



PSHE Year 6 – Spring term



Personal

We learn about our **feelings** and **emotions**, our **families**, our **behaviour** and its consequences.



Social

We learn about **healthy friendships**, how to work and play with others and what it means to be part of a **community**.



Health

Health – We learn about making **healthy choices** for both our **body** and **mind**. We learn about how to be **safe** at home, at school, in the wider world and **online**. We learn about how our **bodies change** as we grow.



Economic

Economic – We learn about different types of **jobs** and how to earn and look after our **money**.



Key vocabulary

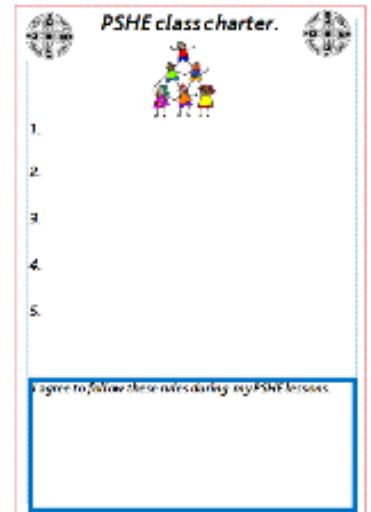
- Benefits
- Diverse
- Prejudice
- Discrimination
- Differences
- Stereo types
- Attitudes
- Manipulate
- Debt
- Fraud
- Scam
- Gambling
- Extremism

Living in the wider world

Belonging to a community – Media literacy and digital resilience – Money and work

Useful Websites

Universal human rights <https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/children-human-rights-explained>
 Debt and money <https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/information/young-people/advice/money-problems>
 Spotting fake news online <https://www.vodafone.co.uk/newscentre/smart-living/digital-parenting/kids-how-to-spot-fake-news-online/>



We have all created our own class charters to use during our PSHE lessons.



Living in the wider world - Year 6



Belonging to a community - Key Facts

- Living in a **diverse** community is good because we:
 - learn from other cultures
 - become more tolerant
 - try new food, music
- Within **society**, people don't always get along.
- Sometimes people forget that it is other people's differences that make them **unique** and **special**.
- Some differences can be:
 - gender
 - race
 - age
 - disability
- Prejudice** is an unreasonable dislike of someone or something based upon some of these differences.
- When a person doesn't **respect** the different **qualities** and **opinions** of another person or group, this can be called **discrimination**.
- Discrimination** is the **unfair** treatment or **bullying** of one particular person or group of people because of the person's differences.
 - We need to recognise:
 - **acts** of discrimination
 - **stereotypes** in different places
- There are some **strategies** we can use to **safely** respond to and **challenge** discrimination.
- Stereotypes** can influence our **attitudes** and **understanding** of different groups.
- There are lots of ways that stereotypes can be passed on and ways to challenge this.
- Everyone, everywhere** has the **same rights**. We are all **equally entitled** to our **human rights** free from discrimination.
- Human rights** are there to **protect everyone** and are more important than national law and family and community practises.
- Extremism** is when you have **extreme** political or religious **views**.



Media literacy and digital resilience

- There are lots of **benefits** of safe internet use such as:
 - learning
 - connecting
 - communicating
- Lots of people choose to communicate through **social media**.
- Images** online might be **manipulated**, altered, or faked.
- We can recognise when images might have been altered.
- Social media sites have **age restrictions** and regulations for use.
- You have to be **13** to have a **Facebook**, **Twitter**, **Instagram** or **Snapchat** account and **16** to have a **WhatsApp** account.
- Some media and online content is not appropriate for children.
- Online content can be designed to **manipulate** people's **emotions** and encourage them to read or share things.
- There are **rules** and **laws** relating to **sharing** things online.
- It is important how to recognise what is **appropriate** to **share** online.
- If you see something **inappropriate** online then it is important to tell a **trusted adult** who will help you to **report this information**.



Money and work



- Money** is an important part of people's lives.
- People have different **attitudes** towards money and this can influence the **decisions** they make about their money.
- When you open a **bank or building society account** the bank accepts your money.
- They **lend** money to people who need it for things like cars and houses (these are called loans and mortgages).
- If you **lend** money, you **receive** interest.
- If you **borrow** money, you **pay** interest.
- Interest is always mentioned when you apply for a loan, a credit card or a savings account.
- When **shopping** it is important work out if something is **value** for money.
- You can do this by:
 - shopping around
 - looking on the internet
 - comparing prices.
- Companies that want you to spend your money with them have ways to **encourage** you to do this by:
 - advertising
 - offers
 - layout of shops
 - algorithms online
- It is important to be a **critical** consumer.
- Your **emotions** and **health** and **well being** can be affected by how much money you have.
- It is important to **look after your money** and avoid common **risks**:
 - Debt
 - Fraud
 - Gambling
 - Scams
- If you are **concerned** about gambling or financial risk you can:
 - talk to a trusted adult
 - visit childline
 - visit children's society website

