



Wrockwardine Wood CE Junior School PSHEE and RSHE Progression Map



Wrockwardine Wood CE Junior School Big Questions to Ponder Overview



	Being Me in My World	Dreams and Goals	Celebrating Difference	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes our world special? • Do we need rules? • Who is my neighbour? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why should we be grateful? • What is good news? • What is more important: happiness or success? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a friend? • What makes me me? • What would the world look like if we were all the same? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why am I precious? • What makes a person special? • Can doing something bad ever be the right thing to do? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it good to have friends? • What is love? • Would the world be a better place without the internet? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who am I? • What makes us human? • Would the world be fairer if we all did the same?
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes me special? • Are adults or children more important? • Is winning or taking part more important? Why? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do we need to help us achieve our goals? • What does equality mean to you? • Why is it important to have dreams and goals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is courage? • How can we build each other up? • Why do we have feelings and emotions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does it mean to belong? • What's the healthiest thing we can do for ourselves? • Are we destroying our world? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes us human? • What is love? • What is friendship? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can one person change the world? • Are changes good or bad? • What would you change in the world?

Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would the world look like if people didn't have rights? • What would the world be like if no one worked together? • What would happen if there were no consequences for actions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are some jobs more important than others? • What would the world be like if we all had the same dreams and goals? • What does it mean if someone is successful? What does that look like? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would the world look like if we all behaved <u>exactly the same</u>? • What would the world look like if no one stood up for what they believe in? • Should help only be given to those that you think are worthy of help? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would the world be like if there was no one to help in an emergency? • What is important to remember when it comes to body image? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What might the world be like if we spent more time using positive adjectives to describe others? • Does making a mistake mean someone is bad? • Does having an argument mean that a relationship is unhealthy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes me special? • Is change necessary? • What do I want my future to look like?
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does everyone need a goal? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is strength always a good thing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is normal? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why are <u>humans</u> worth looking after? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the perfect family look like? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What we're like on the
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would happen if we didn't have rules? • What do we need <u>in order to</u> learn? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does empathy help to support fairness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do some people feel like '<u>outsiders</u>'? • Is freedom of speech <u>always</u> okay? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do some people hold power over other <u>people</u> and can this ever have a good outcome? • Can stress ever help you to achieve a life goal? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does <u>consent</u> Mean? • What's the difference between a friend and a good friend? 	<p>outside is more important than the inside...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical attraction is the most important thing in a relationship. Do you agree? • Is all change negative?

Key

Universal language

CSE coverage

PROTECT Curriculum (CSE) 2025

Being Me in My World				
British Values				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Liberty • Mutual Respect and tolerance • Democracy • Rule of Law 				
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
DfE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes	Relationships Education – By end of primary, pupils should know:			
	<p>Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends (R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties (R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded (R11) how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.</p> <p>Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Online relationships (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online, including when we are anonymous Being safe (R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) (R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.</p>			

	Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know: Mental well-being (H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations (H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others’ feelings (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Being Me in My World	<p>Children learn to recognise their self-worth and identify positive things about themselves and their achievements. They discuss new challenges and how to face them with appropriate positivity. The children learn about the need for rules and how these relate to rights and responsibilities. They explore choices and consequences, working collaboratively and seeing things from other people’s points of view. The children learn about different feelings and the ability to recognise these feelings in themselves and others.</p>	<p>Children explore being part of a team. They talk about attitudes and actions and their effects on the whole class. The children learn about their school and its community, who all the different people are and what their roles are. They discuss democracy and link this to their own School Council, what its purpose is and how it works. The children learn about group work, the different roles people can have, how to make positive contributions, how to make collective decisions and how to deal with conflict. They also learn about considering other people’s feelings.</p>	<p>Children think and plan for the year ahead, goals they could set for themselves as well as the challenges they may face. They explore their rights and responsibilities as a member of their class, school, wider community and the country they live in. The children learn about their own behaviour and its impact on a group as well as choices, rewards, consequences and the feelings associated with each. They also learn about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it.</p>	<p>Children discuss their year ahead, they learnt to set goals and discuss their fears and worries about the future. The children learn about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and that these are not met for all children worldwide. They discuss their choices and actions and how these can have far-reaching effects, locally and globally. The children learn about their own behaviour and how their choices can result in rewards and consequences and how they feel about this. They explore an individual’s behaviour and the impact it can have on a group. They learn talk about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it.</p>
Taught knowledge – key objectives in bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the school has a shared set of values • Know why rules are needed and how these relate to choices and consequences • Know that actions can affect others’ feelings • Know that others may hold different views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know their place in the school community • Know what democracy is (applied to pupil voice in school) • Know how groups work together to reach a consensus • Know that having a voice and democracy benefits the school community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community • Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process • Understand the rights and responsibilities associated with being a citizen in the wider community and their country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about children’s universal rights (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child) • Know about the lives of children in other parts of the world • Know that personal choices can affect others locally and globally • Know how to set goals for the year ahead

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that they are important Know what a personal goal is Understanding what a challenge is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how individual attitudes and actions make a difference to a class Know about the different roles in the school community Know that their own actions affect themselves and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to face new challenges positively Understand how to set personal goals Know how an individual's behaviour can affect a group and the consequences of this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand what fears and worries are Understand that their own choices result in different consequences and rewards Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process
Social and emotional skills – key objectives in bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make other people feel valued Develop compassion and empathy for others Be able to work collaboratively Recognise self-worth Identify personal strengths Be able to set a personal goal Recognise feelings of happiness, sadness, worry and fear in themselves and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the feelings associated with being included or excluded Be able to take on a role in a group discussion / task and contribute to the overall outcome Know how to regulate my emotions Can make others feel cared for and welcome Recognise the feelings of being motivated or unmotivated Can make others feel valued and included Be able to help friends make positive choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empathy for people whose lives are different from their own Consider their own actions and the effect they have on themselves and others Be able to work as part of a group, listening and contributing effectively Be able to identify what they value most about school Identify hopes for the school year Be able to help friends make positive choices Know how to regulate my emotions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know own wants and needs Be able to compare their life with the lives of those less fortunate Demonstrate empathy and understanding towards others Can demonstrate attributes of a positive role-model Can take positive action to help others Be able to contribute towards a group task Know what effective group work is Know how to regulate my emotions Be able to make others feel welcomed and valued
Vocabulary	Welcome, Valued, Achievements, Pleased, Personal Goal, Acknowledge, Affirm, Emotions, Feelings, Nightmare, Solutions,	Included, Excluded, Role, Job Description, School Community, Democracy, Democratic, Decisions, Voting, Authority, Contribution,	Challenge, Goal, Attitude, Citizen, Views, Opinion, Collective	Ghana, West Africa, Cocoa Plantation, Cocoa Pods, Community, Education, Wants, Needs, Maslow, Empathy, Comparison, Opportunities, Education,

	Support, Dream, Behaviour, Fairness, Group Dynamics, Team Work, View Point, Ideal School, Belong	Observer, UN Convention on Rights of Child (UNCRC)		Empathise, Obstacles, Co-operation, Collaboration, Legal, Illegal, Lawful, Laws, Participation, Motivation, Decision
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Celebrating Difference

British Values

- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect and tolerance
- Democracy
- Rule of Law

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
DfE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes	Relationships Education – By end of primary, pupils should know:			
	<p>Families and the people who care for me</p> <p>(R1) that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>(R2) the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other’s lives</p> <p>(R3) that others’ families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children’s families are also characterised by love and care</p> <p>(R4) that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children’s security as they grow up</p> <p>(R5) that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</p> <p>(R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</p> <p>Caring friendships</p> <p>(R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>(R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</p> <p>(R10) that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right</p> <p>(R11) how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.</p> <p>Respectful relationships</p> <p>(R12) the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs</p> <p>(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>(R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners</p> <p>(R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority</p> <p>(R17) about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help</p> <p>(R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</p> <p>(R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Online relationships</p>			

(R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not
 (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous
 (R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them
 (R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.

Being safe

(R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
 (R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
 (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
 (R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
 (R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:

Mental well-being

(H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
 (H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others’ feelings
 (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
 (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support
 (H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being
 (H9) where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else’s mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online).

Internet safety and harms

(H13) how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private (H14) why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted
 (H15) that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health
 (H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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Celebrating Difference:

- Family diversity

PROTECT:
 Feelings of safety and belonging

Children learn about families, that they are all different and that sometimes they fall out with each other. The children practise methods to calm themselves down and discuss the ‘Solve it together’ technique. The children revisit the topic of bullying and discuss being a witness (bystander); they discover	Children consider the concept of judging people by their appearance, of first impressions and of what influences their thinking on what is normal. They explore more about bullying, including online bullying and what to do if they suspect or know that it is taking place. They discuss the pressures of being a witness and why	Children explore culture and cultural differences. They link this to racism, debating what it is and how to be aware of their own feelings towards people from different cultures. They revisit the topic of bullying and discuss rumour spreading and name-calling. The children learn that there are direct and indirect ways of bullying as well as ways to	Children discuss differences and similarities and that, for some people, being different is difficult. The children learn about bullying and how they can be an active bystander as well as how people can have power over others in a group. They discover strategies for dealing with this as well as wider bullying issues. The children learn about
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	<p>how a witness has choices and how these choices can affect the bullying that is taking place (active bystander). The children also talk about using problem-solving techniques in bullying situations. They discuss name-calling and practise choosing not to use hurtful words. They also learn about giving and receiving compliments and the feelings associated with this.</p>	<p>some people choose to join in or choose to not tell anyone about what they have seen (bystander / active bystander). The children share their own uniqueness and what is special about themselves. They talk about first impressions and when their own first impressions of someone have changed.</p>	<p>encourage children to not using bullying behaviours (active bystander). The children consider happiness regardless of material wealth and respecting other people's cultures.</p>	<p>people with disabilities and look at specific examples of disabled people who have amazing lives and achievements.</p>
<p>Taught knowledge – key objectives in bold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that everyone is unique • Know why families are important and recognize and respect different types of families • Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships • Know that violence is never acceptable to solve a conflict • Know what it means to be a witness to bullying and that a witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do (active bystander) • Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences • Know that everybody's family is different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the meaning and benefits of living in a community • Know that violence is never acceptable to solve a conflict • Know that some forms of bullying are harder to identify e.g. tactical ignoring, cyber-bullying • Know the reasons why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and don't tell anyone • Know that sometimes people make assumptions about a person because of the way they look or act • Know there are influences that can affect how we judge a person or situation • Know what to do if they think bullying is or might be taking place (active bystander) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand what discrimination is and know the different types of discrimination • To understand that everyone has the right to be treated fairly • Know external forms of support in regard to bullying e.g. Childline • Know that violence is never acceptable to solve a conflict • Know that bullying can be direct and indirect • Know what racism is and why it is unacceptable • Know what culture means • Know that differences in culture can sometimes be a source of conflict • Know that rumour-spreading is a form of bullying online and offline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise different acts of discrimination • Know that people can hold power over others individually or in a group • Know that power can play a part in a bullying or conflict situation • Know that violence is never acceptable to solve a conflict • Know that there are different perceptions of 'being normal' and where these might come from • Know that difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict • Know what prejudice means • Know that being different could affect someone's life • Know why some people choose to bully others

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that sometimes family members don't get along and some reasons for this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that first impressions can change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how their life is different from the lives of children in the developing world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that people with disabilities can lead amazing lives
Social and emotional skills – key objectives in bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the 'Solve it together' technique to calm and resolve conflicts with friends and family Be able to 'problem-solve' a bullying situation accessing appropriate support if necessary Be able to show appreciation for their families, parents and carers Empathise with people who are bullied Employ skills to support someone who is bullied Be able to recognise, accept and give compliments Recognise feelings associated with receiving a compliment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be comfortable with the way they look Try to accept people for who they are Be non-judgemental about others who are different Identify influences that have made them think or feel positively/negatively about a situation Identify feelings that a bystander might feel in a bullying situation Identify reasons why a bystander might join in with bullying Revisit the 'Solve it together' technique to practise conflict and bullying scenarios Identify their own uniqueness Identify when a first impression they had was right or wrong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciate the value of happiness regardless of material wealth Identify their own culture and different cultures within their class community Identify their own attitudes about people from different faith and cultural backgrounds Develop respect for cultures different from their own Identify a range of strategies for managing their own feelings in bullying situations Identify some strategies to encourage children who use bullying behaviours to make other choices Be able to support children who are being bullied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empathise with people who are different and be aware of my own feelings towards them Identify feelings associated with being excluded Be able to recognise when someone is exerting power negatively in a relationship Be able to vocalise their thoughts and feelings about prejudice and discrimination and why it happens Use a range of strategies when involved in a bullying situation or in situations where difference is a source of conflict Identify different feelings of the bully, bullied and bystanders in a bullying scenario Appreciate people for who they are Show empathy
Vocabulary	Loving, Caring, Safe, Connected, Conflict, Solve It Together, Solutions, Resolve, Witness, Bystander, Active Bystander,	Character, Judgement, Surprised, Different, Appearance, Accept, Influence, Opinion, Attitude, Secret, Deliberate, On purpose, Bystander,	Culture, Conflict, Similarity, Belong, Culture Wheel, Racism, Colour, Race, Discrimination, Ribbon, Rumour, Name-calling, Racist, Homophobic, Cyber	Male, Female, Biological sex, Stereotype, Individuality, Diverse, Different, Equality, Bystander, Fairness, Identity, Gender Identity, Transgender,

	Bullying, Gay, Feelings, Tell, Consequences, Hurtful, Compliment, Violence	Active Bystander, Witness, Problem-solve, Cyber bullying, Text message, Website, Troll, Physical features, Impression, Changed, Violence, Community	bullying, Texting, Problem solving, Indirect, Direct, Happiness, Developing World, Celebration, Artefacts, Display, Presentation, Bystander, Active Bystander, Violence, Discrimination	Non-binary, Courage, Fairness, Rights, Violence, Prejudice
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Dreams and Goals

British Values

- Individual Liberty
- Democracy
- Rule of Law

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
DfE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes	<p>Relationships Education – By end of primary, pupils should know:</p> <p>Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority (R17) about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Being safe (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.</p>			
	<p>Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:</p> <p>Mental well-being (H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health (H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations (H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others’ feelings (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.</p>			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Dreams and Goals	<p>Children look at examples of people who have overcome challenges to achieve success and discuss what they can learn from these stories. The children identify their own dreams and ambitions and discuss how it will feel when they achieve them. They discuss facing learning challenges and identify their own strategies for overcoming these. The</p>	<p>Children consider their hopes and dreams. They discuss how it feels when dreams don’t come true and how to cope with/overcome feelings of disappointment. The children discuss making new plans and setting new goals even if they have been disappointed. The class explore group work and overcoming challenges together. They reflect on their</p>	<p>Children share their dreams and goals and how they might need money to help them achieve them. They consider jobs that people they know do, they look at the fact that some jobs pay more money than others and reflect on what types of jobs they might like to do when they are older. The children look at the similarities and differences between themselves (and</p>	<p>Children share their own strengths and further stretching themselves by setting challenging and realistic goals. They discuss the learning steps they will need to take as well as talking about how to stay motivated. The children reflect on various global issues and explore places where people may be suffering or living in difficult situations; whilst doing this, they reflect on their own emotions linked</p>

	<p>children consider obstacles that might stop them from achieving their goals and how to overcome these. They reflect on their progress and successes and identify what they could do better next time.</p>	<p>successes and the feelings associated with overcoming a challenge.</p>	<p>their dreams and goals) and someone from a different culture.</p>	<p>to this learning. The children also discover what they think their classmates like and admire about them, as well as working on giving others praise and compliments.</p>
<p>Taught knowledge – key objectives in bold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that they are responsible for their own learning • Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement • Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles and challenges • Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them • Know about specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve success • Know how they can best overcome learning challenges • Know what their own strengths are as a learner • Know how to evaluate their own learning progress and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to make a new plan and set new goals even if they have been disappointed • Know how to work as part of a successful group • Know how to share in the success of a group • Know that hopes and dreams don't always come true • Know what their own hopes and dreams are • Know that reflecting on positive and happy experiences can help them to counteract disappointment • Know how to work out the steps they need to take to achieve a goal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about a range of jobs that are carried out by people I know • Know the types of job they might like to do when they are older • Know that young people from different cultures may have different dreams and goals • Know that they will need money to help them to achieve some of their dreams • Know that different jobs pay more money than others • Know that communicating with someone from a different culture means that they can learn from them and vice versa • Know ways that they can support young people in their own culture and abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know their own learning strengths • Know what their classmates like and admire about them • Know a variety of problems that the world is facing • Know some ways in which they could work with others to make the world a better place • Know what the learning steps are they need to take to achieve their goal • Know how to set realistic and challenging goals

	identify how it can be better next time			
Social and emotional skills – key objectives in bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can break down a goal into small steps • Can manage feelings of frustration linked to facing obstacles • Imagine how it will feel when they achieve their dream/ambition • Recognise other people’s achievements in overcoming difficulties • Recognise how other people can help them to achieve their goals • Can share their success with others • Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a positive attitude • Can identify the feeling of disappointment • Be able to cope with disappointment • Can identify what resilience is • Can identify a time when they have felt disappointed • Can talk about their hopes and dreams and the feelings associated with these • Help others to cope with disappointment • Enjoy being part of a group challenge • Can share their success with others • Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbalise what they would like their life to be like when they are grown up • Appreciate the contributions made by people in different jobs • Reflect on the differences between their own learning goals and those of someone from a different culture • Appreciate the differences between themselves and someone from a different culture • Understand why they are motivated to make a positive contribution to supporting others • Appreciate the opportunities learning and education can give them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand why it is important to stretch the boundaries of their current learning • Be able to give praise and compliments to other people when they recognise that person’s achievements • Empathise with people who are suffering or living in difficult situations • Set success criteria so that they know when they have achieved their goal • Recognise the emotions they experience when they consider people in the world who are suffering or living in difficult circumstances
Vocabulary	Perseverance, Challenges, Success, Obstacles, Dreams, Goals, Ambitions, Future, Aspirations, Garden, Decorate, Enterprise, Design, Co-operation, Strengths, Motivated, Enthusiastic, Excited, Efficient, Responsible, Frustration, ‘Solve It	Hope, Determination, Resilience, Positive attitude, Disappointment, Fears, Hurts, Positive experiences, Plans, Cope, Help, Self-belief, Motivation, Commitment, Enterprise	Feeling, Money, Grown Up, Adult, Lifestyle, Job, Career, Profession, Money, Salary, Contribution, Society, Determination, Motivation, Culture, Country, Sponsorship, Communication,	Learning, Stretch, Personal, Realistic, Unrealistic, Success, Criteria, Learning steps, Global issue, Suffering, Concern, Hardship, Sponsorship, Empathy, Motivation, Admire, Respect, Praise, Compliment, Contribution, Recognition

	Together' Technique, Solutions, Review, Learning, Evaluate		Support, Rallying, Team Work, Co- operation, Difference	
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Healthy Me

British Values

- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect and tolerance
- Rule of Law

Cross-curricular links

PE
 Science: animals including humans, living things and their habitats
 Year 6: STAR project / St Giles project

DfE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>Relationships Education – By end of primary, pupils should know:</p> <p>Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends (R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties (R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded (R10) that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right (R11) how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.</p> <p>Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Online relationships (R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous (R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them (R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met (R24) how information and data is shared and used online.</p> <p>Being safe (R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) (R26) about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe (R27) that each person’s body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact (R28) how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know</p>			

- (R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
(R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
(R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
(R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:

Mental well-being

- (H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health
(H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
(H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings
(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness
(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests
(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support
(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being
(H9) where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)
(H10) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Internet safety and harms

- (H11) that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits
(H12) about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical well-being
(H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical health and fitness

- (H18) the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle
(H19) the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise
(H20) the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity)
(H21) how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Healthy eating

- (H22) what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content)
(H23) the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals
(H24) the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).

Drugs, alcohol

- (H25) the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.

	<p>Health and prevention (H26) how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body (H28) the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn (H30) about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing (H31) the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.</p> <p>Basic first aid (H32) how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary (H33) concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.</p>			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Healthy Me:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental and physical health • Teeth cleaning 	<p>Children learn about the importance of exercise and how it helps your body to stay healthy. They also learn about their heart and lungs, what they do and how they are very important. The children discover facts about calories, fat and sugar; they discuss what each of these are and how the amount they consume can affect their health. The children learn about different types of drugs, the ones you take to make you better, as well as other drugs. The children consider things, places and people that are dangerous and link this to strategies for keeping themselves safe.</p>	<p>Children look at the friendship groups that they are part of, how they are formed, how they have leaders and followers and what role they play. The children reflect on their friendships, how different people make them feel and which friends they value the most. The children also learn about smoking and its effects on health; they do the same with alcohol and then look at the reasons why people might drink or smoke. Finally, they learn about peer pressure and how to deal with it successfully.</p>	<p>Children investigate the risks associated with smoking (including vaping) and how it affects the lungs, liver and heart. Likewise, they learn about the risks associated with alcohol misuse. They are taught a range of basic first aid and emergency procedures (including the recovery position) and learn how to contact the emergency services when needed. The children investigate how body types are portrayed in the media, social media and celebrity culture. They also learn about eating disorders and people's relationships with food and how this can be linked to negative body image pressures.</p>	<p>Children discuss taking responsibility for their own physical and emotional health and the choices linked to this. They learn about different types of drugs (including vapes) and the effects these can have on people's bodies. The children learn about exploitation as well as gang culture and the associated risks therein. They also learn about mental health/illness and that people have different attitudes towards this. They learn to recognise the triggers for and feelings of being stressed and that there are strategies they can use when they are feeling stressed.</p>
<p>Taught knowledge – key objectives in bold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know when something feels safe or unsafe • Know a range of strategies to keep themselves safe • Know how exercise affects their bodies • Know that there are different types of drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know ways to resist when people are putting pressure on them • Know that there are leaders and followers in groups • Know the facts about smoking and its effects on health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know basic emergency procedures, including the recovery position • Know how to get help in emergency situations • Know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types • Know the different roles food can play in people's lives and know that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that some people can be exploited and made to do things that are against the law • Know why some people join gangs and the risk that this can involve • Know how to take responsibility for their own health • Know what it means to be emotionally well

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that there are things, places and people that can be dangerous • Know that the amount of calories, fat and sugar that they put into their bodies will affect their health • Know why their hearts and lungs are such important organs • Know that their bodies are complex and need taking care of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver • Know what they think is right and wrong • Know how different friendship groups are formed and how they fit into them • Know which friends they value most • Know that they can take on different roles according to the situation • Know some of the reasons some people start to smoke • Know some of the reasons some people drink alcohol 	<p>people can develop eating problems/disorders related to body image pressure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the health risks of smoking • Know how smoking tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart • Know some of the risks linked to misusing alcohol, including antisocial behaviour • Know what makes a healthy lifestyle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to make choices that benefit their own health and well-being • Know about different types of drugs and their uses • Know how these different types of drugs can affect people's bodies, especially their liver and heart • Know that stress can be triggered by a range of things • Know that being stressed can cause drug and alcohol misuse
<p>Social and emotional skills – key objectives in bold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect their own bodies and appreciate what they do • Can take responsibility for keeping themselves and others safe • Identify how they feel about drugs • Can express how being anxious or scared feels • Able to set themselves a fitness challenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can identify the feelings that they have about their friends and different friendship groups • Recognise negative feelings in peer pressure situations • Can identify the feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure • Can tap into their inner strength and know-how to be assertive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect and value their own bodies • Can reflect on their own body image and know how important it is that this is positive • Recognise strategies for resisting pressure • Can identify ways to keep themselves calm in an emergency • Can make informed decisions about whether or not they 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are motivated to care for their own physical and emotional health • Suggest strategies someone could use to avoid being pressured • Can use different strategies to manage stress and pressure • Are motivated to find ways to be happy and cope with life's situations without using drugs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise what it feels like to make a healthy choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise how different people and groups they interact with impact on them Identify which people they most want to be friends with 	<p>choose to smoke when they are older</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can make informed decisions about whether they choose to drink alcohol when they are older Accept and respect themselves for who they are Be motivated to keep themselves healthy and happy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify ways that someone who is being exploited could help themselves Recognise that people have different attitudes towards mental health/illness
Vocabulary	Oxygen, Calories/kilojoules, Heartbeat, Lungs, Heart, Fitness, Labels, Sugar, Fat, Saturated fat, Healthy, Drugs, Attitude, Anxious, Scared, Strategy, Advice, Harmful, Risk, Feelings, Complex, Appreciate, Body, Choice	Friendship, Emotions, Relationships, Friendship groups, Value, Roles, Leader, Follower, Assertive, Agree, Disagree, Smoking, Pressure, Peers, Guilt, Advice, Alcohol, Liver, Disease, Anxiety, Fear, Believe, Assertive, Opinion, Right, Wrong	Choices, Healthy behaviour, Unhealthy behaviour, Informed decision, Pressure, Media, Influence, Emergency, Procedure, Recovery position, Level-headed, Body image, Media, Social media, Celebrity, Altered, Self-respect, Comparison, Eating problem, Eating disorder, Respect, Debate, Opinion, Fact, Motivation	Responsibility, Immunisation, Prevention, Drugs, Effects, Prescribed, Unrestricted, Over-the-counter, Restricted, Illegal, Volatile substances, 'Legal highs', Exploited, Vulnerable, Criminal, Gangs, Pressure, Strategies, Reputation, Anti-social behaviour, Crime, Mental health, Emotional health, Mental illness, Symptoms, Stress, Triggers, Strategies, Managing stress, Pressure

Relationships

British Values

- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect and tolerance
- Rule of Law

Signposting

Childline:
0800 1111
www.childline.org.uk
The Hideout:
www.thehideout.org.uk
NSPCC (for adults):
0808 800 5000
www.nspcc.org.uk

DfE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>Relationships Education – By end of primary, pupils should know:</p> <p>Families and the people who care for me (R1) that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability (R2) the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other’s lives (R3) that others’ families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children’s families are also characterised by love and care (R4) that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children’s security as they grow up (R5) that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong (R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</p> <p>Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends (R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties (R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded (R10) that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right (R11) how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.</p> <p>Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority</p>			

- (R17) about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help
- (R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive
- (R19) the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.

Online relationships

- (R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not
- (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous
- (R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them
- (R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met
- (R24) how information and data is shared and used online.

Being safe

- (R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
- (R26) about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe
- (R27) that each person’s body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact
- (R28) how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know
- (R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
- (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
- (R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
- (R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:

Mental well-being

- (H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health
- (H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
- (H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others’ feelings
- (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
- (H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness
- (H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests
- (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support
- (H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being
- (H9) where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else’s mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)
- (H10) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Internet safety and harms

	<p>(H11) that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits</p> <p>(H12) about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical well-being</p> <p>(H13) how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private</p> <p>(H14) why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted</p> <p>(H15) that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health</p> <p>(H16) how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted</p> <p>(H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.</p> <p>Physical health and fitness</p> <p>(H18) the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle</p> <p>(H21) how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.</p>			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Relationships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy and unhealthy relationships • Touch: appropriate and inappropriate • Respectful relationships: online and offline • Violence • Consent <p>PROTECT: Consent and Control</p> <p>PROTECT: Grooming</p> <p>PROTECT: Feelings of safety and Belonging</p>	<p>Children learn how to resolve arguments without hurting someone and how to get help if someone might get hurt. Children learn the signs that an argument is getting out of hand.</p> <p>Children revisit family relationships and identify the different expectations and roles that exist within the family home (including child carers). They identify why stereotypes can be unfair and may not be accurate, e.g. Mum is the carer, Dad goes to work. They also look at careers and why stereotypes can be unfair in this context. They learn that families should be founded on love, respect, appreciation, trust and co-operation. Children are reminded about the Solve it together technique for negotiating conflict situations and the concept of a win-win outcome is introduced.</p>	<p>Learning in this year group starts focussing on the emotional aspects of relationships and friendships. With this in mind, children explore jealousy and loss/ bereavement. They identify the emotions associated with these relationship changes, the possible reasons for the change and strategies for coping with the change. The children learn that change is a natural in relationships and they will experience (or may have already experienced) some of these changes.</p> <p>Children learn that the use of violence to resolve a dispute or settle an argument is not acceptable, even if the person feels like they were right to use violence. They will learn that they must take responsibility for their own actions and feelings and must not react violently, even</p>	<p>Children learn about the importance of self-esteem and ways this can be boosted. This is important in an online context as well as offline, as mental health can be damaged by excessive comparison with others. This leads onto a series of lessons that allow the children to investigate and reflect upon a variety of positive and negative online/social media contexts including gaming and social networking. They learn about age-limits and also age-appropriateness. Within these lessons, children are taught the SMARRT internet safety rules and they apply these in different situations. Risk, pressure and influences are revisited with a focus on the physical and emotional aspects of identifying when something online or in social media feels uncomfortable or unsafe. Children are taught about grooming and how people online can pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsibilities and respect are revisited</p>	<p>Children learn more about mental health and how to take care of their own mental well-being. They explore the grief cycle and its various stages, and discuss the different causes of grief and loss. The children learn about people who can try to control them or have power over them. They investigate online safety, learning how to judge if something is safe and helpful, as well as talking about communicating with friends and family in a positive and safe way.</p>

	<p>Online relationships through gaming and apps are explored and children are introduced to some rules for staying safe online. Children also learn that they are part of a global community and they are connected to others they don't know in many ways, e.g. through global trade. They investigate the wants and needs of other children who are less fortunate and compare these with their own. Children's universal rights are also revisited.</p>	<p>if they are very angry. Children will learn that if adults used violence against someone else for any reason, even someone in their own family, it would be against the law and that they could be arrested.</p> <p>Children revisit skills of negotiation particularly to help manage a change in a relationship. They also learn that sometimes it is better if relationships end, especially if they are causing negative feelings or they are unsafe. Children are taught that relationship endings can be amicable.</p> <p>Children are also taught that the legal age for marriage / civil partnership is 18 years old.</p>	<p>with an angle on technology use. Screen time is also discussed and children find ways to reduce their own screen time. This unit aims to help children to be more discerning when viewing anything online or on social media.</p>	
<p>Taught knowledge – key objectives in bold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of personal space, boundaries and consent and how these might differ for different people or in different relationships (physical contact, privacy) • Know that it is okay to say 'NO' and to develop some strategies to do this. • Begin to understand that people can sometimes be exploited and manipulated to make choices they would not have otherwise made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to seek support with relationships if feeling lonely or excluded • Know the features of positive, healthy relationships • Know that people can be sometimes exploited and manipulated to make choices they would not have otherwise made • To understand the meaning of the term 'grooming' and that it can happen online and offline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to understand that grooming can happen to any child, whatever their age or gender • To begin to understand that a range of tactics can be used to groom and exploit someone • To begin to understand that grooming can take place over a long or short period of time • To understand what peer pressure is and how they can respond to it • Know that there are rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that grooming can happen to any child, whatever their age or gender • To understand that a range of tactics can be used to groom and exploit someone • To know that grooming can take place over a long or short period of time • Compare the features of healthy and unhealthy relationships • Explain how to seek help for themselves or a friend

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to understand the meaning of the term 'grooming' and that it can happen online and offline • Know it is okay to seek support if friendships or relationships are making them feel uncomfortable or unhappy • Know some strategies for keeping themselves safe online • Know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) • Know that different family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family • Know some of the skills of friendship, e.g. taking turns, being a good listener • Know that gender stereotypes can be unfair, e.g. Mum is always the carer, Dad always goes to work etc • Know how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise hurtful or negative behaviours online and offline and feel able to seek help • Know that sometimes it is better for a friendship/relationship to end if it is causing negative feelings or is unsafe • Know some reasons why people feel jealousy • Know that loss is a normal part of relationships • Know that negative feelings are a normal part of loss • Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships • Know that memories can support us when we lose a special person or animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with friends • Know that belonging to an online community can have positive and negative consequences • Know that there are rights and responsibilities when playing a game online • Know that too much screen time isn't healthy • Know that a personality is made up of many different characteristics, qualities and attributes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of coercion and what coercive behaviour might look like • Feel able to challenge unwanted behaviours within a relationship • Know that sometimes people can try to gain power or control them • Know some of the dangers of being 'online' • Know that it is important to take care of their own mental health • Know ways that they can take care of their own mental health • Know the stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to grieve • Know how to use technology safely and positively to communicate with their friends and family
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the lives of children around the world can be different from their own 			
Social and emotional skills – key objectives in bold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can identify their own wants and needs and how these may be similar or different from other children in school and the global community Know how to access help if they are concerned about anything on social media or the internet Can identify the responsibilities they have within their family Can empathise with people from other countries who may not have a fair job or are less fortunate Understand that they are connected to the global community in many different ways Can use Solve it together in a conflict scenario and find a win-win outcome Can identify similarities in children’s rights around the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can suggest ways to manage relationship changes including how to negotiate Can identify the feelings and emotions that accompany loss Can suggest strategies for managing loss Can identify feelings and emotions that accompany jealousy Can suggest positive strategies for managing jealousy Can identify people who are special to them and express why Can tell you about someone they no longer see 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can identify when an online community/social media group feels risky, uncomfortable, or unsafe Can say how to report unsafe online/social network activity Can identify when an online game is safe or unsafe Can suggest strategies for managing unhelpful pressures online or in social networks Can suggest strategies for building self-esteem of themselves and others Can suggest strategies for staying safe online/ social media Can suggest ways to monitor and reduce screen time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that people can get problems with their mental health and that it is nothing to be ashamed of Can resist pressure to do something online that might hurt themselves or others Can take responsibility for their own safety and well-being Can help themselves and others when worried about a mental health problem Recognise when they are feeling grief and have strategies to manage them Demonstrate ways they could stand up for themselves and their friends in situations where others are trying to gain power or control
Vocabulary	Consent, Men, Women, Unisex, Male, Female, Stereotype, Career, Job, Role, Responsibilities, Respect,	Consent, Relationship, Close, Jealousy, Emotions, Positive, Negative, Loss, Shock, Disbelief,	Consent, Personal attributes, Qualities, Characteristics, Self-esteem, Unique, Comparison, Negative self-talk, Social	Consent, Mental health, Ashamed, Stigma, Stress, Anxiety, Support, Worried, Signs, Warning, Self-harm,

	<p>Differences, Similarities, Conflict, Win-win, Solution, Solve-it-together, Problem-solve, Internet, Social media, Online, Risky, Gaming, Safe, Unsafe, Private messaging (pm), Direct messaging (dm), Global, Communication, Fair trade, Inequality, Food journey, Climate, Transport, Exploitation, Rights, Needs, Wants, Justice, United Nations, Equality, Deprivation, Hardship, Appreciation, Gratitude, Personal space, Boundaries, Exploited, Exploitation, Manipulate, Manipulated, Grooming</p>	<p>Numb, Denial, Guilt, Sadness, Pain, Despair, Hope, Souvenir, Memento, Memorial, Acceptance, Relief, Remember, Negotiate, Compromise, Loyal, Empathy, Betrayal, Amicable, Love, Exploited, Exploitation, Manipulate, Manipulated, Grooming</p>	<p>media, Online, Community, Positive, Negative, Safe, Unsafe, Rights, Social network, Violence, Grooming, Troll, Gambling, Betting, Trustworthy, Hoax, Appropriate, Screen time, Physical health, Mental health, Off-line, Social, Peer pressure, Influences, Personal information, Passwords, Privacy, Settings, Profile, SMARRT rules, Peer Pressure, Grooming, Tactics</p>	<p>Emotions, Feelings, Sadness, Loss, Grief, Denial, Despair, Guilt, Shock, Hopelessness, Anger, Bereavement, Coping strategies, Power, Control, Authority, Bullying, Script, Assertive, Risks, Pressure, Influences, Self-control, Real/fake, True/untrue, Assertiveness, Judgement, Communication, Technology, Power, Cyber-bullying, Abuse, Safety, Hoax, Coercion, Grooming, Tactics, Exploit</p>
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Changing Me

British Values

- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect and tolerance
- Rule of Law

Cross-curricular links

Science: animals including humans, living things and their habitats

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6

DfE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes

Relationships Education - **By end of primary, pupils should know:**

Families and the people who care for me

- (R1) that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability
- (R2) the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives
- (R3) that others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care
- (R4) that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up
- (R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.

Caring friendships

- (R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends
- (R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties
- (R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.

Respectful relationships

- (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships
- (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness
- (R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority
- (R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive
- (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.

Being safe

- (R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
- (R26) about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe

(R27) that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact
 (R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
 (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
 (R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
 (R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

Physical Health and Well-Being – **By end of primary, pupils should know:**

Mental well-being

(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health
 (H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
 (H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings
 (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
 (H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness
 (H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests
 (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support
 (H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being
 (H9) where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)
 (H10) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Changing adolescent body

(H34) key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes
 (H35) about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Changing Me: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consent PROTECT: Consent and Control	Children learn about babies and what they need to grow and develop including parenting. Children are taught that it is usually the female that carries the baby in nature. This leads onto lessons where puberty is introduced. Children first look at the outside body changes in males and females. They learn that puberty is a natural part of growing up and that it is a process for getting their bodies ready to make a baby when grown-up. Inside body changes are also taught. Children learn that	Bodily changes at puberty are revisited with some additional vocabulary, particularly around menstruation. Sanitary health is taught, including introducing pupils to different sanitary and personal hygiene products (including period pants). Conception and sexual intercourse are introduced in simple terms so the children understand that a baby is formed by the joining of an ovum and sperm. They also learn that the ovum and sperm carry genetic information that carry personal	Children revisit self-esteem, self-image and body image. They learn that we all have perceptions about ourselves and others, and these may be right or wrong. They also reflect on how social media and the media can promote unhelpful comparison and how to manage this. Puberty is revisited in further detail, explaining bodily changes in males and females. Sexual intercourse is explained (along with the legal age of consent - 16) in slightly more detail than in the previous year. Children are encouraged to ask questions and seek clarification	Children learn about puberty in boys and girls and the changes that will happen; they reflect on how they feel about these changes. The children also learn about childbirth and the stages of development of a baby, starting at conception. They explore what it means to be being physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They learn about different relationships and the importance of mutual respect and not pressuring/being pressured into doing something that they don't want to (legal age of consent

	<p>females have eggs (ova) in their ovaries and these are released monthly. If unfertilised by a male's sperm, it passes out of the body as a period. Sexual intercourse and the birth of the baby are not taught in this year group. Children discuss how they feel about puberty and growing up and there are opportunities for them to seek reassurance if anything is worrying them.</p>	<p>characteristics. The unit ends by looking at the feelings associated with change and how to manage these.</p>	<p>about anything they don't understand. Further details about pregnancy are introduced including some facts about the development of the foetus and some simple explanation about alternative ways of conception, e.g. IVF. Children learn that having a baby is a personal choice. Details of contraceptive options and methods are not taught as this is not age-appropriate. Reasons why people choose to be in a romantic relationship and choose to have a baby are also explored. Children look at what becoming a teenager means for them with an increase in freedom, rights and responsibilities. They also consider the perceptions that surround teenagers and reflect whether they are always accurate, e.g. teenagers are always moody; all teenagers have a boyfriend/girlfriend, etc.</p>	<p>is revisited here). The children also learn about self-esteem, why it is important and ways to develop it. Finally, they look at the transition to secondary school (or next class) and what they are looking forward to/are worried about and how they can prepare themselves mentally.</p>
<p>Taught knowledge – key objectives in bold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that it's okay to say NO and to develop some strategies to do this. • Understand appropriate and inappropriate touch • Know that the male and female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make babies when they are adults • Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty • Know some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand appropriate and inappropriate touch • Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm • Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum • Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby • Know how the female and male body change at puberty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know their body is theirs • Understand that it is okay to say NO to unwanted touch • Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also brings growing responsibility • Understand appropriate and inappropriate touch • Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally • Know that sexual intercourse can lead to conception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship • Know the importance of self-esteem and what they can do to develop it • Understand appropriate and inappropriate touch • Know how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy and how it is born • Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up • Know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby • Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops • Know that babies need love and care from their parents/carers • Know some of the changes that happen between being a baby and a child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions • Know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult • Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that some people need help to conceive and might use IVF • Know what perception means and that perceptions can be right or wrong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what they are looking forward to and what they are worried about when thinking about transition to secondary school/moving to their next class
<p>Social and emotional skills – key objectives in bold</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can express how they feel about puberty • Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they have any worries • Can suggest ways to help them manage feelings during changes they are more anxious about • Can identify stereotypical family roles and challenge these ideas, e.g. it may not always be Mum who does the laundry • Can express how they feel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can appreciate their own uniqueness and that of others • Can express any concerns they have about puberty • Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change • Can express how they feel about having children when they are grown up • Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they are worried 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body image • Can suggest ways to boost self-esteem of self and others • Recognise that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for them • Can ask questions about puberty to seek clarification • Can express how they feel about having a romantic relationship when they are an adult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise ways they can develop their own self-esteem • Can express how they feel about the changes that will happen to them during puberty • Understand that mutual respect is essential in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship and that they shouldn't feel pressured into doing something that they don't want to • Recognise how they feel when they reflect on the development and birth of a baby

	<p>about babies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can describe the emotions that a new baby can bring to a family • Can identify changes they are looking forward to in the next year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can apply the circle of change model to themselves to have strategies for managing change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can express how they feel about having children when they are an adult • Can express how they feel about becoming a teenager • Can say who they can talk to if concerned about puberty or becoming a teenager/adult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body image • Use strategies to prepare themselves emotionally for the transition (changes) to secondary school
Vocabulary	<p>Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Grow, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Consent, Puberty, Sperm, Ovaries, Egg, Ovum/ova, Womb/uterus, Stereotypes, Task, Roles, Challenge</p>	<p>Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, Making love, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise, Conception, Menstruation, Periods, Circle, Seasons, Change, Control, Emotions, Acceptance, Consent</p>	<p>Body image, Self-image, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Breasts, Hips, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Sexual intercourse, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights, Consent</p>	<p>Negative body-talk, mental health, midwife, labour, opportunities, freedoms, attraction, relationship, love, sexting, transition, secondary, journey, worries, anxiety, excitement, consent</p>