COLORFUL JOURNEYS

Magdalena Konečná • Jana Sedláčková

albatros

Painted World



Colorful JOURNEYS

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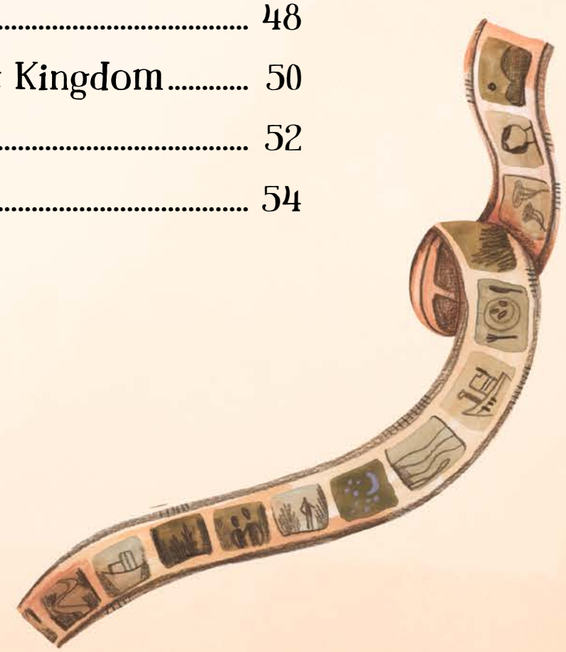


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1.8 mi above sea level

Alpine pass: Col de la Traversette

Hannibal's expedition numbered 30,000 foot soldiers, 5,000 cavalry, and 37 elephants.

Winter was drawing dangerously close.

In the mountains, the expedition also faced the threat of Gauls.

war elephant

saffron

The bold expedition was led by a Carthaginian commander and enemy of Rome called

Hannibal.

Instead of waiting for the Roman army to attack, he took his troops on a dangerous route through the mountains and caught Rome by surprise.

Hannibal

CARTAGENA SPAIN

Crossing

steep, icy mountain passes was extremely difficult and dangerous. At one point, it took Hannibal's soldiers several days to clear a path through a rocky landslide for their elephants as well as themselves.

Hannibal rode an elephant named Surus.

Every elephant survived . . .

gentian

. . . but only half the soldiers made it through the difficult journey.

slinger

sling

chamois

Hannibal is at the gates!

Roman soldiers

The army traveled with porters, cooks, women, children, and musicians who tried to cheer everyone up along the way.

218 BCE

16 days

Marching Elephants Across the Alps

Seeing even one elephant on a snowy mountain would be an amazing sight. Seeing a whole herd of war elephants charging down into your valley would be absolutely astonishing—as Roman soldiers once learned firsthand.

barley porridge

dried meat

dried figs

olives

wine

cheese

arnica

CARTHAGINIAN SOLDIERS' RATIONS

Colosseum

ITALY

ROME

Hannibal went on to defeat the Romans

in several battles, though in the end, he didn't win the war. Even so, today everyone remembers his incredible feat of mountaineering and military strategy.

Hannibal's soldiers weren't used to the cold. They slept in tents, wrapping themselves in wool cloaks and animal skins.

Carthage and Rome

were two powerful ancient cities. As both wanted to rule the Mediterranean, they went to war multiple times.

The Port of Carthage

CARTHAGE

793–1066

Leif Eriksson

NEWFOUNDLAND

One of their longest voyages, led by the intrepid young Leif Eriksson, took the Vikings across the Atlantic Ocean to the coast of North America, where they founded the settlement of Vinland (present-day Newfoundland).

CANADA

the Vinland settlement

Although they didn't yet have the magnetic compass, the Vikings were excellent navigators. They found their way using the possitions of the Sun and the stars.

They observed different colors of the sea, the movement of the waves, and even the slightest changes in the wind.

longship

It's no accident that the Vikings were known as the lords of the sea.

barley porridge with butter and sour milk

At night they slept on their ships under spread-out sails or beneath thick bear-fur skins.

Viking weapons

helmet

golden brooch

GREAT BRITAIN

a Viking in full armor

anchor of a Viking ship

The Vikings came from what is now Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

SCANDINAVIA

DENMARK

ESTONIA

stone hook

dried fish

fishing

a Viking shield-maiden

Thor's hammer amulet for luck

Odin, the highest god

decorated hammer

The Viking Age

The Vikings were seafaring raiders and explorers who sailed their longships out onto the stormy Northern Seas. Favorable winds eventually carried them as far as North Africa, North America, and the Middle East.

Due to their skills, ferocity, and individual loyalty, some were recruited as personal guards of Byzantine emperors.

Viking runic writing

runes

Sailing south, they reached North Africa.

AFRICA

ship burial

Although they explored and conquered many foreign lands, the sea remained the Vikings' true home. That's why they were sometimes laid to rest in ships.



I'd like 50 CUPS, please!

AZTEC RULER MOCTEZUMA is said to have drunk up to 50 cups a day of this chocolate beverage.



sack of cacao beans

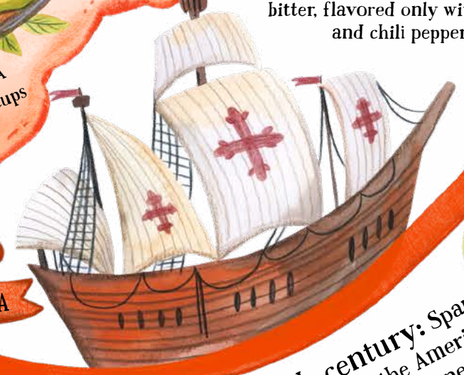
To make a single chocolate bar, you need about 50 CACAO BEANS.

1,500 BCE: The cacao tree had already been cultivated by the ancient Maya and Aztec civilizations. Chocolate, called xocoatl, was considered a drink of the gods. They drank it bitter, flavored only with vanilla and chili peppers.

vanilla

chili pepper

SOUTH AMERICA



16th century: Spanish explorers set out for the Americas in search of gold. They returned to Europe with cacao beans, too, not knowing that these were also a great treasure.



cup of cacao

215 days

HOW TO MAKE CHOCOLATE



How to make chocolate: Take cacao beans, ferment them, dry them, roast and grind them, mix them with certain other ingredients, heat them up, and let them cool down.



cacao pod

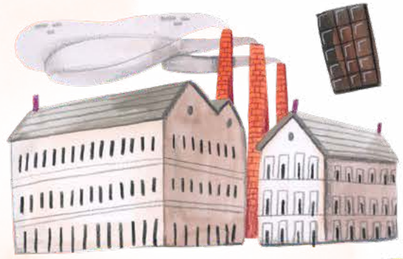
Cacao trees are tropical plants that need a lot of rainfall and moisture

rainforest

In those days, cacao beans were even used as a kind of money.

In a way, chocolate grows on trees.

19th century: Dutch chemist Coenraad van Houten figured out how to produce cocoa powder and cocoa butter from cacao beans, the two main ingredients needed to make chocolate bars.



1500 BCE–Present

the first chocolate bars



Dutch cocoa



ENGLAND

NETHERLANDS

cocoa beans



cocoa powder



cocoa butter

Chocolate factories began popping up everywhere.

At first, Europeans didn't like **bitter chocolate** very much, so they started adding milk and sugar. People would even drink this delicious beverage as medicine.

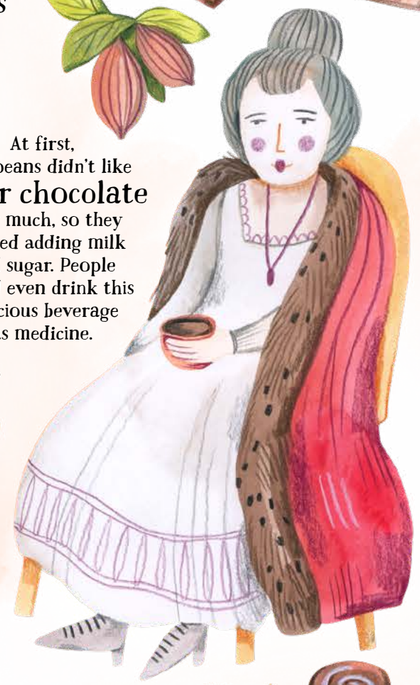


chocolate press

SPAIN

hot chocolate





SWISS ALPS



Swiss milk

Swiss chocolate

For a long time, chocolate was an **exotic drink** that only wealthy nobles could afford.

pralines



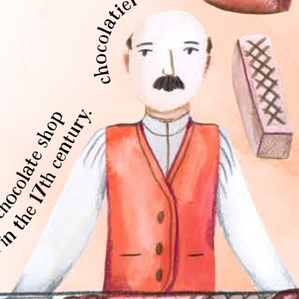
The Journey of Chocolate

What's more beloved than chocolate? But would you believe that this treat didn't always taste so sweet? It took a long journey to get from bitter cacao beans to the delicious chocolate bars we know and love today.

AFRICA



chocolatier



The first chocolate shop opened in London in the 17th century.

IVORY COAST

GHANA



Today, cacao beans are grown mainly in West Africa.

People can support cacao farmers by buying chocolate labeled Fair Trade, which means they are **paid fairly**.



GALÁPAGOS

The Galápagos, also called the "Tortoise Islands," are a group of volcanic islands. They lie about 620 miles west of the coast of South America.

GALÁPAGOS "Tortoise Islands"

Darwin suspected that his NEW THEORY would cause an uproar.

He knew he needed convincing evidence. After 20 long years of research, he finally published his groundbreaking theory in a book called ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Relatives of monkeys? HOW DARE YOU?!

Charles Darwin

On the Origin of SPECIES

EVOLUTION OF HUMANS

Evolution

Living creatures haven't always looked the same way they do today. Over many millions of years, they gradually evolved.

WELCOME TO Charles Darwin's RESCUE STATION

Natural Selection

It wasn't always the strongest who survived but rather those who were able to adapt to their environments.

Discoveries in the Galápagos

For a long time, people didn't believe that humans could have common ancestors with animals. But then Charles Darwin came around, sailed to the Galápagos Islands, and changed how we understand the development of life on Earth.

ancient sloth ancestor

two-toed sloth

Masked moths survived because they could easily hide from predators.

Seasickness

Darwin suffered from seasickness during his long voyage, but he felt better as soon as his feet found solid ground. The islands captivated him completely.

On Coral Reefs

On Carnivorous Plants

On Earthworms

He also published MANY OTHER THEORIES

Downe, Kent

1835

Galápagos Islands

At home, in his garden, he studied bumblebees for years and devoted himself to breeding pigeons.

evolution tree

In different parts of the Galápagos, the beaks of finches grew differently depending on what they ate.

finch

Galápagos land iguana

sally lightfoot crab

Galápagos penguin

flamingo

ANIMALS OF THE GALÁPAGOS

Darwin Island

Hmm... the tortoises here look almost the same as those in America.

giant tortoise

scalesia

prickly pear

Candelabra cactus

Around the World

Nellie Bly was a fearless American journalist who was tired of writing ordinary articles about fashion and gardening. One Sunday, after finishing the exciting book AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, by Jules Verne, she realized that she could make a trip like that herself!

Nellie Bly

I WANT TO DO SOMETHING no woman has done before!

Jules Verne

I had no idea my book would start a real race!

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS

Big Ben

telegraph

During her journey, Bly sent updates by telegraph and underwater cables.

TO: New York World

Nellie Bly

November 14, 1889

24,898 mi

72 days, 6 hours, and 11 minutes

Bly also became the first undercover journalist when she let herself be locked up in a women's "mental asylum" in order to expose its abuse.

Elizabeth Bisland

Bisland on the steamship BOTHNIA

Bly aboard the steamship AUGUSTA VICTORIA

On the last leg of her journey, Bly was sent a special train to speed her return: the Miss Nellie Bly Special.

Miss Nellie Bly Special train

1 NEW YORK
2 LONDON
3 AMIENS
4 BRINDISI
5 PORT SAID
6 ADEN
7 COLOMBO
8 PENANG
9 SINGAPORE
10 HONG KONG
11 YOKOHAMA
12 SAN FRANCISCO

End of the JOURNEY

Statue of Liberty

Aden

Hong Kong

She set a world record!

Bly proved that women could travel on their own—even around the whole world.

"When people travel for the joy of the journey, and not to impress others, packing suddenly becomes much easier!"

TURKEY

EGYPT

AMIENS

Journalist Elizabeth Bisland set off on the same journey—but in the opposite direction. People waited to see which woman would return to New York first.

WHAT NELLIE PACKED FOR HER TRIP

small handbag

Sherlock Holmes–style hat

handkerchiefs

needle and thread

toiletries

bathrobe

pens and pencils

paper

hip flask

slippers

extra underwear

teacup

jacket

ink

INK

January 17, 1912

1,800 mi

Scott's Diary

Scott's expedition gathered many important insights about Antarctica's natural world.

The journeys of both adventurers turned into one of the most dramatic races in history. Who would reach the South Pole first?

Scott's ship TERRA NOVA

Ross Ice Shelf

Ross Island

Antarctica

Captain Robert Falcon Scott

Scott's team used motor sledges and Siberian ponies.

The Race to the South Pole

Fearless Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen originally planned to conquer the North Pole. But when news reached him that a certain Mr. Peary had beaten him to it, he turned his ship and headed straight south. At the exact same time, however, the English captain Robert Falcon Scott was heading that way too!

penguins

The sledges soon broke down, and the ponies sank into deep snowdrifts, so the men had to pull the heavy equipment themselves.

When Scott spotted the Norwegian flag, he felt a bitter sense of disappointment.

A MOUND OF SNOW AND ICE for Scott and his companions.

polar bears

NORTH POLE

airship

NORGE

December 14, 1911

2,140 mi

Amundsen became the first person to see both poles when he later flew over the North Pole in an airship.

Change of plans, boys. We're heading SOUTH!

Amundsen's ship FRAM

When Amundsen's men sailed past the beautiful, suspiciously blooming island of Madeira, he had to tell them the truth about their destination.

MADEIRA

whale

Amundsen's base camp in the BAY OF WHALES

polar goggles

tents

Queen Maud Mountains

Amundsen's team crossed the white plains by dogsled.

The sun shone on the high mountain peaks. The landscape looked like something out of a fairy tale.

In the end, Amundsen reached the South Pole about a month before Scott.

The weather in the icy landscape was harsh.

Amundsen

Polar explorers gradually used up all their supplies.

-40°F

SOUTH POLE

Amundsen–Scott South Pole Station

a model airplane

As a boy, Armstrong was fascinated by flying. He built model airplanes, and he learned to fly a real plane before even driving a car.

Inspired by **Yuri Gagarin**, the first person in space, Armstrong dreamed of going far beyond the reach of airplanes.

CCCP

YURI GAGARIN

dehydrated food

the Moon

That's one small step for a man, ONE GIANT LEAP FOR MANKIND.

Apollo 11

6....5....4....3....2....1..... LIFTOFF!

APOLLO 11 CREW: Neil Armstrong, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, Michael Collins

a Saturn rocket

The TEST OF THE TRAINING MODULE failed. Luckily, Armstrong managed to eject at the last second!

From the window of the command module, the astronauts gazed at the tiny Earth below.

Oh no! The engine circuit breaker is broken.
How will they get back to Earth? Aldrin quickly pulls out a pen, sticks it in place of the breaker, and saves the day!

fuel module

moon phases

On the surface of the Moon, the astronauts collected about 49 pounds of rock samples and carried out several experiments.

July 16–24, **1969**

238,900 mi

Travel time there: **3** days

A Trip to the Moon

Millions of people across planet Earth held their breath as they watched the evening news. One of their kind, an American astronaut named Neil Armstrong, had just softly stepped onto the surface of the Moon, pressing his boot into the lunar dust.

MOON DUST

basalt

MOON ROCKS

Apollo 11 program patch

On the return journey, the reentry into Earth's atmosphere was smooth. The landing module splashed down in the Pacific Ocean.

Computer overload!

The moon landing wasn't without complications. Armstrong and Aldrin handled it bravely, though, touching down in the Sea of Tranquility just 20 seconds before they ran out of fuel.

breccia

Earth

lunar module

spacesuit

I can't believe what I'm seeing!

lunar rover

footprints on the Moon

Not so fast! Before they got home, our heroes had to spend three weeks in quarantine, just in case they had brought back some alien germs.

Your Dream Trip

If you could travel anywhere in the world, where would you go?

Arctic Ocean
EUROPE
ASIA
NORTH AMERICA
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
AFRICA
SOUTH AMERICA
Indian Ocean
AUSTRALIA
Southern Ocean
ANTARCTICA
Aden
Hong Kong
N
W
E
S

What kind of traveler are you?

All I need is a good plan and a map, and I'm off!
Planner

I go wherever my FEET AND IMAGINATION TAKE ME.
Dreamer

I FEEL LOST without my CAMERA.
Photographer

Yikes! The plane leaves in three minutes!
Perpetually Late

An expedition into the Amazon rainforest? I'M IN!
Adventurer

I must have missed a turn SOMEWHERE.
Lost hiker

Ugh. I can't seem to fasten this backpack—but what if I end up needing ALL OF THIS?
Overpacker

I LOVE animals, cones, pebbles, and the quiet of the forest.
Nature lover

WHAT WOULD YOU PACK?

water bottle
raincoat
boots
toothbrush
map
sunglasses
sunscreen
hat
bandages for blisters
medicine
lucky charm
favorite stuffie
book
journal and pen
pajamas
jacket
phone
sleeping bag
flashlight
clothes
wallet
backpack