and development of theatre under the reign of Queen Elizabeth I - a great resource for English and drama studies.
- In this series,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

# Spectacular Visual Guides: A Shakespearean Theatre



Pub Date	20/06/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800787735
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Jacqueline Morley
Illustrator	John James
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1185 words
Rights Available	World

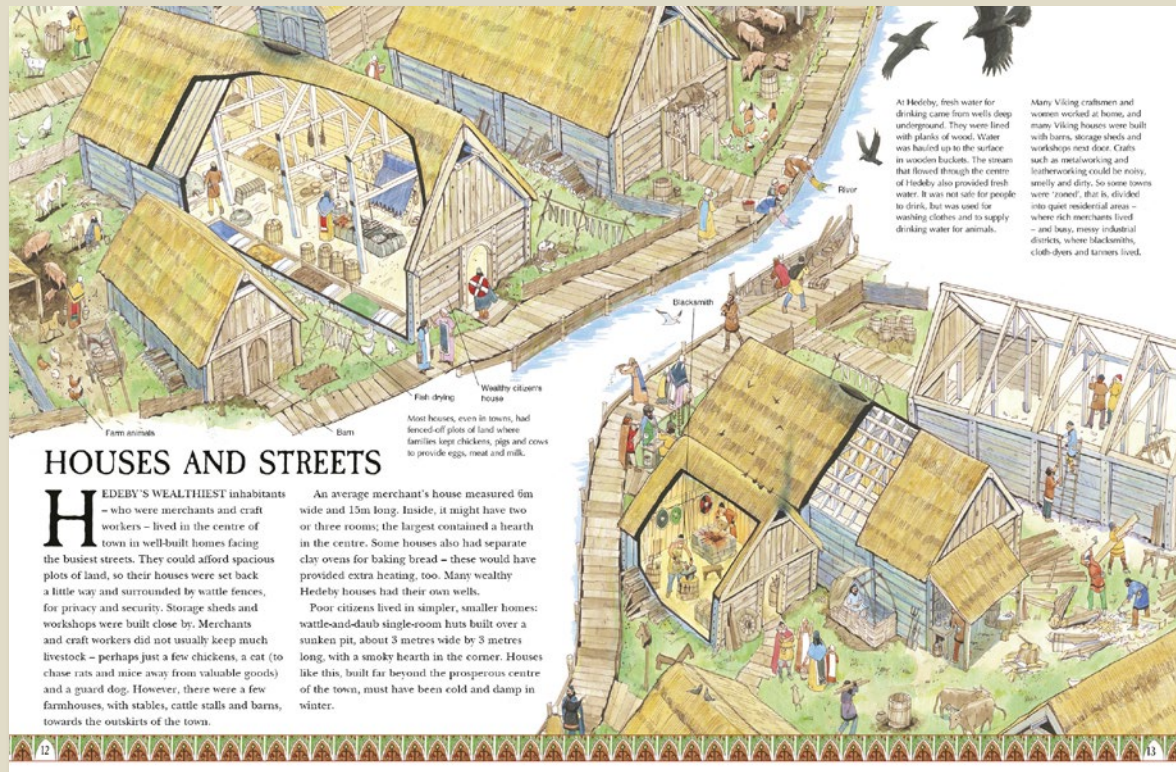
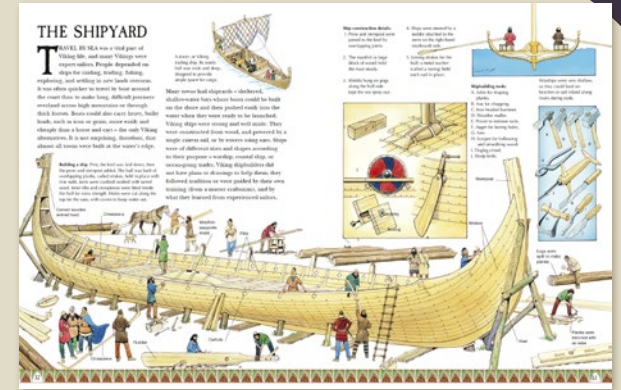
# Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

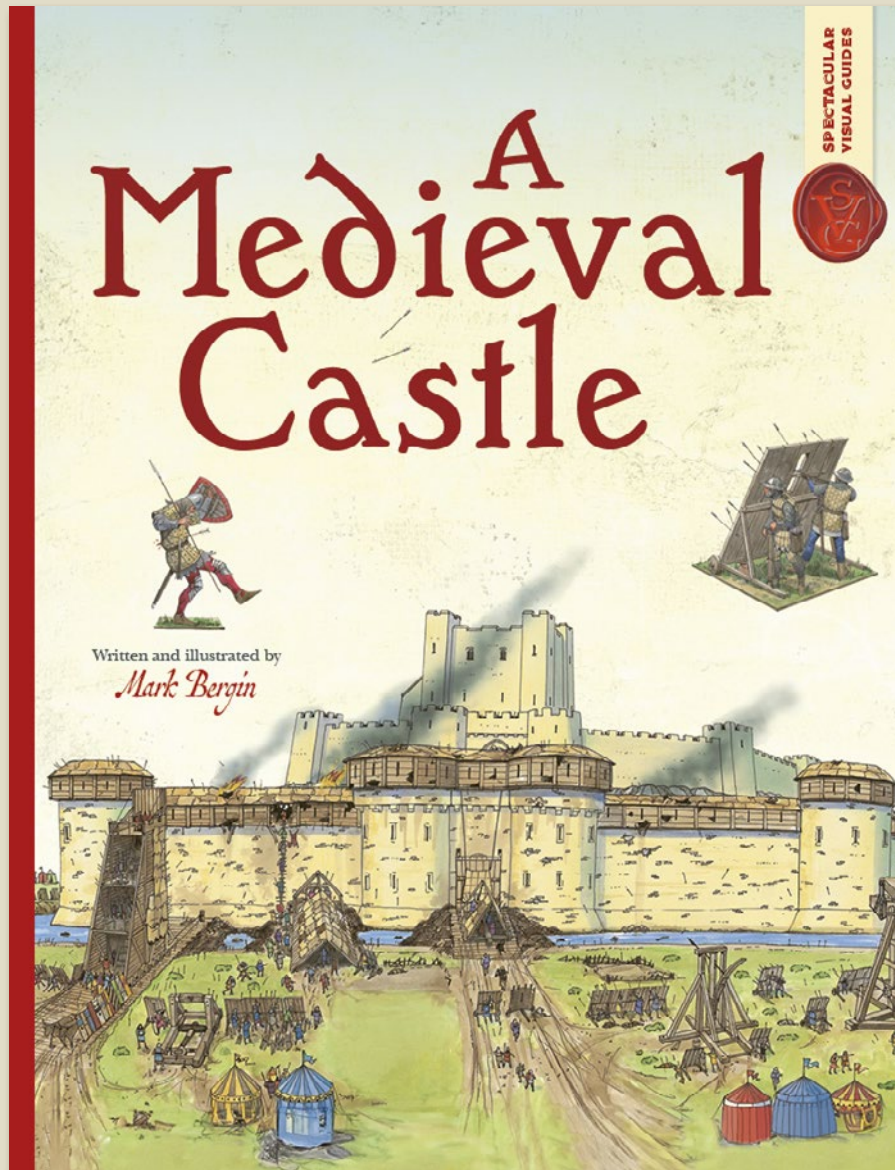
- Packed with information, including superb cutaway illustrations, a full glossary, maps, captions, and cutaway illustrations to engage readers and educate children.
- Perfect introductory guide to the Viking world and architectural developments made during this period, from day-to-day activities to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

# Spectacular Visual Guides: Viking Town



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

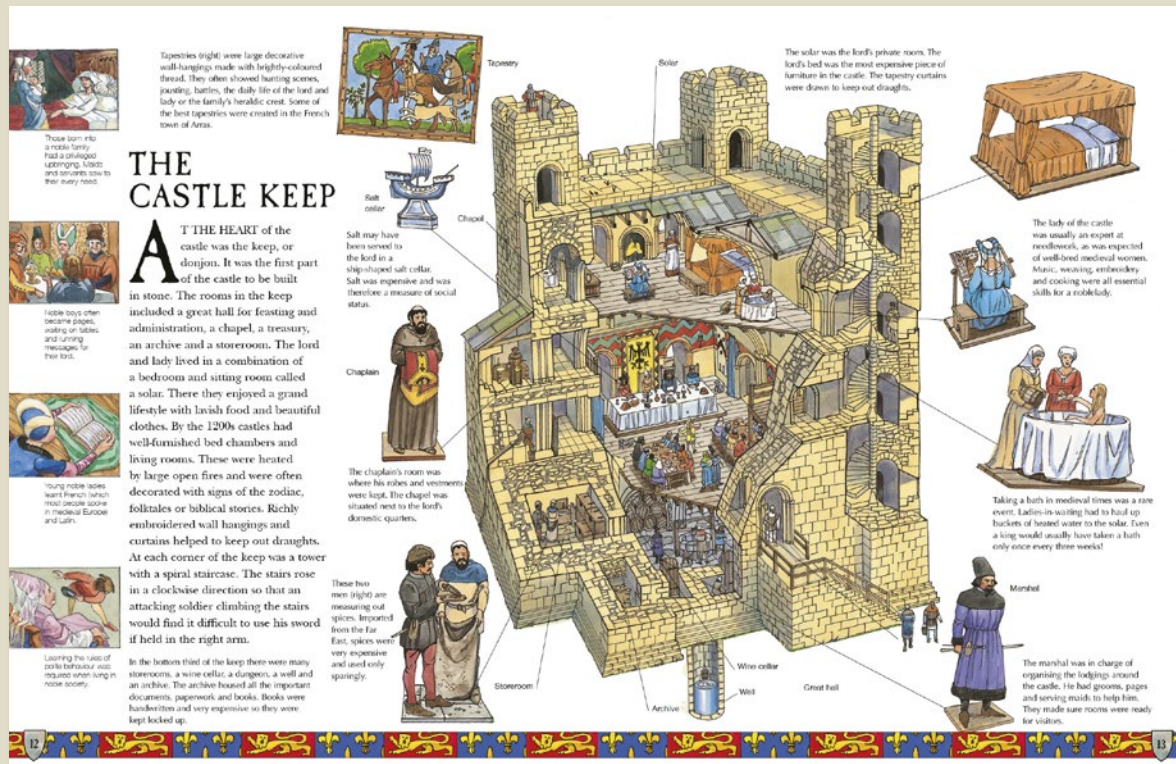
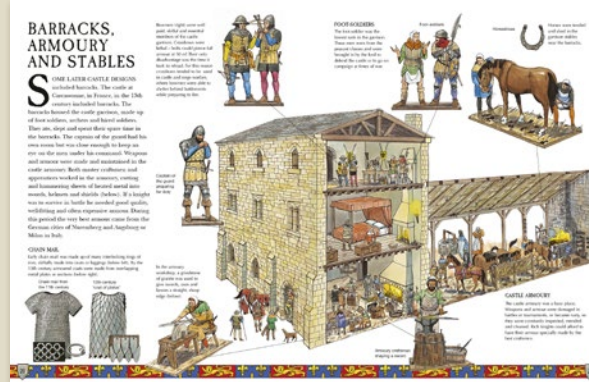
# Spectacular Visual Guides: A Medieval Castle



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

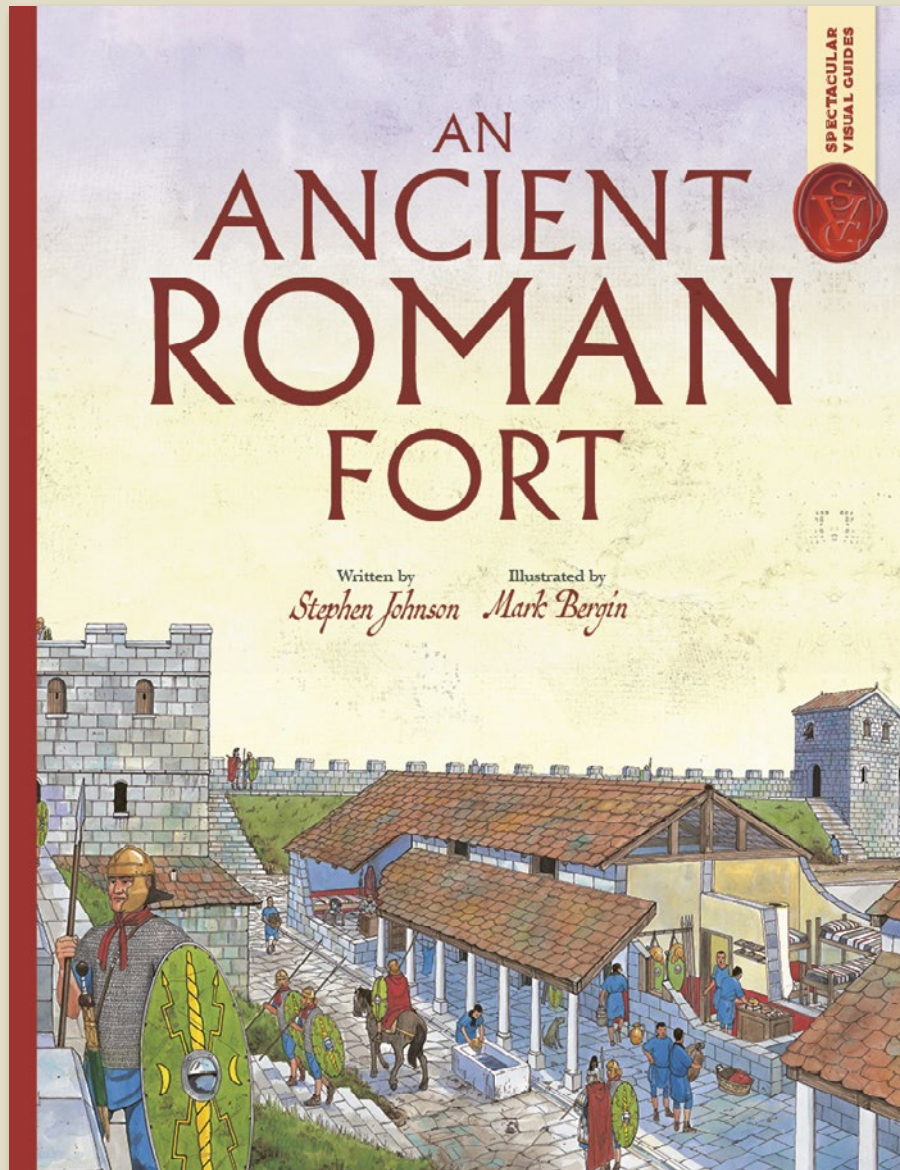
- Perfect introductory guide to the Medieval world, and the architectural and technological advances made during the Middle Ages - a great curriculum resource for history students, especially those learning about different castles.
- Visually spectacular and packed with information, including a full 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

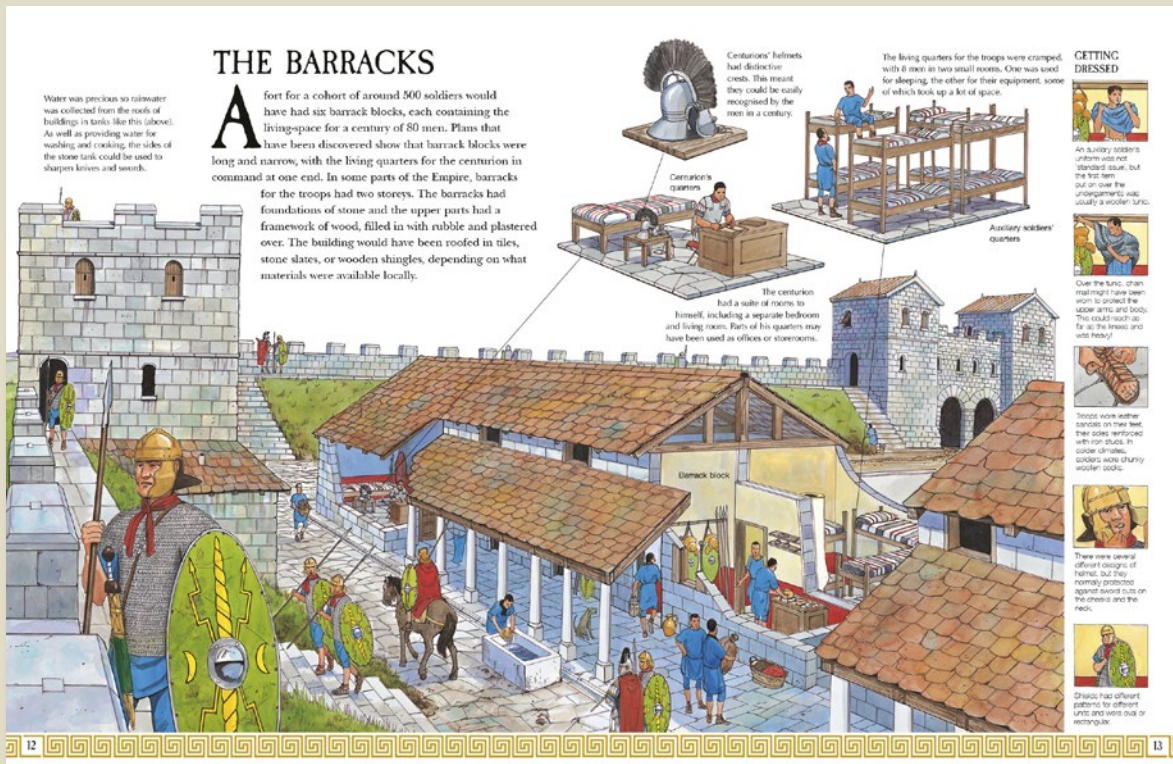
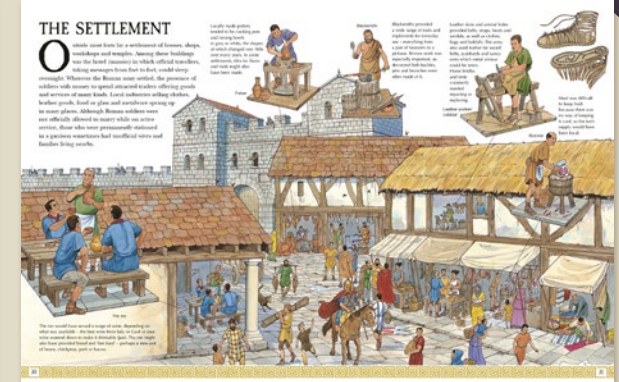
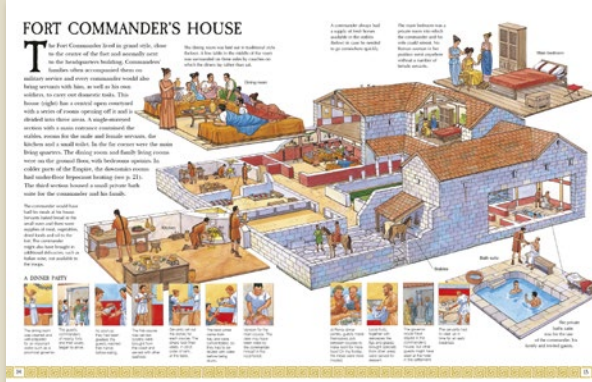


**An informative visual guide to the Ancient Romans, featuring spectacular cutaway illustrations.**

- 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.

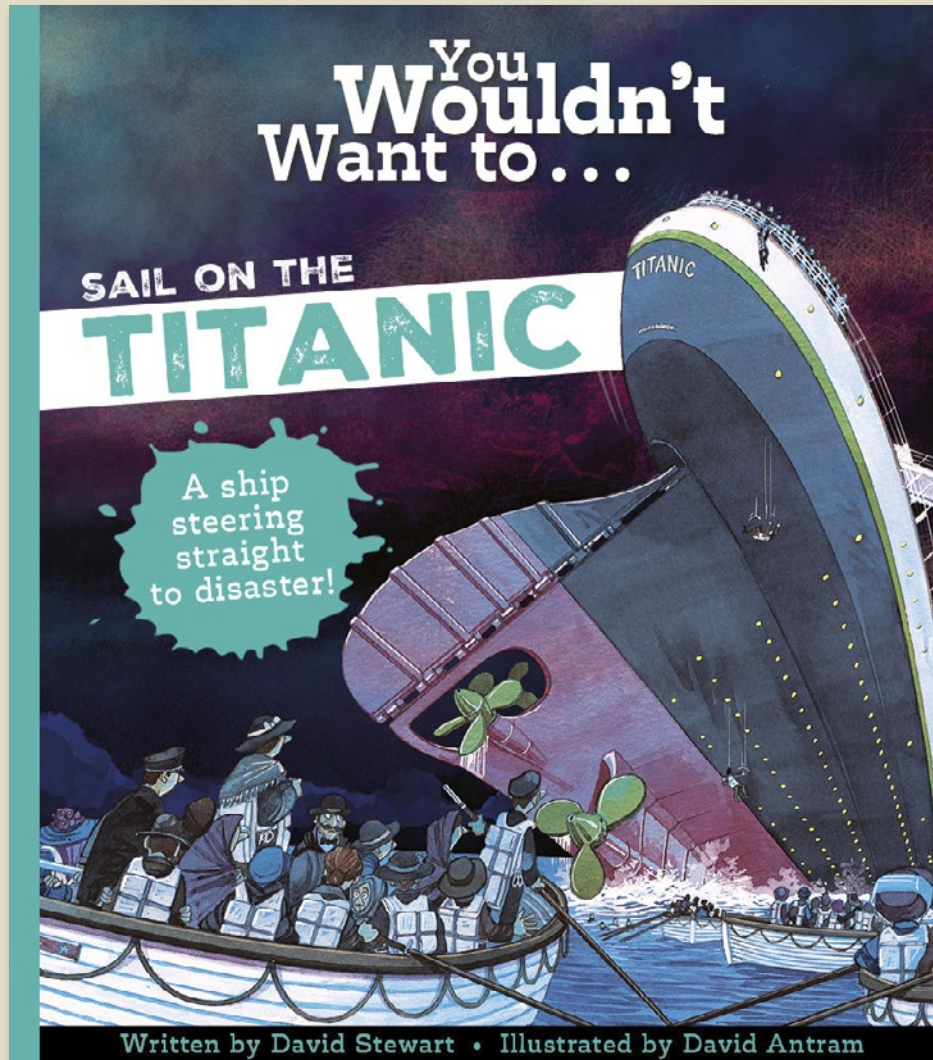


# Spectacular Visual Guides: An Ancient Roman Fort



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

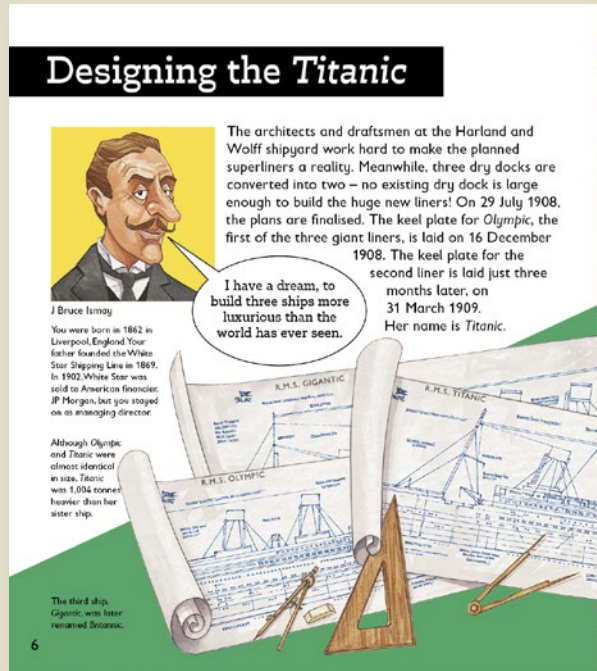
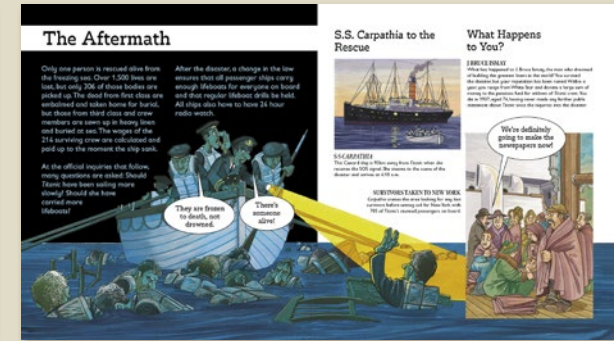
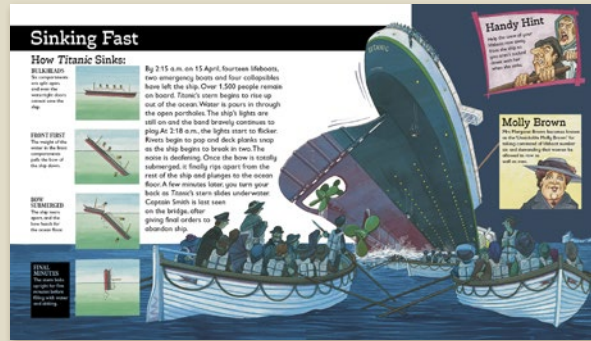
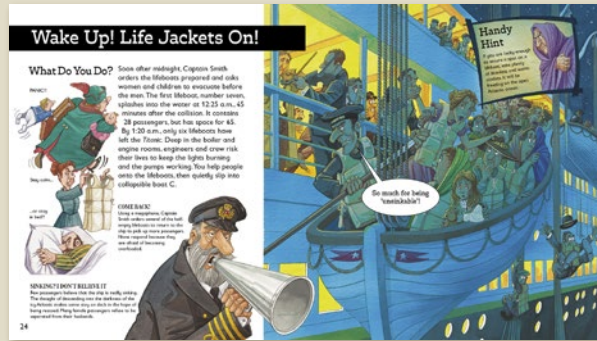
# You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



## An exciting deep dive into the mysterious *Titanic!*

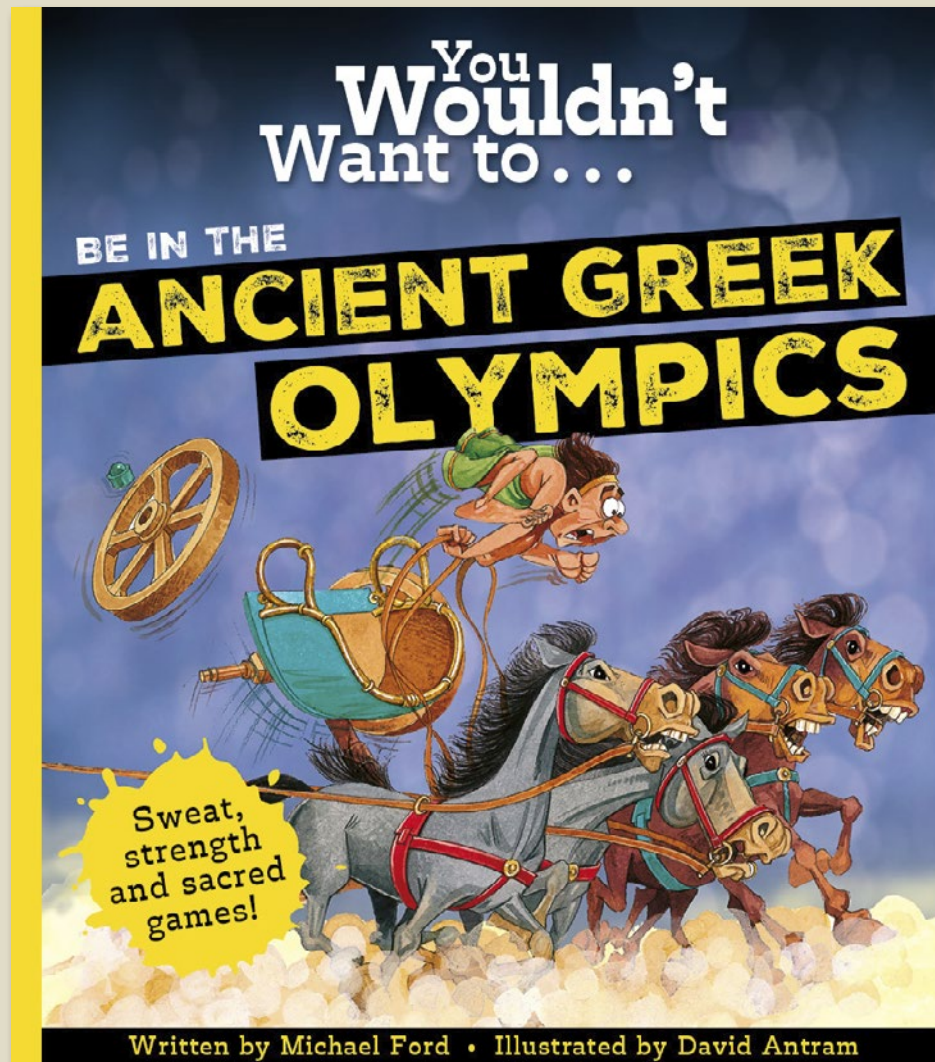
- Combines funny text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.
- Funny and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Perfect for Horrible Histories fans!

# You Wouldn't Want To Sail On The Titanic!



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800788930
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	David Stewart David Stewart
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
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 Greek ruler and adviser, like a prince in our day, would preside over the games. This means that all Greek citizens (Athens can have more than 100,000 citizens).

**Handy hint**  
The Greek word for 'citizen' is 'politeia'. It's a good idea to be polite in the ancient world.

### Sacrifices to the gods

When you arrive at Olympia, the place is a hub of exciting Greek culture from all over the Greek world here 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 are you from, then?**  
Zeus is the king of the Greek gods and is believed to live on Mount Olympus. He is the father of all the gods and is married to Hera. He is also the god of lightning and thunder.

**Handy hint**  
The Greek word for 'offerings' is 'doxa'. It's a good idea to be doxful in the ancient world.

### 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 roll oil into your body to make yourself limber. Other athletes go 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.

**THE DISCUS**  
The discus event involves throwing three heavy, polished clay disks as far as possible. You throw from a raised mound and will need a strong arm. You are very good at the plover because your intense training, the plover's help and your own strength give you an edge.

**Handy hint**  
The Greek word for 'discus' is 'diskos'. It's a good idea to be diskful in the ancient world.

**THE JAVELIN**  
The javelin event involves throwing a long, pointed spear as far as possible. You throw from a raised mound and will need a strong arm. You are very good at the plover because your intense training, the plover's help and your own strength give you an edge.

**Handy hint**  
The Greek word for 'javelin' is 'akros'. It's a good idea to be akros in the ancient world.

**THE FOOTBALL**  
The football event involves kicking a ball as far as possible. You kick from a raised mound and will need a strong leg. You are very good at the plover because your intense training, the plover's help and your own strength give you an edge.

**Handy hint**  
The Greek word for 'football' is 'episkyros'. It's a good idea to be episkyros in the ancient world.

### 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.)

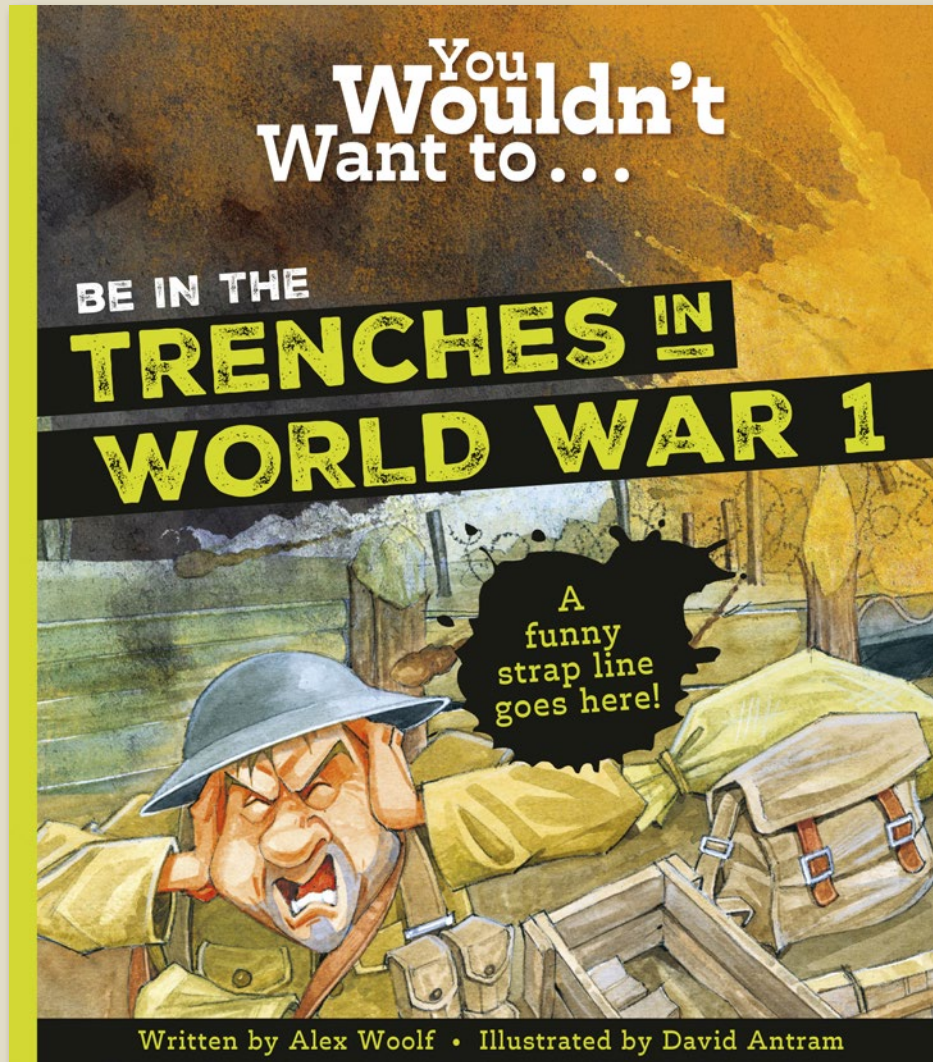
**Handy hint**  
Get a good start at the very beginning of the race. Using the grooves in the starting blocks will give you an advantage.

**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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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 your own way!" 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 tin of bully beef and a tin of corned beef and a tin of tinned ham. They also give you a tin of tinned jam. The sergeant looks at the tins and says "That's all right, but you're not fit to be a soldier. You're too fat!"

**Handy hint**  
A good recruit must be fit for service. The recruiting sergeant will check you over. You must be at least 18 years old and able to fight your own way.

**Army Recruiting Office**

**Handy hint**  
If you're a good recruit, you'll be given a tin of bully beef, a tin of corned beef and a tin of tinned jam. The sergeant will also give you a tin of tinned marmalade.

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### The cold and the wet

Austen turns to winter with no sign of an end to the war. There is a constant rain. Trenches become rivers and frequently collapse. The rain has caused the trenches to overflow into the trenches, spreading disease. Some soldiers prefer to risk death by sleeping outside the trenches.

**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.

**Handy hint**  
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### 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.

**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.

**Handy hint**  
If sent on a night raid, take silent weapons such as knives, clubs, knuckledusters and hatchets.

**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.

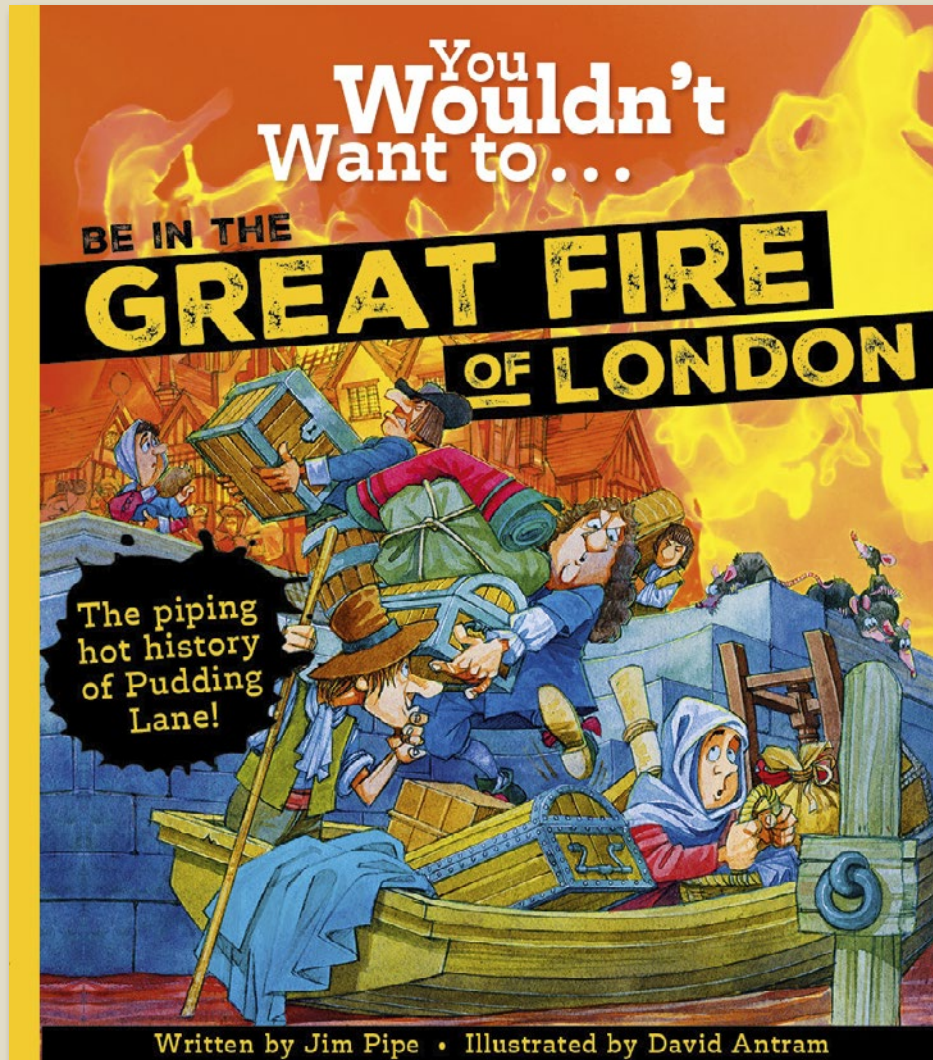
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Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
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Rights Available	World

# 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 sends to refugees at Moorfields. He tells them the fire was simply an accident, but more people still believe the fire was started deliberately.

**Who'dunnit?**  
Charles II  
Robert Haker  
King Charles II  
The King's Council  
The refugees at Moorfields

**Handy hint**  
If you see a fire, don't panic. Stay calm and follow the instructions of the fire fighters. Don't try to fight the fire yourself unless you are trained.

**Change is in the air**  
The rebuilding of London was a massive task. The streets were cleared and new markets were 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 movement. Through the 1660s people clear rubble and survey the burnt areas. New laws are passed so new houses should be built. But by the end of the year only 150 new houses are finished. For decades, parts of the City lie in ruins. The rebuilding takes for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

**Handy hint**  
If you see a fire, don't panic. Stay calm and follow the instructions of the fire fighters. Don't try to fight the fire yourself unless you are trained.

## 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 movement. Through the 1660s people clear rubble and survey the burnt areas. New laws are passed so new houses should be built. But by the end of the year only 150 new houses are finished. For decades, parts of the City lie in ruins. The rebuilding takes for nearly 50 years. The new St Paul's Cathedral is only completed in 1710 - almost 50 years later!

**Handy hint**  
If you see a fire, don't panic. Stay calm and follow the instructions of the fire fighters. Don't try to fight the fire yourself unless you are trained.

## 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 1873, a fire destroys your home. Eleven years later, another home of yours is only saved when a neighbour's house is blown up to create a firebreak. Will you ever be able to sleep in peace?

**Better firefighting**  
The Great Fire led to a revolution in firefighting. The London Fire Engine Establishment was founded in 1791. This was the first fire engine company in the world. The fire engine was a horse-drawn machine that could pump water to a height of 100 feet. It was used to fight fires in the City and in the surrounding areas.

**What survives today?**  
The only building that survived the fire is the tower of St Paul's Cathedral. It was built in 1573 and was the tallest building in the world at the time. It was damaged by the fire but survived. The tower is now a museum and is open to the public.

**Handy hint**  
If you see a fire, don't panic. Stay calm and follow the instructions of the fire fighters. Don't try to fight the fire yourself unless you are trained.

## Dirty old town

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

**Why is life so grim?**

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

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

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

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

**Handy hint**  
If you see a fire, don't panic. Stay calm and follow the instructions of the fire fighters. Don't try to fight the fire yourself unless you are trained.

**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...**

**Yes, loads of it, thanks!**

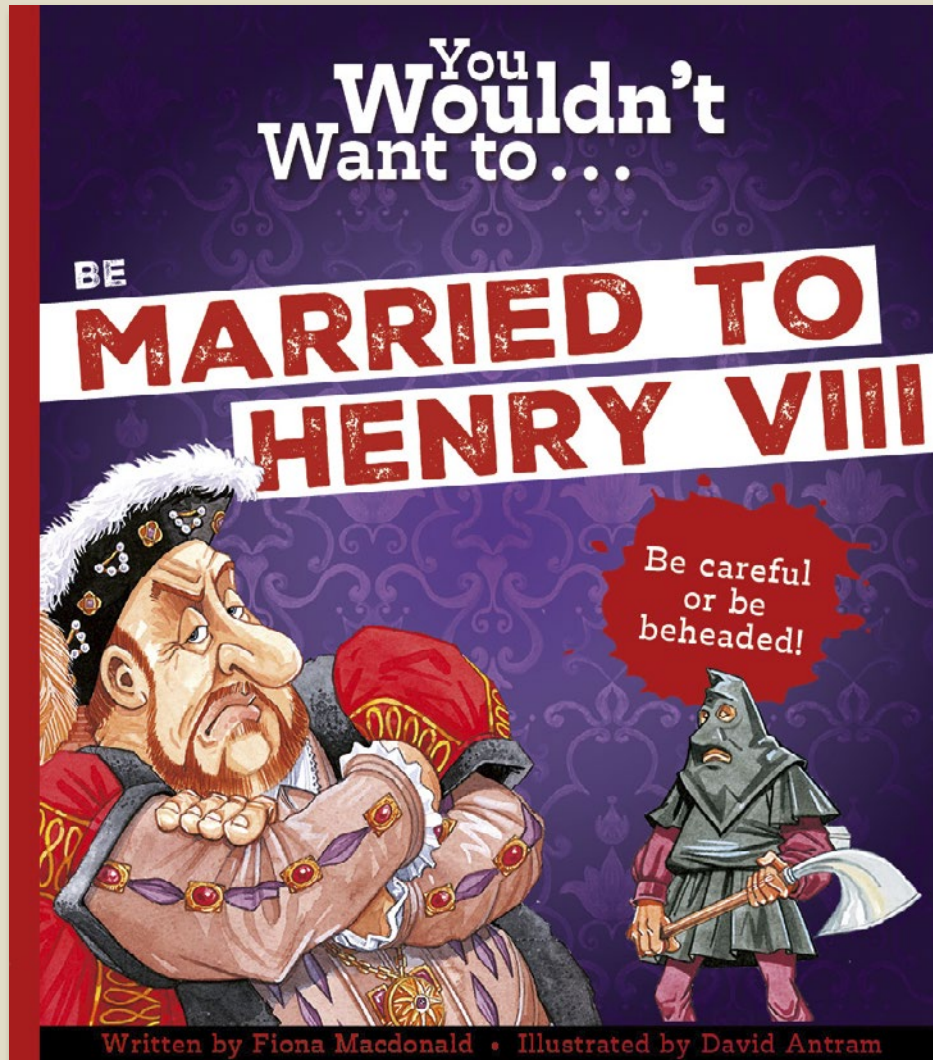
**Do you have any money?**

**I feel much better, honest!**

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

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Illustrator	David Antram
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Word Count	5913 words
Rights Available	World

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



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

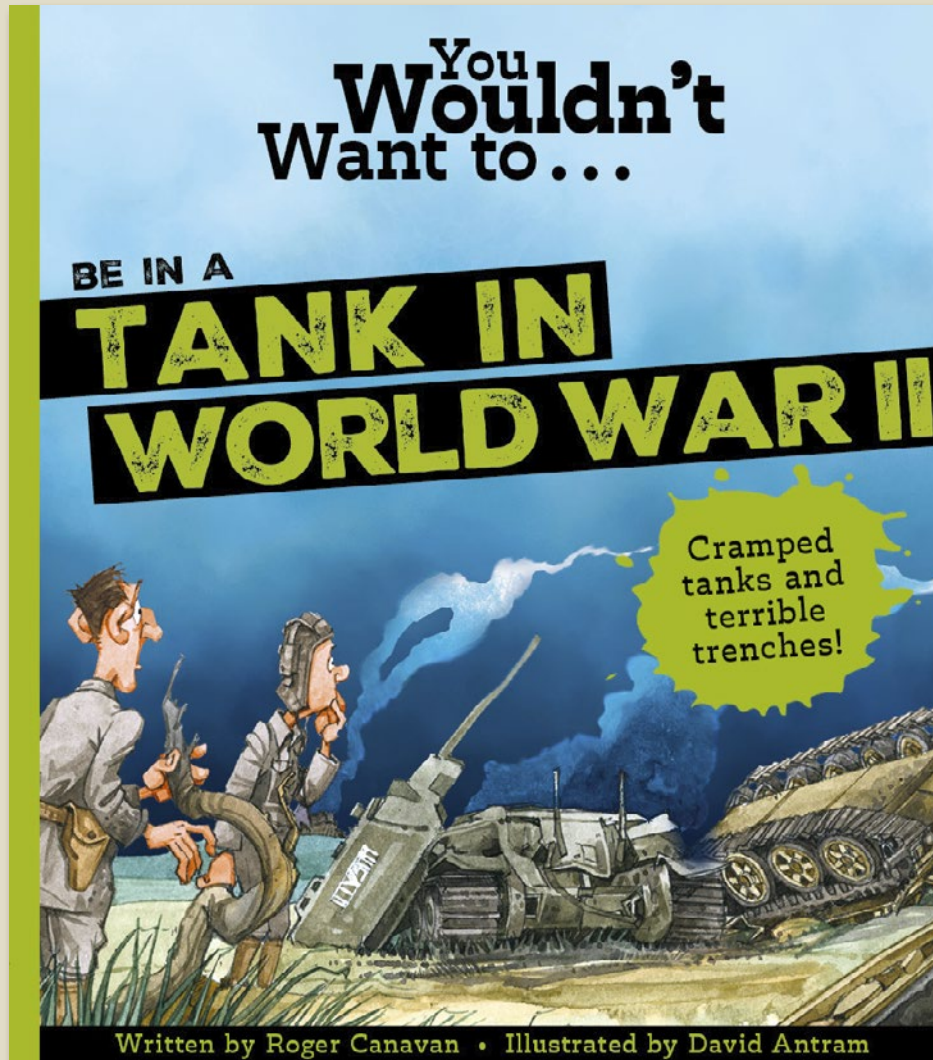
- Explores the grisly history of Henry VIII's infamous love life - perfect for Horrible Histories fans.
- A funny, foul and fact-filled book, packed with illustrations to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 curriculum.
- Combines humorous text and comic illustrations to fascinating facts,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

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



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Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

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



## The grisly history of WW2 tank soldiers!

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

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

### Another war looming?

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

Things in the 1930s seem different. You're enjoying your training with the tanks and other armoured equipment, but the daily news is less peaceful. Fighting has broken out in Spain and word has spread 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 ROLLS**  
The Royal Tank Corps was formed in 1917. It was the first armoured corps in the British Army. The Royal Tank Corps was the first armoured corps in the British Army.

**HANDY HINT**  
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's a good idea to have a spare set of clothes in case it rains. And don't forget to bring your own food and water. You'll need it for your journey.



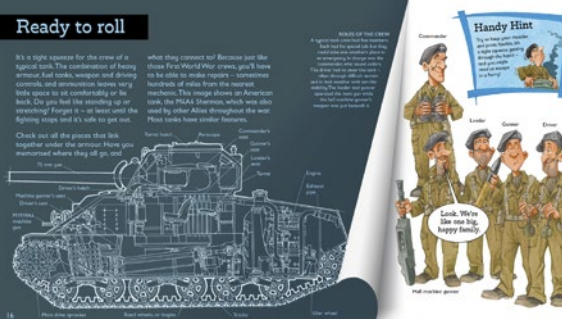
### Ready to roll

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

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

**HANDY HINT**  
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's a good idea to have a spare set of clothes in case it rains. And don't forget to bring your own food and water. You'll need it for your journey.

**LOOK! WE'RE THE BIG HAPPY FAMILY!**  
The tank crew consists of the commander, driver, gunner, and loader. Each has a specific role to play in the tank's operation.



### 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, cramped up in crawling tanks, dared to open the hatch, they faced risks - from snipers, machine-guns, machine-guns and anti-aircraft guns in the undergrowth.

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

**HANDY HINT**  
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's a good idea to have a spare set of clothes in case it rains. And don't forget to bring your own food and water. You'll need it for your journey.



### D-Day and beyond

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

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

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

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

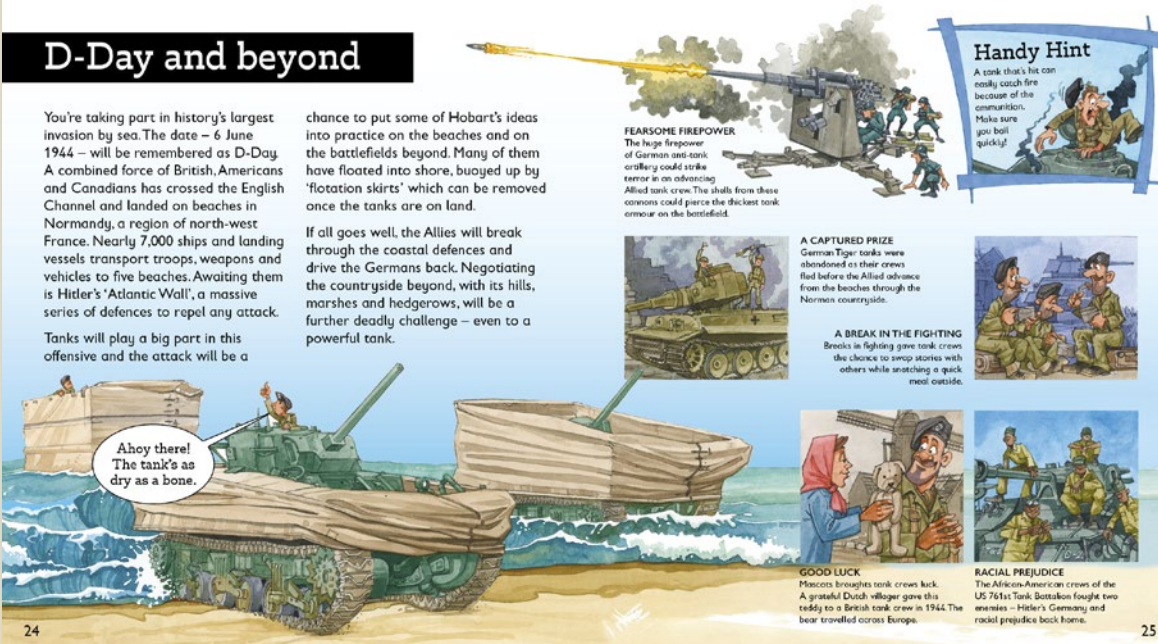
**A CAPTURED PRIZE**  
German Tiger tanks were abandoned as their crews fled before the Allied advance from the beaches through the Normandy countryside.

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

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

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

**HANDY HINT**  
A handy hint for you is to always check the weather before you go out. It's a good idea to have a spare set of clothes in case it rains. And don't forget to bring your own food and water. You'll need it for your journey.



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Illustrator	David Antram
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Rights Available	World

# You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!



## Unwrap the mysteries of mummification!

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

# You Wouldn't Want To Be An Egyptian Mummy!

### Tomb robbers

**You will need:**

- LIBERTY** Look at the valuable treasure of the tomb to see if it's worth the risk of the treasure hunters.
- GLASS** Once you've seen the treasure, you'll need to see if it's worth the risk of the treasure hunters.
- GRIP-FITTING** The grip of the tool will make the job much easier on the tomb.
- FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH** These are the fragrant oils of the tomb and they are used to wrap the mummy.

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

**Handy Hint**  
It's mine, all mine!

**It's mine, all mine!**

**It's mine, all mine!**

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### Animal mummies

**Four varieties of animal mummies:**

- IBIS** Ancient Egyptians worried that mummies might get pests in the afterlife, so they have a piece of meat in the tomb. An ibis's leg can be mummified for use as mummy food. Mummified Aps bulls are worshipped as sacred cows and are thought to be messengers to the gods. Before your death, you may have made a special journey to a temple to lay an embalmed animal as a gift for a god.
- KITTENS** A small kitten was often buried with its owner. It was thought that the kitten would protect the owner from evil spirits.
- DOG ANIMALS** Dogs were often buried with their owners. They were thought to be messengers to the gods.
- BUFFLE BREEDERS** Buffle breeders were often buried with their animals. They were thought to be messengers to the gods.

**Handy Hint**  
Beats of the gods! I'm a mummy!

**HAVE A PET!**  
Beats of the gods! I'm a mummy!

**I think I'll take a cat instead!**

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### Eternal rest?

**Some odd uses for mummies:**

- NOSE** A mummy's nose was used to make a perfume.
- HAIR** The hair of a mummy was used to make a wig.
- FEET** The feet of a mummy were used to make a shoe.
- SKIN** The skin of a mummy was used to make a bag.

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 in Egypt and tourists buy mummies as souvenirs. Unfortunately, it also becomes fashionable to publicly unwrap mummies. No one is interested in you, however – only the magic, ornate headdress in your wrappings. If you're lucky, you may be re-wrapped and put in a museum.

**Handy Hint**  
This mummy was to keep the secrets of the heart!

**Oh dear!**

**Oh dear!**

**Oh dear!**

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### 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!

**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.

**Do something about these flies!**

**Eye eye, boss!**

**You will need:**

- PALM WINE** Scourge the body with juniper oil and palm wine.
- FRANKINCENSE** This highly valued fragrant gum resin will make the body smell sweet.
- SAWDUST** Stuff the body cavity with sawdust, chaff, sand and rags.
- MOLTEN RESIN** Once stuffed, cover the whole body in molten resin.

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13

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