

Teaching notes on 4.05 The history of Boudica

Slide 1

Learning objective: To record more vocabulary in our mini dictionaries and to use this knowledge to read and illustrate the history of Boudica. Sometimes the unit story will be a myth, but we'll also look at important historical figures from the Ancient Greek and Roman eras.

Mouse-click on this slide will also make *Lucundus* say 'salvete!' ('sal-way-tay') to the class. This means 'hello!' The pupils can reply by saying 'salve!' ('sal-way'). 'Salve' is the greeting used to one person and 'salvete' is a greeting to more than one.

A further mouse-click makes *Lucundus* ask, 'quid agistis?' ('How are you?') (NB the -tis on the end of 'agistis' shows us that he's asking all of us. If he was just asking one person, it would be, 'quid agis?') Mouse-clicks model two replies, one for if the pupil is feeling 'bene' (well) and one for if the pupils is doing 'male' (badly). *Lucundus* will then catch his 'Roman register' and will ask, 'quis adest?' ('Who is here?'). You can now take the register using the pupils' new Roman names, to which they can call, 'adsum!' ('I am here!') in response.

Slide 2



Quick Fire Sentences, including both '-a' and '-us' nouns. The vocabulary is picture-cued at the top of the screen, but you may want to check the class remember the English meanings of the words. The pupils are cued to start the o-s-t chant by the appearance (on mouse-click) of the familiar picture in the top right-hand corner.

The next mouse-click will bring up a series of verbs and then object noun + verb sentences – they are:

amo [I love], magum amo [I love the wizard], curas [you look after], rotam curatis [you look after the wheel], reginae vident [the queens see], reginae gladios vident [the queens see the swords]

Slide 3



Time for the pupils to record this unit's vocabulary in the relevant mini dictionary sections (and there are quite a few for this unit!). Before the pupils write in the words and their English meanings, just run through them on the board: aqua (water), stella (star), regina (queen), vacca (cow), rota (wheel), maga (witch), femina (woman), villa (house), digitus (finger), magus (wizard), ventus (wind), gladius (sword), porcus (pig), equus (horse), medicus (doctor), sonus (sound).

Slide 4



A walk-through, showing how to complete the history of Boudica worksheet:

1. Read the story, remembering or working out what the Latin words mean (these are words that they've just put in their dictionaries, so they should hopefully recall them).
2. Draw pictures that illustrate the scene or action in each panel.
3. Fill in the English meaning of the Latin words at the bottom.

Slide 5

The plenary slide:

Question 1 If 'laete equum curo', what am I doing and how am I doing it? [looking after a horse happily]

Question 2 What does the Latin word 'gladius' mean? [sword] Can you think of any English words that come from it? [gladiator, gladioli]

Question 3 Did Boudica succeed in her attempt to defeat the Romans? [No, after an initial success, she was defeated by the Roman general Suetonius]