

My first picture encyclopedia

# HISTORY



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Katie Sexton, Ruth Symons and Erica Williams,  
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# My First Picture Encyclopedia

# HISTORY



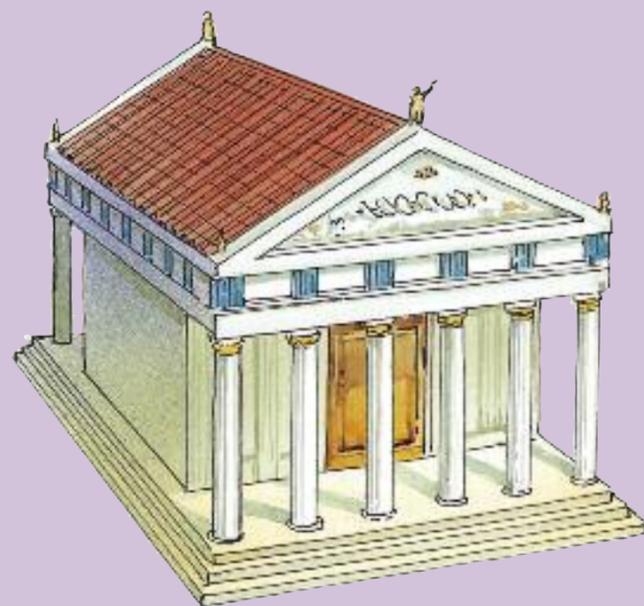
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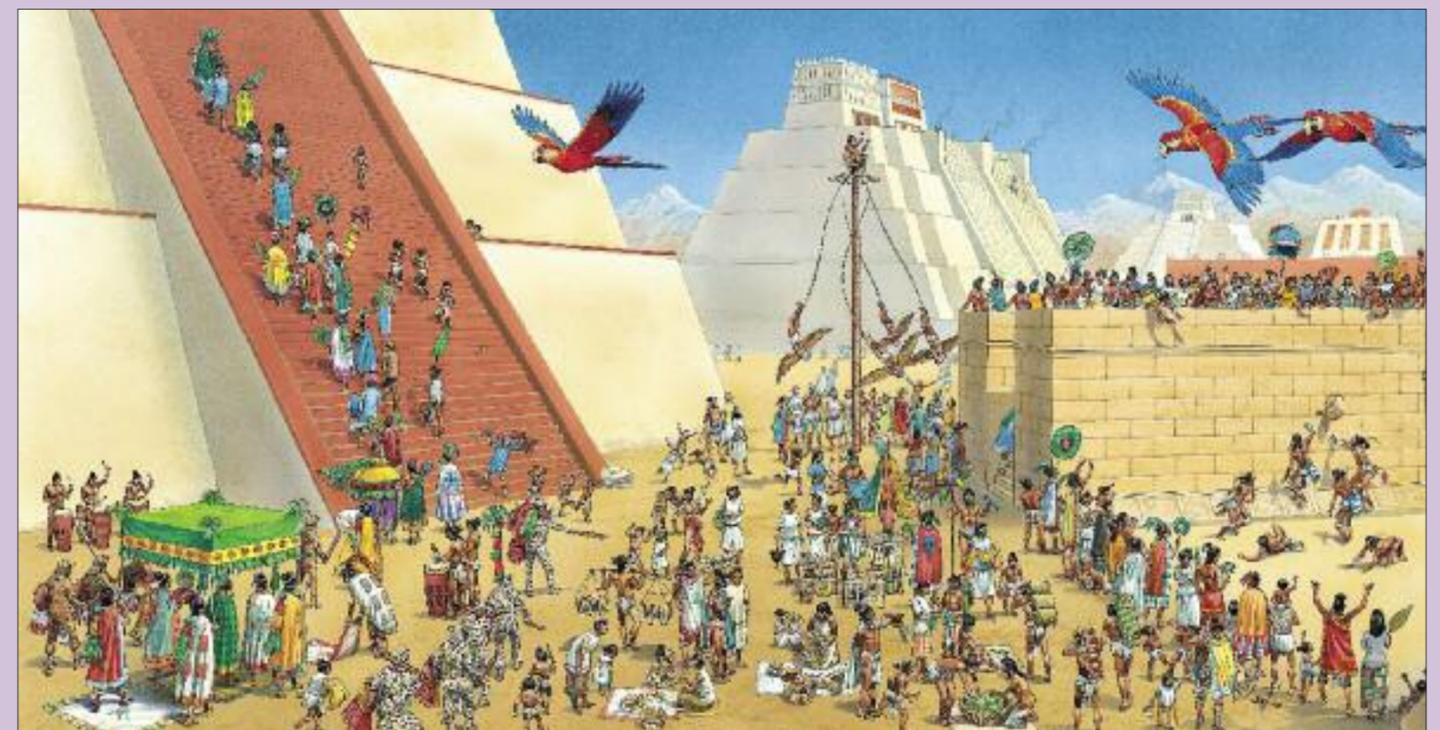


# Introduction



**I**N THIS BOOK, you will travel back in time to visit people of the past. See how the pyramids were built, find out what life was like in a castle or watch pirates attack a Spanish galleon.

Each double page has a big, colourful illustration with lots of things to look at. If you want to find out more, turn to the back of the book where you will discover many interesting facts in the glossary!



# Early humans

**M**ANY THOUSANDS of years ago, people lived in caves. For food, they hunted animals, such as the woolly mammoth, using wooden spears with stone blades. They also fished and gathered berries. For clothes, they wore animal skins.

The early humans painted colourful pictures on the walls of caves.

Visitors from neighbouring tribes

Hunters use flaming torches to chase mammoths towards a trap.

Woolly mammoth herd

Shelter made from animal skins

A mammoth is caught in a trap.

Burial

Cooking

Fishing with spears

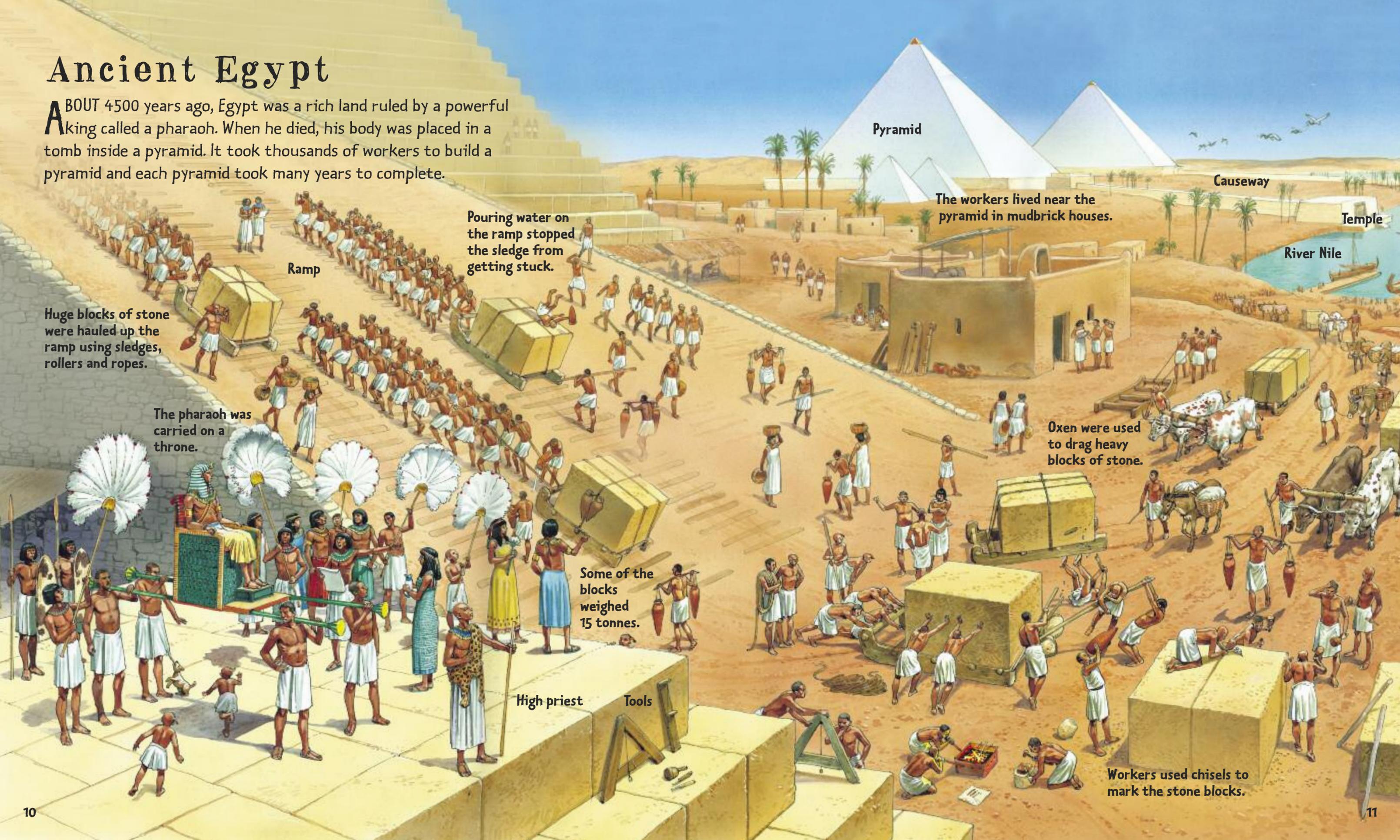
Animal skins were softened with stones and made into clothes.

Making blades

Treating an injured leg

# Ancient Egypt

ABOUT 4500 years ago, Egypt was a rich land ruled by a powerful king called a pharaoh. When he died, his body was placed in a tomb inside a pyramid. It took thousands of workers to build a pyramid and each pyramid took many years to complete.



Pyramid

Causeway

Temple

River Nile

The workers lived near the pyramid in mudbrick houses.

Pouring water on the ramp stopped the sledge from getting stuck.

Ramp

Huge blocks of stone were hauled up the ramp using sledges, rollers and ropes.

The pharaoh was carried on a throne.

Oxen were used to drag heavy blocks of stone.

Some of the blocks weighed 15 tonnes.

High priest

Tools

Workers used chisels to mark the stone blocks.

# Ancient Greece



Raising the sails

Trireme

Boats were used to transport food and other goods.

Weaving

Greek soldiers carried spears, shields and short swords.

Ox cart

Temple

Sculptor

All Greek actors wore painted masks.

Actor

**I**N 500 BC GREECE was a rich and powerful land. The Ancient Greeks built beautiful temples and huge theatres. There were shops and doctors' surgeries, and ordinary people could vote for their own leaders. Every Greek city had its own army. They also had fleets of warships called triremes.

Public speaking

Shops

Theatre

The chorus sang and danced during the play.

# Ancient Rome

Gladiator fights and wild beast hunts were held in the amphitheatre.

Wild animals

Foot soldiers were called legionaries; they had to be physically fit with good eyesight.

Soldiers

Statue of emperor

Emperor

Bakery

Carpenter

Market place

Stepping stones

Plunge pool

Caldarium (hot room)

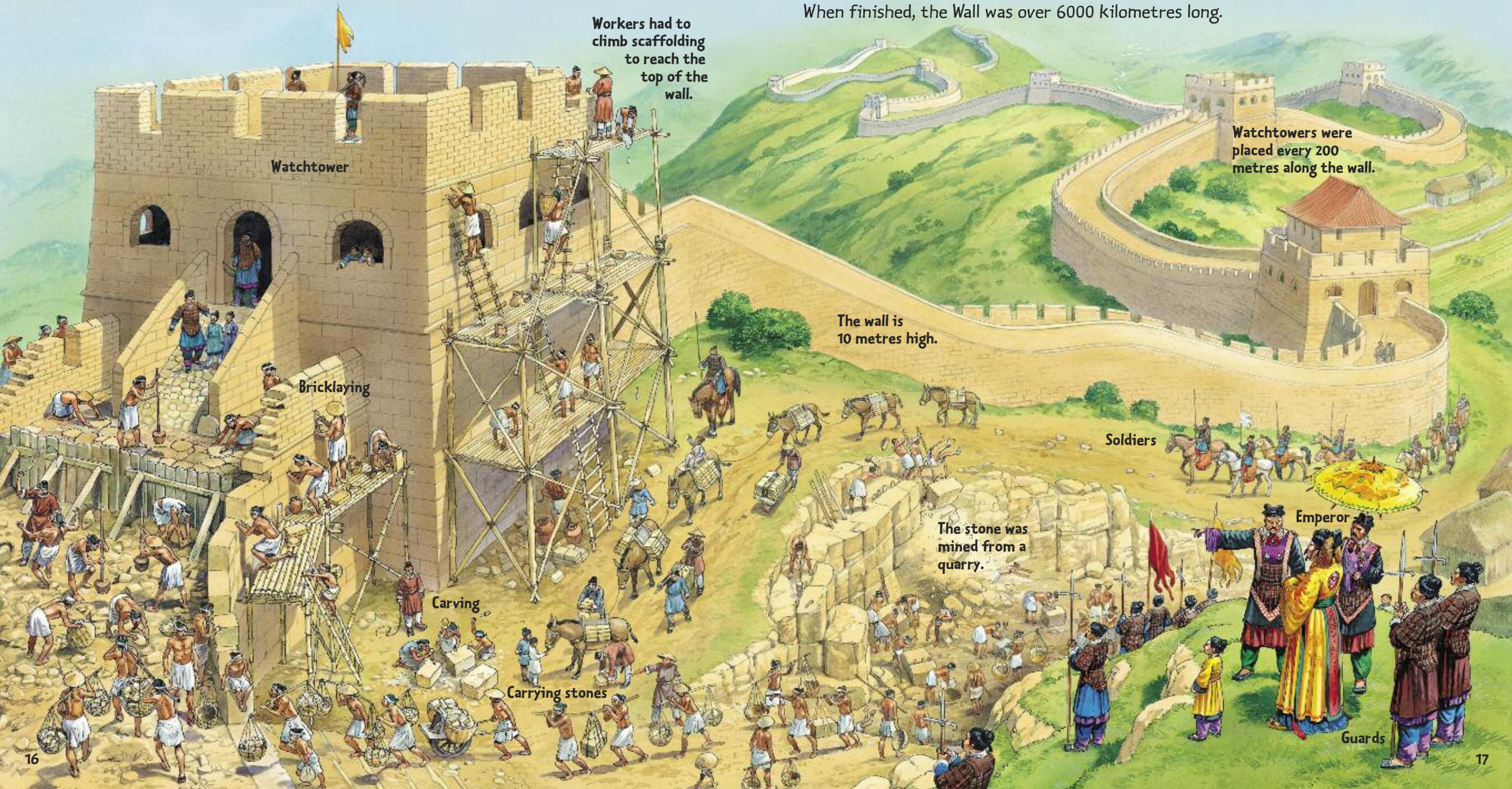
The baths were heated by an underground heating system called a hypocaust.

Frigidarium (cold room)

**T**WO THOUSAND YEARS ago Rome was the capital of a mighty empire ruled by a powerful Emperor. In the city, there were public baths, busy markets and great statues. Rome also had running water, sewers and public baths. The Romans enjoyed watching gladiators fight in the amphitheatre.

# Great Wall of China

**M**ORE THAN 2000 years ago, the Emperor of China decided to build the Great Wall. He wanted to keep out invaders from the north. The Wall took many years to complete. Workers carried blocks of stone from the quarries to the site in baskets. When finished, the Wall was over 6000 kilometres long.



Workers had to climb scaffolding to reach the top of the wall.

Watchtower

Watchtowers were placed every 200 metres along the wall.

The wall is 10 metres high.

Bricklaying

Soldiers

The stone was mined from a quarry.

Carving

Emperor

Carrying stones

Guards

# Vikings

**T**HE VIKINGS lived in Scandinavia 1000 years ago. They lived as farmers, fishermen and warriors. They were skilful craftworkers and boatbuilders. They often carved the front end of their boats, into different shapes, such as dragons' heads. Some Viking men and women travelled many kilometres overseas to settle in other parts of Europe, as well as Iceland and Greenland.

Livestock, such as cattle, were loaded on to ships to be taken overseas.



Longship

Fishermen

Thatching

Bakery

Animal skins

Viking warrior

Deep wells were dug in the ground to find water.

Splitting wood

Toilet

The blacksmith forged tools and weapons from iron.

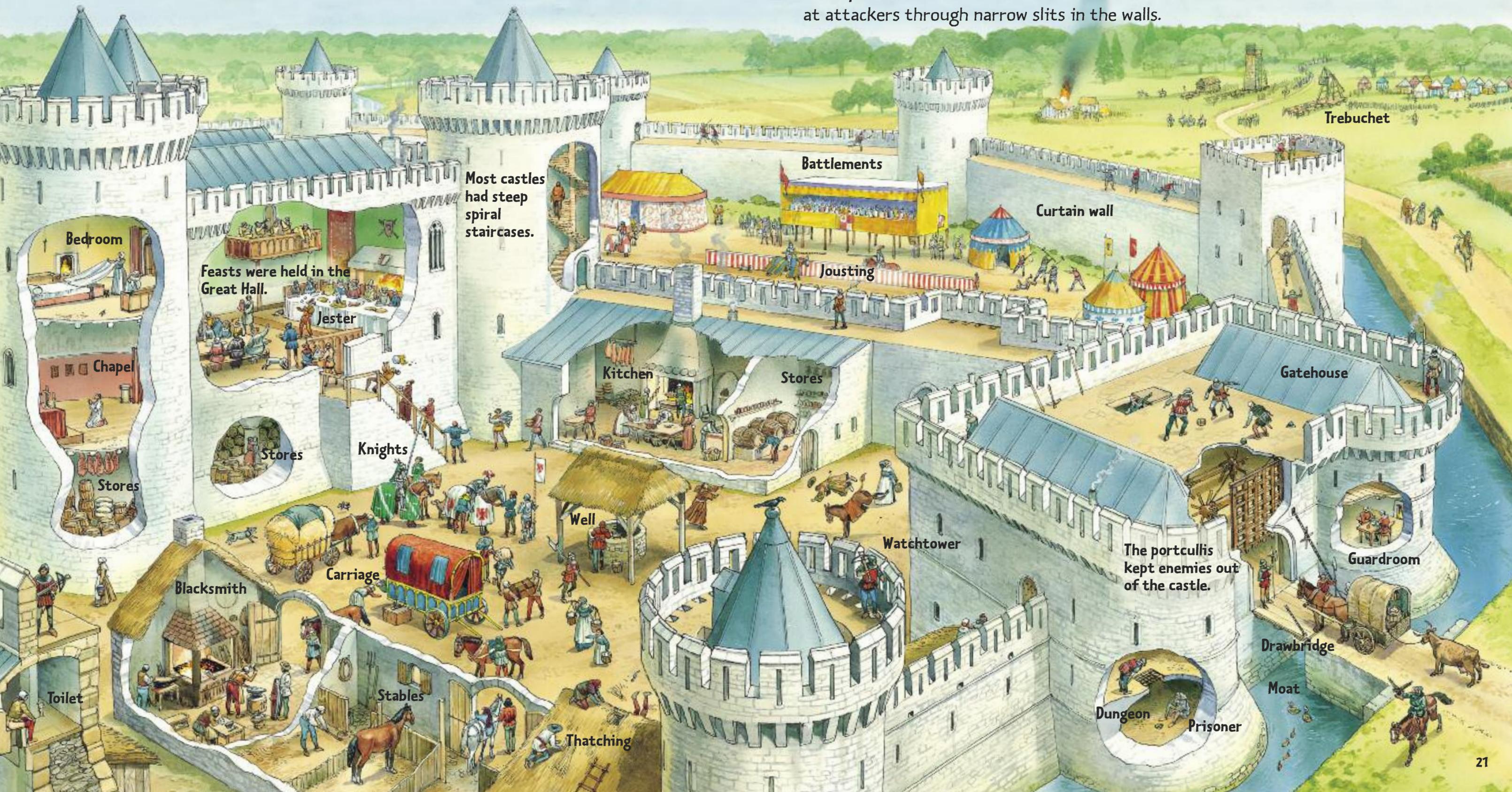
Selling shoes

Weaving

Market

# Knights and castles

IN THE MIDDLE AGES, a powerful lord would live in a stone castle with his knights and guards. Castles were often built on hilltops. This made them easier to defend. For extra protection, some were surrounded by water-filled moats. Archers fired arrows at attackers through narrow slits in the walls.



# Aztecs

THE AZTECS ruled over a powerful empire in Mexico 500 years ago. They were skilful craftsmen. In their cities, they built great palaces and temples in the shape of pyramids. Religion was very important to the Aztecs and they worshipped many gods.

Temple pyramid



Macaws



During religious ceremonies, "voladors" jumped from a tall pole and swung through the air dressed as birds.

Aztec pilgrims had to climb the steep steps to the temple at the top of the pyramid.

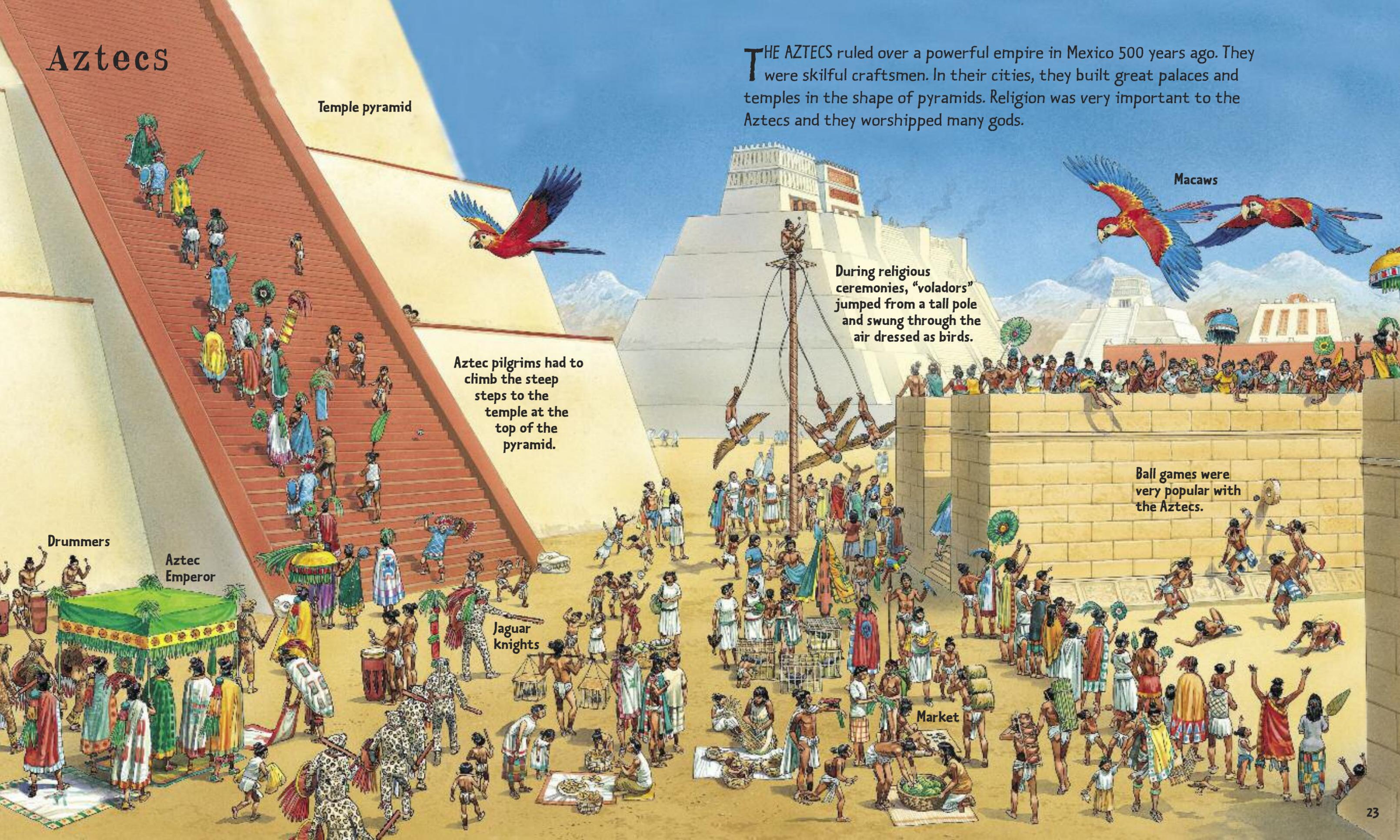
Ball games were very popular with the Aztecs.

Drummers

Aztec Emperor

Jaguar knights

Market



# Spanish galleon

Pirates often fought with curved swords called cutlasses.

Jolly Roger



Sail

Mast

Climbing the rigging

Firing at the enemy ship

Cannon

Soldiers

Lifeboat

Treasure

Cooking in the galley

Captain's quarters

Abandon ship!

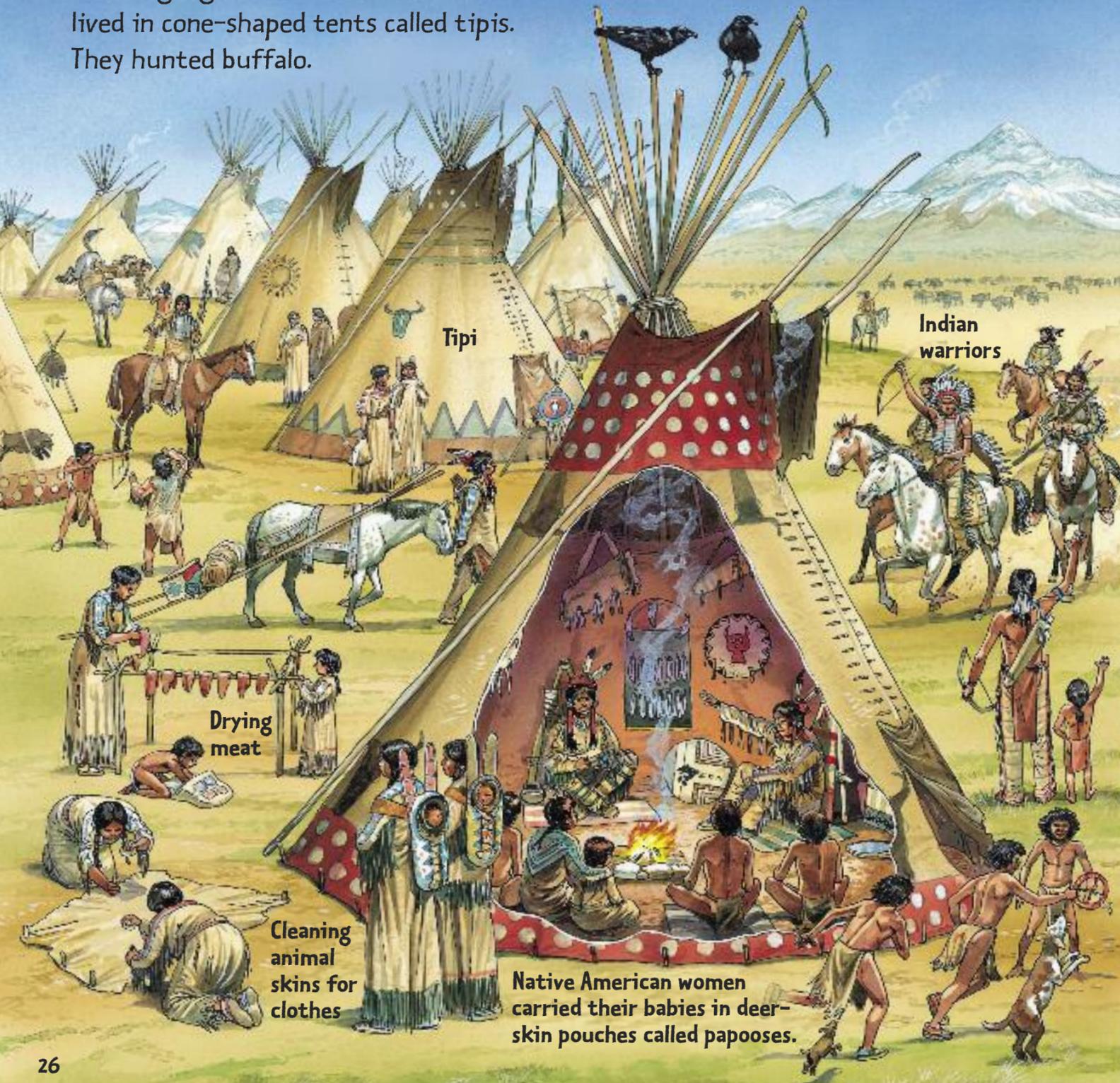
Rowing boat

Stores

A **GALLEON** was a large sailing ship. Spanish galleons carried treasures back from the Americas 400 years ago. They were often attacked by pirates. The sailors knew they were in danger when they saw the Jolly Roger flag.

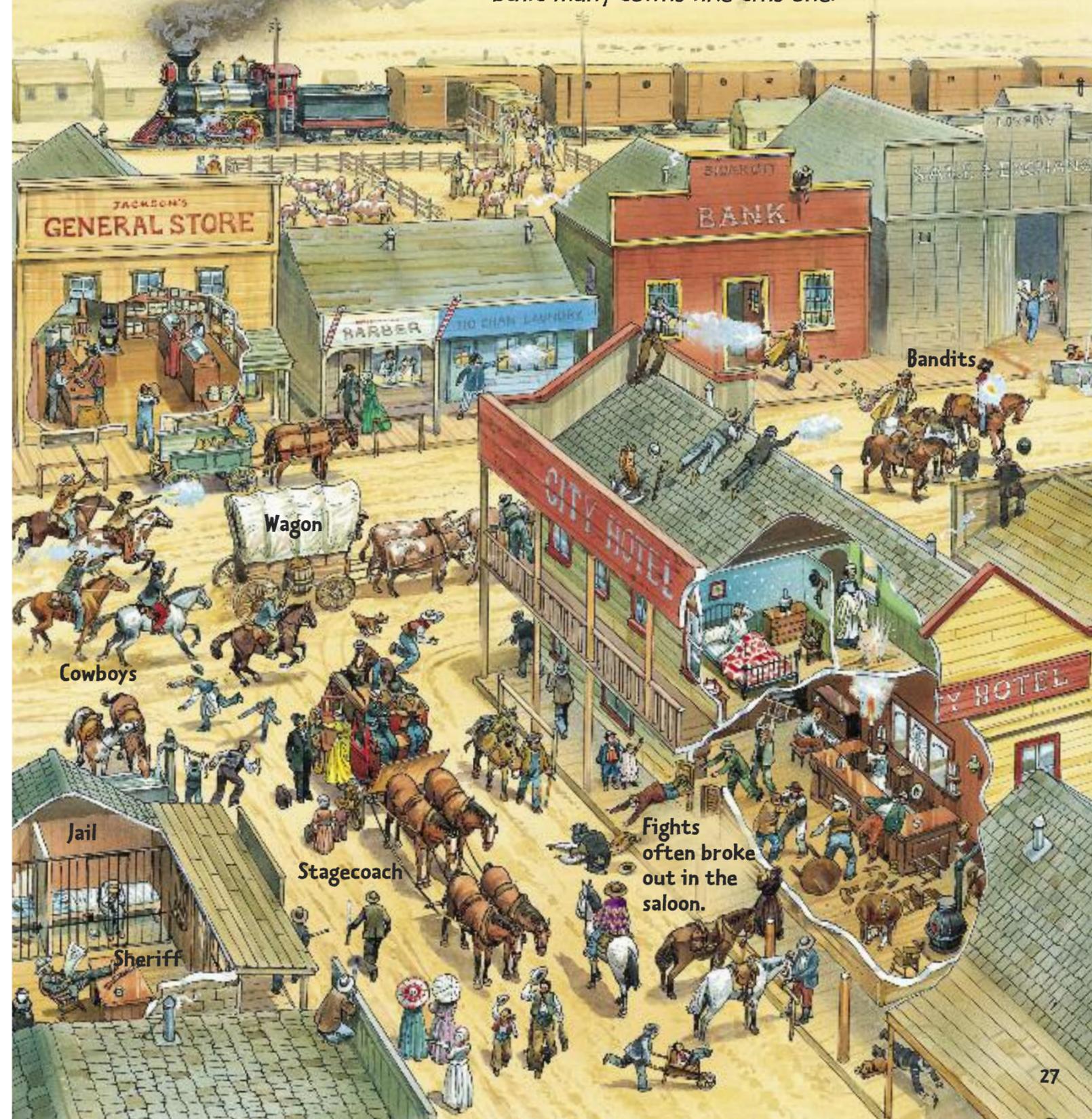
# Wild West

**Y**EARS AGO, Indian tribes lived on the Great Plains of North America. Each tribe had its own language and customs. The Indians lived in cone-shaped tents called tipis. They hunted buffalo.

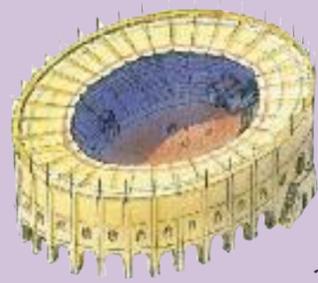


Trains stop to pick up cattle and take them hundreds of kilometres east for sale.

**E**UROPEAN SETTLERS started settling in the western United States about 150 years ago. They travelled by wagon and on horseback and built many towns like this one.



# Glossary



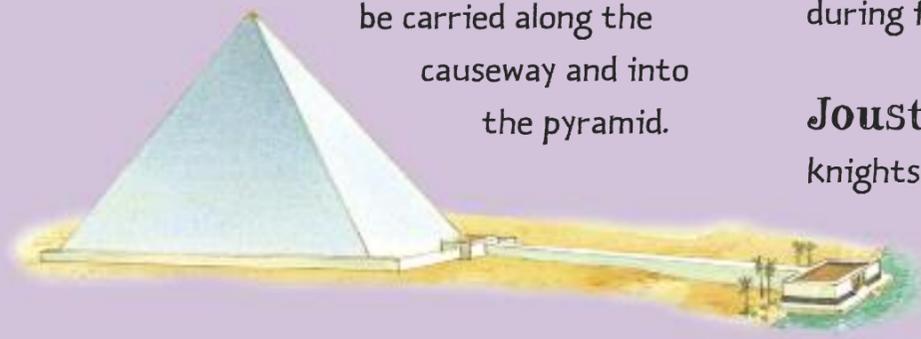
**Amphitheatre:** a place where the Romans went to watch gladiator fights.

**Bandit:** a robber who works as part of a gang. The American Wild West was rife with bandits. They stole cattle or ambushed passing coaches to rob their passengers.

**Blacksmith:** a person who works with metal. Blacksmiths would make or repair anything from weapons to horseshoes.

**Caldarium:** a hot room in a Roman bathhouse. It was heated from underground.

**Causeway:** a passage that joined an Egyptian pyramid to a nearby temple. When a pharaoh died, his body would be taken to the temple. From there it would be carried along the causeway and into the pyramid.



**Curtain wall:** a stone wall surrounding the outside of a medieval castle. They were several metres thick and topped with battlements.

**Frigidarium:** a cold room in a Roman bathhouse.

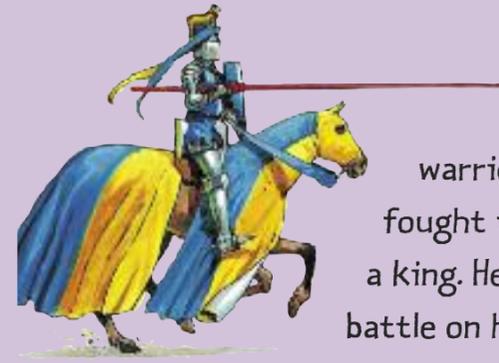
**Gladiator:** a slave, criminal or prisoner trained to fight other gladiators in an amphitheatre. They sometimes fought against wild animals. They were a popular Roman entertainment.



**Jaguar knight:** a highly honoured Aztec warrior. He wore the skins of a jaguar.

**Jester:** a kind of medieval clown. A jester would entertain a rich lord and his guests during feasts and other special occasions.

**Jousting:** a medieval sport in which two knights would fight against each other on horseback. The aim was to knock the other knight off his horse, using a long pole called a lance.

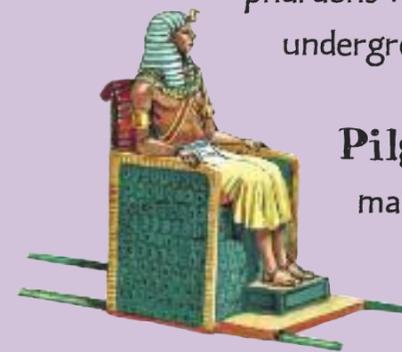


**Knight:** a medieval warrior who fought for a lord or a king. He rode into battle on horseback.

**Longship:** a Viking warship. Longboats were light and fast. They were called “dragons” by their enemies.

**Mammoth:** a type of large elephant that was hunted by humans in prehistoric times. They ate its meat, used its skin to make warm clothes and built shelters from its bones and tusks.

**Pharaoh:** an Egyptian king. The Egyptian people believed that the pharaoh was like a god. When he died, he was buried in an enormous tomb called a pyramid. Later pharaohs were buried in underground tombs.



**Pilgrim:** someone who makes a special journey to a holy place. This journey is called a pilgrimage.

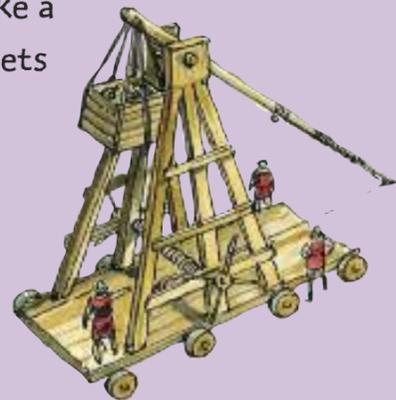
**Quarry:** a place where stone is dug out of the ground.

**Sheriff:** the most important and powerful officer of law in the American West. He made sure that people obeyed the law. He was also in charge of the local jail.

**Stagecoach:** a kind of horse-drawn wagon that was popular in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was used to carry passengers and post from town to town.

**Thatching:** a way of making a roof by weaving together bundles of hay or straw.

**Trebuchet:** a powerful weapon that worked like a large catapult. Trebuchets were used to attack medieval castles. They could hurl rocks at a castle’s walls or even throw objects inside the castle.



**Trireme:** an ancient Greek warship. Triremes were large wooden ships, powered by rows of oarsmen.

**Weaving:** a way of making cloth or baskets by twisting material together. Weaving is often done with the use of a special frame called a loom.

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