

First published in 2008 by Orpheus Books Ltd.,
6 Church Green, Witney, Oxfordshire, OX28 4AW, England

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Created and produced by
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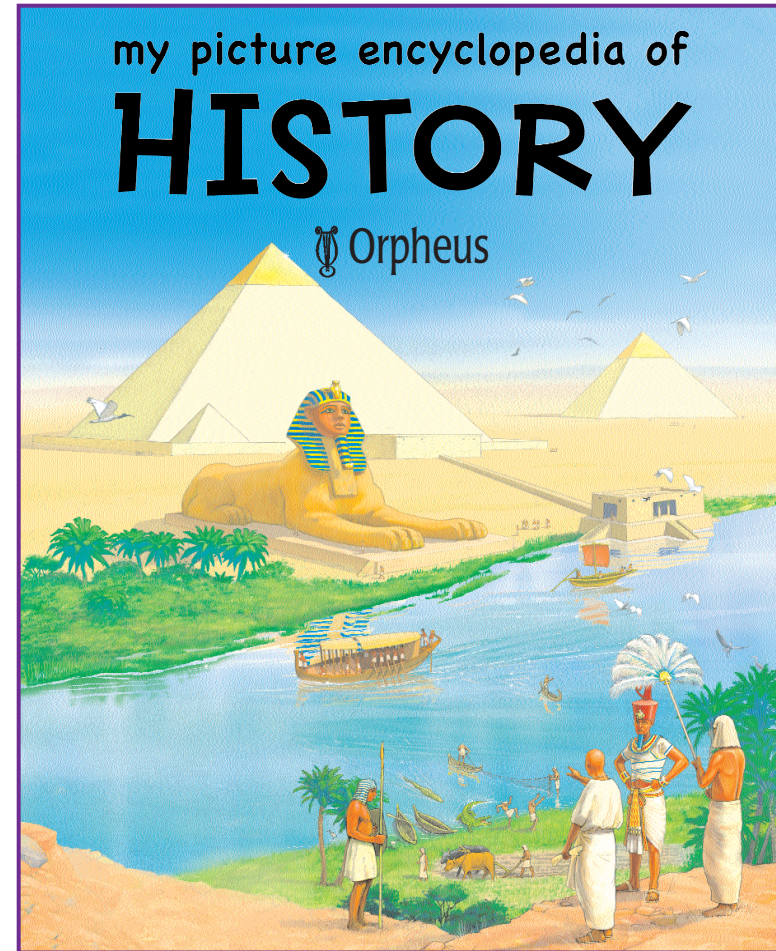
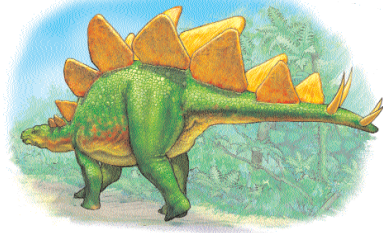
Illustrated by Mark Stacey

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ISBN XXXXXXXXXX

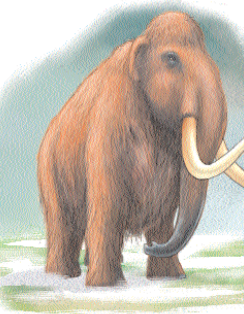
A CIP record for this book is available from the British Library.

Printed and bound in China





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Introduction







IN THIS ENCYCLOPEDIA, you will find out about what life was like in different parts of the world many years ago. You can still see some very ancient things: for example, the pyramids, Roman roads or castle ruins. Even the bones of dinosaurs have lasted to this day!

Each subject is presented with an introductory text to explain what it is about.

There are lots of things to see in the main illustration that accompanies each subject

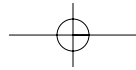
Most (but not all) of the items pictured can be found somewhere in the main illustration.

The text that accompanies each item explains what it is and provides more information about it.

PIRATES		PIRATES	
<p>Pirates</p> <p>Since people first began to sail ships, there have been pirates. Pirates were men who tried to capture other ships at sea and steal their cargoes. They could be hunted for their crimes.</p>	<p>Treasure</p> <p>Pirates hoped to find chests of gold and diamonds on the ships they captured. When they did, they shared it equally between them. If the ships did not carry anything of value, the pirates robbed the poor crews instead.</p>	<p>Cannon</p> <p>Pirates used large guns called cannons to attack enemy ships from distance. Cannons were loaded with gunpowder and solid iron cannonballs. When the fuse was lit, a cannonball was blasted out.</p>	
<p>Jolly Roger</p> <p>Many pirates flew a white flag with a skull and crossbones on it. When they would put up a Jolly Roger to announce an attack, the sea was in a state of panic. As soon as they saw the white flag, the ships they were attacking would surrender. The jolly roger was usually a skull and crossbones (see page 28).</p>	<p>Cutlass</p> <p>Pirates usually fought with cutlasses. These curved swords were quite sharp, so did not get caught in the rigging. Pirates also fought with axes and pistols.</p>	<p>Jolly Roger</p> <p>Many pirates flew a white flag with a skull and crossbones on it. When they would put up a Jolly Roger to announce an attack, the sea was in a state of panic. As soon as they saw the white flag, the ships they were attacking would surrender. The jolly roger was usually a skull and crossbones (see page 28).</p>	
	<p>Galleon</p> <p>Galleons were very large sailing ships with several decks. They were used both as warships and cargo ships to carry treasure back to Spain from the Americas. Because of their huge size, galleons were slow and difficult to steer. This made them a good target for pirates. The galleon's only means of defence were its cannons. It took a crew of more than 1000 to man all its guns.</p>		



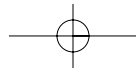
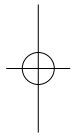
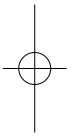
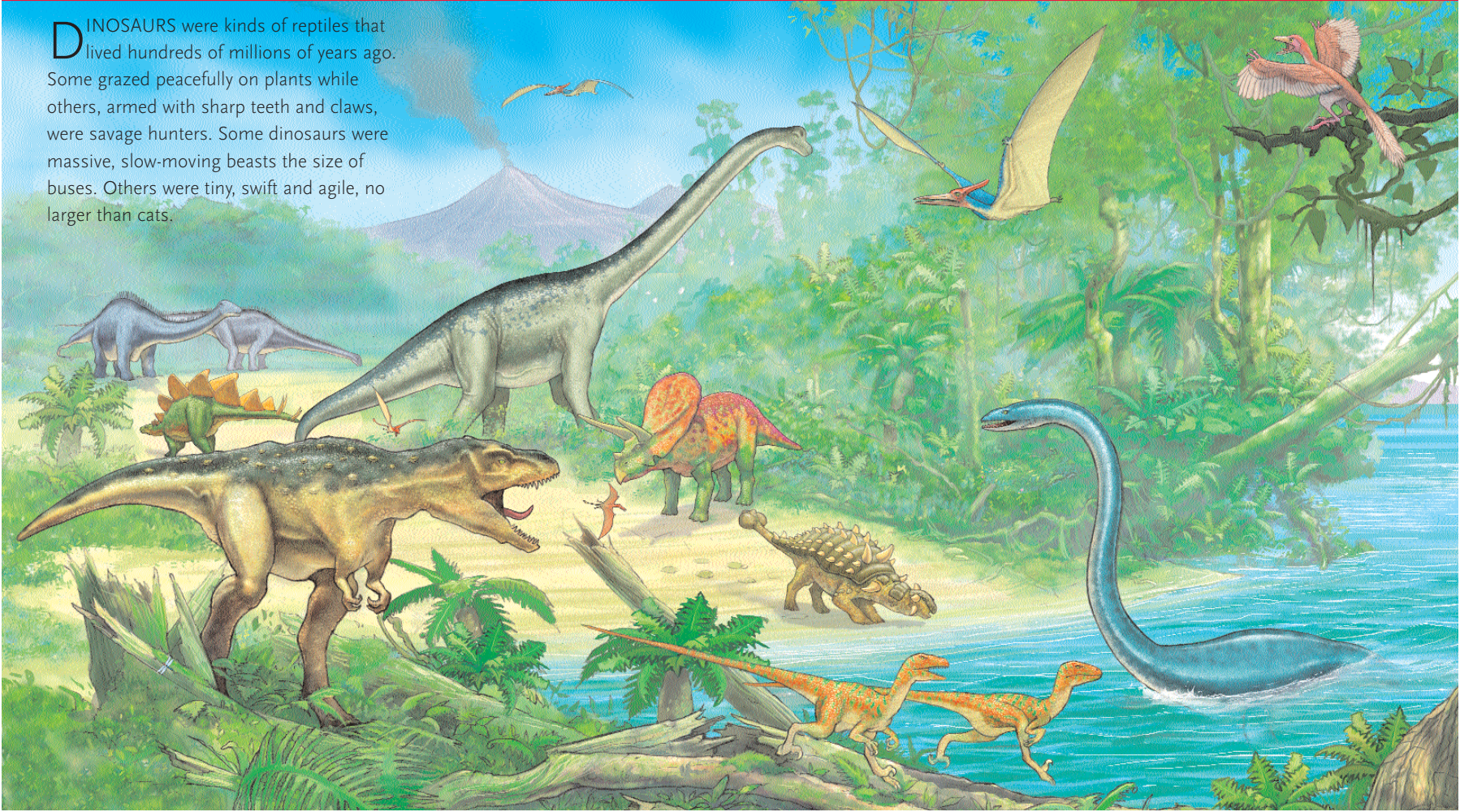
If you look very carefully, you will find a tiny dragonfly in each of the main illustrations in this book. Turn to page 31 to find out where they are hidden.



Dinosaurs



DINOSAURS were kinds of reptiles that lived hundreds of millions of years ago. Some grazed peacefully on plants while others, armed with sharp teeth and claws, were savage hunters. Some dinosaurs were massive, slow-moving beasts the size of buses. Others were tiny, swift and agile, no larger than cats.





About dinosaurs



Tyrannosaurus

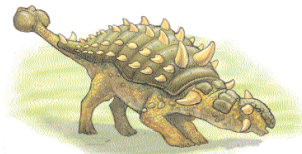
Tyrannosaurus rex was one of the largest and fiercest of all the flesh-eating dinosaurs. It was so big that, if it were alive today, you could stand up inside its mouth! It had sharp, saw-edged teeth and could run fast in short bursts.



Velociraptor

This flesh-eating dinosaur was much smaller than T. rex. But it was no less vicious when it attacked its prey.

Huntings in packs, Velociraptor used its curved, razor-sharp foot-claw to stab its victim. Tough hide was no protection.

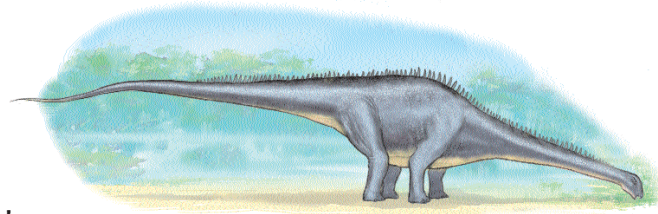


Ankylosaurus

This dinosaur was covered in slabs of bony armour. Studs and spikes stood out as extra protection. If attacked, it would swing its club-like tail against its enemy's body.

Archaeopteryx

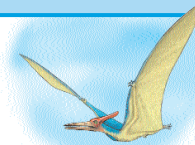
The very first birds lived at the same time of the dinosaurs. Apart from their wings and feathers, they looked quite similar to tiny, flesh-eating dinosaurs. Archaeopteryx was a prehistoric bird. Unlike birds today, it had teeth in its beak and claws on its wings.



Diplodocus

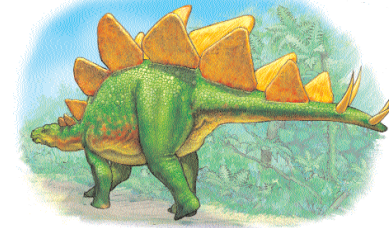
Diplodocus was one of the longest animals that ever walked on land. It was nearly as long as a football pitch is wide! A gentle plant-eater,

most of its length was made up of its long neck and tail. It could reach high up into the trees or deep into thickets to eat leaves.



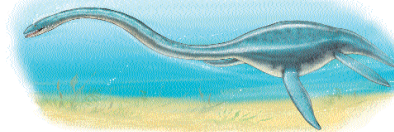
Pteranodon

While dinosaurs stalked the land, flying reptiles, known as pterosaurs, flew in the skies. Pteranodon was a large pterosaur. Its wingspan was as wide as a truck is long. It fed on fish, swooping down to snatch them from the sea.



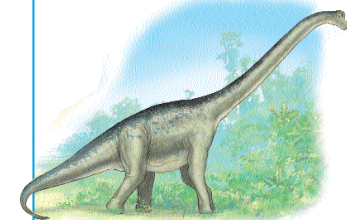
Stegosaurus

Stegosaurus was a plant-eating dinosaur. It had rows of giant bony plates running along its back. At the tip of its tail, there were sharp spikes. Stegosaurus probably used the spikes to defend itself. Nobody knows what the plates were for.



Plesiosaurus

Plesiosaurus was not a dinosaur, but a marine reptile that lived in the sea at the same time as the dinosaurs. Its long, snaky neck helped it to catch fish in its jaws.

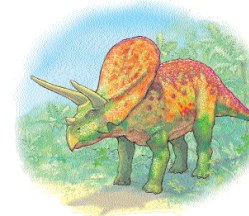


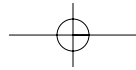
Brachiosaurus

Brachiosaurus was one of the tallest and heaviest of the dinosaurs. A plant-eater, it used its towering long neck to feed on leaves that grow on the highest branches. (This is what giraffes do today.) It was so tall that, if it were alive now, it could peer into the fourth-floor window of a building.

Triceratops

The name of this dinosaur means "three-horned face". Can you see why? It used its horns and large, bony neck "frill" to protect it from attack by its great enemy, Tyrannosaurus rex.

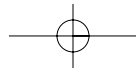
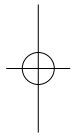
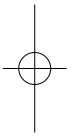


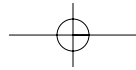


Stone Age



THOUSANDS of years ago, people did not live in comfortable houses. There were no shops or cars. Instead, people lived in caves and hunted animals for food. They travelled from place to place by walking. This was a time called the Stone Age.





12  **About the Stone Age**  ABOUT THE STONE AGE 13



Fire
To make fire during the Stone Age, people had to rub sharp stones, called flint, against one another. They used tinder (a fine, dry material, like grass or fungus) to catch the sparks created.



Torch
Stone Age people used torches of fire to scare prey during hunts. They also helped protect the camp from dangerous animals.

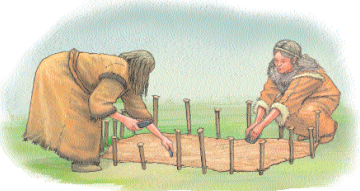
Tent
Some Stone Age people lived in tents like this one. They were built using large mammoth tusks held up by large bones. People stretched animal skins over the top to keep out the cold weather. They built several tents in a circle around a fire. Sticks or antlers were also used for tent frames.



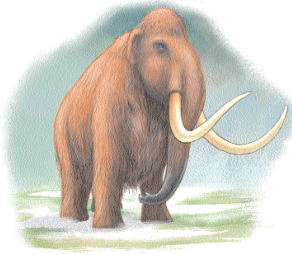
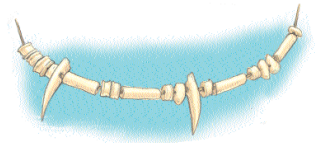
Flint axe
A flint axe was a very useful tool, used for sharpening sticks, slicing meat and other tasks. It would fit into the palm of the hand, with a sharp edge along one side.



Skins
Animal skins were used to make clothes, boots and tents. The skins were cleaned then pegged out and left to dry in the sun.



Bone necklace
As well as tools and weapons, Stone Age people made ornaments. They carved small pieces of bone to make this necklace. Pebbles, shells, deer antlers or mammoth tusks could all be made into jewellery.

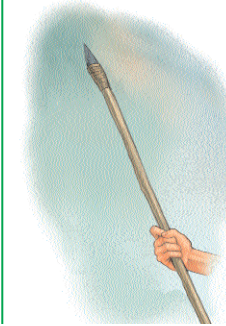


Mammoth
A mammoth looked like a modern elephant, but it was covered with thick fur to keep it warm in the wintry climate. Its tusks were very long and curved. It took a lot of patience and skill for Stone Age hunters to bring down a mammoth, but it was worth the effort. One animal could feed a group for many weeks, as well as provide clothing and shelter.

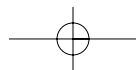
Hunter
Stone Age men had to hunt for food to survive. They hunted in groups. When stalking deer, some hunters would separate the weaker animals from the rest. Then they drove them towards the other men in the group who were waiting, ready to spear their prey.



Cave painting
People in the Stone Age sometimes painted pictures on the walls of caves. Many paintings showed scenes of hunting because this was such a large part of their lives. The paintings may have been made before each hunt to give the hunters good luck. The paint was made from water or animal fat, mixed with sand to produce different colours. The artists made brushes from wood or bone and animal hair. Sometimes people would make a stencil of their hands by blowing paint on them against the cave walls.

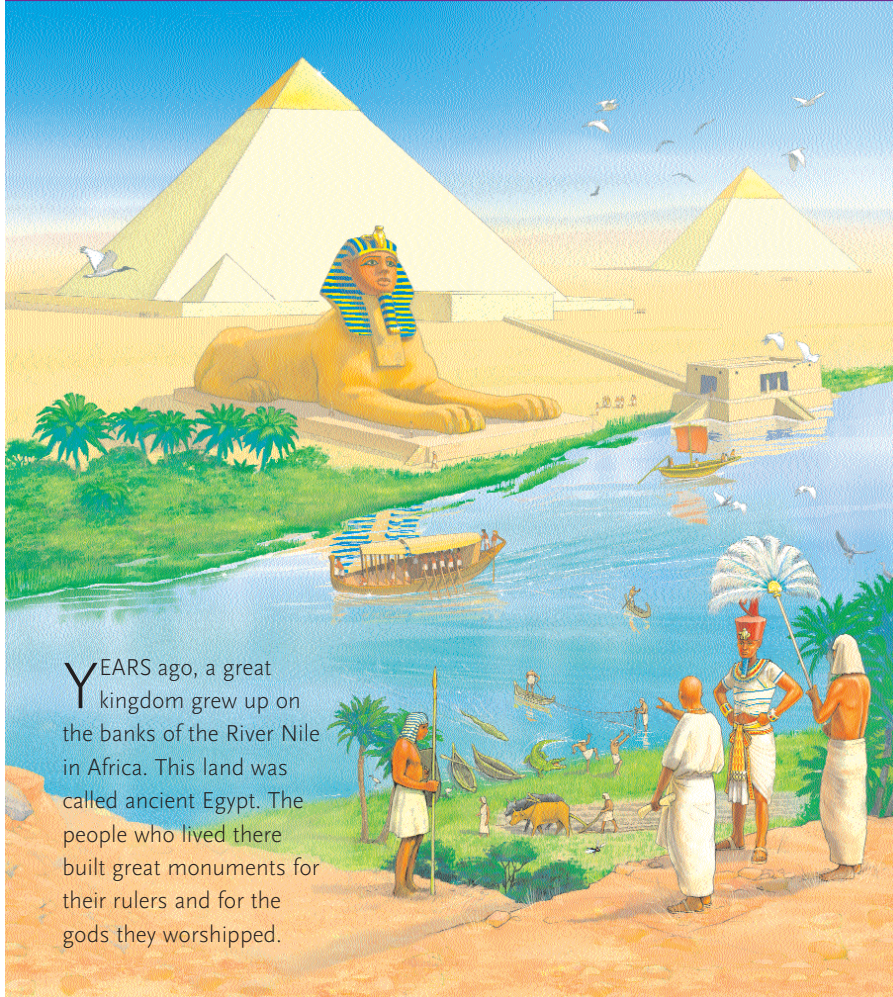


Spear
Stone Age people used spears to hunt all kinds of animals, from enormous mammoths to tiny rabbits—and even fish. Men made spears from wooden sticks to which they fastened sharpened flint points at one end.





Ancient Egypt



YEARS ago, a great kingdom grew up on the banks of the River Nile in Africa. This land was called ancient Egypt. The people who lived there built great monuments for their rulers and for the gods they worshipped.



Pharaoh

The king of ancient Egypt was called a pharaoh. To the Egyptians, he was like a god. With many servants to look after him, he lived a very comfortable life. When he died, his body was buried in a tomb. The Egyptians believed he would come to life again.

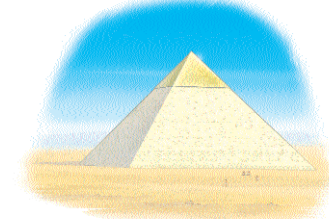
Hieroglyphs

The ancient Egyptians wrote words using many different pictures instead of letters. These pictures were called hieroglyphs.



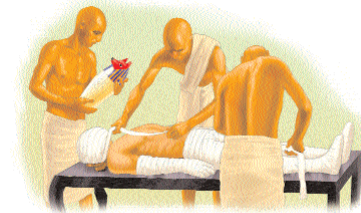
Sphinx

A huge stone statue, called the Great Sphinx, was built on the banks of the River Nile in ancient Egyptian times. It had the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh.



Pyramid

The pyramids were huge stone tombs built for the pharaohs who had died. It took thousands of men many years to build each one. A pyramid had four sloping sides, shaped like triangles, that met at a point. The tip of some pyramids were painted gold.

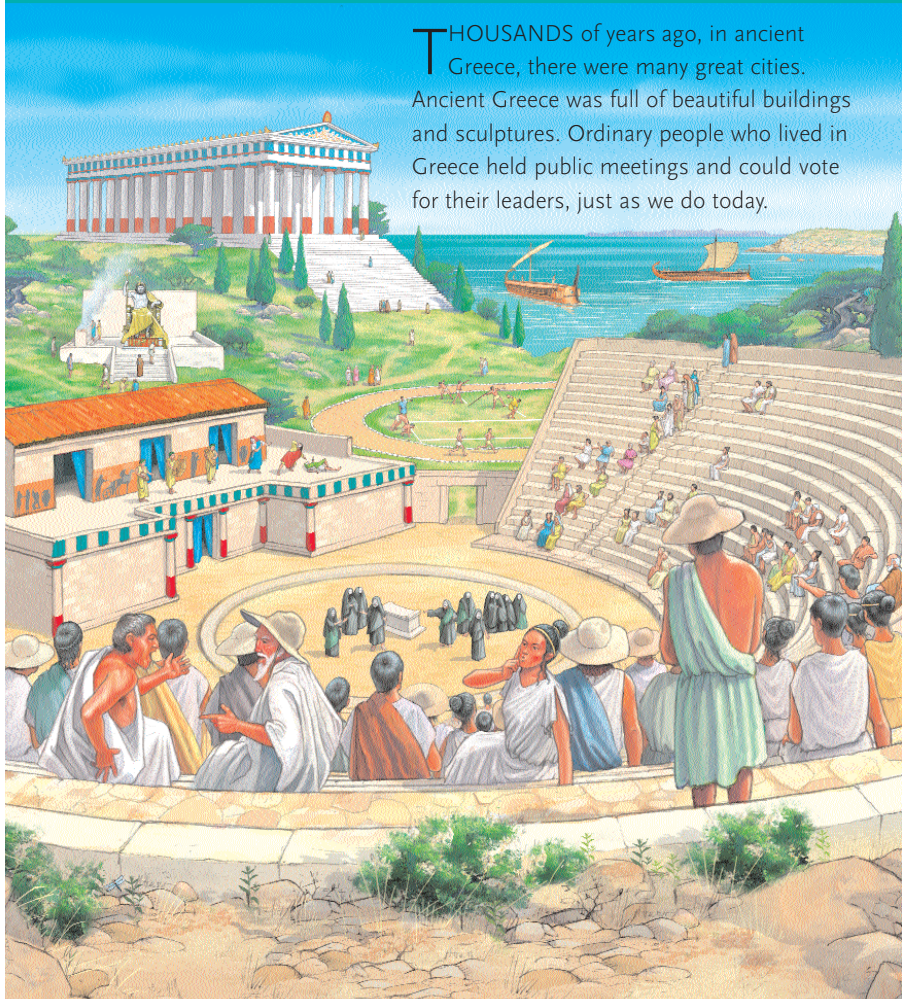


Mummy

A pharaoh would only come to life again after his death if his body did not decay. To stop this from happening, his servants turned his body into a mummy. All the pharaoh's insides were carefully removed and replaced by sand. After it had been dried, the body was wrapped in bandages and placed in a gold coffin. Some pharaoh mummies have survived up to this day.



Ancient Greece



THOUSANDS of years ago, in ancient Greece, there were many great cities. Ancient Greece was full of beautiful buildings and sculptures. Ordinary people who lived in Greece held public meetings and could vote for their leaders, just as we do today.



Vase

Ancient Greece was famous for its pottery. Vases like this were used to contain oils. They were decorated with scenes from famous battles and stories of great heroes.



Temple

The Greeks built temples as grand monuments to their gods. Each city had its own temple dedicated to its own god or goddess.



Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were first held in ancient Greece. The games took place every four years at Olympia. Each competitor took part in as many as twenty events, including boxing, chariot racing and discus throwing.



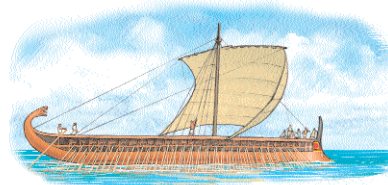
Gods

The ancient Greeks worshipped hundreds of different gods and goddesses. Zeus, who controlled the sky and thunder, was the most powerful and ruled over the other gods.



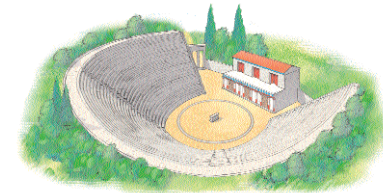
Trireme

A trireme was a type of warship used by the ancient Greeks. There was room for over one hundred men to row, making it very fast and agile—particularly good in battle.



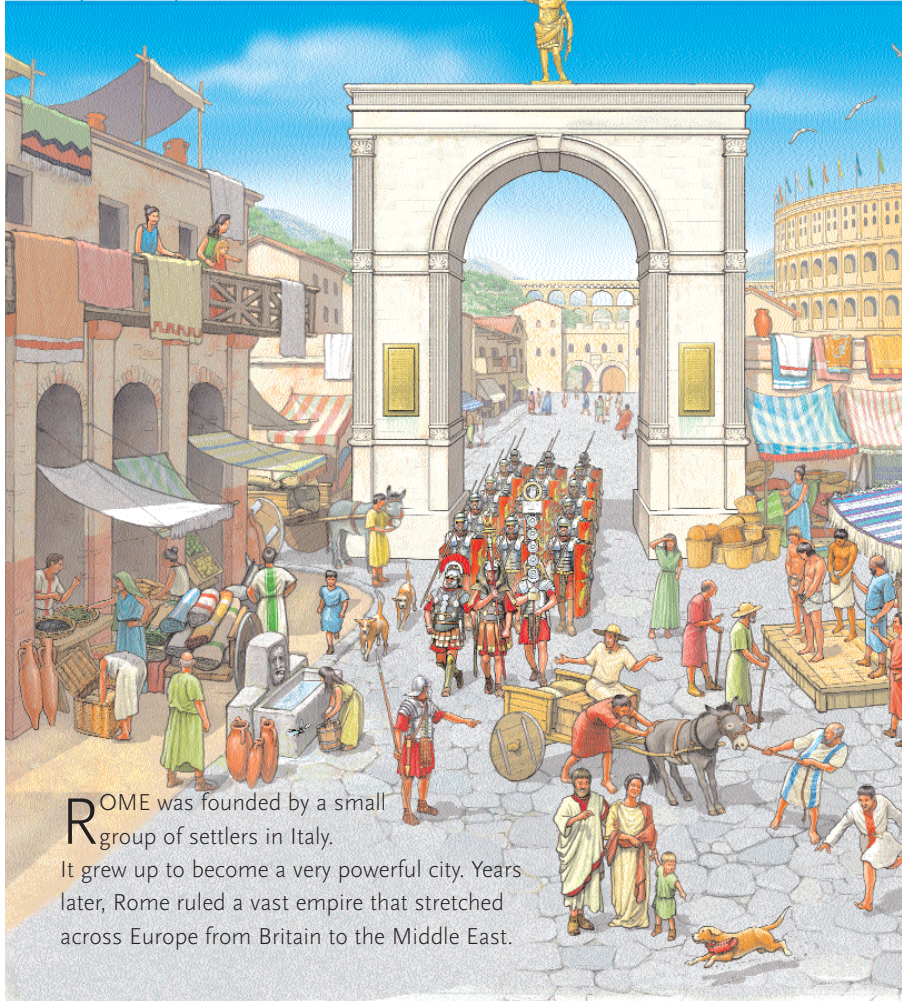
Amphitheatre

The Greeks built outdoor theatres in every large city. Ordinary people came to watch actors perform plays. Only a few actors appeared on the stage at once. They wore masks so that the audience could see their faces from a distance. A group of actors called the chorus also stood on stage and spoke together to describe the action.





Ancient Rome

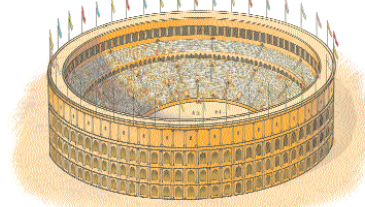


ROME was founded by a small group of settlers in Italy. It grew up to become a very powerful city. Years later, Rome ruled a vast empire that stretched across Europe from Britain to the Middle East.



Legionaries

Legionaries were Roman foot soldiers. A legion was a division of several thousand men. Each legion was divided into units of between 80 and 100 men. In charge of each unit was a centurion, pictured here leading his men.



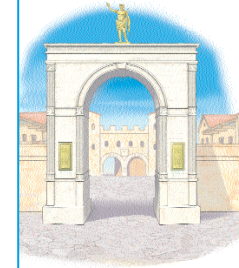
Arena

An arena was a large, round stadium. People came here to watch gladiator fights. Gladiators were slaves or criminals who were forced to fight one another or animals.



Slave

Slaves were bought at markets to work for their masters. Sometimes slaves were freed if they served their masters well. The unlucky ones were cruelly beaten.



Arch

The Romans built arches like this to celebrate triumph in war. They were positioned near the entrance to the city so visitors could see them easily.

Toga

Many Roman men wore a piece of cloth, known as a toga, wrapped around their bodies. A toga could be up to six metres long. Different types and colours of toga were worn by men of different rank.



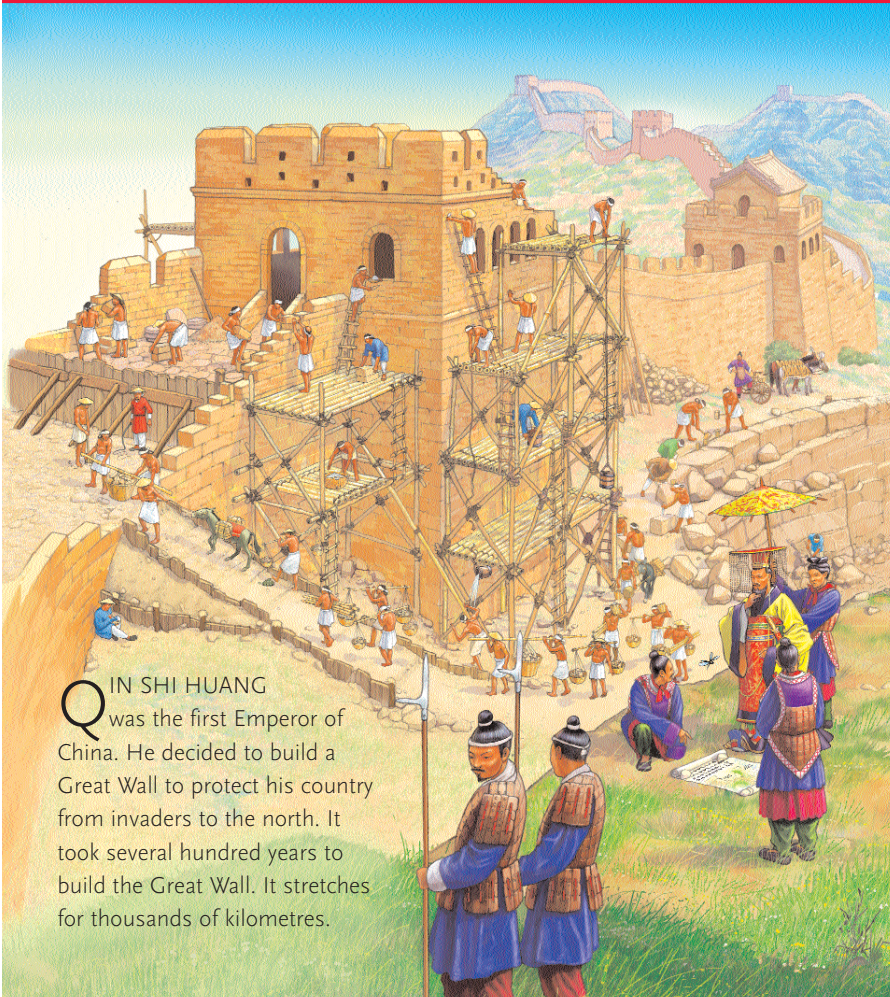
Aqueduct

To the Romans, a supply of fresh water was very important. They built channels, called aqueducts, that carried clean water from rivers to towns. When an aqueduct was built across a valley, the aqueduct was supported by a series of arches.





Great Wall of China



QIN SHI HUANG was the first Emperor of China. He decided to build a Great Wall to protect his country from invaders to the north. It took several hundred years to build the Great Wall. It stretches for thousands of kilometres.



Characters

Chinese people write in pictures called characters. Each character represents a word or part of a word. Chinese characters often have more than one meaning.

Junk

Junks were sturdy ships capable of sailing across oceans. Junks had square sails. They were the first kind of ships to have a rudder fixed at the rear, making steering much easier.



Emperor

Qin made himself the first Emperor of China. This title was passed down through the family (known as a dynasty). But if an Emperor treated his people badly, another Emperor would then be chosen.



Chopsticks

Chopsticks are simply two tapered sticks, made from materials such as wood, bamboo or silver. If chopsticks are held in the correct way, it is easy to pick up rice, the basic food of China.

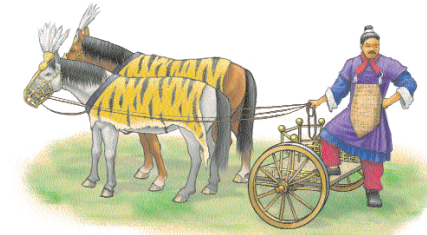


Silk

Silk fibres come from the cocoon of a silkworm (a kind of caterpillar). They are woven into a soft fabric.

Chariot

A chariot is a two-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle. Chariots were used in battle or to travel long distances.





Castle



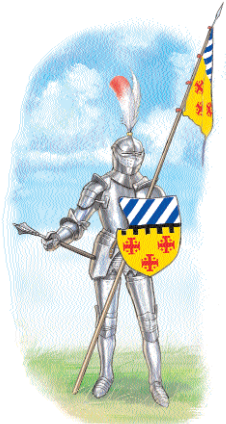
A CASTLE was a large, stone building with thick walls and battlements. It was a home for a king or a lord. He would live there with his family, his servants and his guards. Many castles were built hundreds of years ago, at a time called the Middle Ages.

Castles were often built on hilltops. This made them easier to defend. The outer wall was often surrounded by a ditch filled with water, called a moat. The drawbridge across the moat could be pulled up if the castle was attacked.





About castles

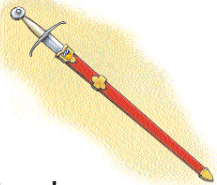


Knight

Knights were trained to fight for their lords. To protect themselves in battle, they wore chainmail, tiny rings of metal linked together, with thick armour plates on top.

Blacksmith

Blacksmiths were skilled metal-workers. They made and repaired tools and shod horses. They would heat the metal until it glowed red hot and then hammer it into shape.



Sword

A knight's sword was a very valuable weapon. Swords were made of steel and their blades were very sharp. They were kept in holders called sheaths to avoid accidents.

Portcullis

Castles had heavy iron or wooden gates at their entrances called portcullises. These were lowered in the event of an attack.



Drawbridge

A drawbridge was a simple wooden bridge that allowed castle visitors to cross the moat into the castle. If the castle was threatened, the drawbridge was raised. The guards quickly winched up the chains from above the archway.



Spinning wheel

Before machines did all the work, all cloth had to be made by hand. Women worked spinning wheels like this to turn raw wool or cotton into long strands. This could then be woven into cloth.



Jousting

Great tournaments were often held at castles. Knights would fight against each other to see who was the bravest. The most important event was the joust. Knights would charge towards each other on horseback, trying to knock the other from his horse. This was a very dangerous sport. Tournaments also included events such as archery and hunting.



Jester

Jesters were employed by lords to entertain them and their important visitors. They would tell jokes, juggle and generally act the fool! They wore brightly coloured clothes and funny hats with bells on.



Dungeon

A dungeon was a room in the castle, often below ground, where prisoners were locked up. Some prisoners were left to starve, while others were tortured in order to force them to reveal information about the enemy.



Banquet

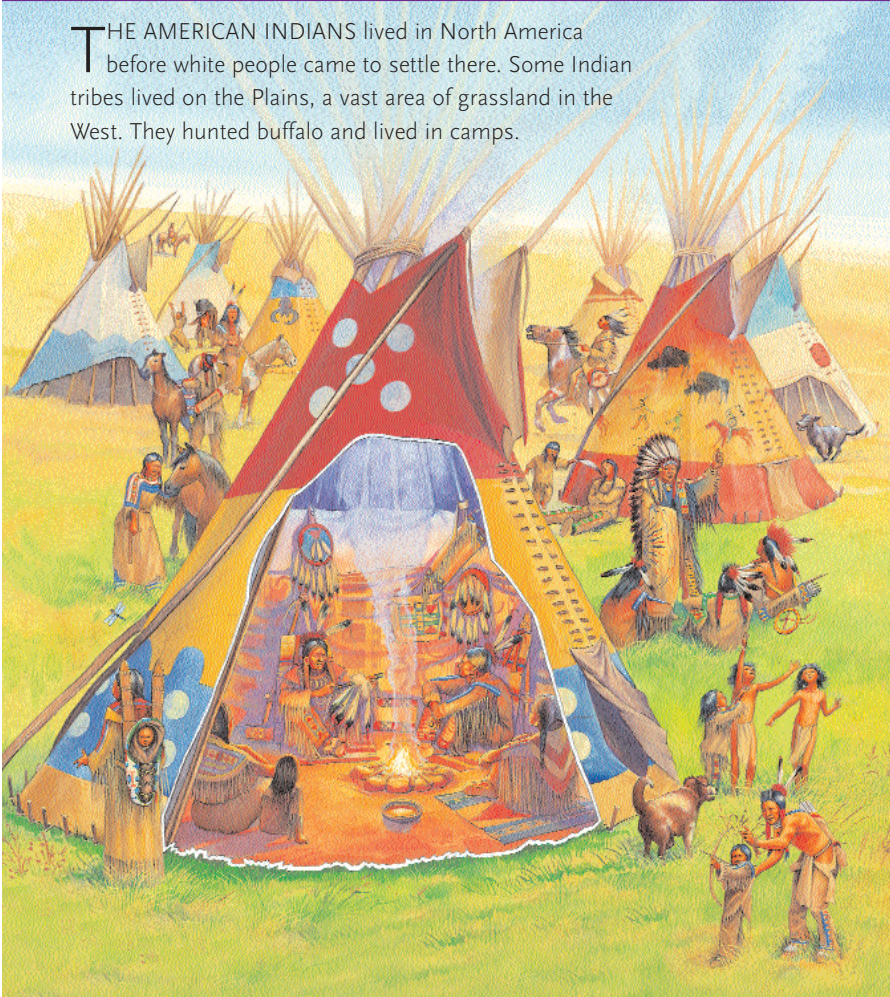
The lord of the castle would often hold banquets in the Great Hall. The hall was the largest room in the Castle and was covered with beautiful tapestries to impress visitors. The lord and his most important guests would sit along the high table and have many different courses of food and drink.



American Indians



THE AMERICAN INDIANS lived in North America before white people came to settle there. Some Indian tribes lived on the Plains, a vast area of grassland in the West. They hunted buffalo and lived in camps.



Chief

The chief of the tribe was a great warrior who led his men into battle against other tribes. He wore a large headdress made out of eagle feathers. The headdress was a sign of great bravery.



Bow and arrow

The Indians hunted animals using a bow and arrow. The arrow had a sharp point at one end and feathers at the other. The feathers helped to make the arrow fly straight.



Cowboys

Cowboys were men who herded cattle. They drove the cattle from their pastures to the towns.



Warrior

Warriors were men who fought for their tribe or people. Indian warriors were skillful riders. They used guns as well as bows and arrows for weapons. They wore warpaint to make themselves look fiercer.



Buffalo

Buffalo are large, horned animals. Years ago, they grazed on the Plains of North America in vast herds. The Indians hunted them for food and for their skins.

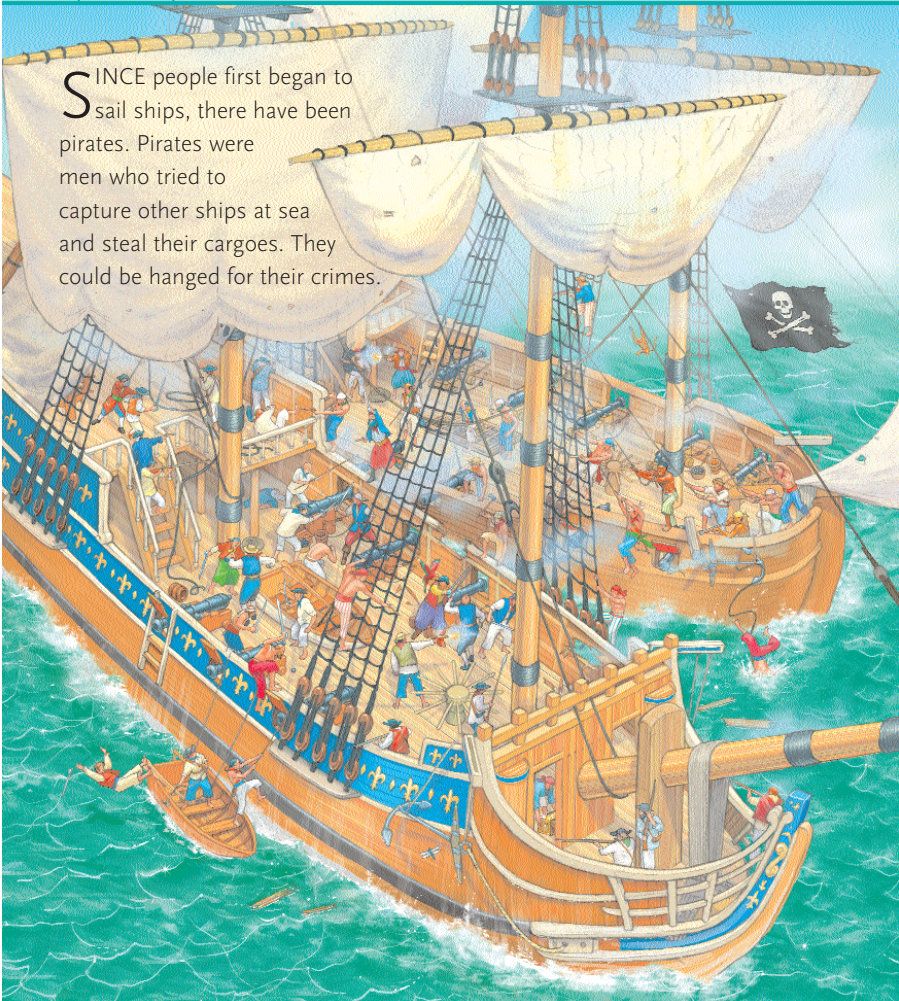
Teepee

A teepee was a large tent shaped like a cone. It was made of buffalo hides hung on long, wooden poles. Inside, there were warm hides on the floor and a fire burning. Sometimes, one of the elders of the tribe would tell stories to the children about what life was like long ago.

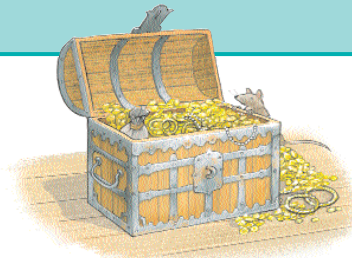




Pirates

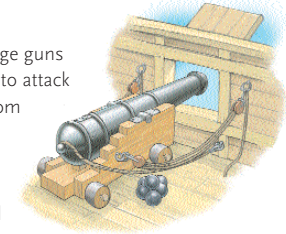


SINCE people first began to sail ships, there have been pirates. Pirates were men who tried to capture other ships at sea and steal their cargoes. They could be hanged for their crimes.



Treasure

Pirates hoped to find chests of gold and diamonds on the ships they captured. When they did, they shared it equally between them. If the ships did not carry anything of value, the pirates robbed the passengers instead.



Cannon

Pirates used large guns called cannons to attack enemy ships from distance. Cannons were loaded with gunpowder and solid iron cannonballs. When the fuse was lit, a cannonball was blasted out.



Jolly Roger

When pirates saw a ship they would put up a friendly flag to ensure it would welcome an approach. At the last minute they raised the Jolly Roger, the pirate flag, intending to terrify their victims into surrender. The Jolly Roger was usually a skull and crossbones (or cross swords).



Galleon

Galleons were very large sailing ships with several decks. They were used both as warships and cargo ships to carry treasure back to Spain from the Americas. Because of their huge size, galleons were slow and difficult to steer. This made them a good target for pirates. The galleon's only means of defence were its cannons. It took a crew of more than 200 to man all its guns.

Cutlass

Pirates usually fought with cutlasses. These curved swords were quite short, so did not get caught in the rigging. Pirates also fought with axes and pistols.



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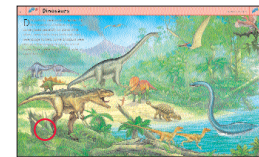
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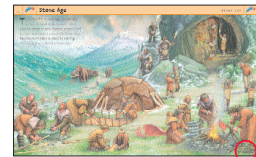
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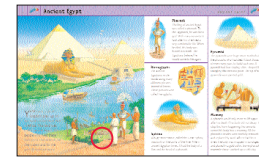
The red circles show exactly where the dragonfly can be found on each of the main illustrations in this book.



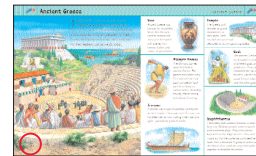
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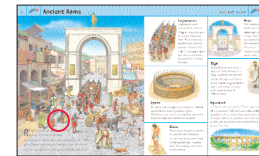
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