

## Transport and Trade Timeline

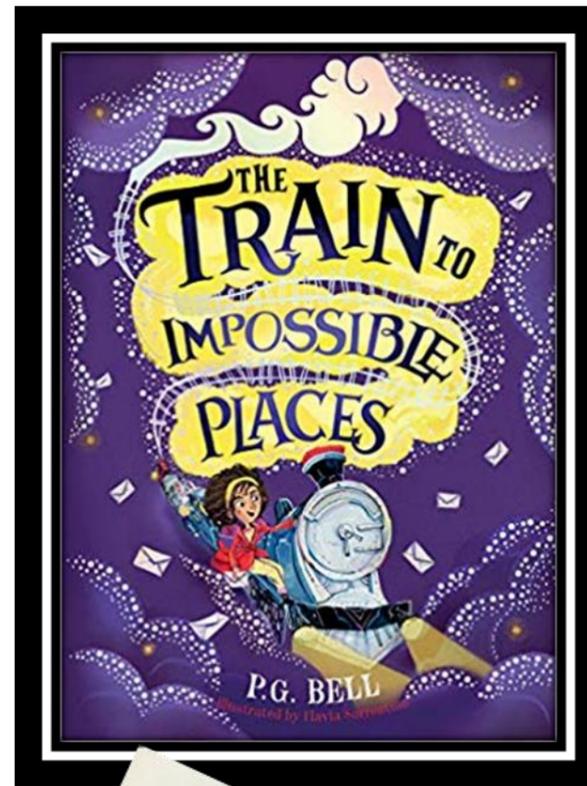
Time Period	Dates	Key Facts	What forms of transport were used?	What did the forms of transport look like?	What was transported and traded?
Palaeolithic	Pre 12,000 BCE	Travel was by foot following migrating animals: horse, bison, auroch and deer.	Walking		
Roman 'All roads lead to Rome!'	CE 43 - 410	Their road system was built directly on top of tracks and roadways established during the Iron Age. Direct routes were essential to aid speed of communication/trade between different parts of the Empire.	Walking, ox-drawn wagons, animals, chariots, carpentum, round-hulled sailing ships.		Goods exported from Britain included wool, tin, lead, salt, oysters and grain. Goods traded around the Empire included almonds, olive oil, wine, grain, wild animals and even slaves. Trade was even undertaken as far afield as southern India by using the Silk Road to China. One currency was used across the Empire. <b>Trade means the action of buying and selling goods and services.</b>
Anglo-Saxon	CE 449-790	Landholders were expected to build and maintain roads.	Ox-drawn wagons, pack horses, two-wheeled chariots and boats on rivers.		Markets were important centres for trade and traded fresh produce, livestock, pottery and wood craft. Wool was traded internationally. There was a standardised coinage system, with royal mints all over the country. <b>Bartering</b> was a common form of trade for the majority of people. <b>Bartering means to exchange goods or services for other goods or services without using money.</b>
Ancient Egypt	c. 3100-30 BCE	Egypt was the wealthiest country in the ancient world. Merchant sailing ships were made from cedar wood and rope. Boats were made from papyrus and timber.	Oxen, donkeys, horses, chariots (but only the elite and military), litters/carrying chairs, wooden sledges, boats		<b>Exports</b> included linen, wine and decorative coloured tiles. <b>Imports</b> included gold, ebony, ivory, greyhounds, wild animals, cedar wood and vegetable oil. <b>Export means to send goods or services to another country for sale.</b> <b>Import means to bring goods or services into a country from abroad for sale.</b> Bartering was common.
Ancient Greece 'We lived around a sea like frogs around a pond.'	300 - 146 BCE	Roads leading to religious sites were kept in better condition than others.	Oxen, mules, horses and carts, but travel by sea was far easier. Both merchant and warships were constructed.		Trade was between city-states as well as around the Mediterranean and from the Black Sea. <b>Exports</b> included oil, wine, pottery, metalwork, cloth and books. <b>Imports</b> included grain from Italy, silk from China, linen from Egypt, ebony and elephants from India and slaves from Phrygia, Turkey.
The Maya	2000 BCE - CE 1500	There were no pack animals, carts or wagons. Wheels were only used on children's toys!	Canoes, people were used as carriers.		<b>Trade</b> included works of art, tropical feathers, jade and gold, food, clothing and salt. <b>Bartering</b> was predominantly used to exchange goods. Copper axes and feathers sprinkled with gold dust were also used.

The Plot:

Suzy Smith is very surprised when a huge magical train takes a shortcut through her downstairs hallway one evening. Staffed by trolls, the Impossible Postal Express delivers letters and parcels across a series of magical worlds connected to our own: the Union of Impossible Places.

Her curiosity getting the better of her, Suzy hitches a ride and becomes the newest postie. But when her first delivery goes disastrously wrong, she's not only caught up in an amazing magical adventure, but the fate of the Union itself rests on her shoulders...

Two towers locked in a power struggle, a cursed boy trapped in a snowglobe, warrior statues, wormholes and negotiable gravity are just a few things Suzy encounters on her incredible journey. Knowledge is power in the Impossible Places, but who is telling the whole truth? Suzy has a brilliant scientific mind, but isn't really one for thinking about consequences - she tends more towards jumping now and thinking later, though her heart is definitely in the right place.

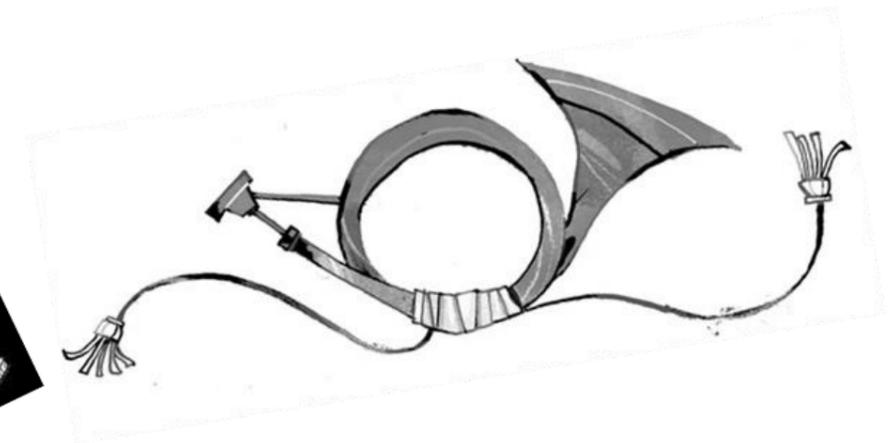
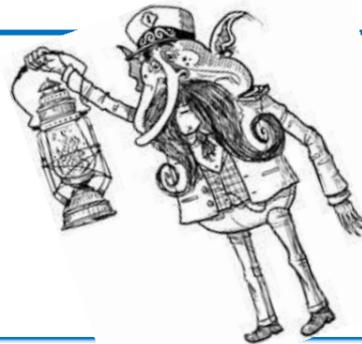


The author:

P.G. Bell is the author of The Train To Impossible Places Adventures. The first book in the series, The Train To Impossible Places, was shortlisted for the Waterstones Children's Book Prize, the Branford Boase Award, the Independent Bookshop Book Week Award, and the Awesome Book Awards.

A native of south Wales, P.G. Bell was raised on a diet of Greek mythology, ghost stories and Doctor

Who. He's had all sorts of jobs over the years, from lifeguard to roller coaster operator, but all he's ever really wanted to do is write stories for a living. And now he does! He lives in Wales with his wife Anna, and their two children.



**The main characters:**



Suzy Smith



Wilmot Grunt



Lady Crepuscula



Ursel



Frederick