

	Year I		
	Families and friendships- Roles of different people; families; feeling cared for	Key V	Vords
Learning Content	Families and friendships- Roles of different people; families; feeling cared for  • about people who care for them, e.g. parents, siblings, grandparents, relatives, friends, teachers  • the role these different people play in children's lives and how they care for them  • what it means to be a family and how families are different, e.g. single parents, same-sex parents, etc.  • about the importance of telling someone — and how to tell them — if they are worried about something in their family	Family Belong Different Same Friends/Friendship Qualities: Caring Sharing Kind	Like/Dislike Celebrate Relationship Special Appreciate
Programme of Study Objectives	RI. about the roles different people (e.g. acquaintances, friends and relatives) play in our lives own R2. to identify the people who love and care for them and what they do to help them feel cared for R3. about different types of families including those that may be different to their R4. to identify common features of family life R5. that it is important to tell someone (such as their teacher) if something about their family makes them under the company of the comp	rhappy or worried	



	Safe relationships- Recognising privacy; staying safe; seeking permission	Key V	Vords	
Learning Content	<ul> <li>about situations when someone's body or feelings might be hurt and whom to go to for help</li> <li>about what it means to keep something private, including parts of the body that are private</li> <li>to identify different types of touch and how they make people feel (e.g. hugs, tickling, kisses and punches)</li> <li>how to respond if being touched makes them feel uncomfortable or unsafe</li> <li>when it is important to ask for permission to touch others</li> <li>how to ask for and give/not give permission</li> <li>PoS Refs: RIO, RI3, RI5, RI6, RI7</li> </ul>	Privacy Permission Touch Safe Unsafe		
Programme of Study Objectives	RIO. that bodies and feelings can be hurt by words and actions; that people can say hurtful things online RI3. to recognise that some things are private and the importance of respecting privacy; that parts of their body covered by underwear are private RI5. how to respond safely to adults they don't know RI6 about how to respond if physical contact makes them feel uncomfortable or comfortable. RI7. about knowing there are situations when they should ask for permission and also when their permission should be sought  Respecting ourselves and others- How behaviour affects others; being polite and respectful  Key Words			
Learning Content	Respecting ourselves and others - How behaviour affects others; being polite and respectful  • what kind and unkind behaviour mean in and out school  • how kind and unkind behaviour can make people feel  • about what respect means  • about class rules, being polite to others, sharing and taking turns  PoS Refs: R21, R22	Kind Unkind Behaviour Sharing Polite Respect ful	Turn taking Rules Responsibilities	
Programm e of Study Objectives	R21. about what is kind and unkind behaviour, and how this can affect others R22. about how to treat themselves and others with respect; how to be polite and courteous	,		



	Year 2			
	Families and friendships– Making friends; feeling lonely and getting help  Key Words			
Learning Content	<ul> <li>how to be a good friend, e.g. kindness, listening, honesty</li> <li>about different ways that people meet and make friends</li> <li>strategies for positive play with friends, e.g. joining in, including others, etc.</li> <li>about what causes arguments between friends</li> <li>how to positively resolve arguments between friends</li> <li>how to recognise, and ask for help, when they are feeling lonely or unhappy or to help someone else</li> <li>PoS Refs: R6, R7 R8, R9, R24</li> </ul>	Kind/Unkind Feelings: Sad Lonely Help On Purpose Stand up for Fairness Kindness Friends Special Unique Value		
Programme of Study Objectives	R6. about how people make friends and what makes a good friendship R7. about how to recognise when they or someone else feels lonely and what to do R8. simple strategies to resolve arguments between friends positively R9. how to ask for help if a friendship is making them feel unhappy R24. how to listen to other people and play and work cooperatively			



Safe r	elationships– Managing secrets; resisting pressure and getting help; recognising hurt ful behaviour	Key words
Learning Content	<ul> <li>how to recognise hurtful behaviour, including online</li> <li>what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience hurtful behaviour, including online</li> <li>about what bullying is and different types of bullying</li> <li>how someone may feel if they are being bullied</li> <li>about the difference between happy surprises and secrets that make them feel uncomfortable or worried, and how to get help</li> <li>how to resist pressure to do something that feels uncomfortable or unsafe</li> <li>how to ask for help if they feel unsafe or worried and what vocabulary to use</li> </ul> Pos Refs RII, RI2, RI4, RI8, RI9, R20	Difference Diversity Bully Bullying Worries Trusted adults
Programme of Study Objectives	RIL. about how people may feel if they experience hurtful behaviour or bullying RI2. that hurtful behaviour (offline and online) including teasing, name-calling, bullying and deliberately exclud bullying; the importance of telling a trusted adult RI4. that sometimes people may behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not RI8. about the importance of not keeping adults' secrets (only happy surprises that others will find out about even RI9. basic techniques for resisting pressure to do something they don't want to do and which may make them uns R20. what to do if they feel unsafe or worried for themselves or others; who to ask for help and vocabulary to keeping trying until they are heard	.tually) a fe



	pecting ourselves and others Recognising things in common and differences; playing and working	Key Words
	Respecting ourselves and others Recognising things in common and differences; playing and working cooperatively;	Boys
	sharing opinions	Girls
	• about the things they have in common with their friends, classmates, and other	Similarities
	people	Differences
	• how friends can have both similarities and differences	Assumptions
	• how to play and work cooperatively in different groups and situations	Stereotype
ז	• how to share their ideas and listen to others, take part in discussions, and give	Special
	reasons for their views	Purpose
	1 - 6000110	Difference
	PoS Refs: R23, R24, R25	Diversity
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	R25. how to talk about and share their opinions on things that matter to them	
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Year 3		
	Families and friendships- What makes a family; features of family life	Key Words
Learning Content	<ul> <li>to recognise and respect that there are different types of families, including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster and adoptive parents</li> <li>that being part of a family provides support, stability and love</li> <li>about the positive aspects of being part of a family, such as spending time together and caring for each other</li> <li>about the different ways that people can care for each other e.g. giving encouragement or support in times of difficulty</li> <li>to identify if/when something in a family might make someone upset or worried</li> <li>what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or Unsafe</li> <li>PoS Refs: RI, R6, R7, R8, R9</li> </ul>	Family Celebrations Differences Similarities Conflict Family life Love
Programme of Study Objectives	RI. to recognise that there are different types of relationships (e.g. friendships, family relationships, room R6. that a feature of positive family life is caring relationships; about the different ways in which per R7. to recognise and respect that there are different types of family structure (including single parent foster parents); that families of all types can give family members love, security and stability R8. to recognise other shared characteristics of healthy family life, including commitment, care, spend times of difficulty R9. how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek	eople care for one another ts, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended famil ling time together; being there for each other in



Safe	relationships- Personal boundaries; sa fely responding to others; the impact of hurtful behaviour	Key Words
	<ul> <li>What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and wider social groups including online</li> <li>about what privacy and personal boundaries are, including online</li> <li>basic strategies to help keep themselves safe online e.g. passwords, using trusted sites and adult supervision</li> <li>that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation</li> <li>about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved</li> <li>about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-to-face bullying</li> <li>what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour</li> </ul> PoS Refs: RIG, R22, R24, R30	Personal boundaries Privacy Bullying Cyber- bullying Private messaging
eavanted to the state of the st	RI9. About the impact of bullying, including offline and online, and the consequences of hurtful behaviour R22. about privacy and personal boundaries; what is appropriate in friendships and wider relationships (includin R24. how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts including online) who R30. that personal behaviour can affect other people; to recognise and model respectful behaviour online	



Respectir	<b>ig ourselves and others-</b> Recognising respect ful behaviour; the importance of self-respect; courtesy and being polite	Key Words
Learning Content	Respecting ourselves and others- Recognising respectful behaviour; the importance of self-respect; courtesy and being polite  • to recognise respectful behaviours e.g. helping or including others, being responsible  • how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home, at school, online  • the importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others  • what it means to treat others, and be treated, politely  • the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society  PoS Refs: R30, R3	Respect Self-respect Polite Society Fairness
Programme of Study Objectives	R30. that personal behaviour can affect other people; to recognise and model respectful behaviour online R31. to recognise the importance of self-respect and how this can affect their thoughts and feelings about themse should expect to be treated politely and with respect by others (including when online and/or anonymous) in school improve or support courteous, respectful relationships	



Year 4					
	Families and friendships- Positive friendships, including online  Key Words				
Learning Content	<ul> <li>about the features of positive healthy friendships such as mutual respect, trust and sharing interests</li> <li>strategies to build positive friendships</li> <li>how to seek support with relationships if they feel lonely or excluded</li> <li>how to communicate respectfully with friends when using digital devices</li> <li>how knowing someone online differs from knowing someone face to face and that there are risks in communicating with someone they don't know</li> <li>what to do or whom to tell if they are worried about any contact online</li> <li>PoS Refs: RIO, RII, RI2, RI3, RI8</li> </ul>	Relationship Friendship Mutual respect Trust Close Jealousy Emotions Positive/Negative Healthy relationships Friendship groups			
Programme of Study Objectives	RIO.about the importance of friendships; strategies for building positive friendships; how positive friendslip. (e.g. mutual respect, trust, truthfulness, loyalty, kin support with problems and difficulties); that the same principles apply to online friendships as to face RI2. to recognise what it means to 'know someone online' and how this differs from knowing someone face-to-known face-to-face  RI3. the importance of seeking support if feeling lonely or excluded  RI8. to recognise if a friendship (online or offline) is making them feel unsafe or uncomfortable; ho	dness, generosity, sharing interests and experiences, -to-face relationships face; risks of communicating online with others not			



Safe r	elationships- Responding to hurtful behaviour; managing confidentiality; recognising risks online	Key Words
Learning Content	<ul> <li>to differentiate between playful teasing, hurtful behaviour and bullying, including online</li> <li>how to respond if they witness or experience hurtful behaviour or bullying, including online</li> <li>recognise the difference between 'playful dares' and dares which put someone under pressure, at risk, or make them feel uncomfortable</li> <li>how to manage pressures associated with dares</li> <li>when it is right to keep or break a confidence or share a secret</li> <li>how to recognise risks online such as harmful content or contact</li> <li>how people may behave differently online including pretending to be someone they are not</li> <li>how to report concerns and seek help if worried or uncomfortable about someone's behaviour, including online</li> </ul> Pos Refs: R20, R23, R27, R28	Secrets Pressure Uncomfortable Bullying Cyber bullying Value



R20. strategies to respond to hurtful behaviour experienced or witnessed, offline and online (including teasing, name-calling, bullying, trolling, harassment or the deliberate excluding of others); how to report concerns and get support R23. about why someone may behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not; strategies for recognising risks, harmful content and contact; how to report concerns R27. about keeping something confidential or secret, when this should (e.g. a birthday surprise that others will find out about) or should not be agreed to, and when it is right to break a confidence or share a secret R28. how to recognise pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel uncomfortable and strategies for managing this				
Respecti	ng ourselves and others- Respecting differences and similarities; discussing difference sensitively	Key Words		
Learning Content	<ul> <li>to recognise differences between people such as gender, race, faith</li> <li>to recognise what they have in common with others e.g. shared values, likes and dislikes, aspirations</li> <li>about the importance of respecting the differences and similarities between people</li> <li>a vocabulary to sensitively discuss difference and include everyone</li> <li>PoS Refs: R32, R33</li> </ul>	Aspirations Sensitivity Similarities Differences Values Empathy		



R32. about respecting the differences and similarities between people and recognising what they have in common with others e.g. physically, in personality or background R33. to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own whose traditions are different to their own whose tradi			
	Year 5		
	Families and friendships- Managing friendships and peer influence	Key W	/ords
Learning Content	<ul> <li>what makes a healthy friendship and how they make people feel included</li> <li>strategies to help someone feel included</li> <li>about peer influence and how it can make people feel or behave</li> <li>the impact of the need for peer approval in different situations, including online</li> <li>strategies to manage peer influence and the need for peer approval e.g. exit strategies, assertive communication</li> <li>that it is common for friendships to experience challenges</li> <li>strategies to positively resolve disputes and reconcile differences in friendships</li> <li>that friendships can change over time and the benefits of having new and different types of friends</li> <li>how to recognise if a friendship is making them feel unsafe, worried, or uncomfortable</li> <li>when and how to seek support in relation to friendships</li> </ul>	Characteristics Personal qualities Attributes Self-esteem Responsibility/Being responsible Happiness Comfortable Cyber- bullying In fluence	Resolve Assertiveness Reconcile Exit strategies

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RI4. that healthy friendships make people feel included; recognise when others may feel lonely or excluded; strategies for how to include them RI5. strategies for recognising and managing peer influence and a desire for peer approval in friendships; to recognise the effect of online actions on others,

RIG. how friendships can change over time, about making new friends and the benefits of having different types of friends

RI7. that friendships have ups and downs; strategies to resolve disputes and reconcile differences positively and safely

RI8. to recognise if a friendship (online or offline) is making them feel unsafe or uncomfortable; how to manage this and ask for support if necessary

R26. about seeking and giving permission (consent) in different situations

	Safe relationships- Physical contact and feeling safe	Key Words
Learning Content	Safe relationships- Physical contact and feeling safe  • to identify what physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted or unwanted in different situations  • how to ask for, give and not give permission for physical contact  • how it feels in a person's mind and body when they are uncomfortable  • that it is never someone's fault if they have experienced unacceptable contact  • how to respond to unwanted or unacceptable physical contact  • that no one should ask them to keep a secret that makes them feel uncomfortable or try to persuade them to keep a secret they are worried about  • whom to tell if they are concerned about unwanted physical contact  PoS Refs: R9, R25, R26, R27, R29	Safety Physical contact Acceptable Unacceptable Feelings Mind Emotions Uncomfortable



	R9. how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice R25. recognise different types of physical contact; what is acceptable and unacceptable; strategies to respond to unwanted physical contact R26. about seeking and giving permission (consent) in different situations R27. about keeping something confidential or secret, when this should (e.g. a birthday surprise that others will find out about) or should not be agreed to, and when it is right to break a confidence or share a secret R29. where to get advice and report concerns if worried about their own or someone else's personal safety (including online)			
Respecting ourselves and others- Responding respectfully to a wide range of people; recognising pre judice and Key Words				Vords
		discrimination		
	Learning Content	<ul> <li>to recognise that everyone should be treated equally</li> <li>why it is important to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own</li> <li>what discrimination means and different types of discrimination e.g. racism, sexism, homophobia</li> <li>to identify online bullying and discrimination of groups or individuals e.g. trolling and Harassment</li> <li>the impact of discrimination on individuals, groups and wider society</li> <li>ways to safely challenge discrimination</li> <li>how to report discrimination online</li> </ul> Pos Refs: R20, R21, R31, R33	Discrimination Pre judice Respect Bullying Harassment Belief Lifestyle Traditions Individuality Homophobia Racist Trolling	Name calling

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Programme of Study Objectives

R20. strategies to respond to hurtful behaviour experienced or witnessed, offline and online (including teasing, name-calling, bullying, trolling, harassment or the deliberate excluding of others); how to report concerns and get support

R21. about discrimination: what it means and how to challenge it

R31. to recognise the importance of self-respect and how this can affect their thoughts and feelings about themselves; that everyone, including them, should expect to be treated politely and with respect by others (including when online and/or anonymous) in school and in wider society; strategies to improve or support courteous, respectful relationships

R33. to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own

#### Year 6

Families and friendships- Attraction to others; romantic relationships; civil partnership and marriage		Key Words	
Learning Content	<ul> <li>what it means to be attracted to someone and different kinds of loving relationships</li> <li>that people who love each other can be of any gender, ethnicity or faith</li> <li>the difference between gender identity and sexual orientation and everyone's right to be loved</li> <li>about the qualities of healthy relationships that help individuals flourish</li> <li>ways in which couples show their love and commitment to one another, including those who are not married or who live apart</li> <li>what marriage and civil partnership mean e.g. a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults</li> <li>that people have the right to choose whom they marry or whether to get married</li> <li>that to force anyone into marriage is illegal</li> <li>how and where to report forced marriage or ask for help if they are worried</li> <li>PoS Refs: RI, R2, R3, R4, R5, R7</li> </ul>	Commitment Marriage Sexual orientation Gender Faith Illegal Forced marriage Healthy relationships Attraction	



Programme of Study Objectives	RI. to recognise that there are different types of relationships (e.g. friendships, family relationships, romantic rel R2. that people may be attracted to someone emotionally, romantically and sexually; that people may be attracted sex to them; that gender identity and sexual orientation are different R3. about marriage and civil partnership as a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults who love and to be lifelong R+. that forcing anyone to marry against their will is a crime; that help and support is available to people who a others R5. that people who love and care for each other can be in a committed relationship (e.g. marriage), living togeth R7. to recognise and respect that there are different types of family structure (including single parents, same-sex foster parents); that families of all types can give family members love, security and stability	to someone of the sar care for each other, re worried about this er, but may also live	ne sex or different which is intended for themselves or apart
	Safe relationships- Recognising and managing pressure; consent in different situations	Key V	Vords
Learning Content	Safe relationships- Recognising and managing pressure; consent in different situations  • to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship  • about the shared responsibility if someone is put under pressure to do something dangerous and something goes wrong  • strategies to respond to pressure from friends including online  • how to assess the risk of different online 'challenges' and 'dares'  • how to recognise and respond to pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel worried or uncomfortable  • how to get advice and report concerns about personal safety, including online  • what consent means and how to seek and give/not give permission in different  Situations  Pos Refs: R26, R28, R29	Pressure Consent Challenges Dares Permission	



Respecting ourselves and others- Expressing opinions and respecting other points of view, including discussing  topical issues   about the link between values and behaviour and how to be a positive role model  how to discuss issues respectfully  how to listen to and respect other points of view  how to constructively challenge points of view they disagree with  ways to participate effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or  Disagreements  PoS Refs: R30, R34	R26. about seeking and giving permission (consent) in different situations R28. how to recognise pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel uncomfortable and st R29. where to get advice and report concerns if worried about their own or someone else's personal safety (including	rategies for managing this .g online)
<ul> <li>how to discuss issues respectfully</li> <li>how to listen to and respect other points of view</li> <li>how to constructively challenge points of view they disagree with</li> <li>ways to participate effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or</li> <li>Disagreements</li> </ul> Current <ul> <li>affairs/topical</li> <li>issues</li> <li>Points of view</li> <li>Conflict</li> <li>Disagreements</li> </ul>		Key Words
	<ul> <li>how to discuss issues respectfully</li> <li>how to listen to and respect other points of view</li> <li>how to constructively challenge points of view they disagree with</li> </ul>	Current affairs/topical issues Points of view Conflict



ន	R30. that personal behaviour can affect other people; to recognise and model respectful behaviour online R34. how to discuss and debate topical issues, respect other people's point of view and constructively challenge those they disagree with
Study Objectiv	
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