

Key Stage Three Curriculum Overview for Latin

Curriculum Intent

By the end of KS3, students will have studied Latin to the point at which they will be able to read sentences utilising the present, imperfect, future, perfect and pluperfect tenses. They will be comfortable recognising the nominative, accusative and genitive cases and will have begun to gain an understanding of the uses of the subjunctive mood. They will also have a foundational knowledge of some of the most important Greek and Roman myths, in addition to a functioning understanding of some of the key aspects of life in the city of Rome as well as some key moments from Greek and Roman history.

How does the KS3 curriculum build on that from KS2?

Since many students will arrive at WVC having not studied Latin as a language before, all students begin from scratch in Year 7. Students who have studied Latin at primary school will be given the opportunity to consolidate and extend prior learning. However, many students come to WVC with some knowledge of at least one of the mythological topics covered in Year 7, either because a good number of primary schools teach at least one topic pertaining to the Classical world or because they have learned about these outside of the classroom (i.e. through trips with families, films, documentaries, books etc.)

What do students do with their acquired knowledge and skills?

Students will be expected to accurately translate Latin texts in a manner which reflects the grammatical nuances of the original language. They will also be able to write thoughtful and critical analyses of the mythological and cultural content which they have learned about over the course of KS3.

How does the curriculum align to and go beyond the National Curriculum?

What new knowledge are students taught?

Term	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9
Autumn	<p>Latin: Students will learn how to translate basic Latin sentences using present tense verbs. They will be taught how to recognise singular accusatives.</p> <p>The creation myths: Students will learn the Graeco-Roman creation myth from the creation of the universe through to the unleashing of all evils from Pandora's box.</p> <p>Metamorphosis myths: By looking at the stories of King Midas, Actaeon, Echo and Narcissus and Daedulus and Icharus, students will be asked to consider how the</p>	<p>Latin: Students will complete their understanding of present tense conjugations. They will also learn to recognise and translate comparatives, intransitive verbs and both the 1st and 2nd person perfect and imperfect verb endings. Students will continue to consolidate their knowledge of the dative case.</p> <p>The war with Troy: Students will look at some of the key moments from the story of the Trojan war. They will build on their study of Greek heroism from Year 7 to</p>	<p>Latin: Students will deepen their understanding of the rule of agreement. They will also be introduced to more Latin pronouns and imperatives.</p> <p>Athenian theatre: Students will look at a number of Athenian plays and be asked to consider how they can contribute to an understanding of Athenian culture and societal norms.</p>

	boundaries between what is human and what isn't in Greek and Roman mythology.	consider the reasons for Achilles' rage and the morality of the Trojan war.	
Spring	<p>Latin: Students will learn how simple questions using 'what' and 'who' are formed in Latin. They will also learn about how to recognise plural forms of nouns and will begin to learn how to conjugate Latin present tense verbs.</p> <p>Underworld myths: Student will learn what the Greeks and Roman believed happened when people died and where they went. Crucially, they will look at how people were able to get into</p>	<p>Latin: Students will encounter Latin infinitives for the first time. They will also begin to learn about adjectives and the rule of agreement, in addition to relative clauses.</p> <p>Odysseus' return: Students will learn the full story of Odysseus' return to Ithaca from Troy. Students will continue to develop their knowledge of Graeco-Roman concepts of heroism through Odysseus' story.</p>	<p>Latin: Students will begin to learn about participles and will be equipped with an understanding of how to recognise present, perfect passive and perfect active participles. Students will learn further uses of the genitive case and look at how to recognise neuter nouns.</p> <p>Roman history: Students will study the rise of Rome, from the arrival of Aeneas in Italy to the death of Nero.</p>

Eleusis (the best part of the underworld), as this will introduce students to the ancient concepts of heroism which they will continue to engage with throughout the rest of the year. They will also look at two foundational myths about the underworld: the stories of Demeter and Persephone and Orpheus and Eurydice. It is important to note that the latter two stories are included on the KS4 Classical Civilisations syllabus.

Perseus: In the first of a trilogy of topics about heroes, students will look at who Perseus was and

	<p>why he was celebrated by the Greeks. Students will also be encouraged to look critically at the role of women in Perseus' story and consider the implications therein for the treatment of women in wider Greek society.</p>		
<p>Summer</p>	<p>Latin: Students will spend this term focusing on translating two past tenses: the perfect and the imperfect. They will also be introduced to the dative case and will gain an understanding of how to recognise it in a sentence and translate it.</p> <p>Heracles: For the second topic on heroes, students will look at the life of Heracles, from birth to</p>	<p>Latin: Students will learn how to recognise and translate pluperfect verbs and continue to develop their knowledge of relative clauses. They will also learn how to recognise and translate nouns in the genitive case.</p> <p>Athenian history: Having looked at the foundational myths of Ancient Greece, students will end the term by looking at the history of</p>	<p>Latin: Students will deepen their understanding of Latin prepositions and will also be introduced to both the subjunctive and the gerundive.</p> <p>Classics today: Finally, students will use the knowledge which they have accumulated over KS3 to consider the legacy of the Greeks and the Romans today. They will also be asked to critically evaluate</p>

	<p>death. Students will be asked to consider the differences between modern and ancient concepts of heroism.</p> <p>Theseus: Finally, students will look at Theseus' rise to power in Athens. They will learn about Theseus' labours and be asked to compare them with Heracles', before finally learning about what Athenian democracy is and how we continue to be influenced by its legacy today.</p>	<p>one of the most important Greek states: Athens. Students will begin by looking at the Persian Wars and then look at their aftermath, in particular how the Persian Wars led to the creation of the Delian League. Students will analyse the art and architecture of this period and consider how we can analyse art in order to gain more knowledge about a culture.</p>	<p>how times have changed since the days of the Greeks and the Romans.</p>
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How and where do students build knowledge through KS3?

Students build additional knowledge throughout each term, with each topic connecting to previously studied topics.