

The Warrior Queen

Boudica and the Romans



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Music by Tim J Spencer

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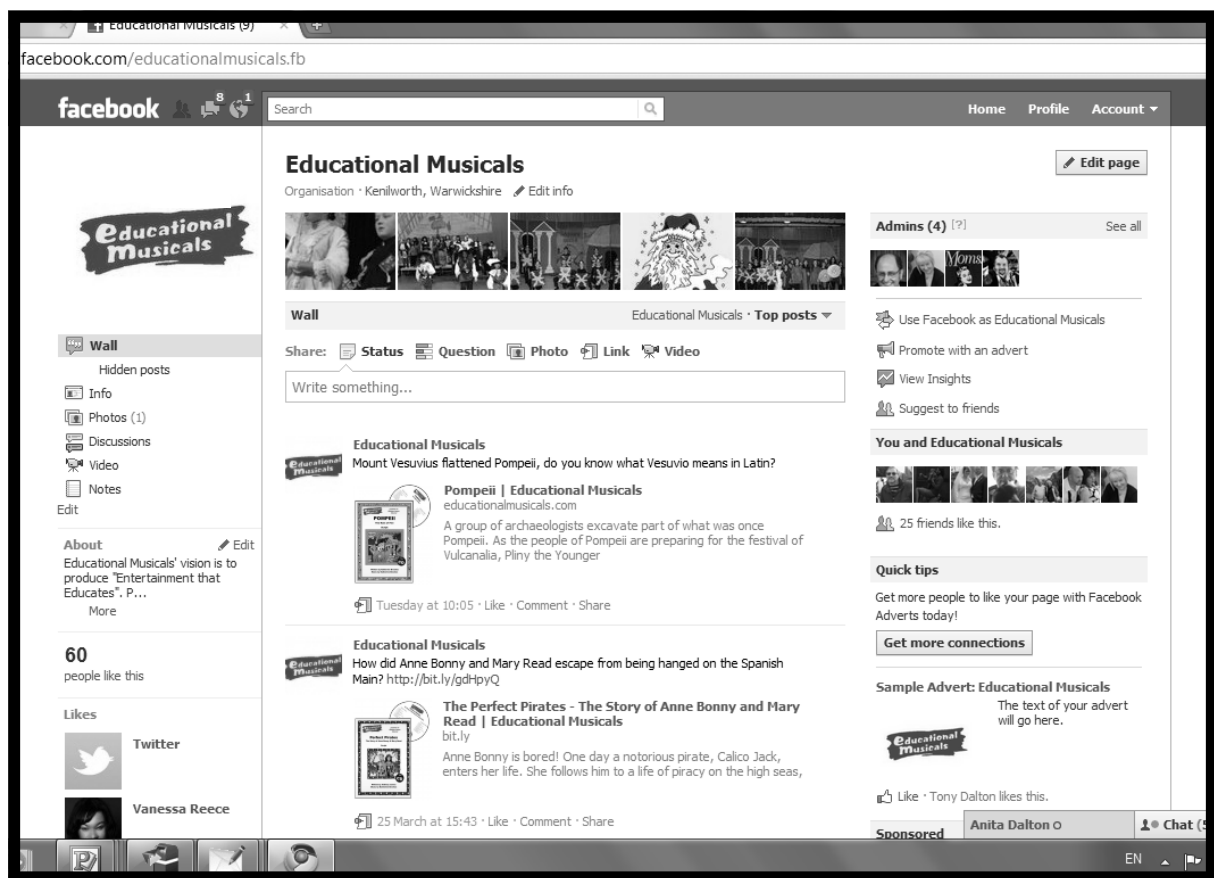
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The Warrior Queen Bibliography.

Dorling Kindersley Eyewitness Guides
"Ancient Rome" by Simon James.

Hamlyn See Through History
"The Celts" by Hazel Mary Martell.

York Museum.

Assorted Internet sites.

Videoing productions.

A licence is available. To obtain one please contact the publishers

The Warrior Queen

Boudica and the Romans

Fact Sheet.

The Romans.

In legends, the great Roman Empire was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus and Remus, two brothers and the sons of the Roman war god Mars. Rome itself was built on seven hills around the River Tiber. Early kings were eventually overthrown and the state became a Republic, ruled by two Consuls who were elected each year from the Senate. In 260 B.C. Rome went to war with the Carthage Trading Empire in North Africa. A century of conflict followed, during which time Rome had conquered other countries and emerged as the Mediterranean's strongest power.

This stable situation was short-lived as Rome expanded quickly and its Republic strained under the pressure. The waning Greek civilisation was effortlessly merged with the new dynamic and volatile Roman Empire, but at its centre the Republic descended into chaos, as various generals in the Senate fought for sole power. During the last days of the Republic a warring general, called Julius Caesar, managed to gain control and ruled Rome as a dictator. He was eventually assassinated by his own Senate. Julius Caesar's adopted son Octavian, (later called Augustus) reformed the state. He was a brilliant politician and realising how the Roman people had reacted to his father's dictatorship, he proclaimed himself First Citizen. In fact he was really the first Emperor of Rome and on his death the throne passed to his son, Tiberius. Rome was ruled by Emperors for the next 400 years.

Rome's expansion across the world was very successful, mostly due to its efficient and well trained armies. The army was made up of Legions – groups of 3,000 to 6,000 men. A Roman soldier was called a legionary and was usually a volunteer. To be in the Roman army meant a secure and well paid career. Legionaries were tough and well disciplined. Emperors treated their armies well, as the army could turn on the Emperor themselves if mistreated. Legionaries wore armour. Many wore metal strips held together by leather straps. It was very effective but quite heavy. Soldiers had to help each other to put it on and lace it up. Officers were known as Centurions, and wore large crests on their helmets so they could be seen by their men during a battle.

The Celts.

The Celtic people were the original inhabitants of a wild and wooded Britain. Mainly farmers, they were banded together in Tribes, led by Chieftains or Kings and Queens. Settlements were constructed near rivers and comprised of round structures called Roundhouses. Celtic forts were wooden and built on large mounds of earth. The Romans, led by Julius Caesar, invaded Britain in 43 A.D. with forces that were well trained and disciplined. They also brought with them new weapons such as catapults and bolts. The disorganised Celts were quickly overrun and Britain became a Province of the Roman Empire.

Boudica.

The Iceni Tribe was one of the most important Celtic tribes in Britain, with its main settlement in East Anglia. It was ruled by King Prasutagus and his Queen, Boudica (*meaning Victorious*). When the Romans had invaded in 43 A.D. King Prasutagus worked out an agreement with officials sent by the Emperor Claudius. On his death King Prasutagus bequeathed half his lands and estates to his wife and daughters, and the other half to the Roman Emperor. Unfortunately the Roman Emperor was now Nero, and he did not honour these terms. Instead of receiving half of her husband's kingdom, Boudica was publicly beaten by Roman soldiers and her two daughters were assaulted. Other important Iceni Chiefs were also beaten and stripped of their lands and belongings. The Iceni Tribe was incensed by this treatment and led a successful two year revolt against the Roman occupation.

The Revolt.

The Iceni were joined by other Celtic tribes such as the Trinobantes, and Boudica led a huge army to the Roman capital of Camulodunum (Colchester). Here the Romans had been driving the original inhabitants from their houses and lands, and instead of building fortifications, they had spent most of their time building a large temple dedicated to Emperor Claudius. Encouraged by good omens, Boudica's army fell upon the Roman capital and burnt it to the ground. A Roman force on its way to protect Camulodunum was also destroyed, its Commander, Petilius Cerialis, just escaping with his life. Boudica's army now advanced on the undefended town of London, which was also destroyed. Knowing that he could not defend the city from such a huge onslaught, its Commander, Suetonius, fled to muster some kind of larger defence. Next Verulamium (St Albans) was attacked. A Roman historian, called Tacitus, chronicled the revolt and had this to say about the destruction:-

“No less than seventy thousand citizens and allies were slain”.

Suetonius, now with ten thousand men, finally faced Boudica and her eighty thousand strong army. The battle was bloody, but finally the Celtic warriors were no match for the better trained legionaries. Tacitus reported,

“It was a glorious victory, fit to rank with those of olden days. Some say that a little less than eighty thousand Britons fell, our own killed being about four hundred, with a larger number wounded”.

Boudica decided to take poison rather than fall into the hands of the Romans.

The Romans In Britain.

Surprisingly, the revolt led by Queen Boudica led the invaders to re-evaluate their attitudes and opinions of the native British people. Originally thought of as savages, the Celts were now viewed as a strong people and worthy opponents. Although again under Roman rule, the invading forces started to seed a cultural rather than a purely military occupation. The Romans and Britons now worked together in a much more harmonious way, rebuilding towns destroyed in the revolt. Soon thriving towns were joined together by a network of long, straight roads making trade and travel much easier. The Romans introduced reading and writing to the country as well as new foods. For the next 300 years Britain was ruled by Rome. This era was a very peaceful part of British history. Roman rule brought Christianity and a new spiritual direction for the indigenous peoples.

CELTIC FACTS.

Woad.

Celtic warriors painted a blue dye on their faces to frighten enemies. This was called Woad.

The Gods.

The Celts were mostly farmers who relied heavily on the weather and nature. Many of their gods were associated with lakes, trees, stones and the natural world around them.

The Otherworld.

The Celts believed that when a person died they would travel to live in a place known as the Otherworld. After a time a person would die in the Otherworld and return to this one. This meant that you could be reunited with family and friends many times.

Hair Raising.

Celtic men were very particular about their hair and preferred fair hair. If a man was born with dark hair he would wash it in limewater to lighten it. Some men would use limewater to stiffen their hair so it would stand up in tufts. This would help to make them appear frightening in battle. Celtic men were also very proud of their moustaches.

Rune Stones.

The Celts could record their history using Runes, a very simple kind of alphabet that could be carved on wood and stones.

ROMAN FACTS.

Wining & Dining.

The Romans introduced apples, pears, radishes, figs and grapes to Britain. Grapes were used to make wine.

Built in a Day.

The Romans were great builders. They used fired bricks and even invented a form of concrete. Large Roman villas could be centrally heated by hot air moving through tunnels under the floor, created by small fires.

All Roads Lead to Rome.

The Romans were brilliant road builders. Many of their roads are still used today.

Roman Women.

Roman women could be priestesses, lamp makers, shop owners, hairdressers and doctors.

Wax Tablets.

Beeswax was melted and poured into channels in a wooden tablet. These tablets could be written on and then reused whenever needed.

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Boudica and the Romans

Characters.

Total Characters, 2 narrators, 7 main parts, 5 Roman legionaries (flexible).

5 Celtic warriors (flexible), assorted Chieftains, Celts and Roman citizens (flexible).

Tacitus (Narrator 1) -	A slightly biased Roman historian.
Mulch (Narrator 2) -	A Celtic storyteller.
King Prasutagus -	A Celtic King and Boudica's husband.
Queen Boudica -	King Prasutagus' wife.
Camorra -	Queen Boudica's daughter.
Tasca -	Queen Boudica's daughter.
Suetonius Paulinus -	The Roman Governor.
Catus Decianus -	The Roman Procurator.
Andraste -	The Icenian Goddess of War and Victory.
Roman Soldiers -	Roman legionaries.
Celtic Warriors -	Celtic men and women.

The Warrior Queen

Boudica and the Romans

Song List.

1. **Glorious Empire** - The Roman soldiers.
2. **The Celtic People** - King Prasutagus and the Celts.
3. **You are my Queen, you are my King** - Prasutagus & Boudica.
4. **Savages** - The Roman soldiers.
5. **We Will Rise** - Boudica and the Chieftains.
6. **Destiny** - Andraste.
7. **The Warrior Queen** - Suetonius, Catus & the Roman citizens.
8. **Burn** - The Celts.
9. **Trained For War** - The Roman soldiers.
10. **Tonight We Wait** - Boudica and Suetonius.
11. **Sword 'n' Shield** - The Roman soldiers & Celtic warriors.
12. **A Time Of Peace** - All.

The Warrior Queen

Boudica and the Romans

A Celtic storyteller and the Roman historian Tacitus, recount the story of the Warrior Queen Boudica. After her husband's death she is beaten and her people mistreated by the Romans. Calling on the ancient Iceni God, Andraste, Boudica leads a revolt against the Romans, destroying three cities. The desperate Roman leader, Suetonius, must stop the revolt before the Romans are forced to leave Britain. After a great battle, Boudica's army is destroyed and, to avoid capture, she takes poison. All is not lost, however, and with the help of the Celtic God Andraste, Boudica sees her rebellion forge a new relationship between the Roman invaders and original Britons, and a new era of peace begin.

The Warrior Queen is a fictional story accurately based on the historical facts and spiritual beliefs of both the Celts and Romans. Created specifically for children, this is a musical that provides children with an insight into the worlds of both the Celtic natives and the Roman invaders while chronicling the clash of two very different cultures. Although Boudica takes poison at the end of the story, it is her defiance that helps both the Celts and the Romans to live and work together. The finale credits Boudica for creating a time of peace and prosperity for Britain. The play is accompanied by a musical score of memorable and incredible songs.

The Warrior Queen is a fictional account based on the revolt led against the Roman occupational forces by the Celtic Queen Boudica in Britain in 60 A.D. Much of what is known about this revolt comes from historical accounts recorded by the Roman historian Tacitus. ***The Warrior Queen*** provides an insight into the worlds of both the Celtic natives and the Roman invaders, and chronicles the clash of two very different cultures.

The Warrior Queen

Boudica and the Romans

Performance Notes.

This musical has been constructed so that no one character has more than five consecutive lines. The characters of Tacitus and Mulch are used as narrators and much of their dialogue is designed to be written on a prop wax tablet and prop Celtic Rune Stone. The story of The Warrior Queen takes place over two years, from 60 A.D. to 62 A.D. Unusually, this show is not broken up into scenes, as only one set needs to be used. For rehearsal purposes the show can be broken up into sections using Song numbers. i.e. Song 1 - Song 3 etc. This structure depends on individual preference.

Some accounts portray Boudica as a tall women with red hair. This description has been omitted from the script so as not to limit casting based on talent rather than looks. In the real account of the Celtic revolt by the Roman historian Tacitus, Queen Boudica is flogged and her daughters raped by Roman soldiers. This has been changed to beaten for this portrayal so as not to cause distress. Also in the account by Tacitus is the description of Boudica riding her chariot into battle with a hare under one arm. This has been omitted as it would be very difficult to stage. It would also be inadvisable to use a real hare and a cuddly toy would seem very silly. Although I do not usually specify the sex of any part, the writer believes that the part of Tacitus should be played by a boy, as the character is supposed to have hairy legs! See script directly after Song 5.

The Warrior Queen is a complete musical. It has been created to enable individual interpretation by teachers and young performers. The facts used are as accurate as possible within a structure created to entertain and inform young children. The writer has striven, to be politically correct and inoffensive. Enjoy The Warrior Queen.

Anthony James

The Warrior Queen

Boudica and the Romans

The action takes place in front of a typical Celtic settlement.

The Celts enter and take up positions around the performance space. They begin to mime sorting grain, weaving etc. An ill King Prasutagus enters aided by his wife Queen Boudica. They sit as a Legion of Roman soldiers march onto the performance space and come to attention. The soldiers are carrying shields and backpacks. They are followed by Tacitus who takes up a central position and reads from a wax tablet.

Tacitus. Hello citizens, my name is Tacitus and I'm a Roman historian. I wrote about the events you are about to see, so I'm the very person to tell you the story of how the glorious Roman Empire (*he sniffs the air*).... defeated the savage Warrior Queen (*he sniffs again making a face*).....Boudica in 62 A.D.

Tacitus is about to continue when he is interrupted by a Celt who has stood up and is now looking over his shoulder at his tablet. Tacitus holds his nose trying to waft away the very natural smell of the Celt.

Mulch. Bit biased that 'ain't it? I thought historians were supposed to be unbiased.

Tacitus. (*Still holding his nose*) How dare you! This is a true account of how the Warrior Queen destroyed three Roman cities.

Mulch. Yes, but I noticed you were leaving out some important bits. Why don't you start at the beginning and I'll keep an eye on things; make sure the audience gets our side of the story.

Tacitus. Er...yes...great...alright then, but could you stand over there?

Mulch. (*Moving to the side of the performance space and continuing to carve a sharp spear*). Yep, no problem mate.

Tacitus. (*Letting go of his nose*) Now where was I?

Mulch. (*Sarcastically*) I wouldn't be surprised if it wasn't something about the glorious Roman Empire.

Tacitus. Oh yes, the glorious Roman Empire.

The Roman soldiers march into position at the front of the performance area. They march on the spot for the duration of the song.

SONG 1: Glorious Empire - The Roman Soldiers.

On with steel and the sound of drums,
As the noise from the trumpeters play.
On with pride in your heart and lungs,
You prepare to die each day.
We are brave and so fearless,
Romans march for the soul.
Ever farther and onward,
Ever expanding our world.

Sing and sing loud,
Sing and be proud,
Glorious Empire is spreading wide,
Fighting the battles with pride.
Sing and sing loud,
Sing and be proud,
Glorious Empire will live always,
Those who will fear us will hide.

Europe is just the starting point
Of our long and most glorious reign.
Ever marching forward
With such a fear about our name.
Romans always the victors,
No-one stands in our way,
Not for long if they try to,
Answer is always the same.

Sing and sing loud,
Sing and be proud,
Glorious Empire is spreading wide,
Fighting the battles with pride.
Sing and sing loud,
Sing and be proud,
Glorious Empire will live always,
Those who will fear us will hide.

At the end of the song the soldiers exit. Tacitus looks after them proudly.

Tacitus. Marvellous (*Tacitus continues to read from his tablet*). The Iceni Tribe were a powerful Celtic tribe ruled by the ill King Prasutagus and his formidable wife, Queen Boudica.

Prasutagus. (*Rising from his sitting position and shaking his fist after the soldiers*) Rome is rubbish! (*He starts coughing uncontrollably*).

Boudica. Be careful my dear, you're not as young as you used to be.

Prasutagus. They've got a cheek, coming over here, invading our lovely country.
(He shouts after the soldiers) We were doing fine before you got here you know.

Celt 1. We are good farmers.

Celt 2. We build wonderful roundhouses.

Celt 3. We're straightforward.

Celt 4. We're honest.

Celt 5. *(Stroking a huge moustache)*...and some of us have fabulous moustaches.

SONG 2: The Celtic People - King Prasutagus and the Celts.

During the song the Celts and King Prasutagus dance around energetically.

Oh the Celtic people are fearless,
And the Celtic people are free.
So the Celtic people love dancing,
Through the land we're sowing the seeds.

On the land we live as good farmers,
And we build the houses to live.
And the tribes all hold their advantage,
Of a tribe who's willing to care.

Then the Romans entered the country,
Taking land that rightly was ours.
And now we live waiting to show them,
That we can settle the score.

At the end of the song the king staggers a little, and Queen Boudica gestures for help. He is gently lowered onto a pile of material and pillows.

Tacitus. The Celtic King Prasutagus was to die soon. He called to have his family near. His two daughters, Camorra and Tasca, his friends and his Chieftains.

Camorra, Tasca and the Chieftains enter.

Prasutagus. Dear daughters and friends, I have called you together to assure you that you are safe. Emperor Claudius has assured me that only half of our lands and possessions belong to Rome. The rest is yours.

Boudica. Dear husband, Claudius has died and Rome has a new Emperor. Do you think he will honour this agreement?

Prasutagus. What can we do if he doesn't my dear? We are just one tribe against the Roman Empire *(he coughs)*.

Boudica. What am I to do without you, my king?

Prasutagus. Look after our great tribe and our two daughters, my queen.

SONG 3: You are my Queen, You are my King - King Prasutagus & Queen Boudica.

During the song the king dies and the tribe file past dropping flowers around him. The Chieftains exit.

Prasutagus.

You have always been my Queen,
And held me through my days,
But now my days are over,
You must be brave.
Please remember that you'll always be my Queen,
And I'll see you again some day.

Prasutagus & Boudica.

We have been so strong,
That we will always be in love.
But now the light is darker,
So are stars above.
In the night you know, that I will still be yours,
And together we'll rule once more.

During the instrumental section the tribe file past the dead king dropping flowers around the couple.

Boudica.

Husband you were my one love,
And now your time has passed.
I'll always hold your mem'ries,
You'll be my last.
You're my King through life, and that will never change,
I will always be your Queen to my grave.

Mulch. So what happened next, Tacitus?

Tacitus. Well, I was going to leave this bit out and move on to the actual Celtic revolt.

Mulch. Yes I thought you might.

Tacitus. Well.....as a Roman I'm not very proud of this bit.

Mulch. Go on tell the audience, read out what happened next. Read what you wrote.

Tacitus. Oh do I really have to? *(Mulch prods him with his spear. Tacitus suddenly becomes very eager to tell the story)*, Yes, you're absolutely right, they should know everything. Right where was I? Oh yes.....*(reading)*. On the king's death his kingdom and household alike were plundered like prizes of war by Roman officers and slaves. The widow Boudica was flogged and her daughters beaten. The Icenian chiefs were deprived of their lands as if the Romans had been given the whole country. The king's own relatives were treated like slaves.

SONG 4: Savages - The Roman Soldiers.

The Roman soldiers run on and attack the Celts as Tacitus and Mulch exit together. The dead king is picked up by two soldiers who search his body and then carry him off; they also drag off Camorra and Tasca. Boudica herself is attacked and the Romans loot the village and exit at the end of the song. There should be a lot of shouting and screaming during this attack.

They live and breathe,
Things that we need,
Without the knowledge that we know.
They all must learn,
Romans from birth,
Learn from the lessons that we show.

Their time has come,
We'll teach each one,
Of all the values that we own.
They'll be the slaves,
Empire is brave,
They'll learn to let us call this home.

Savages must be destroyed,
It's something that we can't avoid.
Savages we'll civilise and show them how to live.
Though resistance they will have,
We'll prove to them we rule the land.
Savages will be brought to their knees,
As we free the savages.

They think they're right,
We'll prove tonight,
We're only fighting for what's good.
Though they will fear,
Soon they will hear,
Sounds that they know to stir their blood.

Savages must be destroyed,
It's something that we can't avoid.
Savages we'll civilise and show them how to live.
Though resistance they will have,
We'll prove to them we rule the land.
Savages will be brought to their knees,
As we free the savages.

At the end of the song the Romans exit, laughing.

Boudica. *(Shouting)* Where are my daughters?

Two Roman soldiers enter; they throw on Boudica's distraught daughters. Tacitus and Mulch stop cowering.

Camorra. Oh, Mother, they have beaten and hurt us. *(Boudica hugs her daughters).*

Tasca. They think we are savages, no better than animals.

Camorra. They invade our lands and now this.

Tasca. We must do something. We cannot be treated like this.

Boudica. We will do something. Call the Chieftains together.

SONG 5: We Will Rise - Boudica and the Chieftains.

Through the song Boudica sings to the Chieftains who gradually become more excited and confident. They paint their faces with blue face paint and brandishing spears and shields they exit defiantly.

There was a time that life was in our hands.
There was a time when we could understand.
Now if we feel we can have our children's trust,
Take a look inside your soul,
What have the Romans done for us?

We will rise like the Phoenix from the flames,
And send them home, and they won't forget our name.
The Celts are the bravest in this world,
We will rise, they will fall, we will rise.

There was a time there was no need for swords,
Peace was a gift but now the Celts must roar.
Now we must fight to protect our native soil,
From an enemy who toil,
To make Celtic lands their spoil.

We will rise like the Phoenix from the flames,
And send them home, and they won't forget our name.
The Celts are the bravest in this world,
We will rise, they will fall, we will rise.

We will rise like the Phoenix from the flames,
And send them home and they won't forget our name.
The Celts are the bravest in this world,
We will rise, they will fall, we will rise.

Tacitus and Mulch enter.

Tacitus. And so the savage Celtic tribes arose and.....

Mulch. Hang on hairy legs, you've waffled on enough, now it's my turn.

Mulch ambles over to the side of the performance space and picks up a huge Rune Stone.

Tacitus. You really should try writing on these wax tablets rather than those big stones. (*Giggling*) Still, I guess that's what they mean when they say it's written in stone.

Mulch ignores him and continues.

Mulch. (*Reading from the stone*) Queen Boudica and her daughters, having persuaded the Iceni Chieftains and other tribes to rebel, called on the ancient Celtic Goddess of Victory, Andraste, for her help in their fight against the Romans.

Queen Boudica, Camorra and Tasca enter and kneel.

Tasca. Oh great Goddess Andraste. please show us the way. Help us to defeat the Roman invaders and tell us of our futures.

Andraste enters.

SONG 6: Destiny - Andraste.

As Andraste sings about the forthcoming battles and the eventual destiny of the revolt, three Roman soldiers and three Celts enter and fight in slow motion around the goddess.

Destiny, destiny, you will live to be honoured by name.
Destiny, destiny, you will live to ignite the flames,
Of a country that's filled with pride in the hearts.
Who will fight to be by your side.
Destiny, destiny, it is you who they'll stand behind.

Destiny, destiny, in your heart you will know the time.
Destiny, destiny, and the mountains you must climb.
Though you may not be sure you'll frighten your foes,
And the fear will be on your side.
Destiny, destiny, it is you who they'll stand behind.

The Romans and the Celtic warriors exit at the end of the song along with Camorra and Tasca. Mulch is still holding the Rune Stone.

Boudica. Great Andraste, you have not told us about our destiny, only that we will achieve harmony with the Roman invaders in the future. Can you tell me what will happen to me and my daughters?

Andraste. I cannot change the future Queen Boudica. What has to happen will happen.

Andraste and Queen Boudica exit.

Mulch. (*Breathlessly*) Can I put this down now?

Tacitus. Certainly, now it's my turn again (*reading*). And so Queen Boudica led her army across the country to the Roman city of Camulodunum, now called Colchester. The Romans there had decided not to fortify their city, instead they had built a huge temple to Emperor Claudius. Boudica's army killed everyone and burned the Roman capital to the ground.

Mulch. (*Reading over Tacitus' shoulder*). She then turned her attentions on a small unimportant town called Londinium, (*to audience*) that's London to you.....where terrified traders and citizens pleaded with a Roman Commander called Suetonius.

A harassed Commander Suetonius enters chased by several citizens. He is accompanied by Catus.

Citizen 1. But you must help us Commander, the Warrior Queen is almost here.

Citizen 2. They say she has an army of over 80,000 barbarians.

Three Roman soldiers enter and try to pull the citizens away.

Citizen 3. We will all be killed. You must protect us.

The soldiers hold the citizens at the rear of the performance space while Suetonius and Catus talk.

Catus. They are right, Commander Suetonius. The Celts are amassed ready to strike the town.

Suetonius. You know as well as I do Catus, that we cannot defend this town. We do not have enough men to meet this attack.

Catus. So what are we to do?

Suetonius. We must retreat and leave Londinium to its fate. I will meet this Warrior Queen on my terms, not hers.

SONG 7: The Warrior Queen - Suetonius, Catus & the Roman Traders.

During the song the citizens move around the soldiers trying to convince them to protect London. The soldiers remain unmoved until they exit with Suetonius and Catus at the end of the song, followed by Tacitus and Mulch.

The Warrior Queen is coming.
The Warrior Queen is near.
She seeks the revenge of her husband.
And her face is alive with fear.
The fear of a woman who hates us,
And wants back what we can't provide.
Blue in the face and pure evil.
The devil has now come alive.

She wants the revenge for children.
For crimes that our soldiers made.
She's holding a flame for the country.
And the people are stood behind.
This tribe is beginning to scare me.
I hope that she's not as they say.
Something is telling me trouble,
Is very soon heading our way.

Warrior Queen, Queen of the Celts.
She could breathe fire, and we could all melt.
She holds a rage the devil would fear.
Warrior Queen, is coming too near.

We must prepare for battle.
The city must be on guard.
The Queen of the Celts is a vision.
It's a vision I'd rather not have.
The army she brings are barbarians.
There's no rules to fighting they know.
If they are enraged they are dangerous.
I think I might pass on this show.

Warrior Queen, Queen of the Celts.
She could breathe fire, and we could all melt.
She holds a rage the devil would fear.
Warrior Queen, is coming too near.

Citizen 1. They're here (*indicating a direction*). I can see them.

Several Celts enter looking mean, with swords drawn.

Citizen 2. Welcome to Londinium.

Citizen 1. Is there anything we can do for you, food, drink?

Citizen 3. Phew (*holding his nose and addressing Citizen 1*)....I think they need to use our Roman Baths, they whiff a bit don't they?

The other citizens look at Citizen 3 with dismay. The Celts all yell an angry battle cry. The Roman citizens run around in a panic as Song 8 starts.

SONG 8: Burn - The Celts.

Through the song the Celts mime setting London alight and shout “Burn” as per the rehearsal side of the CD. The citizens feebly protest as their homes are burned. At the end of the song the Celts turn their attention onto the three citizens, who run off. The Celts exit after them. Tacitus enters cautiously followed by Mulch.

Tacitus. (*Reading from his tablet*) The small town of Londinium was burned to the ground and everyone killed, except for Commander Suetonius who escaped with his men. Boudica's army now turned to the north again, destroying the Roman town of St Albans.

Mulch. She didn't half give you Romans a shock. A savage bringing the Roman invasion to its knees.

Tacitus. Yes, well. (*Reading again*) Now several Roman armies joined together as they marched from Wales to meet Boudica's army. 10,000 Roman Legionnaires against 80,000 Celtic Warriors.

Suetonius and his men march onto the performance space.

Suetonius. Halt!

Catus. Commander, we are only 10,000 men against an army of 80,000.

Suetonius. Yes Catus, we are. But we are also something else, we are the strongest fighting force in the world and do you know why we have an Empire?

Catus. No Suetonius.

Suetonius. Because we are disciplined, skilful and well trained....watch!

SONG 9: Trained For War - The Roman Soldiers.

Through the song the Roman soldiers show off in a choreographed training sequence.

Trained, trained for war,
Learning to fight for the Empire.
We, know the score,
That the Romans are king's of life's grand fire.
Tactics, technology, training.
Things you must learn for this trade.
Trained, trained for war,
Romans the best soldiers made.

Trained, trained for war,
Learning to fight for the Empire.
We, know the score,
That the Romans are king's of life's grand fire.
Tactics, technology, training.
Things you must learn for this trade.
Trained, trained for war,
Romans the best soldiers made.

Instrumental

Trained, trained for war,
Learning to fight for the Empire.
We, know the score,
That the Romans are king's of life's grand fire.
Tactics, technology, training.
Things you must learn for this trade.
Trained, trained for war,
Romans the best soldiers made.

At the end of the song the soldiers again line up and follow Catus and Suetonius off as Boudica leads her daughters, the Chieftains and Celtic warriors onto the performance area. They make camp. Some sit and rub their aching feet.

Camorra. Mother, have we not taught the Romans a lesson?

Tasca. They will not treat us so badly from now on.

Boudica looks sadly at her daughters.

Boudica. My dear daughters, how I wish you were right.

Camorra. What do you mean?

Boudica. We must win our battle against their Empire. They could not allow us to live after what we have done. We must win our crusade or we must die.

Chieftain 1. Boudica, our scouts have found the Roman army, they are camped not far from here. They are the last Roman fighting force of any size in Britain.

Chieftain 2. If we can defeat this force, we will have beaten the Romans, Boudica. They have 10,000 men and we have 80,000.

Boudica. Prepare for the battle. We will attack them at dawn.

Everyone exits leaving Boudica alone. Andraste enters.

Andraste. You called for me, Warrior Queen?

Boudica. Did I?

Andraste. Yes, in your mind you did. You are worried about the great battle to come.

Boudica. The Romans are a powerful enemy. We are not as skilled in battle as they are. If we lose tomorrow both myself and my daughters will be used as examples.

Andraste. I cannot tell you the future, Warrior Queen, but I will say this. If you are defeated tomorrow you and your daughters must join me in the Otherworld where you will be honoured. There will be no place for you here.

Boudica. Thank you great Goddess. Let us hope for victory.

Andraste exits and Queen Boudica moves to one side of the performance space. Suetonius enters and moves to the other side.

SONG 10: Tonight We Wait - Boudica and Suetonius.

Tonight we wait, pray for just one other morning.
Tomorrow waits 'neath a red and crimson sky.
Who knows what future will befall us.
If we shall see another sky.
So here we wait and prepare a last goodbye.

The victory, seems some way off this clear evening.
The moon shines down in the sky the stars they shine.
The enemy is staring softly,
Before the morning breaks the night.
Tonight we wait, pray the gods will shine a light.

Tonight we wait, battle lines drawn out before us.
To live or die all depends on how we fight.
And so we may see our last morning.
Whatever gives it is the time.
And so we wait, pray for everyone tonight.

At the end of the song Boudica and Suetonius exit.

Tacitus. (*Reading*) And so the day of the great battle dawned. 80,000 Celtic warriors advanced upon 10,000 Roman legionaries.

Mulch. Should have been a walk over.

Tacitus. But Suetonius was a skilled commander. He had chosen his battlefield well. The Romans were protected at the rear by deep woodlands so the Celts had to attack his skilled Legions head on, a style of fighting they were not used to.....Arrrrgh.

Tacitus barely escapes as Queen Boudica charges on to the performance space. Tacitus exits at high speed followed by the Queen.

Mulch. *(Shouting after Tacitus and laughing loudly)* Hey hairy legs, I didn't know you were such a good runner.....Ohhhhhhh.

Mulch barely escapes as Suetonius charges on to the performance area waving his sword.

Mulch. Hang on Tacitus, wait for me.

Mulch exits followed by a charging Suetonius. Romans and Celts (including the Celtic chieftains) enter the performance space.

SONG 11: Sword 'n' Shield - The Romans and Celts.

Through the song the two forces battle in a choreographed scene.

Sword 'n' shield.
The sword 'n' shield.
It's the final battle so it's time for us to use the sword 'n'shield.

Sword 'n' shield.
The sword 'n' shield.
It's the final battle so it's time for us to use the sword 'n'shield.

During the first instrumental the Romans kill some Celts.

Sword 'n' shield.
The sword 'n' shield.
It's the final battle so it's time for us to use the sword 'n'shield.

During the second instrumental the Romans kill off most of the Celts leaving a few to be killed during the last verse.

Sword 'n' shield.
The sword 'n' shield.
It's the final battle so it's time for us to use the sword 'n'shield.

During this third chorus all the Celts lie dead on the stage leaving the Romans to sing the last section of the song.

The battle's won and yet I'm feeling hints of sadness.
Victory's ours, but why is it I feel so cold?
The Celts came fiercely into battle.
They fought with all the strength they had.
And so we win, why is it I should feel so bad?

At the end of the song all of the Celts are lying dead on the performance area floor. The Roman soldiers exit cheering and patting themselves on the back. Boudica and her frightened daughters enter the space cautiously.

Tasca. What are we to do now mother? Our army is destroyed and if we are found, the Romans will torture us.

Boudica. We are going to be brave my daughters. We are going to join our friends and warriors.

Boudica reaches inside a small pouch and produces three leaves. She gives one each to Camorra and Tasca and they all eat one. Suetonius enters along with Catus and the Roman soldiers.

Catus. It is her, Commander, the Warrior Queen herself. *(He shouts an order to the soldiers)* Do not let her get away!

The soldiers all draw their swords. Boudica smiles defiantly at Suetonius.

Boudica. I'm sorry Commander, you are too late!

Boudica and her daughters stagger and are caught by Roman soldiers as they slump forward.

Roman Soldier. They are dead Commander Suetonius.

Suetonius. She was truly a brave commander.

Tacitus and Mulch enter cautiously, stepping over the dead Celts and stopping in the centre of the performance space.

Tacitus. And so the great Warrior Queen took her life. Her great army lying dead around her. 80,000 Celts died during the battle. Only 400 Roman soldiers were slain.

Mulch leans over and Tacitus lets Mulch read the rest.

Mulch. But after the battle a new respect and friendship developed between the Roman and Celtic people. For the next three hundred years Britain was at peace.

Andraste enters with a flourish. She sweeps her arms over the performance area and all the Celts rise, including Boudica and her daughters.

Andraste. And so our story ends,
With Romans and Britons working as friends.

Tacitus. Creating a great country together,
It's just a shame about the weather!

Mulch. The Warrior Queen, brave and strong.
Join with us as we sing her song.

SONG 12: A Time of Peace - All.

So it came to pass, the battle was the last one that they fought.
So the bond was made, newer times of friendship then were sought.
The Romans took their victory, but still learned to respect,
The new and brighter future that was left.

A time of peace held their hand as they joined to sow the land,
And the battles were fought, but the lessons that were taught,
Brought a brand new future to England's land,
They begun a time of peace.

England now was new, the Celts had earned their dues and
place to live,
Romans may be bold, not too bold to learn the time to give.
The Warrior Queen was honoured her name still shines so bright.
To think that her last battle showed the light.

A time of peace held their hand as they joined to sow the land,
And the battles were fought but the lessons that were taught,
Brought a brand new future to England's land.
They begun a time of peace.

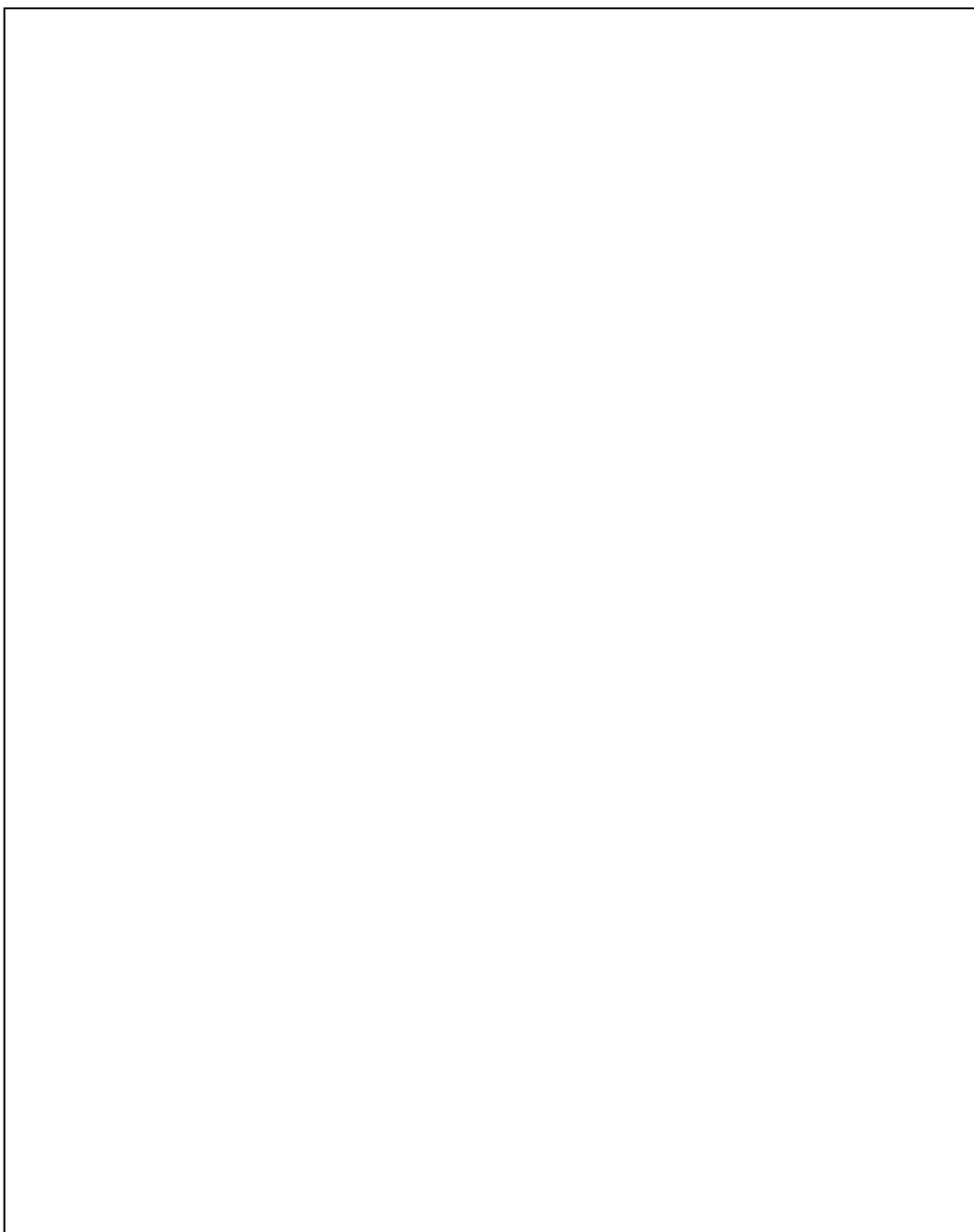
A time of peace held their hand as they joined to sow the land,
And the battles were fought but the lessons that were taught,
Brought a brand new future to England's land.
They begun a time of peace.

Brought a brand new future to England's land.
They begun a time of peace.

After the song the Celtic Goddess, Andraste, moves between Mulch and Tacitus. She holds their hands and faces the audience. Mulch and Tacitus shake each other's hands. Both wink, kiss Andraste, turn and with Andraste, bow. Boudica stands next to Mulch while her daughters snuggle up with Tacitus, to his obvious delight. All the cast bow.

THE END

NOTES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes. It occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.



CREATURAMA UNIVERSE

The Work of Artist Anthony James

Artist Anthony James has worked extensively as "**Creaturama Workshops**" in education since 1992. His work, based on the use of junk materials, has featured in three nationally touring exhibitions. Anthony has also worked as a television and theatre "Production Designer" and his work has appeared on many T.V. programmes. As part of "**Creaturama**", Anthony also runs workshops based on real historical subjects and the following pages are taken from these formats and are based on techniques that have proved to be achievable in the field.

WARNING.

All scissors are dangerous, even if plastic. Make children aware of this prior to scenery, costume and prop construction. Check collected junk for such items as glass and metal tins. In a past workshop a six inch carving knife was handed to me, found in a pile of donated junk materials. Also check that bottles and food containers have been emptied and cleaned properly. *(There really is nothing like the smell of festering milk in the bottom of an old plastic milk bottle to make children sick).*

MATERIALS.

All of Anthony's work is based on the use of two inch wide masking tape. To use thinner tape is a false economy as the children will just use more of this to achieve the same effects. Wide masking tape, scissors and cardboard are the only real indispensable materials needed. **THE FEATURED TECHNIQUES WILL NOT WORK WITH THIN MASKING TAPE.** Other useful materials include coloured papers, kitchen rolls, cereal boxes and old newspapers.

MASKING TAPE.

Masking tapes differ widely in their quality and price. Be aware of differing prices and shop around, the savings you can make may surprise you. Remember masking tape is created for masking so most masking tapes can be painted over. Do not confuse with gummed tape or parcel tape *(both are usually dark brown as opposed to light cream)*. Make children aware that ripping tape with their teeth is unwise, particularly if they are "First teeth"! Cutting with scissors or breaking by using the thumb placed on the roll's edge are both acceptable. Make children aware that masking tape and hair do not mix!

DO NOT BE AFRAID.

The biggest hurdle in three-dimensional model making is a misconception that it is a complex or unattainable skill. The trick is in making items stick together properly and after some initial practice you will realise just how easy this is.

PAINTING.

When three-dimensional creations are painted, try getting the children to paint them one colour first. The primary coat as I call it. This stops a random mixing of colours occurring when several are used at the same time. Once the primary coat is dry other colours and features can be added. If paint refuses to cover tape or plastics, use a small amount of PVA glue mixed with a ready mixed paint.

FINALLY.

All the techniques featured have been tried out before their inclusion in this pack and are achievable by children from reception upwards. They are meant as a guide only and it is up to you and the children's individual talents as to just how ambitious you wish to be. Get the children to make big things. Model making is great fun and is a lively and informative way of teaching Art, History and Technology.

As seen on
BBC TELEVISION'S

Anthony James

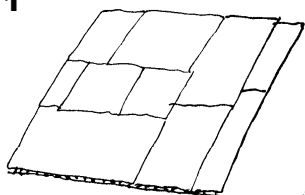
Blue Peter

CREATURAMA ART PACK - Page 2

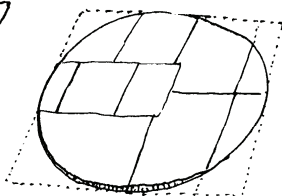
The Set.

The set for **The Warrior Queen** is simple to create but needs to be very large, so good, strong, brown cardboard needs to be used. This can be acquired from furniture or electrical stores (*fridge freezer boxes are very large and make very good scenery*). For strength, this kind of cardboard needs to be used with its internal corrugation running from top to bottom. It is also a good idea to paint both sides of a piece of cardboard even if only one side is seen. This stops the cardboard warping towards the painted side.

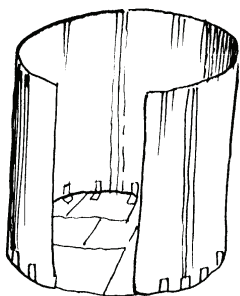
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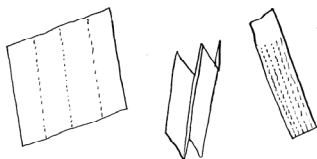
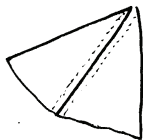
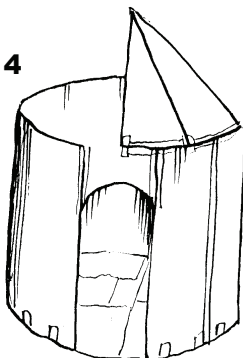
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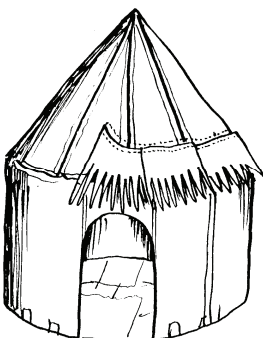
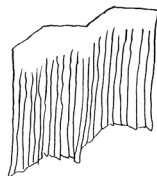
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4



5



Celtic Roundhouses.

Once the most common man-made structure in Britain.

1. For a strong structure, create a large base. This can either be with one very large cardboard box cut out and flattened or with several small boxes cut out and stuck together.

2. Cut the base into a large circle. A good guide for this is if five children can stand inside the circle.

3. Next add the walls. Again you will probably have to use big pieces of cardboard stuck together. Bend the cardboard before you try to attach it to the base. Attaching can be quite tricky but try to attach with small pieces of masking tape on the inside and outside of the Roundhouse wall.

4. Leave a small area for a door and just create a small section of wall for above this gap. Children should have to bend down to enter the structure, this will ensure that it is not too high to attach the roof. The roof of the Roundhouse should be created with large triangles of the same cardboard. These do not have to be fitted together perfectly by any means. They just have to create a rough cone on top of your structure.

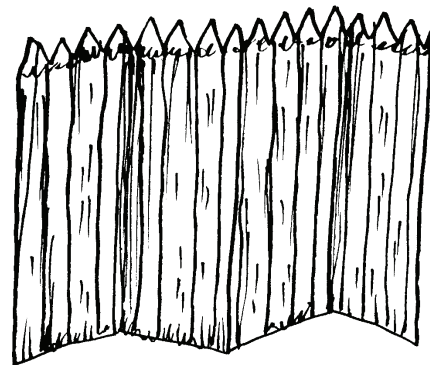
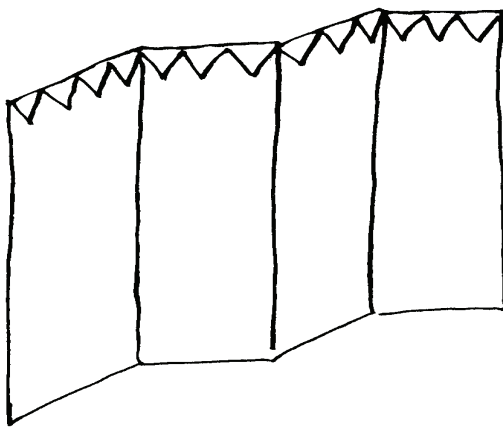
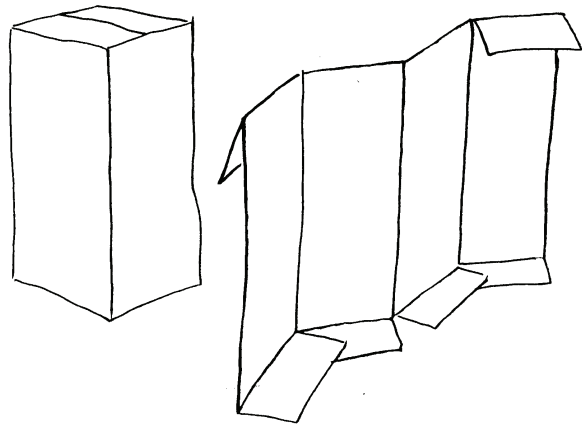
5. To thatch the roof use brown or yellow pieces of sugar paper. (*This is a good way of getting rid of old display sugar paper*). Fold and cut the paper as in the illustration and attach from the bottom of the roof upwards layering it until you get to the top. You will definitely need a chair to reach the top. Paint the whole Roundhouse inside and out. This bit is loads of fun but very messy. Ensure children paint the Roundhouse and not each other!

The finished structures should be strong enough to move. The number of Roundhouses depends on the space you have.



Celtic / Roman walls.

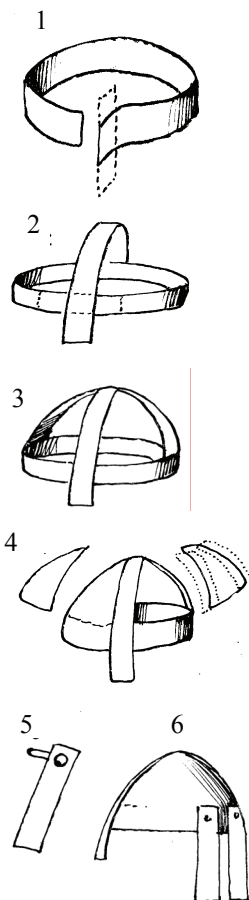
Celtic Roundhouses would usually be built within a walled enclosure and the Romans themselves used wooden fortifications (such as at *Lunt Fort in Coventry*). Walls are easily created from large fridge freezer boxes as in the illustration, and can be placed in any position to create entrances and exits within the performance area. Again these will need to be painted on both sides to prevent warping.



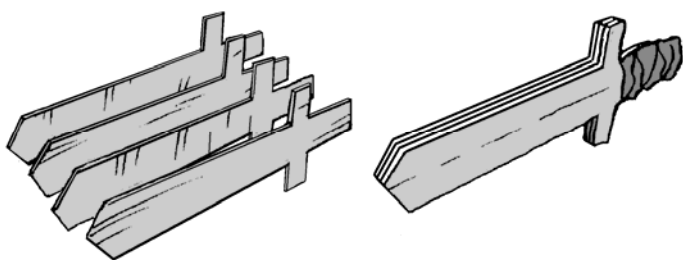
A Celtic Helmet.

Celtic armour was rare and expensive so only very rich nobles or chieftains could afford helmets.

1. Cut out a long strip of cereal box card and measure until it fits around head creating a simple crown. Fix with a strip of masking tape ensuring the laminated side is facing inwards.
2. With another strip, create a curved bridge from the back to the front of the crown shape, overlapping at the front to create a nose guard.
3. Create a bridge from one side of the crown to the other side with another strip of card.
4. Cut out four triangles of card roughly the same size as in the four holes. Using masking tape fill in the four holes.
5. Cut out some smaller strips of card and make a small hole with the point of a pair of scissors. Press through a paper fastener.
6. Attach the strips of card to the back of the helmet with the paper fasteners at regular intervals, creating a neck guard.



Celtic / Roman Swords.



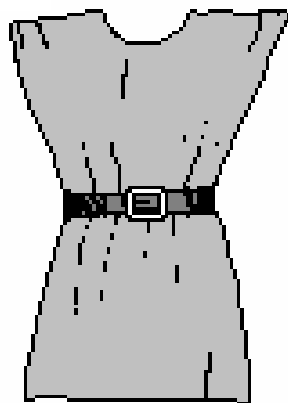
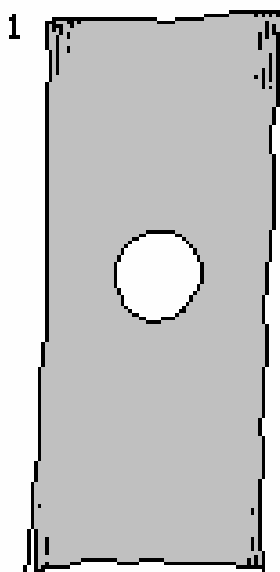
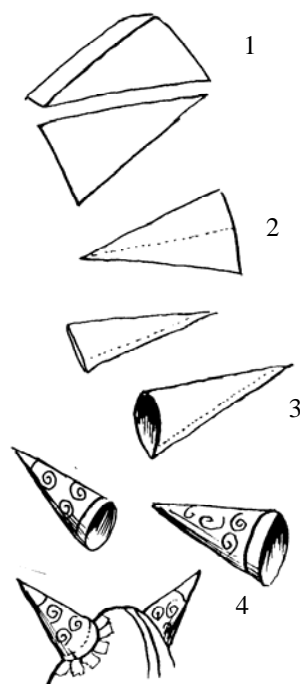
Swords sound easy to make but good prop swords should not bend. Here's a few tips to make cardboard swords stronger. Cut out four sword shapes, two with the inner corrugation running from top to bottom, two with the inner corrugation running from side to side. Stick these all together as in the illustration. You can finish by wrapping tape (*badly*) around the hilt. Badly wrapping the tape will create a grip area.

Boudica's Helmet.

Some depiction's of Boudica have her wearing a horned Celtic helmet.

Follow the instructions to create two horns which can be attached to a normal Celtic helmet.

1. Cut out one face of a large cereal box and cut from one corner to the other.
2. Fold one of the remaining triangles in half as if creating a paper aeroplane. Cut off the remaining tab. Also ensure the laminated side is inside your cone.
3. Fix with a piece of masking tape and pinch into a three dimensional shape.
4. Decorate the horns with paint effects.



A Celtic Costume.

A large rectangle of Calico, (*usually cheap and painted or dyed easily*) or a large piece of scrap material can be used to create a Celtic tunic. Cut a hole in the middle for the child's head. This hole will be roughly the size of one and a half of the child's hands in width. Pull the material over the head and fix in the middle with an old belt. Brown or grey trousers can be used as Bracae (*Celtic woollen trousers*).

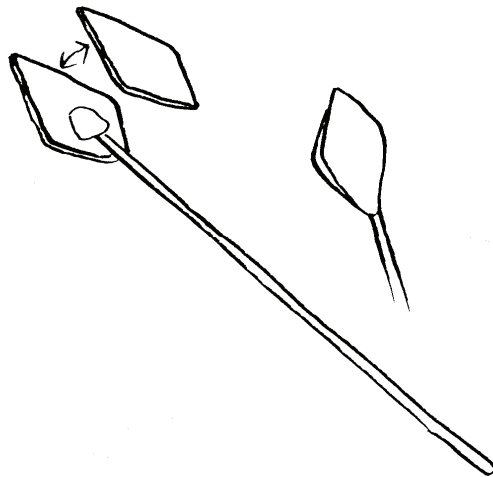
CREATURAMA ART PACK – Page 5

A Celtic Spear.

A spear can be created very simply from a thick bamboo cane and two pieces of brown box cardboard cut into diamonds.

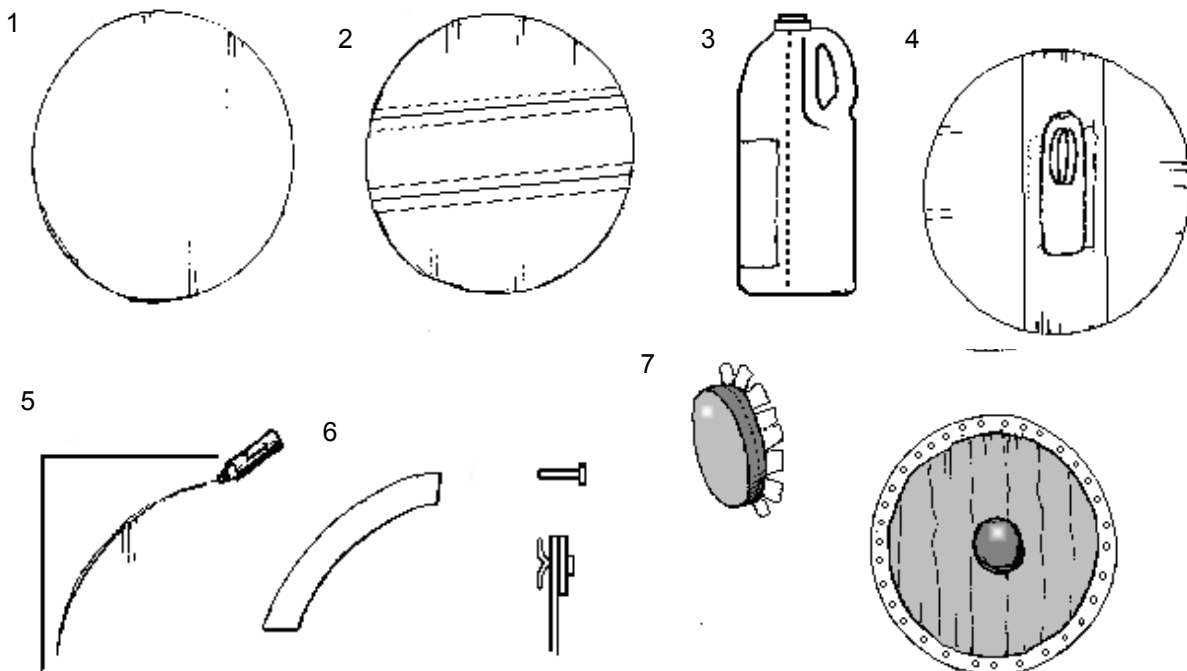
Stick together the two cardboard shapes at the edges, with masking tape over the top of the cane.

A small piece of tape can then be added at the blades base to ensure it stays in position.



A Celtic Shield.

1. Use a large piece of brown cardboard to create a shield. Drawing around a dustbin or storage lid is a good way to ensure a standard size to all shields.
2. Cut out another piece of brown cardboard and place its corrugation at 90 degrees to that of the disc. This will ensure a certain amount of rigidity.
3. Cut an old plastic milk bottle, with a handle, in half. Check these are clean before use.
4. Attach masking tape to the milk bottle and stick this to the strip of cardboard giving the shield its strength. This is now the shield's handle.
5. Using a marker pen, draw around one quarter of the edge of the shield at a time. Then draw another line approximately 2 inches beneath to create four thin sections which can be cut out and then holed at regular intervals.
6. Attach these to your main shield with small pieces of masking tape. After painting, push paper fasteners through but do not paint until you have added a centre section.
7. An aluminium pie or cake dish creates an effective "Boss" for the shield, but any container painted silver will do. When the shield has been painted, add paper fasteners to create an effective riveted look.



Roman Helmets.

The Roman helmets are created in exactly the same way as the Celtic ones with one important difference. After stage 5 cut out a shape, as in the illustration, to create a roman neck guard and cheek protectors. If one of your Legionaries wants to be an officer (Centurion) they can use a red piece of A3 paper and make it into a fan, again as per the illustration. Fold this centrally and attach to itself with a small piece of transparent sticky tape. Attach onto the top of a standard Roman helmet to create the Centurion's crest.

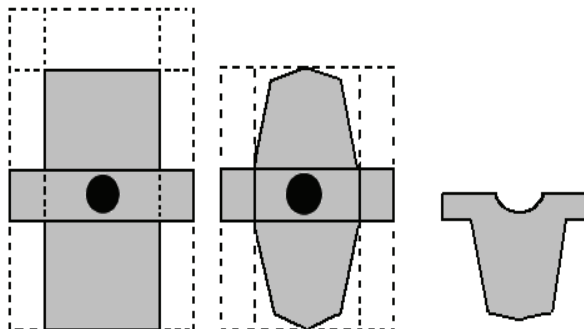


Roman Armour and Costumes.

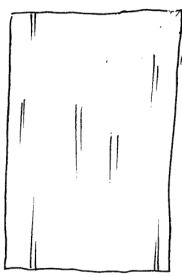
Roman costumes can be created in the same way as the Celtic tunics. A large rectangle of material with a hole for the head, worn over the shoulders and belted in the middle. If the costume is an undergarment for a Legionnaire, this material should be red, and the tunics should be slightly longer than the Celtic versions, as the soldiers should not wear trousers. Use red or black shorts.

Roman Breastplate.

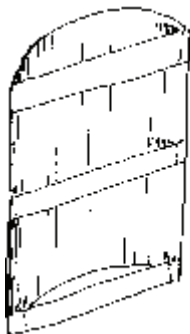
A breastplate can be created by using a large piece of cardboard, or a flat cardboard box, with its internal corrugation running from side to side. A hole can be cut in its centre for a child's head to fit through. Try to cut this hole too small first, this will allow you to enlarge it until it is the right size. Once this is done the cardboard can be folded and cut to create the right shape. Paint grey or cover with silver acrylic spray.



1



2



A Roman Shield.

Roman shields were very different from Celtic ones. Roman shields tended to be rectangular in shape and curved. This type of shield is still used today by riot police.

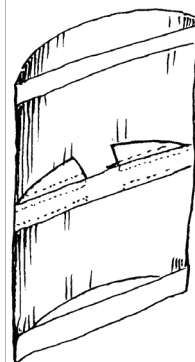
1. Cut out a large rectangular piece of cardboard (ensure all shields are of a standard size, approx 100cm by 70cm) making sure the internal corrugation of the cardboard is running from top to bottom.

2. Bend the cardboard along these corrugations. Attach three strips of cardboard approx 10cm by 55cm and bend the shield to fit them.

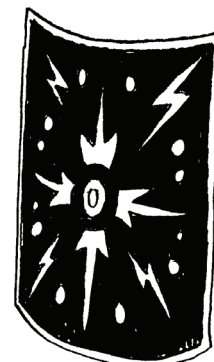
3. Cut out two pieces of cardboard as in the illustration to fit the central inner curve of the shield and attach them to create the handle area.

4. Shields can be painted red with yellow decorations.

3

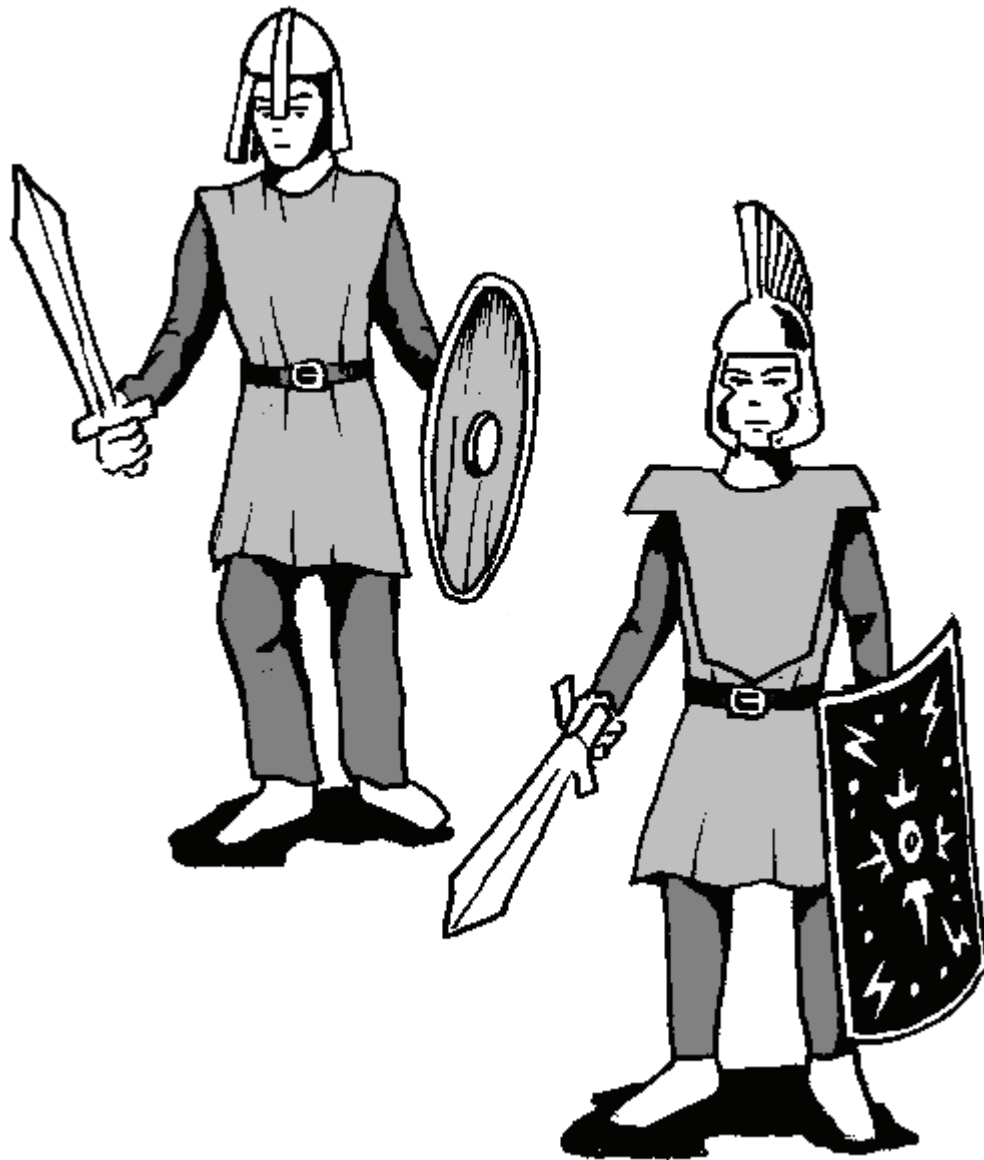


4



Finished Costumes.

After following the art pack you should have all the elements to create both the Celtic Warrior and Roman Soldier. The Celtic costumes can be quite colourful if you wish while the Romans should be black or red



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