

Queen Boudicca

In 1st century Britain, King Prasutagus ruled over the Iceni tribe with his wife, Boudicca, in the area we now know as East Anglia. In AD 43, the Romans invaded but agreed to let Prasutagus continue to rule his people. For a while, life and trade were good for the Iceni people as part of the Roman Empire.

When Prasutagus died, the Romans demanded the Iceni land and decided to rule the people themselves. Boudicca refused to give back the land. In response, the Romans tied the Iceni queen and her daughters to a post and savagely beat them.



Boudicca promised to fight back against the Roman invaders. Her people were loyal, and they quickly formed an army to support their queen.

Boudicca and her army marched into Colchester, the capital city of Roman Britain. The Roman Ninth Legion was no match for the warrior queen. Boudicca and her loyal army destroyed the city. When news of Colchester's fall began to spread, other tribes who wished to be free of Roman rule joined the revolt against the Romans.

The uprising gathered pace: London was destroyed, and thousands of Roman troops were killed in St Albans. The gods seemed to be smiling on Boudicca.

By now, her army was far bigger than that of Paulinus, the Roman governor, and she was sure she would be victorious and rule over her people once again. Boudicca and her army marched north to fight Paulinus and his army, certain that the Romans' rule in Britain would soon end.

Although the Romans were massively outnumbered, Boudicca's warriors were not as well trained as the Roman soldiers. As the battle raged, the Romans fought hard and Boudicca's army was defeated.

No one is really sure how the story of Boudicca ended. Some believe that the warrior queen and her daughters took their own lives by drinking poison, to avoid facing the Roman enemy after their defeat.