

# St Robert of Knaresborough



## Knarborough Schools

## Project

2019

## Language

## **Language: 'Old English'**

Until the French Normans took control of England in 1066, everyone spoke 'Old English'. It had quite a lot of words like ones we use but we would find it hard to understand it. Some basic words, like 'it', 'and', 'but' and 'the' would have been OK for us but many words would have sounded very unusual.

In many parts of England, there were strong accents and dialects so that local people spoke in a way that was hard for people just a few miles away to understand. Many places had their own their own words for food, clothes, tools and animals.

Some places also had their own way of counting. But most people did speak a type of English which had come from a type of German spoken by the tribes that came to rule England after the Romans left in the year 410 AD.

These tribes included the Saxons, the Angles, the Jutes and the Frisians. Their languages developed into English.

## **LINKS**

***You can hear people speaking 'Old English' here:***

<http://viewpure.com/jvgYLAkpU5g?ref=search>

<http://viewpure.com/Jv3-vhwyvtU?start=0&end=0>

## English in the time of St Robert

Robert of Knaresborough spoke English but it was quite different from the language we speak. Robert was born in York in 1160. The English language of that time was changing very rapidly, though, because lots of new words were coming in from French.

We now call the language of that period 'Middle English'. The Kings and Queens, nobles, judges and other officials all spoke French as their main language although most of them did learn to speak some English.

'Middle English' was a mixture of German, French and Latin with some words also coming from the language spoken by the Vikings.

### TASK

What do you think these Anglo-Saxon words mean today?

**Cyning      Cwen or Cwene      erl      cniht      ladi      lord**

**King      Queen      Earl      Knight      Lady      Lord**

### TASK: ANIMALS

In Robert's time, there were often two different words used for animals. Both English and French words were used for animals but in slightly different ways.

For animals on the farm or in the fields, English words were used. But in the kitchen, after the meat had been cooked, the French words were used.

In the fields, English words like sheep, cow, ox, calf, pig and deer were used.

In the kitchen, they became French words, like mutton or lamb, beef, veal, pork and venison. We still use both today and it makes English a very flexible language.

**Make a display to show the ways in which the people used different words for the same animals. Some pupils might do some research to find other examples.**

## COUNTING

When Robert came to Knaresborough, he met people who spoke the local dialect used in Nidderdale. One thing he had to learn was how to count using local numbers.

Here are the Nidderdale, Swaledale and Teesdale numbers up to 20. Farmers use these to count sheep. They are slightly different but very similar. These numbers are still used by some farmers in the Yorkshire Dales and the Moors.

When they got to 20, the farmers would pick up a stone as a reminder that they had reached 20 once and then start counting again. When they had counted all of their sheep, if they had, say, three stones and had reached 'Tayter', they had 66 sheep.

Number	Nidderdale	Swaledale	Teesdale
1	Yain	Yan	Yan
2	Tain	Tan	Teain
3	Eddero	Tether	Tether
4	Peddero	Mether	Mether
5	Pitts	Pip	Pip
6	Tayter	Azer	Lezar
7	Layter	Sezar	Azar
8	Overo	Akker	Catrah
9	Covero	Conter	Borna
10	Dix	Dick	Dick
11	Yaindx	Yanadick	Yan-a-dick
12	Taindx	Tanadick	Teain-a-dick
13	Edderodix	Tetheradick	Tether-dick
14	Pedderodix	Metheradick	Mether-dick
15	Bumfit	Bumfit	Bumfit
16	Yain-o-Bumfit	Yanabum	Yan-a-bum
17	Tain-o-Bumfit	Tanabum	Teain-a-bum
18	Eddero-Bumfit	Tetherabum	Tethera-bum
19	Peddero-Bumfit	Metherabum	Methera-bum
20	Jiggit	Jigget	Jiggit

**TASK:** Pupils can learn to count up to twenty or Nidderdale dialect and some might learn the Swaledale and Teesdale dialects too.

## **LATIN**

Robert understood some French because his family traded in wine. They would have known a few words of French and probably had to read it, too, so that they could deal with officials to pay tax and get special licences to sell the wine. Wine was probably made in England at that time but some would have come to York from France.

Robert also understood some Latin because it was the language of the Church and its ceremonies. During his lifetime, new words were coming into English from French and Latin. Studying Latin can be a very helpful way to learn other languages like Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian and, of course, French.

## **TASKS**

1. Robert would have known some Latin as it was the language used when he was at a Church ceremony, praying or reading the Bible. Below are three prayers that were used every day. Pupils could copy them out in Latin, possibly decorating them or doing the first letters in a colourful way, as they appeared in the books of the time.
2. Some pupils might try to learn, read or sing some of these words in Latin. They could also try to work out some of the Latin words and phrases mean in English.

### **The Sign of the Cross**

‘In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritu Sancti. Amen.’

‘In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.’

### **The ‘Our Father’ in Latin**

Pater noster, qui es in caelis:  
 sanctificetur nomen tuum;  
 adveniat regnum tuum;  
 fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo, et in terra.  
 Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie;  
 et dimitte nobis debita nostra,  
 sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris;  
 et ne nos inducas in tentationem;  
 sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

*LINK: The ‘Pater Noster’ sung in Latin*

<http://viewpure.com/1hWE52zsOaA?start=0&end=0>

### **The ‘Our Father’ in English**

Our Father who art in heaven,  
 Hallowed be thy name.  
 Thy kingdom come.  
 Thy will be done  
 on earth as it is in heaven.  
 Give us this day our daily bread,  
 and forgive us our trespasses,  
 as we forgive those who trespass against us,  
 and lead us not into temptation,  
 but deliver us from evil. Amen.

**Anglican Version (1662)**

Our Father, which art in heaven,  
Hallowed be thy Name;  
Thy kingdom come;  
Thy will be done  
in earth, as it is in heaven:  
Give us this day our daily bread;  
And forgive us our trespasses,  
as we forgive them that trespass against us;  
And lead us not into temptation,  
But deliver us from evil:  
For thine is the kingdom,  
the power, and the glory,  
For ever and ever. Amen.

**Glory be to the Father**

Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto,  
Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit,  
As it was in the beginning, and now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

## NUMBERS: ROMAN NUMERALS

In Robert's time, people in the Church would still have used Roman numbers or numerals. However, most people would also have known and used numerals similar to those we use today.

### TASK

Discussion about where Roman numerals have been seen or are still used.

Examples: Clock faces, the date on the end of films and TV programmes, the Super Bowl in American Football (The match in 2019 was known as Super Bowl LIII), numbering forewords or prefaces of books, numbering monarchs and popes, the year of construction on some buildings.

The key letters should be explained:

I = 1

V = 5

X = 10

L = 50

C = 100

D = 500

M = 1000

(M with a dot on top of it was a million)

The rules include:

- The largest number/letter comes first
- Where a smaller number comes before a larger one, it means the smaller number is subtracted from the larger one: e.g. iv = 4; ix = 9; xix = 19
- However, for larger numbers like, say, 99, it is written XCIX and the year 1999, it is not MIM but MCMXCIX

*LINK – Song with actions for learning Roman Numerals:*

<http://viewpure.com/z1UmAgekzbs?start=0&end=0>



## TASKS

- Pupils could write out important or interesting numbers like their age, house number or height in centimetres using Roman numerals
- Some pupils might already know about Roman numerals so they could describe and explain them. They could write out instructions to guide younger pupils. They could explain how they are put together to make large numbers.
- Pupils might write out the numbers up to 10, 20, 50 or 100 – depending on their interest and skill. (See list below)
- Pupils could give each other simple addition and subtraction questions to do in Roman numerals
- They could also look at how difficult it was to do multiplication and division in Roman numerals

Number	Roman Numeral	Calculation	Number	Roman Numeral	Calculation
0	not defined		31	XXXI	10+10+10+1
1	I	1	32	XXXII	10+10+10+1+1
2	II	1+1	33	XXXIII	10+10+10+1+1+1
3	III	1+1+1	34	XXXIV	10+10+10-1+5
4	IV	5-1	35	XXXV	10+10+10+5
5	V	5	36	XXXVI	10+10+10+5+1
6	VI	5+1	37	XXXVII	10+10+10+5+1+1
7	VII	5+1+1	38	XXXVIII	10+10+10+5+1+1+1
8	VIII	5+1+1+1	39	XXXIX	10+10+10-1+10
9	IX	10-1	40	XL	50-10
10	X	10	41	XLI	50-10+1
11	XI	10+1	42	XLII	50-10+1+1
12	XII	10+1+1	43	XLIII	50-10+1+1+1
13	XIII	10+1+1+1	44	XLIV	50-10-1+5
14	XIV	10-1+5	45	XLV	50-10+5
15	XV	10+5	46	XLVI	50-10+5+1
16	XVI	10+5+1	47	XLVII	50-10+5+5+1

17	XVII	10+5+1+1	48	XLVIII	50-10+5+1+1+1
18	XVIII	10+5+1+1+1	49	XLIX	50-10-1+10
19	XIX	10-1+10	50	L	50
20	XX	10+10	51	LI	50+1
21	XXI	10+10+1	52	LII	50+1+1
22	XXII	10+10+1+1	53	LIII	50+1+1+1
23	XXIII	10+10+1+1+1	54	LIV	50-1+5
24	XXIV	10+10-1+5	55	LV	50+5
25	XXV	10+10+5	56	LVI	50+5+1
26	XXVI	10+10+5+1	57	LVII	50+5+1+1
27	XXVII	10+10+5+1+1	58	LVIII	50+5+1+1+1
28	XXVIII	10+10+5+1+1+1	59	LIX	50-1+10
29	XXIX	10+10-1+10	60	LX	50+10
30	XXX	10+10+10	70	LXX	50+10+10