



Hanslope Primary School

PSHE Knowledge Organiser – Year 1

Spring 2: Citizenship

How does this link to my previous learning?

In EYFS, children focused on:

- To know that we have rules to keep everything fair, safe and enjoyable for everyone
- To understand that we all have similarities and differences and that make us special.
- To know that we all have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.

National Curriculum Links:

During key stage 1 pupils learn about themselves as developing individuals and as members of their communities, building on their own experiences and on the early learning goals for personal, social and emotional development.

How does this link to my future learning?

In Year 2, children are learning to:

- Explain why rules are in place.
- Discuss issues of concern.

What key vocabulary will I learn:

Care	Looking after someone or something.
Democracy	A system of government where everyone can vote for who they want to represent them.
Different	Something that is not the same as something else.
Fair	Treating everyone equally.
Pet	An animal that we look after and care for in our homes.
Responsibility	Being in charge of our own actions.
Rule	Something that tells us what is allowed or not allowed.
Similar	Something that is nearly the same as another thing.
Unique	Something original and unlike anything else.
Vote	A choice for a person or thing.

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- To know the rules in school.
- To recognise that rules in school help to keep us safe and to learn.
- To understand that people are all different.
- To recognise that we are all unique, but we have similarities.
- To know that babies and younger children have different needs.
- To explain why rules are in place.
- To learn how to discuss issues of concern to me.
- To recognise the importance of rules and responsibility.
- To recognise that voting is a fair way to make a decision.



Hanslope Primary School

PSHE Knowledge Organiser – Year 2

Spring 2: Citizenship

How does this link to my previous learning?

In Year 1, children focused on:

- To recognise that rules in school help to keep us safe and to learn.
- To recognise that we are all unique, but we have similarities. To know that babies and younger children have different needs.
- To recognise the importance of rules and responsibility.
- To recognise that voting is a fair way to make a decision.

What key vocabulary will I learn:

Election	An event where people vote.
Environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
Identity	Who someone is and how they define themselves.
Job	Paid work carried out on a regular basis.
Opinion	What a person thinks about something.
Responsibility	Being in charge of our own actions.
Rule	Something that tells us what is allowed or not allowed.
School Council	A group of children who help make school better.
Volunteer	A person who offers to help out with tasks or activities without getting paid.
Vote	A choice for a person or thing.

National Curriculum Links:

During key stage 1 pupils learn about themselves as developing individuals and as members of their communities, building on their own experiences and on the early learning goals for personal, social and emotional development.

How does this link to my future learning?

In Year 3, children are learning to:

- Exploring how children's rights help them and other children
- Recognise that the local council is responsible for looking after the local area.
- To know that elections are held where adults can vote for local councillors.

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- To explain why rules are in place.
- To learn how to discuss issues of concern to me.
- To know some of the different places where rules apply.
- To know that some rules are made to be followed by everyone and are known as 'laws'.
- To understand that everyone has similarities and differences.



Hanslope Primary School

PSHE Knowledge Organiser – Year 3

Spring 2: Citizenship

How does this link to my previous learning?

In Year 2, children focused on:

- To explain why rules are in place.
- To learn how to discuss issues of concern to me.
- To know some of the different places where rules apply.
- To know that some rules are made to be followed by everyone and are known as 'laws'.
- To understand that everyone has similarities and differences.

What key vocabulary will I learn:

Charity	An organisation that raises money for those in need.
Community	A group of people living in the same area.
Consequence	The result of an action, usually one that is negative or involves punishment.
Council	A group of people who manage a city, county or organisation.
Councillor	A member of a council.
Democracy	A system of government where everyone can vote for who they want to represent them.
Environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
Law	Rules enforced by government that define what we can and cannot do.
Recycling	Converting waste into reusable materials.
Responsibility	Being in charge of our own actions.
Rights	A set of actions and principles that are entitled to someone.
Un/United Nations	An international organisation founded in 1945 after World War 2 which aims to maintain international peace and security, human rights and better standards of living.

National Curriculum Links:

During key stage 2 pupils learn about themselves as growing and changing individuals with their own experiences and ideas, and as members of their communities.

How does this link to my future learning?

In Year 4, children are learning to:

- Identify the benefits different groups bring to the local community and discuss the positives diversity brings to a community.
- Recognise that human rights are specific rights that apply to all people and to know some of the people who protect our human rights such as police, judges and politicians.

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- To explore how children's rights help them and other children.
- To consider the responsibilities that adults and children have to maintain children's rights.
- To understand the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- To know that the local council is responsible for looking after the local area.
- To know that elections are held where adults can vote for local councillors.
- To understand the role of charities in the community.



Hanslope Primary School

PSHE Knowledge Organiser – Year 4

Spring 2: Citizenship

How does this link to my previous learning?

In Year 3, children focused on:

- To explore how children's rights help them and other children.
- To consider the responsibilities that adults and children have to maintain children's rights.
- To understand the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- To know that the local council is responsible for looking after the local area.
- To know that elections are held where adults can vote for local councillors.
- To understand the role of charities in the community.

Authority	A person with high status and decision making power.
Cabinet	A group of councillors who have responsibility for different things.
Community	A group of people living in the same area.
Council	A group of people who manage a city, county or organisation.
Councillor Officer	A person who works for the council, not an elected member.
Councillor	A member of a council.
Diversity	Recognising and valuing difference.
Environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
Human Rights	Specific rights which belong to every person.
Local Government	The elected party who govern and make decisions for a local area.
Protect	To keep someone safe from something.
Reuse	Use something more than once.
Un/United Nations	An international organisation founded in 1945 after World War 2 which aims to maintain international peace and security, human rights and better standards of living.
Volunteer	A person who offers to help out with tasks or activities without getting paid.

National Curriculum Links:

During key stage 2 pupils learn about themselves as growing and changing individuals with their own experiences and ideas, and as members of their communities.

How does this link to my future learning?

In Year 5, children are learning to:

- Develop an understanding of how parliament and Government work.
- Know what happens when someone breaks the law.
- Know that parliament is made up of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch.
- Know that parliament is where MPs debate issues, propose laws, amend existing laws and challenge the government's work.

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- To discuss how we can help to protect human rights.
- To identify the benefits different groups bring to the local community.
- To discuss the positives diversity brings to a community.
- To know that human rights are specific rights that apply to all people.
- To know some of the people who protect our human rights such as police, judges and politicians.
- To know that there are a number of groups which make up the local community.



Hanslope Primary School

PSHE Knowledge Organiser – Year 5

Spring 2: Citizenship

How does this link to my previous learning?

In Year 4, children focused on:

- To discuss how we can help to protect human rights.
- To identify the benefits different groups bring to the local community.
- To discuss the positives diversity brings to a community.
- To know that human rights are specific rights that apply to all people.
- To know some of the people who protect our human rights such as police, judges and politicians.
- To know that there are a number of groups which make up the local community.

What key vocabulary will I learn:

Defendant	Person accused of committing a crime.
Environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
Freedom of Expression	The right to express thoughts and opinions and to access all kinds of information, as long as it is within the law.
Government	The elected party who govern and make decisions for the country.
House of Commons	Where the Members of Parliament debate laws and issues that relate to our country.
Human Rights	Specific rights which belong to every person.
Judge	Listens to both sides of a court case (the defense and the prosecution) and makes the final decision as to whether the defendant is guilty of what they are being accused of.
Jury	A group of people taken at random who look at evidence in a criminal case and help decide whether or not the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
Member of Parliament (MP)	A person who has been elected by vote to represent people from a specific area in the House of Commons.
Parliament	Where the laws of our country are decided. It is made up of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
Pressure Group	Aim to change the opinions or activities of people and try to influence government policy or legislation.
Prime Minister	Leads the government.
Trial	The examination of evidence by a judge and usually a jury, in order to decide whether or not the defendant is guilty or not.

National Curriculum Links:

During key stage 2 pupils learn about themselves as growing and changing individuals with their own experiences and ideas, and as members of their communities.

How does this link to my future learning?

In Year 6, children are learning to:

- Discuss how education and other human rights protect us and how people can influence what happens in parliament.
- Discuss ways to challenge prejudice and discrimination and to identify appropriate ways to share views and ideas with others.
- To know that the prime minister appoints 'ministers' who have responsibility for different areas, such as healthcare and education.

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- To develop an understanding of how parliament and Government work.
- To know what happens when someone breaks the law.
- To know that parliament is made up of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch.
- To know that parliament is where MPs debate issues, propose laws, amend existing laws and challenge the government's work



Hanslope Primary School

PSHE Knowledge Organiser – Year 6

Spring 2: Citizenship

How does this link to my previous learning?

In Year 5, children focused on:

- To develop an understanding of how parliament and Government work.
- To know what happens when someone breaks the law.
- To know that parliament is made up of the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch.
- To know that parliament is where MPs debate issues, propose laws, amend existing laws and challenge the government's work

What key vocabulary will I learn:

Concern	Something that makes you feel worried or anxious.
Discrimination	Treating someone differently because of certain factors.
Environment	The local surroundings or place a person lives or works in.
Government	The elected party who govern and make decisions for the country.
Human Rights	Specific rights which belong to every person.
Ministers	The Prime Minister chooses MPs to be Ministers.
Prejudice	Making assumptions about someone based on certain information.
Prime Minister	Leads the government.
Protected Characteristics	The groups identified in the Equality Act.
Un/United Nations	An international organisation founded in 1945 after World War 2 which aims to maintain international peace and security, human rights and better standards of living.

National Curriculum Links:

During key stage 2 pupils learn about themselves as growing and changing individuals with their own experiences and ideas, and as members of their communities.

How does this link to my future learning?

In Key Stage 3, Teaching should develop pupils' understanding of democracy, government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. Pupils should use and apply their knowledge and understanding while developing skills to research and interrogate evidence, debate and evaluate viewpoints, present reasoned arguments and take informed action.

What will I know by the end of this unit:

- Discuss how education and other human rights protect us and how people can influence what happens in parliament.
- Discuss ways to challenge prejudice and discrimination and to identify appropriate ways to share views and ideas with others.
- To know that the prime minister appoints 'ministers' who have responsibility for different areas, such as healthcare and education.