

## Latin Curriculum Design

Conceptual Knowledge (Cornerstones Big Ideas)	Investigation		Significance	Place & Space
Disciplinary Knowledge (Maximum Classics)	Verbs	Nouns	Root Words	Stories / Culture

Term	Concept (Big Ideas)	Key Learning from Unit Planning
<b>Spring 2024</b> Unit 1 (The Origins of Language)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lot of the English language has its roots in Latin, thanks to William the Conqueror.</li> <li>English words that have a Latin root will have a connection both with the word's meaning and the letters used to spell it.</li> <li>We also get some English words from the Ancient Greek language.</li> <li>Modern inventors, creators and authors still use Latin and Greek words for their ideas and characters.</li> <li>English uses word order to create meaning, but Latin uses word ending.</li> <li>Who Achilles was and where we still see his name in modern times.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: aqua, femina, magnus, optimus, vacca, victoria</li> </ul>
<b>Summer 2024</b> Unit 2 (Present Tense Verbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbs are 'doing' or 'being' words.</li> <li>Latin verbs use endings to show who is doing the action.</li> <li>The beginning of the verb tells us what's happening.</li> <li>Who the major Greek gods and goddesses are and their special powers.</li> <li>Who Orpheus was and why he was famous.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: amare, habitare, laborare, videre, ridere, cantare</li> </ul>
<b>Summer 2024</b> Unit 3 (Verbs and Adverbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Investigation</del></li> <li><del>Significance</del></li> <li><del>Place &amp; Space</del></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Adverbs describe verbs and make them more interesting.</del></li> <li><del>Latin also uses adverbs.</del></li> <li><del>Romans used to write down curses on metal defixiones.</del></li> <li><del>Midas thought his golden touch was a blessing but it was actually a curse.</del></li> <li><del>KEY VOCABULARY: curare, dare, bene, celeriter, facile, fortiter, irate, male, laete, optime</del></li> </ul>
<b>Summer 2024</b> Unit 4 (Subject and Object Nouns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Investigation</del></li> <li><del>Significance</del></li> <li><del>Place &amp; Space</del></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Latin nouns can be split into nouns ending in -a and nouns ending in -us.</del></li> <li><del>Nouns can be doing the verb (subject) or receiving the action of the verb (object)</del></li> <li><del>Latin uses different noun endings to show subject and object.</del></li> <li><del>Latin also uses different noun endings to show singular (just one) and plural (more than one)</del></li> <li><del>The British queen Boudica rebelled against Roman rule but was unsuccessful.</del></li> <li><del>KEY VOCABULARY: regina, rota, stella, maga, villa, medicus, equus, magus, porcus, gladius, ventus, sonus, digitas</del></li> </ul>

## Latin Curriculum Design (2024-2025)

Conceptual Knowledge (Cornerstones Big Ideas)	Investigation		Significance	Place & Space
Disciplinary Knowledge (Maximum Classics)	Verbs	Nouns	Root Words	Stories / Culture

Term (2024 – 2025)	Concept (Big Ideas)	Key Learning from Unit Planning
<b>Autumn 2024</b> Unit 3 (Verbs and Adverbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverbs describe verbs and make them more interesting.</li> <li>Latin also uses adverbs.</li> <li>Romans used to write down curses on metal <i>defixiones</i>.</li> <li>Midas thought his golden touch was a blessing but it was actually a curse.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: <i>curare, dare, bene, celeriter, facile, fortiter, irate, male, laete, optime</i></li> </ul>
<b>Spring 2025</b> Unit 4 (Subject and Object Nouns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latin uses different noun endings to show subject and object</li> <li>Latin nouns can be split into nouns ending in -a and nouns ending in -us</li> <li>Latin also uses different noun endings to show singular (just one) and plural (more than one)</li> <li>Understand the story of Boudicca.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: <i>maga, rota, villa, stella, ventus, regina, medicus, porcus, equua, gladius, digitas, sonus, magus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Summer 2025</b> Unit 5 (Simple Sentences in Latin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When translating a Latin sentence, first find and translate the verb. It's usually (but not always) at the end of a Latin sentence. The verb will tell you who is doing the action and how many people are doing it, as well as what the action is.</li> <li>Find and translate any noun that's a subject. If there isn't one, use the pronoun shown by the end of the verb.</li> <li>Find and translate any noun that's an object. There may not be one.</li> <li>Translate any words left (e.g. adverbs) and add them into the sentence.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: <i>taberna, hortus, consumere, salutare, audire, numerare</i></li> </ul>

## Latin Curriculum Design (2025-2026)

Conceptual Knowledge (Cornerstones Big Ideas)	Investigation		Significance	Place & Space
Disciplinary Knowledge (Maximum Classics)	Verbs	Nouns	Root Words	Stories / Culture

Term (2025 – 2026)	Concept (Big Ideas)	Key Learning from Unit Planning
Autumn 2025 (LKS2) Unit 1 (The Origins of Language)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lot of the English language has its roots in Latin, thanks to William the Conqueror.</li> <li>English words that have a Latin root will have a connection both with the word's meaning and the letters used to spell it.</li> <li>We also get some English words from the Ancient Greek language.</li> <li>Modern inventors, creators and authors still use Latin and Greek words for their ideas and characters.</li> <li>English uses word order to create meaning, but Latin uses word ending.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: aqua, femina, magnus, optimus, vacca, victoria</li> </ul>
Autumn 2025 (UKS2) Unit 6 (Numerals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latin and Greek numbers give a lot of words.</li> <li>The verb 'to be' in Latin is a bit strange but shares many of its endings with <i>o-s-t</i> verbs.</li> <li>The Latin verb 'to be' – esse (sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt)</li> <li>To learn the story of Hercules.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: unus, duo, tres, quattuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem, centum, mille, et, ita vero, minime</li> </ul>
Spring 2026 (LKS2) Unit 2 (Present Tense Verbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbs are 'doing' or 'being' words.</li> <li>Latin verbs use endings to show who is doing the action.</li> <li>The beginning of the verb tells us what's happening.</li> <li>Who the major Greek gods and goddesses are and their special powers.</li> <li>Who Orpheus was and why he was famous.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: amare, habitare, laborare, videre, ridere, cantare</li> </ul>
Spring 2026 (UKS2) Unit 7 (Adjectives and Agreement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latin adjectives have to match the noun they're describing in three way</li> <li>These are whether the noun is feminine (ends in 'a') or masculine (ends in 'us') , singular or plural, subject or object.</li> <li>You can tell someone what your name is in Latin "Mihi nomen est..."</li> <li>Understand the story of the Trojan Horse.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: currere, dormire, bonus, frigidus, primus, facere, legere, habere, iratus, secundus, mirus, scribere, malus, sordidus, tertius, malus, in, quid, quis</li> </ul>
Summer 2026 (LKS2) Unit 3 (Verbs and Adverbs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adverbs describe verbs and make them more interesting.</li> <li>Latin also uses adverbs.</li> <li>Romans used to write down curses on metal <i>defixiones</i>.</li> <li>Midas thought his golden touch was a blessing but it was actually a curse.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: curare, dare, bene, celeriter, facile, fortiter, irate, male, laete, optime</li> </ul>
Summer 2026 (UKS2) Unit 8 (Prepositions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepositions tell us where something happens in physical space or time.</li> <li>Latin prepositions don't change their endings but they can affect the endings of the noun that follows them.</li> <li>You can describe what the weather is doing today in Latin – nix adest, pluit, sol lucet, ventus efflavit</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: stare, menere, dea, deus, ducere, insula, campus, dicere, totus, super, sub, in, trans, ante, post, circum, ad, per, e/ex</li> </ul>

## Latin Curriculum Design (2026-2027)

Conceptual Knowledge (Cornerstones Big Ideas)	Investigation		Significance	Place & Space
Disciplinary Knowledge (Maximum Classics)	Verbs	Nouns	Root Words	Stories / Culture

Term (2026 – 2027)	Concept (Big Ideas)	Key Learning from Unit Planning																																				
Autumn 2026 (LKS2) Unit 4 (Subject and Object Nouns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latin uses different noun endings to show subject and object</li> <li>Latin nouns can be split into nouns ending in -a and nouns ending in -us</li> <li>Latin also uses different noun endings to show singular (just one) and plural (more than one)</li> <li>Understand the story of Boudicca.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: maga, rota, villa, stella, ventus, regina, medicus, porcus, equua, gladius, digitas, sonus, magus</li> </ul>																																				
Autumn 2026 (UKS2) Unit 9 (Past Continuous Tense)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In English, a verb that takes place in the past over a continuous period of time is called the past continuous or past progressive.</li> <li>Latin shows the past continuous with endings that are in many ways similar to the verb endings we already know, and always include the letters 'ba'</li> <li>bam – I was ...ing; bas – you were ...ing; bat – he/she/it was ...ing; bamus – we were ...ing; batis – y'all were ...ing; bant – they were ...ing</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: animus, amicus, terra, luna, ambulare, novus, invenire, vexare</li> </ul>																																				
Spring 2027 (LKS2) Unit 5 (Simple Sentences in Latin)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When translating a Latin sentence, first find and translate the verb. It's usually (but not always) at the end of a Latin sentence. The verb will tell you who is doing the action and how many people are doing it, as well as what the action is.</li> <li>Find and translate any noun that's a subject. If there isn't one, use the pronoun shown by the end of the verb.</li> <li>Find and translate any noun that's an object. There may not be one.</li> <li>Translate any words left (e.g. adverbs) and add them into the sentence.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: taberna, hortus, consumere, salutare, audire, numerare</li> </ul>																																				
Spring 2027 (UKS2) Unit 10 (Third Group Nouns)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There's a third group of nouns that end in -s, -r, -x (and more).</li> <li>Their endings have some similarities with -a and -us nouns, but there are some differences.</li> <li>We can use a gloss (word list) to help us translate words we haven't seen before.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: mater, pater, infans, soror, frater, feles, canis, rex, miles, pastor, familia, urbs, delere, ponere, clamare, sperare, verus, mortuus, vivus</li> </ul>																																				
Summer 2027 (LKS2) Unit 6 (Numerals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latin and Greek numbers give a lot of words.</li> <li>The verb 'to be' in Latin is a bit strange but shares many of its endings with o-s-t verbs.</li> <li>The Latin verb 'to be' – esse (sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt)</li> <li>To learn the story of Hercules.</li> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: unus, duo, tres, quattuor, quinque, sex, septem, octo, novem, decem, centum, mille, et, ita vero, minime</li> </ul>																																				
Summer 2027 (UKS2) Unit 11 (Possessive Noun Endings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation</li> <li>Significance</li> <li>Place &amp; Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English shows possession by using the word 'of' or by using 's or s'</li> <li>Latin changes the endings of nouns to show possession:</li> </ul> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>-a nouns</th> <th>singular</th> <th>plural</th> <th>-us nouns</th> <th>singular</th> <th>plural</th> <th>third group nouns</th> <th>singular</th> <th>plural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>subject</td> <td>a</td> <td>ae</td> <td>subject</td> <td>us</td> <td>i</td> <td>subject</td> <td>r,s,x and more</td> <td>es</td> </tr> <tr> <td>object</td> <td>am</td> <td>as</td> <td>object</td> <td>um</td> <td>os</td> <td>object</td> <td>em</td> <td>es</td> </tr> <tr> <td>possessive</td> <td>ae</td> <td>arum</td> <td>possessive</td> <td>i</td> <td>orum</td> <td>possessive</td> <td>is</td> <td>(i)um</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KEY VOCABULARY: sol, nox, locus, mons, silva, validas, flos, sentire, surgere, rogare, lacrimare, solus, tacere, visitare, quaerere, ascendere, descendere</li> </ul>	-a nouns	singular	plural	-us nouns	singular	plural	third group nouns	singular	plural	subject	a	ae	subject	us	i	subject	r,s,x and more	es	object	am	as	object	um	os	object	em	es	possessive	ae	arum	possessive	i	orum	possessive	is	(i)um
-a nouns	singular	plural	-us nouns	singular	plural	third group nouns	singular	plural																														
subject	a	ae	subject	us	i	subject	r,s,x and more	es																														
object	am	as	object	um	os	object	em	es																														
possessive	ae	arum	possessive	i	orum	possessive	is	(i)um																														

