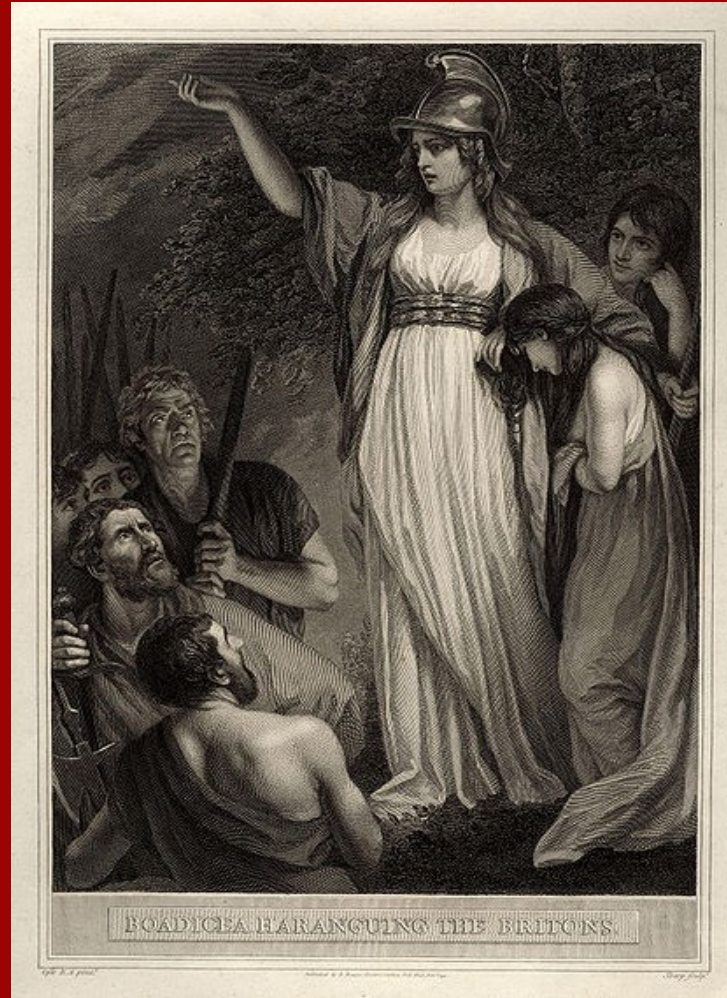


The Life of Nero: From the Rebellion of Boudica to the Parthian Submission

60AD Boudica's Revolt:



By 55AD the Romans had already entered Britain and had made pacts with local tribes such as the Iceni Tribe of Norfolk. In 60AD, Nero did not honour the pre-existing treaty when the Celtic King Prastutagus died and the Lands of the Iceni were taken. This caused widespread revolt lead by the Iceni Queen Boudica and the Ancient cities of Camulodunum, Londinium and Verulanium were burnt to the ground, killing 80,000 Roman Citizens.

60-62AD Exile and then This is seen generally as the beginning of the decline of Nero, after growing
murder of Rubellius jealous of Plautus and his own Mother, Nero took the sign of a comet to exile
Plautus and Cornellius Plautus to Asia and then after rumours of rebellion he was executed in 62AD.
sulla: Cornelliuss Sulla was assassinated in fear of plots against Nero, the roots of



tyranny begin to show now as Nero executes family members in fear.

62AD Marriage to With his mother dead, Sabina pressured Nero into divorcing his wife and step-
Poppea Sabina: sister Claudia Octavia who his mother had arranged the marriage of.

Sabina became pregnant with Nero's child and he divorced Octavia under the grounds that she was barren. Octavia's banishment was so unpopular amongst the Roman people that Nero was nearly scared into remarrying her. She was mourned greatly when she was murdered later in the year.



63AD Birth of
Daughter Claudia
Augusta, then
the submission
of the Parthians.

Nero's daughter was honoured with the title of Augusta but died aged on-
ly 4 months.

After 5 years of war, the Romans and the Parthians made a peace treaty in
which Nero crowned Tridates I King of Armenia.

