

Latin Knowledge Organiser KS2

Term Seven: The Military Machine

Overview

During our 'Military Machine' topic pupils will review and revise what they have learned about nouns and adjectives in previous terms. They will learn a lot about Roman soldiers; what equipment they used, how they were treated and what their daily lives were like.

In their grammar work they will learn about commands. They will practise speaking and writing singular and plural commands depending on their audience.

The children will have the opportunity to make simple equipment belonging to a Roman soldier. They will role play taking commands from their Centurion. They will have the opportunity to act out and perform small pieces in Latin. They will also learn about the famous story of the Trojan Horse!

Why was the Roman Army important?



The Roman Army was the largest fighting force in the ancient world. It conquered a huge empire that stretched from Britain all the way to the Middle East!

The soldiers were the best trained and had the best weapons and armour. When the Romans invaded Britain, they were so good that they took on armies 10 times their size, and won!

Imperative verbs-commands!

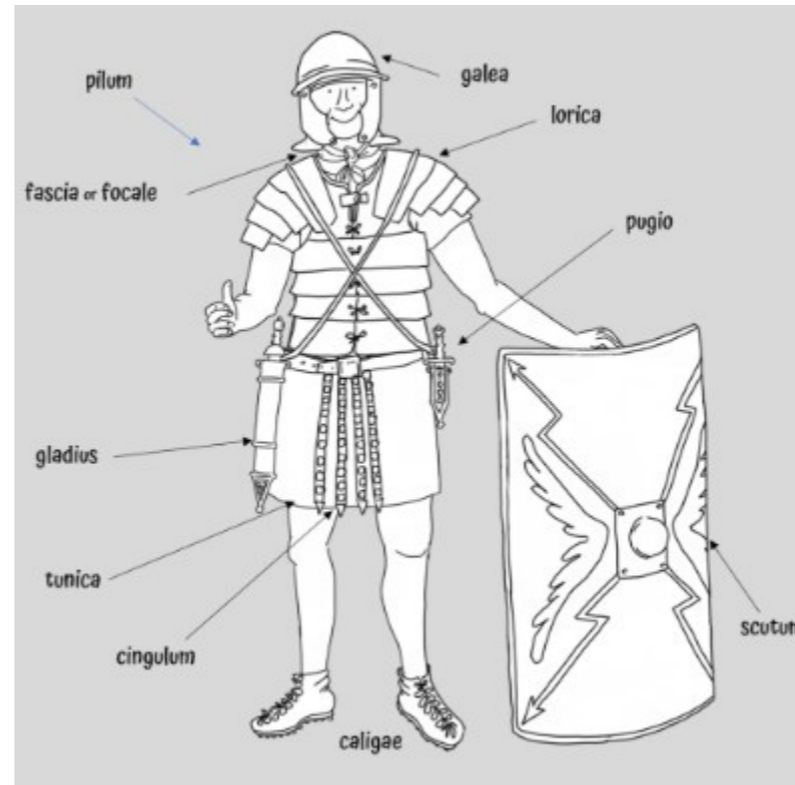
Imperative verbs are easy to spot as they are followed by an exclamation mark. They are used when giving commands or orders. If you want to give a command to more than one person in Latin you add -te to the end of the command to make it plural.



Remember! Commands end in a vowel and are followed by an exclamation mark. When a command is given to more than one person, it ends in **-te**.

Soldier Commands

laxāte	stand at ease
dextrōrsum verite	turn right
sinistrōrsum verite	turn left
retrōrsum verite	about turn
ūnum passum prōcēdite	one step forwards
ūnum passum recēdite	one step backwards
gladiōs stringite	draw swords
gladiōs recondite	sheath swords
scūta tollite	lift shields to battle positions
scūta dēmittite	lower shields
iter accelerāte	quicken the pace
iter tardāte	slow the pace



Roman Soldier Equipment	
pīlum	javelin
scūtum	shield
galea	helmet
gladius	sword
lōrica	breastplate
pugio	dagger

veni, vidi, vici



**VENI
VIDI
VICI**

veni, vidi, vici is a famous phrase which people believe was said by Julius Caesar.

It means 'I came, I saw, I conquered'.

He is said to have used the phrase in a letter to the Roman Senate around 47 BC after he had achieved a quick victory in his short war against Pharnaces II of Pontus at the Battle of Zela (modern-day Zile, Turkey).

What is a 'tortoise'?



The soldiers group closely together, and put their shields over their heads. It looks like a tortoise!

Key Vocabulary

quid est?	What is it?
cavē!	Be careful!
siste!	Stop!
relinque!	Leave it!
periculōsus	dangerous
ecce!	Look!
veni! Venite!	Come! (singular/plural)
militēs	soldiers
audite!	listen
sumite!	pick up
portāte!	carry
prōcēdite	go forward
redite!	go back
dēmittite!	put down
testūdinem facite!	make a tortoise
audite!	listen