



Learning Aims and Curriculum Intent:

Knowledge of Classics enhances our understanding of literature, history, art, philosophy, drama and humanity itself. We aim to enrich pupils' experiences of other subjects and develop their cultural capital. The goal of teaching Latin is to equip students with the skills they need to be able to read and appreciate ancient literature in the original language. The study of Latin grammar also deepens students' understanding of English and other modern languages.

In Year 9, pupils will extend their knowledge and understanding of Latin to allow them to read more complex Latin stories, which are based on original Latin literature. Pupils will continue to explore Roman beliefs in gods and how these gods were worshipped. They will then focus on early Roman history and power during the Roman Republic. Pupils will develop their skills in analysing and interpreting sources, will develop their oral and written communication skills and will practise how to construct an argument.

Term	Content, Key Questions and Knowledge	Skills	Assessment
Michaelmas	<p>Language Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns: review cases Verbs: review tenses Verbs: consolidating the irregular verbs sum, possum, eo, fero, volo, nolo Verbs: present participles Adjectives: possessive adjectives Verbs: imperatives Numbers and time phrases Verbs: the future tense <p>Roman Society and Culture Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What would it have been like to attend a Roman festival? What do Roman festivals tell us about Roman society and its values? What did the Romans believe about fate, prophecy and omens? 	<p>Understanding how to translate Latin stories into English fluently and accurately</p> <p>Understanding how the endings of Latin words change the meaning of the word</p> <p>Explaining the connection between Latin words and English derivations</p> <p>Interpreting sources to compare ancient and modern societies</p> <p>Writing PEEL paragraphs to answer enquiry questions about Roman society and culture</p>	<p>Vocabulary tests on the checklist words for Chapters 5 and 6</p> <p>Common Department Assessment on the vocabulary for Chapter 5</p> <p>An essay on the enquiry question: <i>What do Roman festivals tell us about Roman society and its values?</i></p> <p>Common Department Assessment on translation skills</p>
Lent	<p>Language Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syntax: subordinate clauses Pronouns: is, ea, id Nouns: use of cases in time and place phrases Pronouns: hic and ille Pronouns: qui and quis Pronouns: personal pronouns Syntax: analysis of Latin word order <p>Roman Society and Culture Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do we know what was Rome like in its early history? What stories did the Romans tell about the kings and the beginnings of the Republic? 	<p>Understanding how to translate Latin stories into English fluently and accurately</p> <p>Understanding how the endings of Latin words change the meaning of the word</p> <p>Explaining the connection between Latin words and English derivations</p> <p>Interpreting sources to compare ancient and modern societies</p> <p>Writing PEEL paragraphs to answer enquiry questions about Roman society and culture</p>	<p>Vocabulary tests on the checklist words for Chapters 7 and 8</p> <p>Common Department Assessment on translation skills and grammar questions</p> <p>Common Department Assessment on the enquiry question: <i>To what extent do you agree that the Roman Republic was an improvement on rule by kings?</i></p>
Trinity	<p>Language Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs: compounds Adjectives: comparatives and superlatives Adverbs: comparatives and superlatives Verbs: the pluperfect tense <p>Roman Society and Culture Learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case study on Cicero: where did power lie in the Roman Republic? 	<p>Understanding how to translate Latin stories into English fluently and accurately</p> <p>Understanding how the endings of Latin words change the meaning of the word</p> <p>Explaining the connection between Latin words and English derivations</p> <p>Interpreting sources to compare ancient and modern societies</p> <p>Writing PEEL paragraphs to answer enquiry questions about Roman society and culture</p>	<p>Vocabulary tests on the defined vocabulary for the Year 9 Exam</p> <p>Common Department Assessment on translation skills</p> <p>An essay on the enquiry question: <i>Do you think that oratory should be an important part of political power?</i></p>

Examples of Homework	<p>Revise the Chapter 5 vocabulary list: use Quizlet and think of English derivations to help you to learn the meanings of the Latin words. Translation: translate the story about Spartacus into fluent and accurate English. Find an example for each of the present tense endings. Interpreting sources: study the Cicero source on animal fights in the amphitheatre. Answer the questions to analyse and interpret the source.</p>	
Key terminology	<p>General: derivation, pronoun, preposition, subordinate clause Nouns: declension, case, subject, object, nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, ablative Verbs: tense, person, conjugation, irregular verb, present tense, future tense, imperfect tense, perfect tense, pluperfect tense, infinitive, imperative Adjectives: comparative, superlative Roman Society and Culture: fate, omen, prophecy, Roman Republic, senator, consul, dictator, cursus honorum, oratory</p>	
Super-curricular enrichment and scholarly extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read: <i>Imperium</i>, Robert Harris • Watch: BBC, <i>Murder in Rome</i> • Listen: <i>The Ancients</i> Podcast • Visit: The British Museum 	
Useful websites	<p>bloomsburyonlineresources.com/de-romanis/home quizlet.com/join/RcJk9staX</p>	
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