



Year 1 – PSHE - Autumn 2 – Me and Others

Identity, Society and Equality

Previous Knowledge and Skills	Future Learning on this skill
EYFS End point: (Self Regulation ELG) Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly; set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. EYFS End Point (Managing Self ELG) Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly; EYFS End Point: (Building Relationships ELG) Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others; form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers; show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.	- Know what makes themselves and others special - Know about their own roles and responsibilities and those of others at home and school - Know how to cooperate with others and be aware of some of the benefits that working/playing in cooperation with others can bring - Recognise different types of helpful and unhelpful behaviour in the playground and in the classroom and know some ways to challenge unhelpful behaviour in a positive way.

MindMate – Friends and Family

Lesson Focus: Recognise how others show feelings & know how to respond and know when my friends are feeling happy

Pupils will have the opportunity to:

- Identify and talk about times when people feel happy
- Learn to communicate their feelings to others
- Recognise how others show feelings and know how to respond

Key Vocabulary

We want you to remember these words.

Special - better, greater, or otherwise different from what is usual	Difference - a point or way in which people or things are not the same
Unique - being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.	Likes - a thing or things of the same kind
Similarity - a similar feature or aspect.	Dislikes - a feeling of distaste or hostility.

Roles- the outline of responsibilities, tasks, and expectations associated with each position.	Responsibility - having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone.
Helpful - giving or ready to give help	Unhelpful - not helpful.

Key knowledge and skills
The 'stuff' we want you to remember.

- Recognise some of the things that make them special
- Describe ways they are similar and different to others
- Understand that everyone has something about them that makes them special
- Identify the different roles of people at home and school
- Solve simple dilemmas about taking responsibility
- Explain why it is important to take responsibility at school and at home (including looking after the local environment)
- Recognise different types of helpful and unhelpful behaviour in the playground and in the classroom
- Challenge unhelpful behaviour in a positive way
- Understand how their behaviour can affect others

Focus question: What makes me special?



Year 2 – PSHE - Autumn 2 – Every Kind of Family

Identity, Society and Equality

Previous Knowledge and Skills	Future Learning on this skill
- Know about their own roles and responsibilities and those of others at home and school - Know what makes themselves and others special	- Valuing the similarities and differences between themselves and others - Learn about belonging to groups Recognise some of the different groups or communities they belong to and their role within them

MindMate – Friends and Family

Lesson Focus: Impact of behaviour on others: I know that what I say and do can affect my friends.

Pupils will have the opportunity to:

- Recognise how their behaviour affects other people
- Understand the importance of being co-operative with others.

Key Vocabulary

We want you to remember these words.

Family-a group of one or more parents and their children living together as a unit.	Related-belonging to the same family, group, or type; connected.
Family Tree- a diagram showing the relationship between people in several generations of a family.	Relationship- the state of being connected by blood or marriage.
Grandparents-a parent of one's father or mother; a grandmother or grandfather	Parents- a person's father or mother.
Uncle-the brother of one's father or mother or the husband or male partner of one's aunt.	Aunt-the sister of one's father or mother or the wife or female partner of one's uncle.
Cousin- a child of one's uncle or aunt	

Key knowledge and skills

The 'stuff' we want you to remember.

- Learn about different types of families
- Understand what a family is
- Understand and describe a family tree
- Differentiate between family members

Focus question: What makes a family?



Year 3 – PSHE - Autumn 2 – Celebrating Differences

Identity, Society and Equality

Previous Knowledge and Skills	Future Learning on this skill
- Yr1 End point: know about what makes themselves and others special - Yr 1 End: know about their own roles and responsibilities and those of others at home and school - Yr 1 End Point: know about being co-operative with others - Yr 1 End point: recognise different types of helpful and unhelpful behaviour in the playground and in the classroom and know some ways to challenge unhelpful behaviour in a positive way	- To identify similarities and differences between themselves and others; to appreciate and value these - To know what is meant by community - To know that there can be positive and negative aspects of being part of a group
MindMate – Friends and Family	
Lesson Focus: Unkind behaviours: I understand that what I am unkind it impacts on others	
Pupils will have the opportunity to: - Recognise what is fair and unfair, kind and unkind, what is right and wrong - Recognise when people are being unkind either to them or others - Learn what to do when someone is unfair and unkind	
Key Vocabulary <i>We want you to remember these words.</i>	
Similarity - a similar feature or aspect.	Difference - a point or way in which people or things are not the same
Community- group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.	Culture- the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Shared interests- common goals, values, or activities that unite individuals or groups, fostering collaboration and social interaction.	Personal- belonging to or affecting a particular person rather than anyone else.
Interests - the feeling of wanting to know or learn about something or someone.	
Key knowledge and skills <i>The 'stuff' we want you to remember.</i>	
- To identify similarities and differences between themselves and others; to appreciate and value these - To know what is meant by community - To know that there can be positive and negative aspects of being part of a group	

Focus question: What makes you different?



Year 4 – PSHE - Autumn 2 – Democracy

Identity, Society and Equality

ST. PAUL'S
C of E Primary School

Previous Knowledge and Skills	Future Learning on this skill
- Yr3 End Point: know how to value the similarities and differences between themselves and others - Yr3 End point: know what is meant by community - Yr3 End point: know that there can be positive and negative aspects of being part of a group	- Yr5 End Point: learn about stereotyping, including gender stereotyping - Yr5 End Point: learn about how gender stereotypes can be challenged - Yr5 End Point: learn how prejudice and discrimination can make people feel - Yr5 End point: learn about what to do if discriminatory language at school is experienced

MindMate – Friends and Family

Lesson Focus: Positive relationships: I can describe a healthy relationship

Pupils will have the opportunity to:

- Recognise what constitutes a positive, healthy relationship
- Develop the skills to form and maintain positive and healthy relationships

Key Vocabulary

We want you to remember these words.

Democracy - a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.	Vote- formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action, expressed typically through a ballot or a show of hands.
Election- a formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position.	Government- the group of people with the authority to govern a country or state; a particular ministry in office.
British Values- the fundamental British values of: democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.	Diverse Stereotypes- an often unfair and untrue belief that many people have about all people or things with a particular characteristic.
Racism- the belief that different races possess distinct characteristics, abilities, or qualities, especially so as to distinguish them as inferior or superior to one another.	Council- a body of people elected to manage the affairs of a city, county, or other municipal district.

Key knowledge and skills

The 'stuff' we want you to remember.

- To know that Britain is a democratic society and what this means
- To know that there are different political parties who differ in their views
- To know how laws are made
- To know the local council organises services under the guidance of the central government and• recognise there are limited resources for the needs of the community

Focus question: What law would you make and why?



Year 5 – PSHE - Autumn 2 – Stereotypes, Discrimination and Prejudice (including tackling homophobia)

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Identity, Society and Equality

Previous Knowledge and Skills	Future Learning on this skill
- Yr4 End Point: Know that Britain is a democratic society and what this means - Yr4 End point: Know that there are different political parties who differ in their views - Yr4 End point: Know how laws are made - Yr4 End Point: know the local council organises services under the guidance of the central government and recognise there are limited resources for the needs of the community.	- Yr6 End Point: Pupils learn about people who have moved from other places (including the experience of refugees) - Yr6 End Point: Pupils learn about human rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - Yr6 End Point: Learn about homelessness

MindMate – Friends and Family

Lesson Focus: Unhealthy friendships and relationships: I can describe an unhealthy relationship

Pupils will have the opportunity to:

- Recognise ways in which a relationship can be unhealthy and who to talk to if they need support.
- Know what positively and negatively affects their physical, mental and emotional health.

Key Vocabulary

We want you to remember these words.

Stereotype- a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.	Gender- the male sex or the female sex, especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones, or one of a range of other identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female.
Gender stereotyping – a generalized view or preconception about attributes, or characteristics that are or ought to be possessed by women and men or the roles that are or should be performed by men and women.	Media- the main means of mass communication (broadcasting, publishing, and the internet) regarded collectively.
Social media- websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.	LGBT- the term "LGBT " technically stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender
Straight- a heterosexual person.	Prejudice -preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.

Discrimination- the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, age, sex, or disability.	Homophobic- having or showing a dislike of or prejudice against gay people.
Racist- characterized by or showing prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group.	Disablist- discriminating or prejudiced against people who are disabled.
Transphobic- having or showing a dislike of or strong prejudice against transgender people.	Sexist- characterized by or showing prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex.

Key knowledge and skills
The 'stuff' we want you to remember.

- To know what stereotyping is, including gender stereotyping
- To know how gender stereotypes can be challenged
- To understand how prejudice and discrimination can make people feel
- To know what to do if discriminatory language at school is experienced

Focus question: Do you know what to do if you experience discriminatory language?



Year 6 – PSHE - Autumn 2 – Human Rights

Identity, Society and Equality

Previous Knowledge and Skills	Future Learning on this skill
Yr5 End Point – To know what stereotyping is, including gender stereotyping	End of Progression of Work at Primary School
Yr5 End Point – To know how gender stereotypes can be challenged	Relevant aspects of the Citizenship KS3 National Curriculum:
Yr5 End Point – To understand how prejudice and discrimination can make people feel	Pupils should be taught: - the development of the political system of democratic government in the United Kingdom - the nature of rules and laws - the operations of courts and tribunals
Yr 5 End Point – To know what to do if discriminatory language is used in school	

MindMate – Friends and Family

Lesson Focus: Celebrating friendship: I can talk about how I will maintain positive relationships.

Pupils will have the opportunity to:

- Recognise what constitutes a positive, healthy relationships and develop the skills to form and maintain positive and healthy relationships

Key Vocabulary

We want you to remember these words.

Refugee – a person who has fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country.	Migration - movement from one part of something to another.
Persecution - hostility and ill-treatment, especially on the basis of ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation or political beliefs.	Human Rights- a right which is believed to belong to every person.
UN Convention on the Rights of a Child - a legally-binding international agreement setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities	Homelessness- the state of having no home.
Temporary accommodation - the housing arrangement made by the council and the individual or family to provide somewhere for individuals and families to stay for a short period of time.	

Key knowledge and skills

The 'stuff' we want you to remember.

- To be able to write a definition of discrimination
- To know what to do if you heard someone at school using homophobic language

Focus question: What are your rights as a child?