

<ul> <li>Essential Knowledge for</li> <li>Understanding the fundamental British Values (democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs).</li> <li>Knowledge of their health and wellbeing.</li> <li>Knowledge of different relationships.</li> <li>Knowledge of living in the wider world.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Essential Skills for a</li> <li>To be an effective communicator by listening to others and sharing their views and opinions.</li> <li>To listen to the views of others without judgement.</li> <li>To be a critical thinker, be curious and ask questions.</li> <li>To be able to emotionally support themselves and others through changes.</li> </ul>			
Connect Attempt Explain Apply	EYFS	Key Stage 1		Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Relationships Pupils should be taught: How to develop and maintain a variety of healthy relationships, within a range of social/cultural contexts. How to recognise and manage emotions within a range of relationships. How to recognise risky or negative relationships including all forms of bullying and abuse.	Children can identify and name some feelings (teacher modelling the facial expressions / songs / verbally).	Year 1: Children can identify and name feelings (for example through i facial expressions) and express their positive qualities. Year 2: Children can demonstrate that manage some feelings in a pos effective way. They begin to share their views opinions (for example talking a fairness). They can set themselves simple	nterpreting some of they can itive and s and bout	Year 3: Children can demonstrate that they recognise their own worth and that of others. They can express their views confidently and listen to and show respect for the views of others. Year 4: They can express their views confidently and listen to and show respect for the views of others. They know what a friend is and does and how to cope with some friendship problems.	<ul> <li>Year 5:</li> <li>They can identify ways to face new challenges.</li> <li>They can discuss some of the bodily and emotional changes at puberty and can demonstrate some ways of dealing with these in a positive way.</li> <li>Year 6:</li> <li>They can identify positive ways to face new challenges (for example the transition to secondary school).</li> <li>They can discuss some of the bodily and emotional changes at puberty and can demonstrate some ways of dealing with these in a positive way.</li> </ul>
How to respond to risky or negative relationships and ask for help.	Vocabulary: Mum, dad, sister, brother, grandparents,	Vocabulary: Year 1:		Vocabulary: Year 3:	in the future. They can demonstrate how to look after and save money.

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How to respect equality	auntie, uncle, sharing, bullying and		Communication, co-operation,	Vocabulary:
and diversity in	family.	Kindness, fairness, relationship, feelings,	relationship,	
relationships?		Sharing and name-calling.	friendship, self-esteem, aggressive,	Year 5:
			negative/positive, behaviour, tolerance	
		Year 2:	and	Collaboration, prejudice, conflict resolution
			anonymous.	boundaries, gender discrimination,
		Opinion, listening, caring and teasing.		permission, seeking.
			Year 4:	
				Year 6:
			Consideration, peer-pressure, resilience,	
			persistence, cyberbullying, bystander,	Physical contact, racial discrimination,
			empathy, diversity and consequences.	confidentiality, respect, prejudice,
				conflict resolution, boundaries, consent,
				intercourse, communication and
				appropriate/inappropriate.
Health & wellbeing	Teacher model basics of hand hygiene /	Year 1:	Year 3:	Year 5:
	tooth brushing.	Children can explain ways of keeping clean		
Pupils should be		and they can name the main parts of the	Children can make choices about how to	They can identify some factors that affect
taught:	Name and recognise some of the main	body.	develop healthy lifestyles.	emotional health and well-being.
What is meant by a	body parts.			
healthy lifestyle?		They can explain that people grow from	Children can talk about the harmful	They can identify and explain how to
How to maintain		young to old.	aspects of some household products and	manage the risks in different familiar
physical, mental and		No. 2	medicines and describe ways of keeping	situations.
emotional health and		Year 2:	safe in familiar situations.	Noor Ci
wellbeing.		Children on make simple she ince shout	Veer A.	Year 6:
How to manage risks to		Children can make simple choices about some aspects of their health and well-	Year 4:	They can make judgements and desisions
physical and emotional		•	They can list the commonly available	They can make judgements and decisions
health and wellbeing.		being and know what keeps them healthy.	substances and drugs that are legal and	and can list some ways of resisting negative peer pressure around issues
			Substances and drugs that are legal and	<b>S</b>
			1	affecting their health and wellbeing.

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Pupils should be

taught:

Children can identify those who help them.



negative behaviours such as stereotyping

and aggression.

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Ways of keeping physically and emotionally safe. Managing change, including puberty, transition and loss. How to make informed choices about health and wellbeing and to recognise sources of help with this. How to respond in an emergency. To identify different influences on health and wellbeing.	Vocabulary: Boy, girl, family, different, same, face, skin, hair, body, like, don't like, clean, smelly, sponge, towel, hands, washing, brushing teeth, getting dressed, undress and safe/unsafe.	Vocabulary: Year 1 Physical, behaviour, safety, gen characteristics, dislike, respect, parts, new-born, baby, toddler, teenager, adult, comfortable, uncomfortable and rules. Year 2: healthy eating, physical activity opinion, similar, sex, gender, m body parts, diet, tolerance, offs elderly, normal, emotions, feeli emergency, penis and vagina.	private , child, , risk, nale, female spring,	<ul> <li>illegal and can describe some of the effects and risks of these.</li> <li>They understand when they should keep secrets and promises, and when they should tell somebody about them.</li> <li>Vocabulary: Year 3:</li> <li>Fostering, young carer, physical, mental, Mutual, responsibility, appropriate, internet safety, consideration, hygiene, goal and consequences.</li> <li>Year 4:</li> <li>Lifestyle, unexplainable, wellbeing, Isolation, Ioneliness, harmful, self-care, limited, benefit, physical/emotional change, privacy, marriage, love, target, achievement, hygiene, medicines and nutrition.</li> </ul>	They can list the commonly available substances and drugs that are legal and illegal and can describe some of the effects and risks of these. Vocabulary: Year 5: Puberty, menstruation, menstrual cycle, sanitary towel, tampon, periods, cycle, protection, hair, pubic hair, armpit/underarm, deodorant, bra, breasts, sweat, gestation period, pregnancy, sperm, ovum, fertilisation, egg, misunderstanding, substance misuse, medicine, alcohol, drugs, tobacco, aspiration, reproduction and birth. Year 6: Peer pressure, negative pressure, conception, foetus, umbilical cord, ovary/ovaries, fallopian tube, wet dream, erection, ejaculation, embryo, genital, organ, mature, testicles, reproductive organs, bereavement, transition and abuse.
Living in the wider world	Children can describe who is in their family.	Year 1:		Year 3:	Year 5: Children can respond to, or challenge,

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environment.

safe and the

About where money comes from, keeping it



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About respect for self and others and the		Children can explain different v family and friends should care f another.		Children can explain how their actions have consequences for themselves and others.	Year 6:
importance of responsible behaviours and actions.		Year 2: Children can recognise that bul		They can describe the nature and consequences of bullying and can express ways of responding to it.	They can describe some of the different beliefs and values in society and can demonstrate respect and tolerance towards people different from themselves.
About rights and responsibilities as members of families, other groups and	Vocabulary: Good/bad choice, school rules, local area,	wrong and can list some ways t in dealing with it. They can recognise the effect o behaviour on other people and	f their	They can show how they care for the environment (e.g. animals and school grounds).	Vocabulary: Year 5:
ultimately as citizens. About different groups and communities.	money, notes, coins and bank.	cooperate with others (for exar playing and working with friend classmates).	mple by	Year 4: They can describe the nature and consequences of bullying and can express ways of responding to it.	Democracy, sovereignty, dictatorship, government, monarchy, community roles, budget, loan, tax, interest, discount and extremism.
To respect equality and to be a productive member of a diverse community.		They can identify and respect d and similarities between people		They can identify different types of relationship (for example marriage or friendships) and can show ways to maintain good relationships (for example	Year 6: Anarchy, United Nations, equal rights, human rights, authority, diverse community, financial capability,
About the importance of respecting and protecting the		Vocabulary: Year 1:		listening, supporting, caring).	economic wellbeing, culture, traditions, enterprise, profit/loss and debt/interest.

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Right/wrong, fair/unfair, rules, borrowing, making choices, jobs, fact/opinion and

same/different.

Introduce LGBT relationships (earlier if

children bring it up).

Vocabulary:

Year 3:



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importance of managing it effectively.	Year 2:	Communities/groups, laws, responsibility, local organisations and charity.	
How money plays an important part in people's lives.	Making decisions, local environment, spending/saving, beliefs, race and tolerance.	Year 4: Discrimination, stereotype, financial management and extreme views.	
A basic understanding of enterprise.		indiagement and extreme views.	