

Source 1

From an account of Boudica's rebellion, recorded by the Roman historian Tacitus in *The Annals of Imperial Rome*, AD 118.

Boudicea, with her daughters before her in a chariot, went up to tribe after tribe, protesting that it was indeed usual for Britons to fight under the leadership of women. "But now," she said..."you will see that in this battle you must conquer or die."

From the translation by Alfred John Church and William Jackson Brodribb.

Source 2

From a poem called 'Boadicea. An Ode' by William Cowper, 1782.

**When the British warrior queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods...
Rushed to battle, fought, and died.**

Source 3

From notes about Boudica by the writer James Baldwin, 1892.

**Boadicea raised an immense army, burned the city of London, and put 70,000 Romans to the sword. She afterwards, with 230,000 troops, met the Roman army...
The queen, in despair, ended her own life by taking poison.**

Source 4

Description of Boudica, recorded by the Roman senator Cassius Dio in 'The Roman History' AD 215

But the person who ... directed the conduct of the entire war, was Budulca... she was very tall, in appearance most terrifying, in the glance of her eye most fierce, and her voice was harsh; a great mass of the tawniest hair fell to her hips; around her neck was a large golden necklace; and she wore a tunic...

From the translation by Earnest Cary.