



Our lesson slides contain visual elements, such as historical images or timelines, associated with rich explanations. This document provides the verbal explanation that accompanies these visual elements - otherwise known as a narrative. The narrative and slides are matched via this icon:



Why did the Ancient Romans take the Iceni land?



In 59 CE, when King Prasutagus died, his kingdom did not get passed onto his wife Boudica. Instead, the kingdom was divided between his two daughters and the Roman Emperor Nero. However, Emperor Nero did not want to share the land with Boudica and her Iceni **tribe**. Nero sent the Ancient Romans to the lands of the Iceni to seize all of the land and take their property. When Emperor Nero and the Ancient Romans arrived, they forced the Iceni to follow their rules. They were very cruel to Boudica and her daughters. However, Boudica would not stand for it and decided to fight to take back her land.

How did Boudica fight back?



In around 60 CE, while the Ancient Romans were fighting in North Wales, the Iceni **tribe** decided to **rebel**. Members of other **tribes** joined Boudica and the Iceni to help them fight against the Ancient Romans. The Roman army was far away in Wales, so Boudica was able to attack three large Roman towns.

First, Boudica marched south with her **rebel** army to Colchester. The Ancient Romans called this Camulodunum and it was the capital of Roman Britain. Boudica and her **rebel** army killed many people and destroyed anything symbolising Ancient Rome in Colchester. The **rebel** army then headed southwest to London. The Romans called this Londinium. Boudica destroyed London and then travelled north with the **rebel** army to St Albans. The Ancient Romans called St Albans, Verulamium. St Albans was the last of the three large Roman towns Boudica and her **rebel** army destroyed. Although Boudica and her **rebel** army killed many Ancient Romans and destroyed their towns, her luck was running out.

