

Frida Kahlo

Painter
1907-1955

"My painting is never sick
in the language
of pain."



Frida Kahlo was born in Coyocacán, Mexico on 6 July 1907. She had five sisters and lived in a house called the Blue House with her German father and her Spanish-Mexican mother.



"You must write, play
troubadour and write.
Your own life will
give energy."

When Frida was six years old, she caught a disease called polio that left her right leg damaged for life.



Then, when Frida was eighteen, she suffered a life-changing injury in a bus accident.



"You can paint."

Frida had to stay in bed for months. Her parents encouraged her to take up painting - they built her a special chair so that she could paint while lying on her back. She painted herself and her school friends.



"I pain me every
morning."

Frida was never really strong again. She gave up her dream of becoming a doctor, but continued to paint. Frida started to paint self-portraits that reflected the pain caused by her accident and were influenced by Mexican folk art.



"We must create a different world!"

Frida supported the Mexican revolutionaries who wanted political change. She was never afraid to attend rallies and spoke out against social injustice.



"I love you more than any other man."

In 1929, Frida married Diego Rivera, a famous muralist. They went to live in America and Frida started to exhibit her work. It received a mixed reception.



"Things won't be
the same
without us, will
they?"

Eventually, the couple returned to Mexico, but they had a very difficult relationship and lived separately for long periods.



"I paint to
escape."

Frida's work was getting more recognition, but her health was getting worse. In 1950 she spent nine months in hospital, but she never stopped painting.



"Frida, what do I read
you for when
I have things to do?"

"I like your
paintings."

In 1935 she had her first solo exhibition in Mexico. She was very ill, so she arrived by ambulance and then held court from a four-poster bed in the gallery!



"I hope she
will be a great
artist and I hope
she never to
suffer."

Frida Kahlo died on 13 July 1955, just after her 47th birthday. Even though she struggled with pain and unhappiness throughout her life, Frida remained strong, determined and honest. We can still see this today in the colorful and beautiful paintings that she left behind to inspire us.

"Do you get the
aching pains inside
a Frida Kahlo
painting?"

"No, but it is a
good idea!"

"No, my husband,
but probably too."

"Yes, I just got
inspired by a very
happy dance."

"Frida painted
like a dance
and more!"

"She was a free
flying spirit!"

Frida had
and had with
the flower.

Frida's father
encouraged
her to get an
education.

Her mother
wanted her
to learn to
read and get
married.

Frida's art
projects were
always happy.

Diego and Frida
got divorced
and then
reunited.

Frida adapted
more Mexican
culture to her
own work.

Frida went on
her last project
months days
before her
death.

Frida is still
seen by many
as an icon
of female
creativity.

Like me, Boudicca had red hair!

Boudicca was a Celt - one of the people who lived there before the Romans arrived.

She always wanted to be a princess.

She was so mad that a warrior queen!

Boudicca

Warrior Queen of the Iceni

C. AD 29-61



Boudicca was born in south east Britain. She lived with her parents until they died when Boudicca was only seven.



Luckily, Boudicca was then adopted by another family.



They sent her to warrior school where she learned to fight.



She was fearless and had fierce eyes that made enemies tremble!



Boudicca grew to be very tall and had beautiful, flowing red hair.



She married Prasutagus, king of the Iceni tribe of eastern England!



They had two daughters together and life was good.



At the time, Britain was under Roman power. They let Prasutagus rule his kingdom but charged taxes.



Then in AD 60 Prasutagus died and the Romans seized his wealth, leaving his family with nothing!



The Iceni people rebelled, but the Romans were too strong for them. Some Iceni had their homes burned to the ground and others were taken into slavery. Boudicca and her daughters were captured.



Boudicca was outraged! When she was released she rallied other tribes and together they captured three Roman cities. Then they were attacked by the Roman governor and his army of 60,000 men. Boudicca was now leading about 100,000 men, so it seemed as though the world was, but her men weren't trained, and they were already tired and hungry after their recent battles. Boudicca's army was defeated. Boudicca and her daughters poisoned themselves to avoid being captured again. Her rebellion had not succeeded in chasing the Romans from Britain but it did eventually lead to all Celtic tribes getting a fairer deal from the Romans. Boudicca never let the Romans conquer her and she became a symbol to freedom fighters everywhere.



Boudicca was determined to protect her people from the Romans.

Boudicca was also known as Boudica, Boudicca and Boudig.

Boudicca was captured by Governor Gaius Suetonius Paulina in AD 61.

Boudicca was given a burial in Colchester.