

# A WALK THROUGH HISTORY 2026



**A WALK THROUGH HISTORY** is an independent Russian publishing house specializing in children's books, primarily nonfiction. We have created and designed more than 80 titles on various subjects: history, theatre, alpinism, football, mathematics, space travel, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, nature resorts, animals and plants. Founded in 2010, our publishing house has already established a reputation for its original historical series. All our books and games on history provide children with an insight into a specific historical era and give them the opportunity to understand and participate in the events of that time. We believe that active participation is the key to effective learning.

Our mission is to help parents spend quality time with their kids enjoying our excellent books and games.

Our books have won many international awards.

## **OUR ARTISTS AND BOOKS IN BOLOGNA**

Natalia Yaskina – **BOLOGNA 2024 ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION**

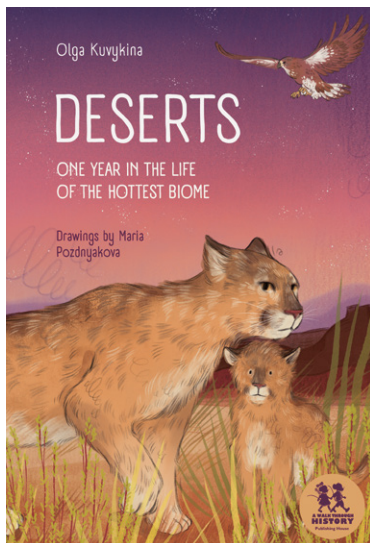
THE PIRATES by Ekaterina Stepanenko and Polya Plavinskaya –  
**BOLOGNA 2023 ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION**

Anna Desnitskaya – **BOLOGNA 2019 ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION**

FANTASTIC ANIMALS ALL OVER THE WORLD,  
FOOTBALL: THE GAME THAT CHANGED THE WORLD,  
THE BOOK OF COLD, ICE AND SNOW,  
THE METRO UNDER AND ABOVE THE GROUND  
and LET'S GO TO DACHA!

**CHOSEN FOR DRAWN WORLDS – 1001 OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL  
BOOKS EXHIBITION – 2019**





207 x 304; ISBN 978-5-907793-50-7; 64 pages  
Children 6 yrs and up

## DESERTS

### One year in the life of the hottest biome

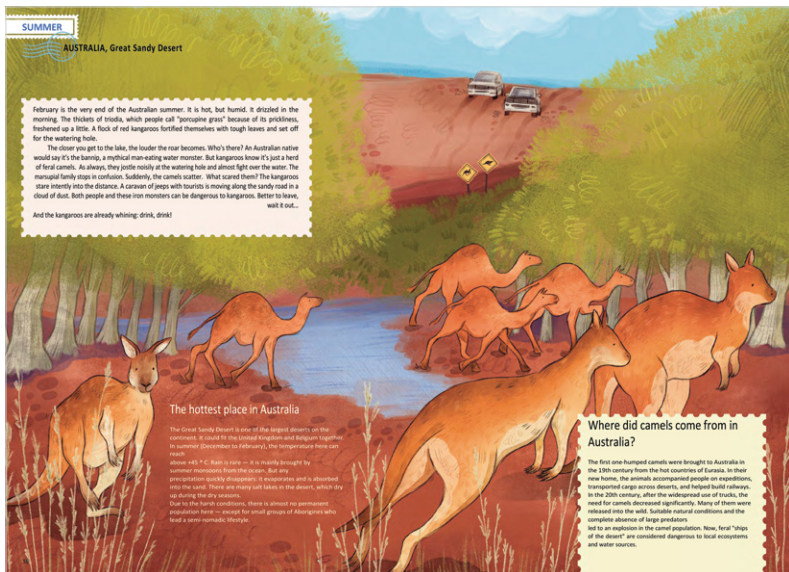
By Olga Kuvyikina

Drawings by Maria Pozdnyakova

A fascinating journey leads us through continents and seasons of the year: Africa, North and South America, Eurasia and Central Asia, and of course Australia! Deserts are not lifeless; they provide a home to many animals and plants. This is an exploration of one of the most surprising of Earth's biomes.

A complete pdf available in English

NEW



WRITTEN BY SVETLANA FROLOVA

# AMAZING SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD

DRAWINGS BY SASHA SHLYAKHTINA

210 x 272; ISBN 978-5-907793-63-7; 80 pages  
Children 6 yrs and up

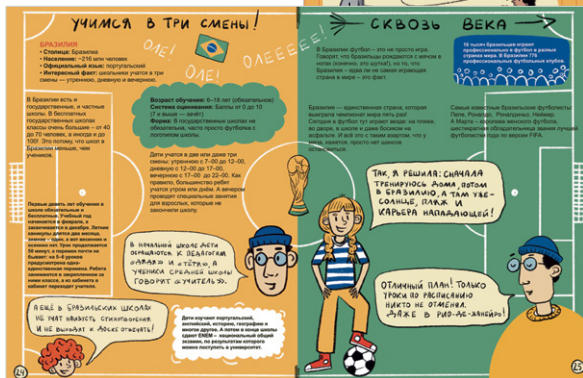
## AMAZING SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD

By Svetlana Frolova

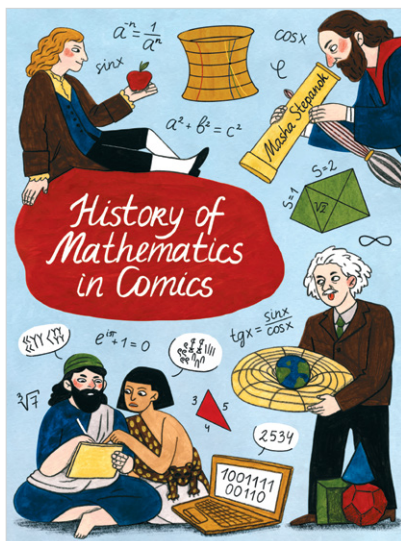
Drawings by Sasha Shlyakhtina

How and what do they teach in schools around the world? Is it true that in China students are allowed to sleep during lessons, and in India there are robot teachers? School uniforms are also different everywhere: in Argentina almost all students wear white coats, almost like doctors, and in Denmark graduates wear special student caps. A journey through many schools, both unusual and very ordinary!

NEW







215 x 218; ISBN 978-5-907793-42-2; 80 pages  
Children 10 yrs and up

## THE HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS IN COMICS

*By Masha Stepanok*

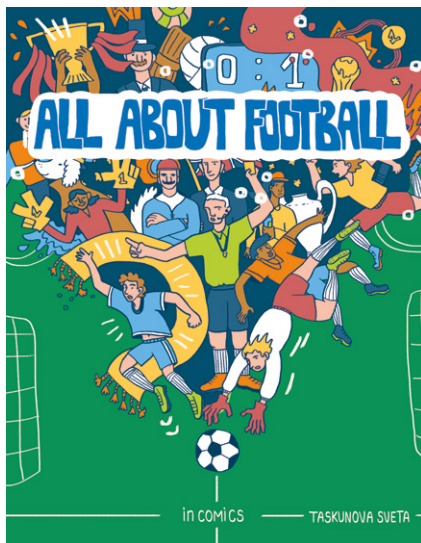
A bright, fascinating and phantasmagoric comic that will introduce readers to mathematicians and their discoveries from ancient times to the present day. Only here can you see an Egyptian priest at a Greek party, a Babylonian in a bank office, and Diophantus arguing with Al-Khwarizmi. The history of the development of ideas, the continuity of scientific knowledge, the progress and paradoxes of this amazing science – mathematics under one cover.

Rights sold: Korea, India (English rights only)

NEW







220 x285, ISBN 978-5-907793-91-0, 64 pages  
Children 8 yrs and up

## ALL ABOUT FOOTBALL IN COMICS

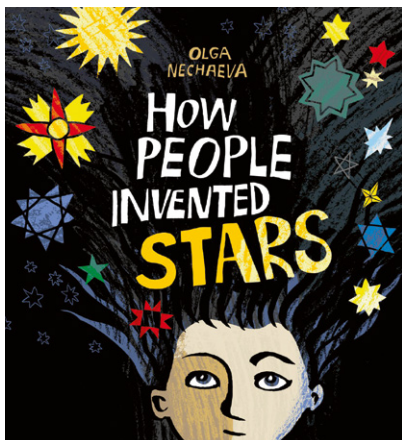
*By Sveta Taskunova*

A comic book story about the game that has captivated its fans for centuries! The rules of the game, the history of tactics and strategy, legendary players and the most important awards and matches! Mr. Ball and Gloves, the Unlucky Goal, and Nika, goddess of victory, the Referee's Whistle, and the Torch will tell you everything about football.

COMING SOON







220 x 240, ISBN 978-5-907793-64-4, 72 pages  
Children 8 yrs and up

COMING SOON

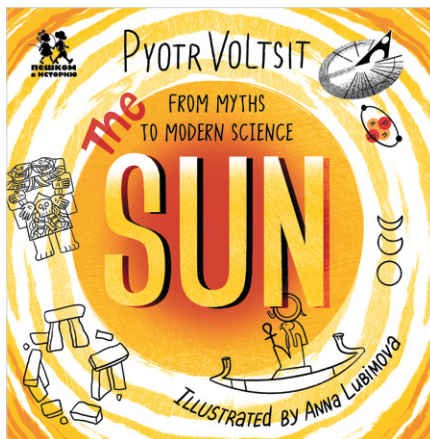
## HOW PEOPLE INVENTED STARS

By Olga Nechaeva

The first man looked up and saw a star in the sky. Now we know that stars are enormous celestial bodies far, far from Earth. Astronomers study them, and cosmonauts dream of traveling to them. But that man knew none of this. One thing was clear: it was very, very far away. And very beautiful. It seemed as if they, too, were looking down on us and understanding human affairs. They can help, protect, and comfort, if asked correctly. Or they can punish. Throughout history, humanity has spoken to the stars. People tell legends about them, try to use them to explain the world, express their fears, and hopes, call upon them for protection, use them as a brand or a reward.







210 x 210: ISBN 978-5-907793-41-5; 72 pages  
Children 8 yrs and up

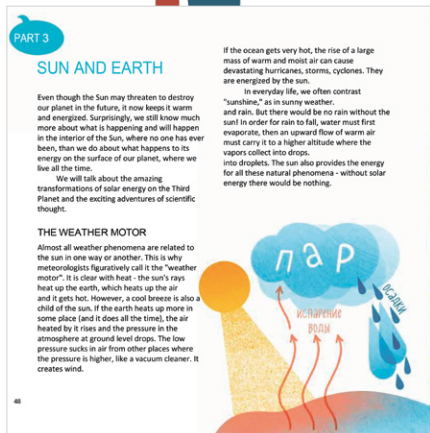
## THE SUN FROM MYTHS TO MODERN SCIENCE

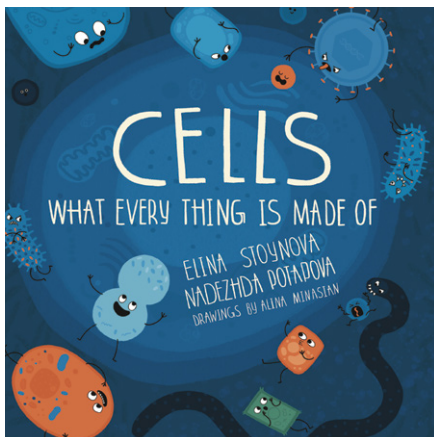
By Pyotr Voltsit

Drawings by Anna Lubimova

How did we learn what we now know about the Sun and the Solar System? What are the latest discoveries in astronomy and are there riddles that have not yet been solved by science? We'll talk about the evolution of stars, the origins of the Sun and its structure, the use of solar energy and energy efficiency. Astronomy here is interconnected with biology, medicine, geography, meteorology and history. There are fun experiments to carry out, too!

*A complete pdf available in English*





210 x 210: ISBN 978-5-907793-04-0; 64 pages  
Children 6 yrs and up

## CELLS WHAT EVERY THING IS MADE OF

By Elina Stoyanova and Nadezhda Potapova  
Drawings by Alina Minasian

Cells – surprisingly similar and different in all living things. The one structure that unites a human, a baobab and bacteria in yogurt is the cell. It can live alone, but also loves to gather in large groups, which amazingly make up all of us. How is this done? How does a tiny cell live? Are there differences between whale cells and algae cells? You will find answers to these and many other questions in this book.

**Rights sold: China**

A complete pdf available in English

**SHORT-LISTED FOR DAFES  
AWARDS 2025**



One of the most significant recent advances has been the discovery of stem cells. Such cells have not yet been taken on any particular job in a large and complex organism. They can turn into various other cells. Scientists first obtained such cells from mouse embryos in the 1980s, and in 1998 human stem cells began to live in the laboratory of American James Thomson. Of course, they didn't come to him on their own: the scientist isolated them from human blastocysts, a group of cells that don't look like a baby yet, but could soon become one. And now they are being studied in many laboratories around the world.

Then Japanese scientist Shinya Yamanaka created a special mixture, a kind of "cocktail" of proteins. If you add it to normal cells,

that are grown - cultured - in a laboratory, those cells will become stem cells again. And then they can be transformed into other cells. This is necessary to create the cell groups needed for experiments and to test new drugs. Stem cells are now being used to study many heart diseases, Alzheimer's disease and others to find cures.



We and all living things around us are made of cells. Cells can break down and a person, cat, hamster or other animal becomes it. Perhaps in the future we can remove all the bad, broken cells and replace them with healthy ones. Or maybe we don't replace them, but just help them get well.

Humans will create special biofactories where they will grow plant cells to maintain the oxygen levels necessary for life in all conditions. We will be able to live on other planets because these cells will be made to make their atmosphere suitable for us, or to build cities at the bottom of the ocean. Scientists will grow cells to feed all the people on Earth. And many people dream that bacterial cells will learn to eat plastic and eat all the rubbish on the planet.

BY ASYA KRAVCHENKO  
DRAWINGS BY LIDYA LYTAEVA

# ILLUSIONS



210 x 210: ISBN 978-5-907793-03-3; 64 pages  
For children 6 yrs and up

## ILLUSIONS I CAN'T BELIEVE MY OWN EYES!

By Asya Kravchenko  
Drawings by Lidya Lytaeva

"I saw it myself!" – we say and the argument is over. Our eyes – what could be more reliable? But sometimes the eye does not see exactly what actually exists, or it sees something that is not there at all. Sometimes we encounter illusions – tricks that our eyes and brain perform over and over again. It seems that illusions are something exceptional, rare. But that's not true. Under certain conditions, illusions are natural phenomena. This book is about the tricks of our vision. We have collected the most famous and impressive illusions and will try to find an explanation for them. However, some tricks of vision have still not been explained by science and remain a mystery for us to solve.



## THE WHITE RAVENS CATALOGUE 2025



Our ability to judge distance has long been studied by artists, who play with details that we use to judge depth and distance. Whenever we see a voluminous painting, we are deceived: the painting has no depth, it is flat.

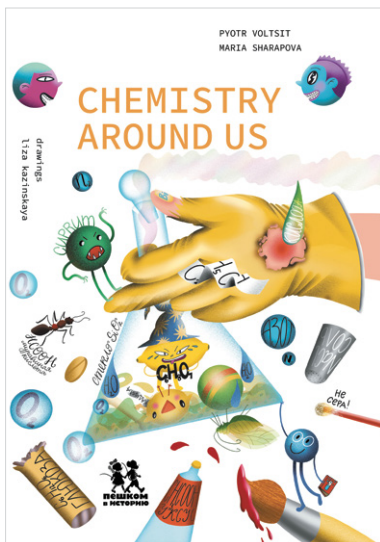
If we look at a tall building from the bottom up, it appears to us that the top is much narrower than at the base and is deflected backwards.

When constructing large buildings, architects take into account the distortions that inevitably arise because viewers rely on their experience of perspective.

The architect Giotto di Bondone (1267-1337) thought of a way to eliminate this effect. His bell tower at the Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence, the Campanile, would have been poorly visible from the city. But the architect made it much wider at the top than at the base. The technique was called reverse perspective.



It is not only man-made objects that we misjudge their size. One of the first focuses of our vision, noticed and described as early as the fourth century B.C., is the illusion of the Moon.



190 x 270; ISBN 978-5-907793-05-7; 96 pages  
For children 10 yrs and up

## CHEMISTRY AROUND US

By Pyotr Voltsit and Maria Sharapova

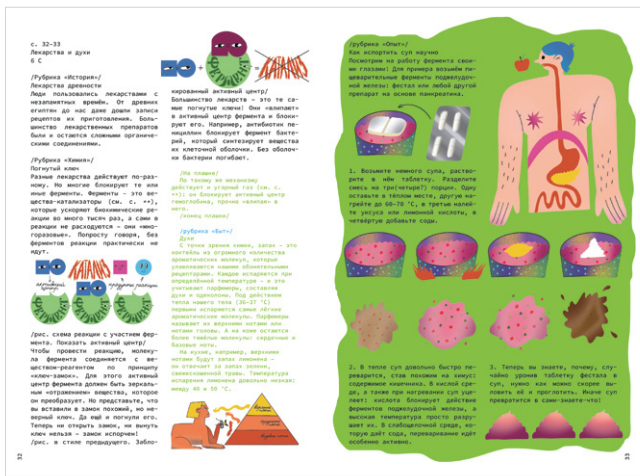
Drawings by Liza Kazinskaya

Let's take an exciting journey through the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements. History, practical advice, various elements and substances and their properties, simple explanations of complex theories and, of course, many experiments that can be easily carried out at home using available materials. Why does water conduct current? Why burnt food is bad for you? How do medications work? How does one distinguish gold from brass? Why are nitrates dangerous? How do halogen lamps work? Our book will answer these and many other questions from different fields of knowledge.

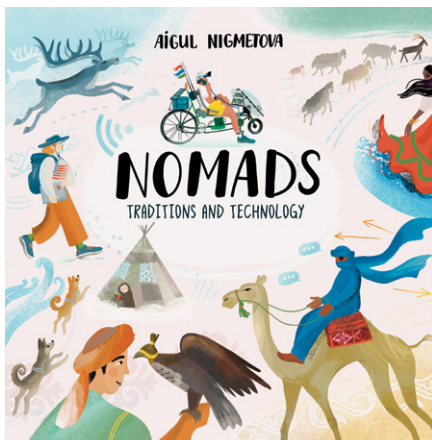
## IMAGE OF THE BOOK 2025 ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN WINNER

Rights sold: Korea, China

A complete pdf available in English







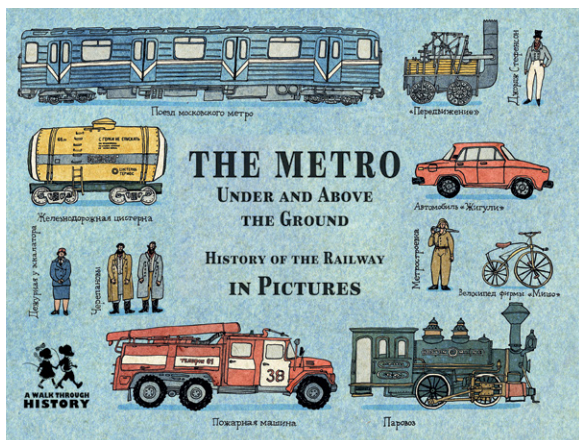
240 x 235; ISBN 978-5-907793-02-6; 64 pages  
For children 6 yrs and up

## NOMADS: TRADITIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

By Aigul Nigmatova

We are used to thinking that nomads are people who constantly move from place to place, following herds of animals, and live in complete unity with nature. This is true, but only partly. Nomads are herdsmen of the steppes, the far north and deserts, and hunters and gatherers of Africa and Australia, and also wandering craftsmen: gypsies, vanlifers and just people working online and traveling around the world. But no matter what a nomad is, he never stands still and always looks forward. Freedom and nomad are almost synonymous.





320 x 240; ISBN 978-5-905474-30-9; 48 pages  
For children 6 yrs and up

## THE METRO UNDER AND ABOVE THE GROUND History of the Railway in Pictures

By Alexandra Litvina

Drawings by Anya Desnitskaya

An amazing picture book about the wheel transport history, the steam engine invention, first locomotives and first railways in Europe and Russia. Learn everything about the history of bicycle design, the first car engine, about the world's first metro in London and metropolitan railways worldwide. This book encompasses everything: less known chapters of the transportation history, scientific discoveries, comics, games and a quiz.

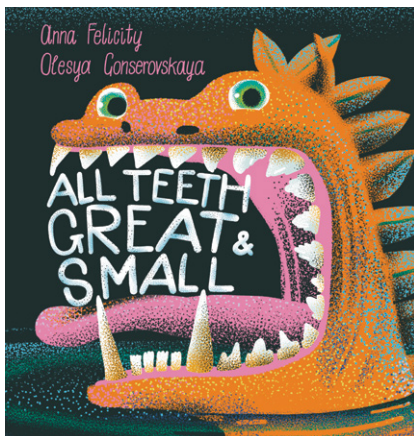


**Rights sold: China, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey**

Sample text available in English and French

**CHOSEN FOR THE DRAWN  
WORLDS – 1001 OUTSTANDING  
INTERNATIONAL BOOKS EXHIBITION**





245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-907471-79-5; 48 pages  
For children 5 yrs and up

## ALL TEETH GREAT AND SMALL

By Anna Felicity

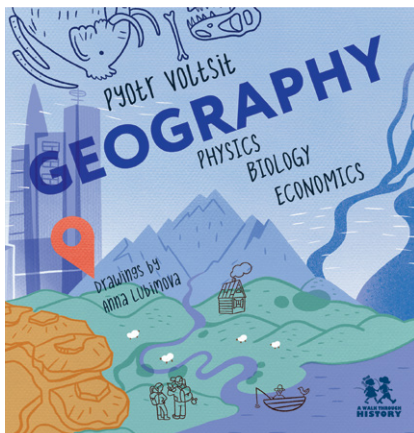
Drawings by Olesya Gonserovskaya

Both humans and animals have them! They mostly grow in the mouth, but also can be found on the tongue, in the esophagus, and even in the head. Has your imagination already started to work? Then another clue: most often they are milky white, but they can also be yellow, orange and brown! And what a bizarre shape they can be: some look like spoons, others like sabers or even a grater. Guess what we are talking about? Well, of course, the teeth! Amazing and fun facts! This book, with absolutely no risk to health, will allow you to look at the jaws of many animals, both living and extinct.

*A complete pdf available in English*

## IMAGE OF THE BOOK 2024 ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN WINNER





210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-907471-80-1; 96 pages  
For children 10 yrs and up

## GEOGRAPHY: PHYSICS, BIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

By Pyotr Voltsit

Drawings by Anna Lubimova

Nothing boring about this book. You'll find in it all the general subjects of the science: a review of regions, both ocean and land, how people interact with the environment and so on.

Why? – explanations of complex processes

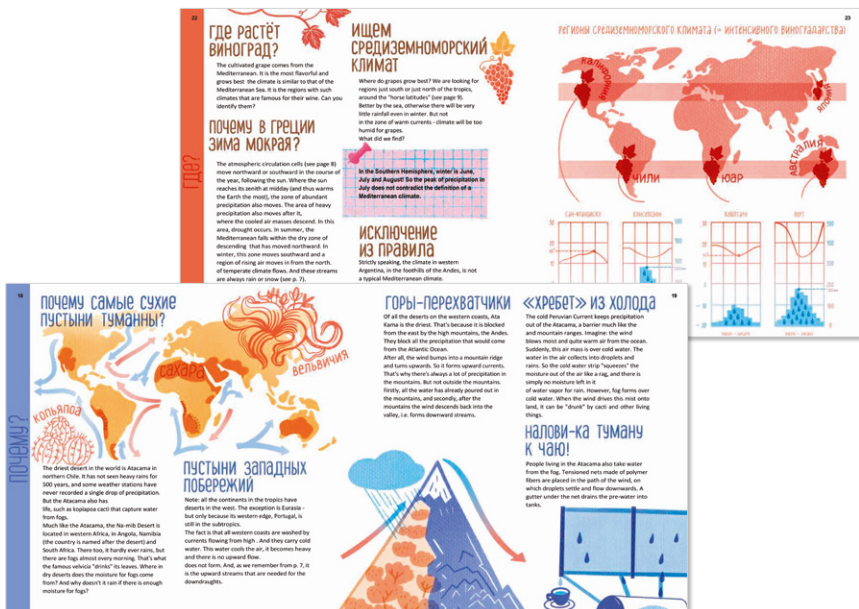
How? – stories and interconnections

Where? – an overview of the regions

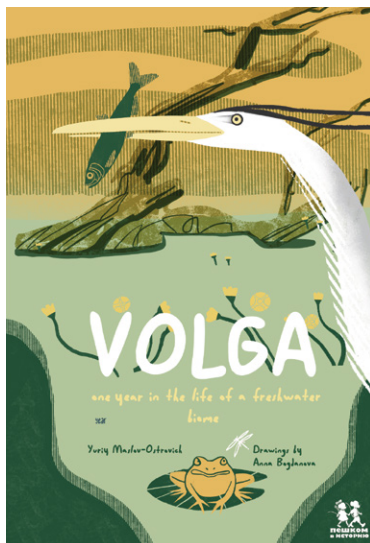
What? – the introduction of new concepts that you need to know

WHAT?! – latest discoveries

Sample text available in English







207 x 304; ISBN 978-5-907471-44-3; 64 pages  
For children 8 yrs and up

## VOLGA

## one year in the life of a freshwater biome

By Yuri Maslov-Ostrovich

Drawings by Anna Bogdanova

A book about the life of the river and its inhabitants throughout the year. There are many great rivers: Nile, Amazon, Mississippi, Ganges, Yellow River, and each forms an integral part of the nature, history, and culture of the country or countries through which it flows. In Russia, the most important and the largest river is the Volga. It crosses several climatic zones. A variety of birds, fish, and animals live nearby and around it. Which animals consider it home, and which just come to visit? People changed the Volga dramatically while adapting it to their needs. How can we preserve its beauty and originality?

**NON/FICTION: COVER DIPLOMA 2024**

## NATIONAL PRIZE FOR CHILDREN'S AND TEENAGERS' LITERATURE 2024





210 x 272; ISBN 978-5-907471-58-0; 56 pages  
For children up 3 yrs and up

## THE BOOK OF SKIES

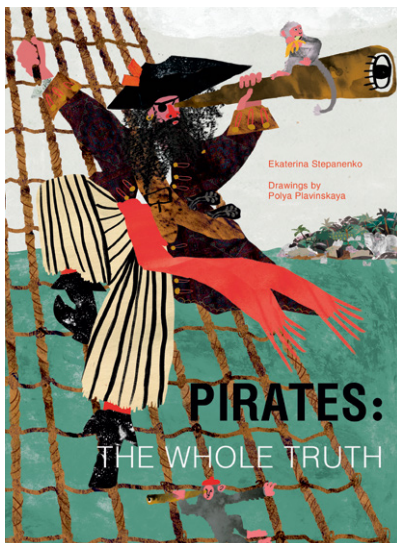
Written and illustrated  
by Mariya Pavlikova

The history of skis, from the start to contemporary models that can reach an incredible speed! Readers will learn how cross-country skiing differs from jumping, whether it is possible to ski where there is no snow at all, what snowboarding has to do with it and who Nansen was. In addition, the book is full of various activities: you will build a ski track from plasticine, find all the hidden skiers on the pages, make skis for the Lego-man!

A complete pdf available in English

## IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2023 DIPLOMA





240 x 310; ISBN 978-5-907471-57-3; 56 pages  
For children up 8 yrs and up

## PIRATES: THE WHOLE TRUTH

By Ekaterina Stepanenko  
Drawings by Polya Plavinskaya

Is it true that all pirates were always one-legged and one-eyed, hid treasure chests on secret islands and swam under the Jolly Roger? This book tells you the whole truth about pirates, their habits, harsh life and wanderings, so that all myths will be dispelled.

Rights sold: Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece

## BOLOGNA 2023 57TH ILLUSTRATION EXHIBITION



### DINNERTIME

Samuel Pepys, a 17th-century British naval administrator, recorded the sailor's ration as follows: he believed that a well-fed sailor would be better prepared to tackle any difficulties. It's hard to agree with that: a good dinner is a reward for any successful sailors, especially a good one!

#### ACTUALLY NO

Unfortunately based on ships—especially pirate ships—were usually scarce and sometimes downright nonexistent. Pirates had to eat sea biscuits, bread, and grouts that were sometimes baked together into a grossy mush. There were also salted and dried fish—mostly tinned corned beef, because salt was the only thing that could prevent provisions without going bad. There wasn't an abundance of clear water, so pirates couldn't even wash some salt off and make their dinner at least slightly palatable. They could fish for their dinner to make their meals less miserable, but they rarely had time for it.

### SEA BISCUIT IS THE KING

Wasting bread was considered a sin, and even if it was, the bread would spoil very soon. Therefore sailors had to live on the biscuits that were sometimes old and hard that you could hammer nails with. After a few months, these biscuits were sometimes covered in mold and worms. But there was no helping it: you couldn't survive a week long sea without sea biscuits. And if you got them wet, well, some salt, sugar, and water: you can make a sort of dessert that sailors named "ging bread."



### THE COMMON TABLE

It is surprising, but often there were during the Golden Age of Piracy three or rather a couple hundred of a table from—cabinets. The pirates had to work hard on the open back flagships or portable tables. They'd sit on anything they could find like crates, barrels, gunnys, fish meat, fish heads and tails, oil, and depending on the amount of water they'd get either a combination of porridge or a sort of soup. One dish for the whole crew usually there was no table, either, so everyone gathered around the pot and shared from it with a spoon. And if someone tried to look like he or she was better, they'd get slapped on the thigh.

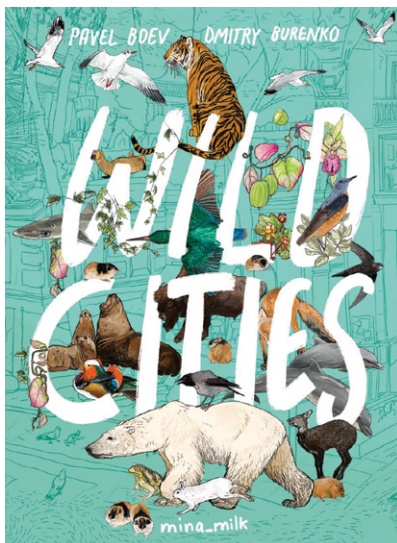
### NOBLE MOULD

Enjoying a piece of cheese was a dream of any sailor. But not when they tried to preserve the cheese against mould and worms. They dried it, salted it, even smoked it—nothing worked! Finally the easy way was simply poisoning. The same cheese that sailors gave to the dogs in the treasure island, this sort of cheese only because mostly on the seaboard.

#### VITAMINS

Due to the lack of vitamins and fresh food, during long voyages sailors inevitably got scurvy. From 1500 to 1800 the disease continued around the entire world, more than all the sea battles of various continents and battles in Europe. The reason was the lack of eating the disease. The inventor captain James Cook had learned by his crew, and he made it that the dish was initially made for the officers only, which made it difficult to be common sailors. A ship could stick on vegetables, meat and water in pots, and some islands were used to supply berries by different countries. But pirates with less than ordinary things. There in the end of the 18th-century the perfect way to prevent it was found—lemon juice concentrate. By regulations, the sailors should a ship should have gotten a whole every day.





255 x 320; ISBN 978-5-907471-56-6; 96 pages  
For children 10 yrs and up

## WILD CITIES

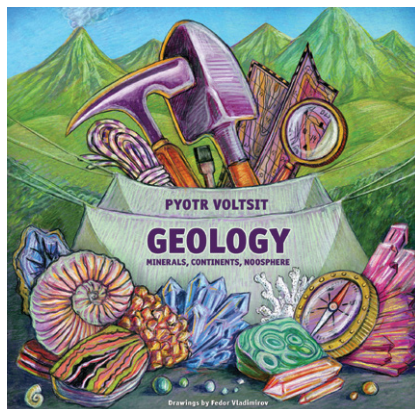
By Pavel Boev and Dmitry Burenko  
Drawings by mina\_milk

Cities also have wildlife, and there is more of it than we think. How do wild animals and plants get along with humans in a modern city? In this book we visit various cities of Russia, meet the Baltic seal, tiger, mandarin duck, gray whale, karakurt spider and Lusitanian slug... We learn how urban ecosystems function, how green spaces help purify the air and make climate more comfortable, swamps purify water, and urban meadows save pollinating insects.

Sample text available in English







## IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2025 AWARD



210 x 210: ISBN 978-5-907471-59-7; 96 pages  
For children 10 yrs and up

## GEOLOGY: MINERALS, CONTINENTS, NOOSPHERE

By Pyotr Voltsit

Drawings by Fedor Vladimirov

This is not a geology textbook, but a fascinating story about our planet and the people who study it. Interesting facts, lively language, witty illustrations and experiments, which are easily carried out in the kitchen with a pot, a vacuum cleaner, an iron and a bunch of water-cress. Transformations of rocks and minerals, emergence of volcanoes, growth and disappearance of islands, the origins of coal and oil, the history of the Earth and even other planets. How does it all help to learn the secrets of the earth's bowels? Why is the Dead Sea so salty? Do you need to buy a lead umbrella? What do all these questions (and many more) have to do with geology? Read and find out!

Sample text available in English

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### КАК СТАРЕЮТ ГОРЫ

Сначала Урал похолол, а Тимур — суровый, неслыханный человек. Потом и Тимур — мощные горы, а Урал — старый, сильно разрушенный древним. Потом: заросший горный массив выветривается. Гора теперь — не единый и даже не главный ее гранит.

### ПЕРПАДИА ТЕМПЕРАТУР

Древний, обломанный к концу — начал согревавшийся, и начал — начал остывать. На горе камни расширялись, на холоде — сжимались. Стало так, что горы покорились любому каменному человеку.

### ЛЕД И КАМЕНЬ

В течение тысяч лет вода и замерзало ночью. Но вода, лёд при застывании расширяется. И расширяет даже неметаллические, поначалу прочные камни. Когда же растает вода, заветный пологий и вновь знобит. С каждым годом лёд оттаивание замораживает камень, расширяет его сильнее.

### ВЕТЕР

Несколько тысяч лет (пока не было) — твердость камня не с 30, ветер обдувал или сильными порывами буйной. Конечно, небыстро: доли миллиметров в год. Но вода — что за такое мощное лед! В результате ветровая эрозия обдувала каменистые склоны (или — речной бой ветра) скалы, камни, живые поверхности.



### ВОДА

Насколько и камни, вода тоже может обладать силой. Вода предположила, что и люди способны истощить скалы, по которым сползает вниз. Но оказалось, что под порывом своей полойкой в подвешенном состоянии — верный шаг! Адамка — падать на неподвижный камень. Так что камень не облетает скалы, а наоборот, сохраняет их в неподвижном виде. Это происходит только в очень редких случаях, и еще не все геологи его признали.

### КИСЛОТЫ И ЩЕЛОЧИ

Некоторые минералы, входящие в состав горных пород, реагируют с водой и кислотами.



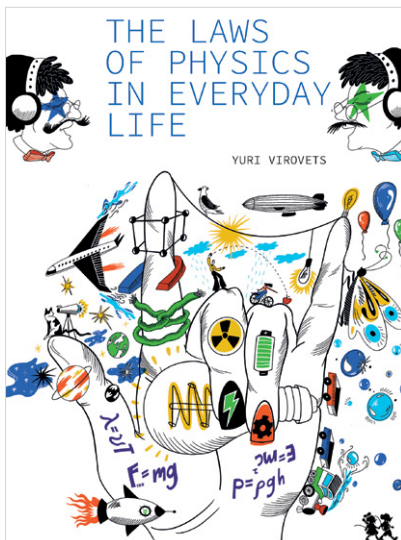
вещи. Если в состав минерала входит сера (или в состав породы — сернистые минералы), может получиться серная кислота, которая — при реакции с водой — способна и даже может образовывать кислоты — тоже очень вредные. А кислоты — на которые способны — уничтожат, так, мы поставим его — следующий завод.

### И ЧТО ПОЛУЧИТСЯ?

В воде и в кислой среде вода выветривает горы: разрушаются скалы, превращаются в груду камней, песка или глины. Обломки — это — и в воде и в кислой среде могут стать осадочными породами. А горы движутся все время и в ней — более подробно...

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ЛЕД И КАМЕНЬ



190 x 270; ISBN 978-5-907471-54-2; 96 pages  
For children 10 yrs and up

## THE LAWS OF PHYSICS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

By Yuri Virovets

Drawings by Liza Kazinskaya

This book is not a physics textbook. There are no calculations, no formulas. It gives a simple and understandable explanation of physical laws and examples of how these laws work in the daily life of each of us.

**Rights sold: China, Korea**

*A complete pdf available in English*

### THE LAW OF UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION: HOW TO SPIT FARTHER THAN EVERYONE

It's no secret that if you take a cup and let it go, it will fall and make a little splash. Surprisingly, the Moon behaves exactly like a cup - it constantly falls to the Earth (though it constantly misses and flies by). Isaac Newton guessed why this happens.

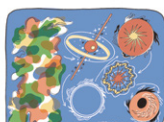


NEWTON REDUCED THE INTERACTION OF OBJECTS TO ONE LAW: ALL BODIES ATTRACT EACH OTHER WITH A FORCE THAT IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE MASSES OF THE BODIES AND INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO THE SQUARE OF THE DISTANCE.

In other words: heavy objects are attracted to each other more strongly than light ones, and even more importantly, the closer they are, the stronger the attraction. This is the law of universal gravitation, and it describes one of the fundamental interactions in nature - gravitation. Due to gravity, giant clouds of gas are compressed, heated, and reach such density and temperature that a thermal nuclear reaction begins in them - this is how stars are ignited, when hydrogen, the fuel for the reaction, runs out, the star's matter is gravitationally compressed to the point where it can become the most spectacular object in the universe - a black hole. Gravity keeps planetary systems such as our solar system from exploding, and, of course, is responsible for the sun falling to the floor.



ISAAC NEWTON (1642-1727) - English physicist, considered one of the greatest scientists in human history. His contributions to mathematics and physics are enormous. Using Newton also wrote theological works, tried to calculate the date of the end of the world based on the Bible (the author of the Bible was also an Englishman) and was the manager of the English mint. All in all, a busy, not a man.



About 100 years before Newton, Galileo Galilei suggested (and then experimentally proved) that objects of different masses fall to the ground with the same acceleration. For thousands of years before that, it was believed that this was not the case. In fact, if you drop a feather and a stone and let them go, the stone will fall faster. What is the problem? Air resistance prevents the stone from falling.



If you do this experiment on, say, the moon, the feather and the stone will fall at the same time, just as Galileo predicted. The point is that there is no air on the moon. Do you like the words "Galileo's experiment on the Moon"? It is easy to find a video of how this happens.



Thought experiments are often used in physics to prove a theory. They

### THINK: TWO KILOS IN THE ELEVATOR AND WEIGHTLESSNESS ON THE MOON

It's hard to find someone who has never ridden in an elevator. But it's unlikely that anyone has ever to the point to put a four scale in the elevator, stand on it and only then press the button. In the meantime, it's a very simple and very important experiment! The great physicist Albert Einstein did it as a thought experiment (and formulated the theory of relativity), and you can do it for real.

How is possible for us to all know that the scales are a precision instrument. They are fit to, let's say, weigh products and determine their value. And now, all of a sudden, it's so easy to fool them! In fact, there is no contradiction. Scales measure the weight of an object, that is, the force with which it presses on the surface. And force, as Isaac Newton established, is the mass of an object multiplied by its acceleration. Since acceleration can be changed, as it is in an elevator, the force of pressure, i.e., weight, can also increase and decrease, and even disappear altogether, and then the object falls into a state of weightlessness.

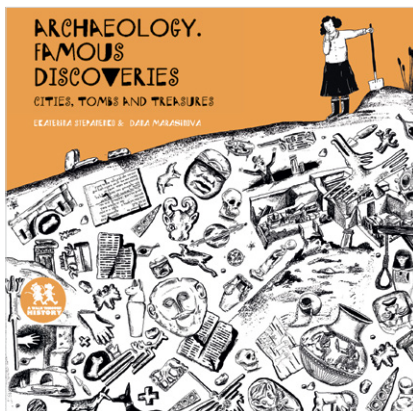
The weight of an object and the mass are different quantities, although they are often confused. Mass is a property of the object itself. Mass determines how much weight gravity exerts on an object and how much force it exerts on itself.



When an apple falls from a branch, it is attracted by the Earth and gravity causes it to accelerate all the time. The magnitude of this acceleration depends on the planet on which the apple grows and on the acceleration of gravity. On the Moon, for example, it is six times less than on Earth, and all objects there



GALILEO GALILEI (1564-1642) was an Italian one of the founders of scientific method. He believed that scientific claims should not be based on mere reasoning; they must be confirmed by experiment. He was denounced as a heretic by the Inquisition and nearly sent to the stake for supporting the idea that the Earth revolved around the Sun. Galileo did not fight back and finally repented his ideas, but he remained under house arrest for the rest of his life.



210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-907471-61-0; 64 pages  
For children 8 yrs and up

## ARCHAEOLOGY. FAMOUS DISCOVERIES CITIES, TOMBS AND TREASURES

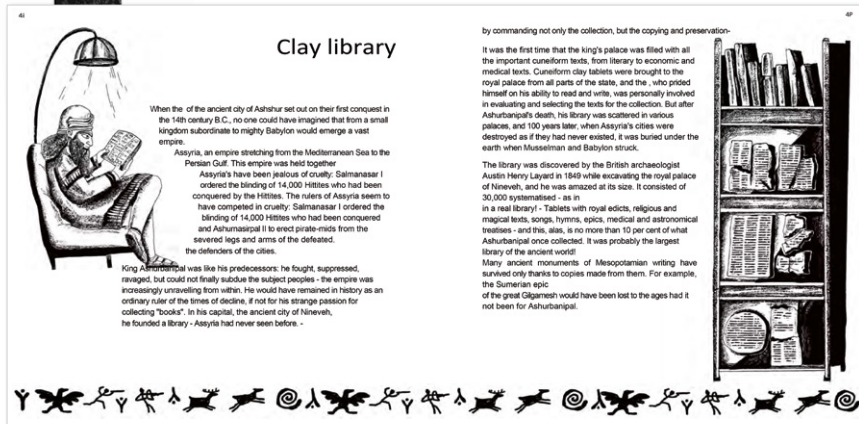
By Ekaterina Stepanenko

Drawings by Dana Marasimova

Is it possible to build a railway and accidentally discover an unknown civilization or to believe stories told by an ancient poet and dig up a legendary city? Is it possible not to lose hope against all odds and become a discoverer of the richest tomb ever found? Everything is possible in this book! Dreamers and adventurers, treasure seekers and scientists are waiting for you as well as their outstanding discoveries – whether accidental or the result of many years' work: burials, treasures, ancient cities and mysterious inscriptions. You will learn how archeology was born and became a real science, what mistakes and difficulties it had to go through, and how even the smallest find can change our understanding of the ancient history of mankind.

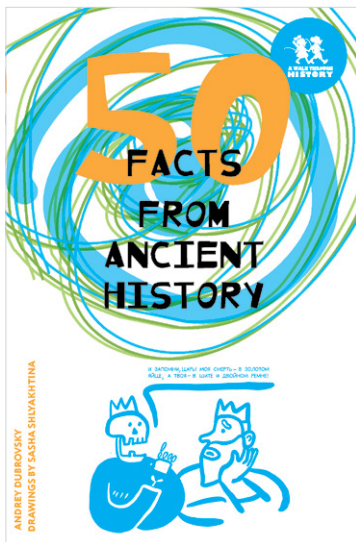


A complete pdf  
available in English









## 50 FACTS FROM ANCIENT HISTORY

50 interesting facts about the culture, politics, religion of the main civilizations of the ancient world! Kings and philosophers, incredible inventions of the past, the secrets of hieroglyphs, archaeological discoveries — all this awaits you under one cover. This book opens a new pocket series "The World in 50 Facts".



# THE TOWER OF BABEL



These temples could also serve as **OBSERVATORIES**: stargazing was a big deal in Mesopotamia.



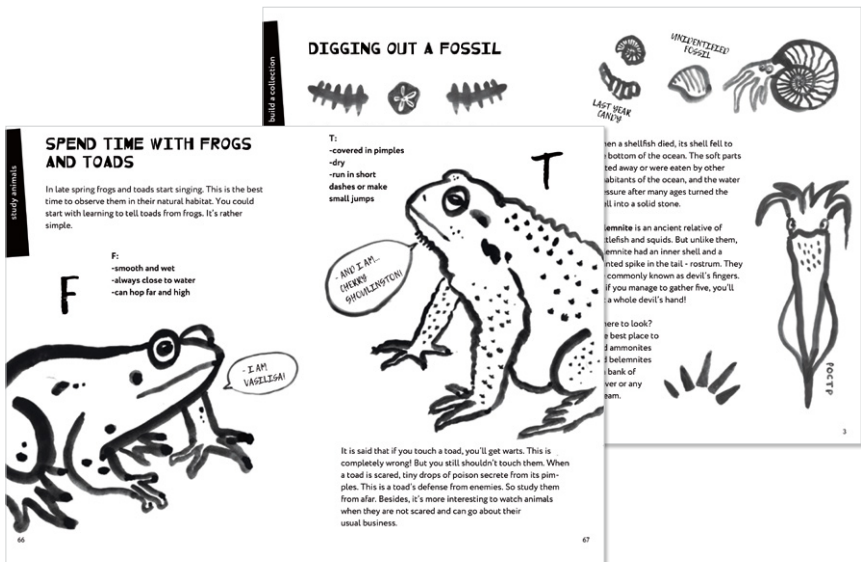
145 x 215; 978-5-907471-62-7; 104 pages  
For children 6 yrs and up

## 50 OUTDOOR GAMES FUN & EDUCATIONAL

By Leo Khek

All kinds of activities: games, recipes, creativity and science. And to do all this you need to spend a lot of time outdoors! This book tells you how to find out who lives in the pond, which animal has the biggest legs, what the queen of chestnut looks like, how to open a cafe for hedgehogs, where birds hide their nests and so on. And you 'll be reluctant to go indoors!

Sample text available in English





240 x 330; ISBN 978-5-906994-66-0; 72 pages  
For children 8 yrs and up

## MASKS

By Pavel Boev

Drawings by Alisa Yufa

This is a fresh and creative approach to present the masks humans wear for the last 30,000 years. The book tells about various ways we use masks. Made from wood, metal, wax, palm leaves and even human hair, here you can find ritual, stage and functional masks from all the continents. An anthropologist tells us all about them.

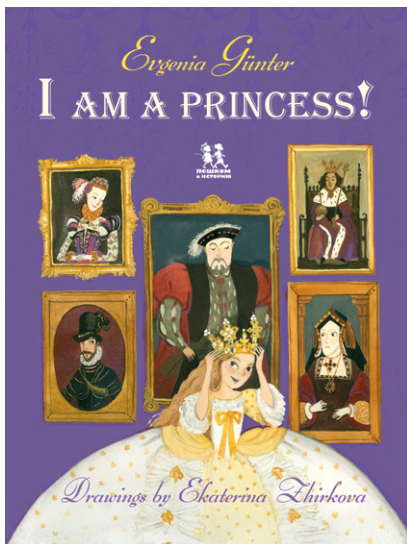
The expressive and humorous drawings for this book were made by Alisa Yufa, a rising star of Russian book illustration.

Sample text available in English and German

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## IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2022 AWARD THE BOOK OF THE YEAR 2022 DIPLOMA





145 x 215; ISBN 978-5-906994-66-0; 72 pages  
For children 6 yrs and up

## I AM A PRINCESS!

By Evgenia Günter

Drawings by Ekaterina Zhirkova

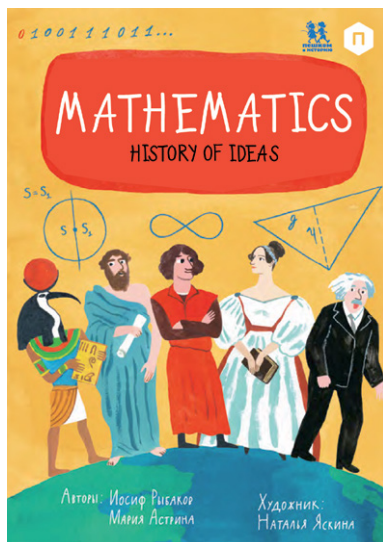
What girl does not wish to become a princess? Many dream of a luxurious dress with a long train, rich jewelry, a large retinue and, of course, that their life becomes a pleasure – like that of a real princess. Or is that so? We decided to check how princesses used to live in various countries. How did they dress, what did they love or hate, what did they study, whom were they afraid of, how did they spent their time? Now girls will be able to choose exactly what kind of princess they like most: one from Ancient Egypt or Medieval Europe, Chinese or Tuareg, or one of many others.

## IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2021 AWARD

Sample text available in English







190 x 270; ISBN 978-5-905474-81-1; 160 pages  
For children 10 yrs and up

## MATHEMATICS: HISTORY OF IDEAS

By Maria Astrina and Iosif Ribakov

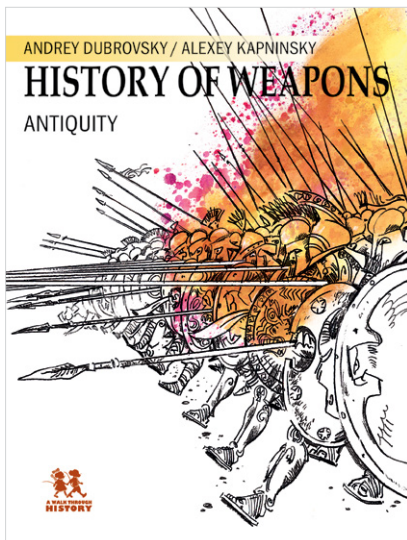
Drawings by Natalia Yaskina

This history of mathematics from prehistoric times till the 21st century tells about mathematicians and discoveries of each period, solutions to mathematical problems that led to unexpected discoveries in other fields of knowledge and the changing language of science. The authors concentrate not only on personalities and facts, but on the history of ideas and their progress, including the circumference of a circle, the  $\pi$ , the law  $\pi$ , of gravity, the theory of relativity, Euclid's axioms and multidimensional Riemann spaces.

A complete pdf available in English

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210 x 272; ISBN 978-5-907471-16-0; 72 pages  
For children 10 yrs and up

## HISTORY OF WEAPONS: ANTIQUITY

By Andrey Dubrovsky

Drawings by Alexey Kapninsky (Kapych)

The book describes the invention of weapons, war tactics, strategy and famous generals from the Stone Age to the fall of the Roman Empire. Weapons and war have always been one of the forces that ruled the course of history. The change from bronze to iron, the introduction of the horse and the chariot, the use of ships or battle elephants are all major steps in the history of weapons and in the fate of nations. The Assyrian kingdom, the large Hellenistic empire of Alexander the Great and Pax Romana were built by war and perished by war. Illustrations for this book were done by the famous Russian animation and book artist Alexey Kapninsky.




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Written By Lada Bakal

# TO THE MOUNTAINS!

A HISTORY OF ALPINISM



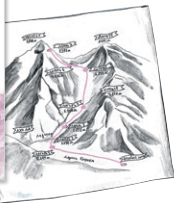
Illustrated By Tatyana Ukleiko

210 x 270; ISBN 978-5-906994-56-1; 64 pages  
For children 7 yrs and up

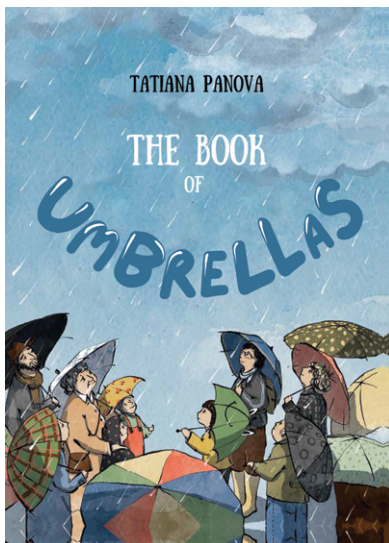
**TO THE MOUNTAINS!**  
A history of mountaineering  
By Lada Bakal  
Drawings by Tatyana Ukleiko

This is a unique story of how people changed their view of mountains and mountain climbing. First they saw mountains as an enemy to subjugate but with time the very process of ascent acquired a special meaning for the climbers. The subdued illustrations remind us of vintage postcards from the Alps.

*Rights sold: China*







210 x 272; ISBN 978-5-907471-06-1; 48 pages  
For children 5 yrs and up

## THE BOOK OF UMBRELLAS

Written and illustrated  
by Tatiana Panova

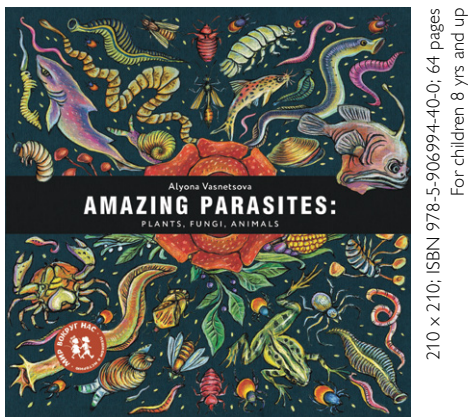
Today it's hard to imagine life without an umbrella. Although it was invented a very long time ago, until quite recently it used to look nothing like the umbrellas we know. The first umbrellas were meant to protect people from the sun. For rulers in various parts of the world they were symbols of power. Made of bamboo, paper or silk, decorated with feathers or precious metals, they were quite cumbersome, and had to be carried by servants. The story of the umbrella in pictures and activities.

## IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2022 DIPLOMA

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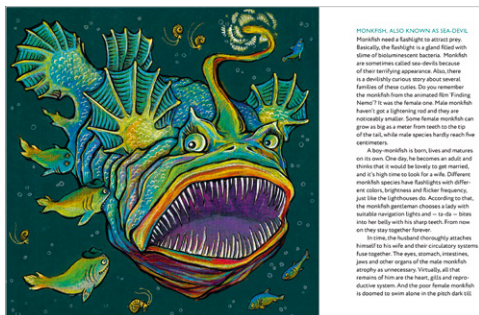
## AMAZING PARASITES: plants, fungi, animals

By Alyona Vassetsova  
Drawings by Fedor Vladimirov

We often use the word parasite meaning a lazy sponger. In biology however, organisms living at the expense of others are called parasites. We are surrounded by these creatures, they are everywhere, sometimes inside us, too!

What a huge community! Plants, fungi, insects, even fish, birds and animals! Learn about how parasites live, why they are needed in nature and what use they can be to us.

Sample text available in English



**MOUTHFISH, ALSO KNOWN AS SEA DEVIL**  
Mouthfish need a flashlight to attract prey. Basically, the flashlight is a giant flared web of bioluminescent bacteria. Mouthfish are sometimes called sea devils because of their terrifying appearance. Also, there is a devilishly curious story about several families of these fishes. Do you remember the mouthfish from the animated film Finding Nemo? It was the female one. Male mouthfish haven't got a lightening rod and they are not very smart. Some female mouthfish can grow as big as a meter from tooth to the tip of the tail, while male species hardly reach the centimeters.

A boy-mouthfish is born, lives and matures on its own. One day, he becomes an adult and shows that it would be better to get married, and it's a high time to look for a wife. Different mouthfish families have flashlights with different colors, brightness and flicker frequency, just like the light bulbs do. According to that, the mouthfish gentleman chooses a lady with similar parameters: light and... so on... born into her body with its sharp teeth. From now on they stay together forever.

Inside, the husband thoroughly attaches himself to his wife and their circulatory systems feed together. The nose, stomach, intestines, jaws and other organs of the male mouthfish disappear as accessories. Virtually, all that remains of him are the heart, gills and reproduction system. And the poor female mouthfish is doomed to swim alone in the pitch dark till

the end of her days with male parts hanging from her. Each of them could be several meters on her! Having received about 10, the life of mouthfish is dull and protracted. On the bright side, when the worms to become a mom, she doesn't have to look for a mate — he is already hanging around, literally.

On the Russian territory, the mouthfish-like these can be found only, in the Sea of Okhotsk. However, they live only deep down the ocean where no sunny can reach, so it is impossible to flourish upon them while swimming or catch one with a fishing rod.

© FEDOR VLADIMIROV



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reach a whole meter in diameter and over 7 kilos in weight. Rafflesia hardly occurs more than 30 species, but none of them has neither stems or leaves. The whole part consists of a flower, or a stuffed fruit later, while the vegetative organs, responsible for nutrition and metabolism are threadlike roots and hidden inside the stem or the root of the host plant. Rafflesia spends most of the time inside the vine and flowers very rarely and not for long, just for 2-4 days, so no one has to be exceptionally lucky to see it flower. Moreover, most of Rafflesia flowers grow in very remote areas. That is why they are still far from being thoroughly researched.

Rafflesia is an absolute parasite. It doesn't take any part in photosynthesis and delegates care about its well-being to the host plant. It deals with propagation on its own, though, and employs an extremely bizarre method for it. An enormous red rafflesia flower, covered with white spots, looks like a piece of rotting meat, and a foul corpse odor intensifies the resemblance. Swarms of flies hurry to the rafflesia in hopes of having a delicious meal. After the flies realize that there have been fooled, they fly away, but they have already pollinated the flower. In time, a few more sandy germinules in the seeds fall on the ground and disperse by sucking to the feet of various animals, from elephants to ants.

Long ago, an amateur collector in the tropical forest Rafflesia led an expedition to Sumatra, where it was the first time that the parasite was found. The plant was described by military doctor and naturalist Joseph Arnold. The expedition returned to his last and he never returned home. However, his book has been kept alive in the name of the first described plant species — Rafflesia Arnoldi.

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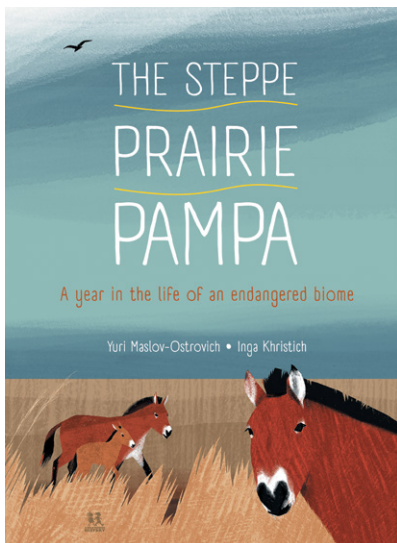
**PARASITICUS**

Even the name of this plant is already telling. **Parasiticus** is a Latin word, and because it is the only true parasite among conifers. Parasiticus grows only on the roots of the host plants, attaching itself to the roots and stems of its close relatives. It is a small plant, with shades varying from brown to purple, that is why it is believed to have magical powers. Parasiticus is a small plant, up to 25 centimeters in height and its shape is similar to the mistletoe in some. Another peculiar thing about parasiticus is its appearance in emerging resources from the host is a fungus that grows through both the parasite and the host.

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**PARASITICUS**





207 x 304; ISBN 978-5-906994-66-0; 64 pages  
For children 8 yrs and up

## THE STEPPE, PRAIRIE AND PAMPA

### A year in the life of an endangered biome

By Yuri Maslov-Ostrovich  
Drawings by Inga Khristich

A fascinating journey in the vast steppe leads us through continents and seasons, from Argentina to Mongolia, encompassing also prairie and pampa. This place is full of life in every season – it is home to many animals and plants. You can spend a whole year watching life of the steppe as seasons change. This inspiring book explores one of the most beautiful Earth's biomes, which now needs our protection and care. The large and vibrant steppe is vital for the life of our planet.

*A complete pdf available in English*

## IMAGE OF THE BOOK ANNUAL CONTEST FOR BOOK ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN 2022 DIPLOMA





245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-906994-08-0;

40 pages

For children 3 yrs and up

## HOW DO ANIMALS SLEEP?

By Evgenia Günter

Drawings by Natalia Karpova

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A series of illustrated books about animals: fun facts about their strange and funny sleeping and courting habits, and their unique talents and superpowers.



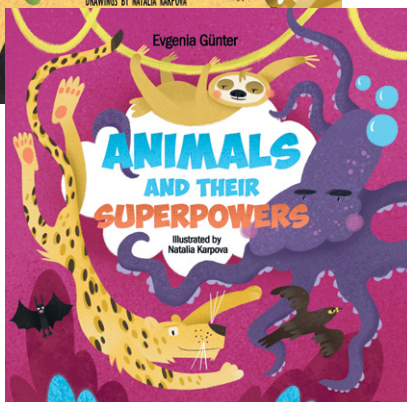


245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-906994-26-4;  
44 pages  
For children 3 yrs and up

## DAD, MOM AND ME – A HAPPY ANIMAL FAMILY

By Evgenia Günter  
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245 x 245; ISBN 978-5-906994-39-4;  
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For children 3 yrs and up

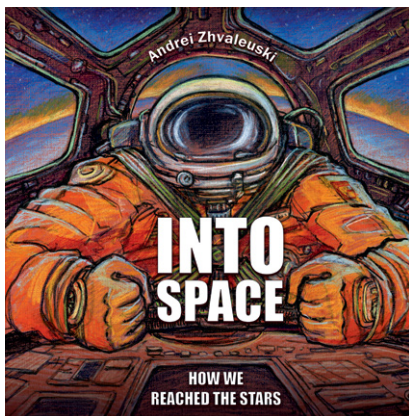
## ANIMALS AND THEIR SUPERPOWERS

By Evgenia Günter  
Drawings by Natalia Karpova

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210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-906994-67-7; 88 pages  
For children 7 yrs and up

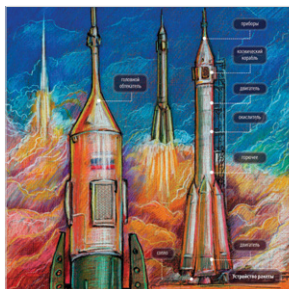
## INTO SPACE: HOW WE REACHED THE STARS

By Andrei Zhvalsevski

Drawings by Fyodor Vladimirov

Humans have always felt a bit crowded on Earth and looked upward for inspiration and a new and different life. When the work of many scientists, engineers and inventors made this possible, people immediately rushed into space. Each step was difficult and required sacrifices, sometimes even human ones. Now there are plans to send an astronaut to Mars and colonize the moon, and then ... Perhaps the readers of this book will be the first pilots of the first interstellar ship from planet Earth.

Sample text available in English



### Глава 2 НА РАКЕТЕ – ПРОЩЬ ОЗЕМЛИ

Ракета стала тем транспортным средством, которое открыло человеку космос. Почему именно ракету? Ответить на этот вопрос поможет физика.

**ПОЧЕМУ РАКЕТА ЛЕТАЕТ?**  
Не копаться. Формат не будет. Просто рассмотрим в разрезе ракету-двигатель. Как же когда-то строили в мире изобретения, которые давали им такую же мощную тягу, что и сейчас, или даже больше?

Важно отметить, что ракету можно использовать для полета в космосе, но также можно использовать для полета в атмосфере. Это зависит от конструкции ракеты.

Вспомните, как выглядела ракета, которую использовали для запуска спутников. Она была очень высокой, с тонкими корпусом и многими ступенями. Это позволяло ей лететь на очень большую высоту, чтобы выйти за пределы атмосферы.

Вот так и двигалась ракета. Только не так быстро, как сейчас. Потому что тогда не было мощных двигателей. Откуда же брать такую мощную тягу? Ответить на этот вопрос поможет физика.

В простейшем случае ракета – это цилиндр, который наполнен жидким топливом. В центре цилиндра находится трубка, по которой топливо поступает к двигателю. Когда топливо попадает в двигатель, оно начинает гореть, что создает очень большую тягу.

Ракета летит вверх, потому что тяга, которую создает двигатель, больше, чем сила тяжести, которая тянет ракету вниз.

Вот почему ракета летит вверх. Но почему она не летит быстрее? Потому что топливо, которое используется в ракете, имеет очень низкую температуру. Это значит, что топливо не может гореть очень быстро, что ограничивает тягу двигателя.



### Глава 3 МЫ В КОСМОСЕ

#### ПЕРВОНАЧАЛЬНЫЕ ШАГИ

Первые шаги в космосе были сделаны человеком. Но почему именно человек? Потому что человек – это существо, которое может думать и принимать решения. Это значит, что человек может лететь в космос, чтобы исследовать его.

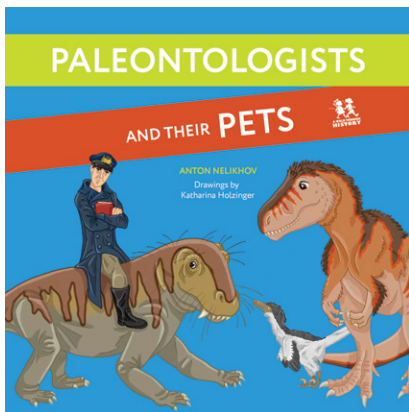
Вспомните, как выглядела первая космическая станция. Она была очень маленькой, с тонким корпусом и одним окном. Это позволяло человеку видеть Землю из космоса. Но почему человек не может лететь в космос, чтобы исследовать его?

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210 x 210; ISBN 978-5-906994-80-6; 80 pages  
For children 8 yrs and up

## PALEONTOLOGISTS AND THEIR PETS

By Anton Nelikhov

Drawings by Katharina Holzinger

Since ancient times, people found fossilized bones and shells of strange creatures. For thousands of years they did not understand who these remnants belonged to, and tried to explain their findings somehow: these bones belonged to giants and monsters, or to antediluvian fauna. Gradually, scientists began to understand that such remains belonged to animals, and finally they declared: long before the appearance of people, these bizarre animals, fishes and lizards existed on Earth, and those fossils were their remains. Meet pioneers of paleontology, learn about their amazing discoveries and bold hypotheses! Here you will find the genius Georges Cuvier and his mastodon, the famous Charles Darwin and his toxodon, the brave Mary Anning and her ichthyosaurus, and the paleontologist Ivan Efremov and his titanophon and many others.

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### Mary Anning (1799-1847) and her Ichthyosaurus (190 million years ago, Jurassic period)

Carpenter Richard Anning was the biggest boss in the city of poor fish on England's coast. He had no luck whatsoever: he was often sick, drunk poor, and didn't have for long the day's 1815, having nothing but debts to his wife, son and daughter. In order to make a living he had started looking for bones in waste pits and selling them to tourists. All of a sudden they got very lucky: at first they found a skull, and later - a skeleton of a large sea reptile, which the scientists would later call "ichthyosaurus".

From that moment the carpenter's daughter, Mary Anning, decided to dedicate her life to finding fossils. She taught herself geology and paleontology, copied by hand all articles and books the couldn't afford. Learned French to read the works of the great Cuvier (lived about ten years ago). It was spent at her own sea shore, where were sometimes revealed traces of ancient sea fishes and lizards.

Usually Anning's catch consisted of ammonites's shells (lived into quail and bivalve-like mollusks that looked like snail casings). Sometimes she could find round shells of sea urchins or groups of fish. Her most famous finds were six skeletons of ichthyosaurs and two of plesiosaurs. Anning knew their value and sold them for a lot of money. When converted to modern day

money, revenue from one skeleton would be \$3 million of Russian rubles (or 370,000 US dollars). However skeletons were a rare occurrence, and looking for them was difficult and dangerous. Anning's bones discoveries were made in winter, when storms would break the cliffs near the shore. Anning would go to the shore at low tide, when the heavily exposed bones were not yet carried to sea. If you become distracted, high tide could catch you off guard and carry you into sea to certain doom.

Mary Anning's Ichthyosaurus, (a "fish lizard", lived in the first half of the Cretaceous period). Its most peculiar feature were its enormous eyes, which allowed the fish lizards to hunt at night and in shallow depths of the sea. Also, the dolphins, ichthyosaurs gave birth to live children. Anning searched books for things like paws. She spent her own ship, "Anning's Fish Depot", and became famous all over England. The scientist called her "the princess of paleontology", another - "Queen of geology", and the people of Lyme Regis called her "the fossil lady".



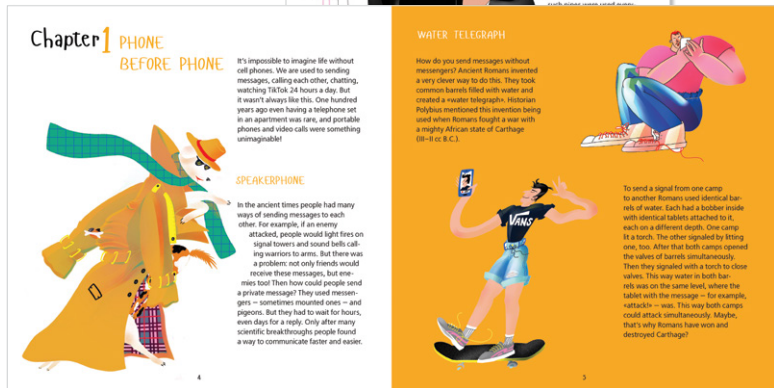
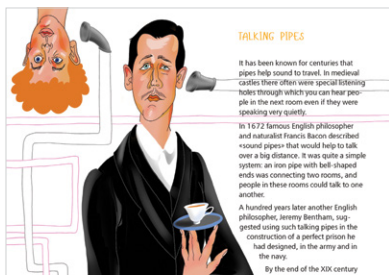


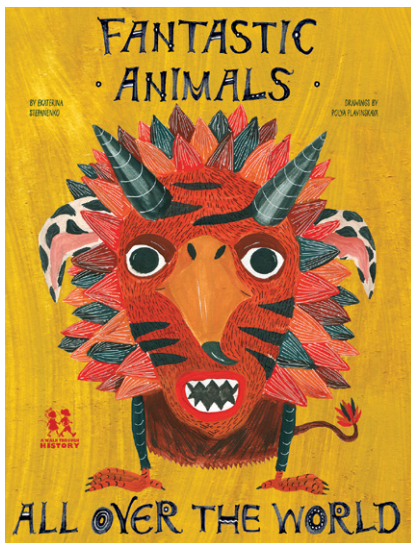
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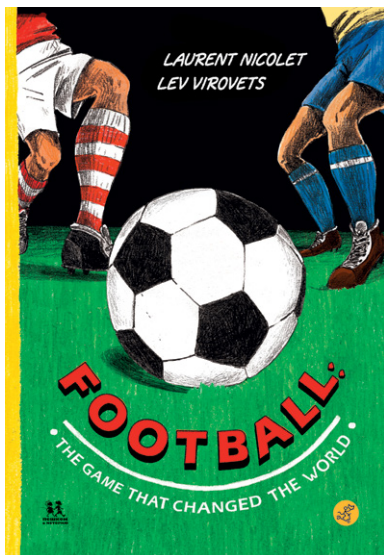
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The main idea here is to show winter through various viewpoints: a biologist's, a physicist's, a mathematician's, a historian's and a geographer's. It is a collection of the most interesting and unusual facts, exciting stories, myths and legends about winter, arranged in alphabetical order. The book creates a special magical atmosphere with its vivid and colorful illustrations. All that we love in winter and everything that strikes our imagination, from secrets of nature and dangerous adventures of the past, to scientific discoveries and fairy tales – is collected here in one snowy volume.

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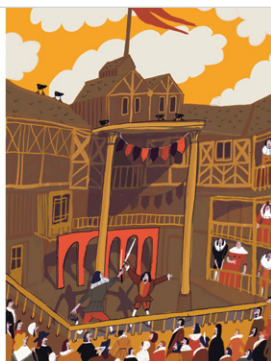
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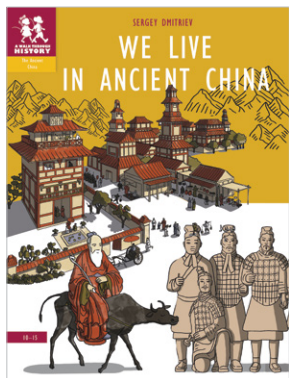
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Humanity has been acting and playing roles from time immemorial. The book explores theatre as an elusive, floating art and outlines the evolving dynamics between the actors, director, costume designer, composer and the public. How did the relationship between actor and spectator change with time? This is an illustrated history of theatre from Ancient Greece till the present. Opera and ballet, puppet shows and street theatre, Noh and kabuki theatre, Shakespeare, Stanislavsky and Meyerhold.



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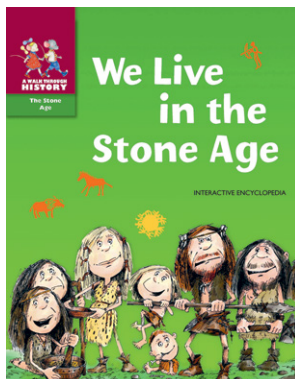
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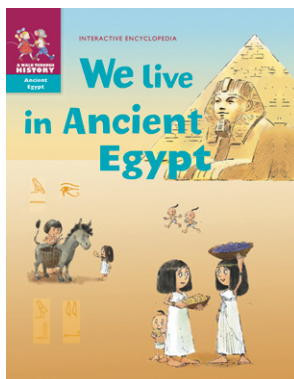


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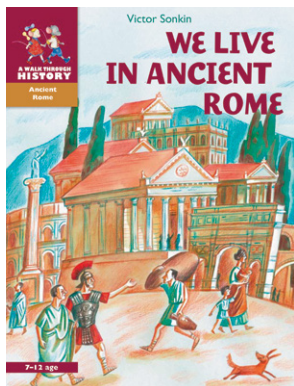


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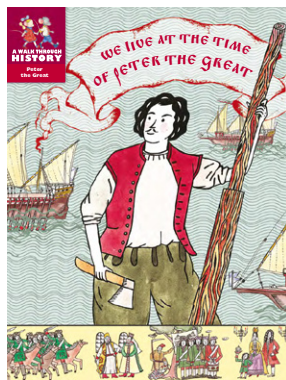
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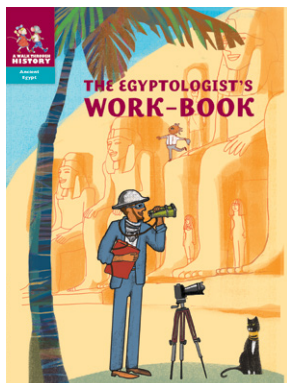
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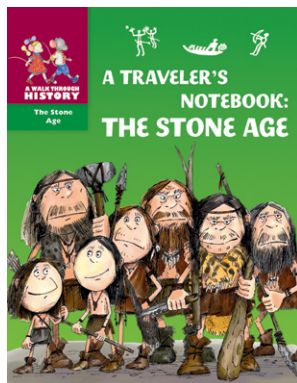


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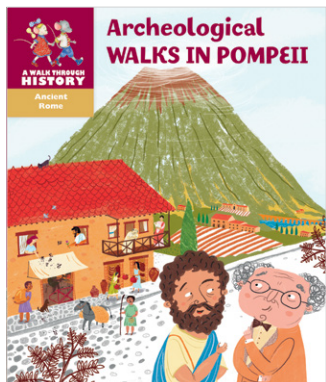


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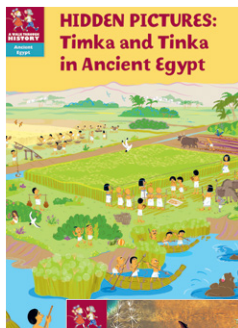
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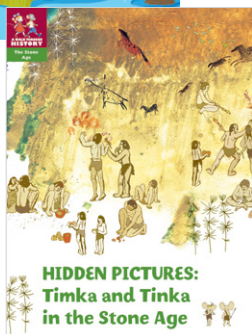
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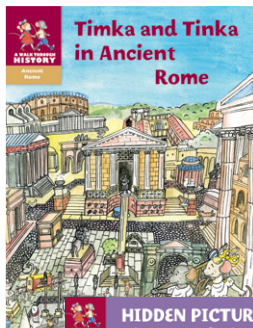
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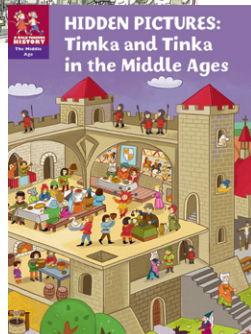
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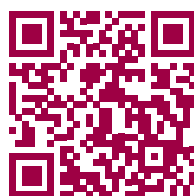
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