

Latin Knowledge Organiser

The fort at Vindolanda.

Nearly 2,000 years ago, Britain was conquered by the Romans, and the Britons became part of the huge Roman Empire. About 75 years after the Romans arrived, the Roman Emperor Hadrian came to Britain and ordered his soldiers to build a great wall. The soldiers then had to patrol the wall. It is known as Hadrian's Wall, and you can still see parts of it today. It stretches across the north of Britain from east to west, and passes near to a place called Vindolanda. The Roman family in the Minimus book lived in Vindolanda.



Latin Language

Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain. The Romans wrote down their history, their literature and their laws. Their language was called Latin, and it wasn't long before some people in Britain started to use it too. We've still got lots of words and phrases today that come from Latin. Words like 'exit', which means 'he or she goes out', and 'pedestrian', which means 'going on foot'. Our coins are based on a Roman design and some of the lettering is in Latin. Written around the edge of some £1 coins is the phrase 'decus et tutamen' which means 'glory and protection'.



The excavated fort at Vindolanda

Key Vocabulary

quis es?	Who are you? (to 1 person)
qui estis?	Who are you? (to more than 1 person)
mater	Mother
pater	Father
filia	Daughter
filius	Son
infans	Little child
Sum	I am
Es	You are
Sumus	We are
Estis	You are (more than 1 person)
sedete!	Sit!
salve!	Hello
salvete!	Hello (more than 1 person)
omnes	Everyone
olim	Listen
quis?	Who?
quid?	What?
felix dies tibi sit!	Happy Birthday (may you have a happy day)
gratias tibi ago	I thank you
euge!	Hooray!
eheu!	Oh dear!
Empire	A group of different countries with one leader