

Name: _____

Date: _____

Egyptians



Find out what objects were buried with mummies in Egyptian tombs. Draw, label and write about each object.

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners and a thin green border, intended for a child to draw an object.A series of horizontal blue lines for writing, spanning the width of the page below the drawing box.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Tudors - food

Draw a typical Tudor meal. Label the food and write a description of each dish.

A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners and a thin green border, intended for a child to draw a typical Tudor meal.A series of horizontal blue lines for writing, consisting of 18 lines in total, intended for labeling the food and writing descriptions.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Ancient Greeks

Find out about Greek myths and mythical monsters.

Draw, label and write a description of one of these monsters.

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a green border, intended for drawing a mythical monster.A series of horizontal blue lines for writing a description of the monster.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Vikings

The Vikings travelled thousands of miles across the sea from their homeland of Scandinavia. They sailed in longships to other parts of Europe.

Draw, label and write some interesting facts about a Viking longship.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Boudicca

Boudicca was a Celtic queen who led a revolt against Roman rule in ancient Britain. Copy the text below neatly.

Boudicca was born in Britain around 30 AD. She became a Celtic queen when she married King Prasutagus, the ruler of the Iceni tribe. They lived in Norfolk and had two daughters.

When the Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD they agreed that King Prasutagus could continue ruling the Iceni people. When Prasutagus died around 60 AD, Boudicca should have inherited her husband's wealth and taken over as queen but the Romans confiscated her land. When Boudicca protested, she was beaten in public and her daughters were attacked.

Boudicca refused to be bullied and she called on her tribe to start a fierce rebellion. Other tribes joined the fight, and soon Boudicca had raised the biggest army Britain had ever seen!

They defeated a Roman legion at Colchester and burned the city to the ground. Boudicca and her army went on to destroy London and St Albans, too. It is said that more than 70,000 people were killed in these three cities alone.

The Roman army regrouped and began to fight back. Boudicca's army was around 20 times bigger, but they were eventually defeated in the Battle of Watling Street in 61 AD. To avoid capture, Boudicca fled the battlefield and poisoned herself. But she died a heroine in the eyes of the British people. She had shown how women could be brave leaders of men. Although the Romans were victorious, in the years that followed, they were more careful and respectful in the way they ruled. Boudicca remained an inspiration to other strong women through the ages.



Find out some more facts about Boudicca and write them as bullet points:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____