



## PSHE CURRICULUM: Responsibilities in the Wider World

### **LOWER KEY STAGE TWO CURRICULUM PROGRESSION OVERVIEW**

Aspect	Yr3 Essential Knowledge & Skills	Yr4 Essential Knowledge & Skills
Rights of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify human rights and understand that they belong to everybody.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human rights are entitlements that are believed to belong to everybody.</li> <li>- They include the right to have and express an opinion, to an education, to a private and family life, to vote and not to be mistreated or wrongly punished.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Recognise that they have different rights and responsibilities at home, at school, in the community and towards the environment, and develop skills to exercise these responsibilities.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A person has responsibilities (jobs or duties) and rights (entitlements that everyone has) at home, at school, in the community and towards the environment. For example, children have a responsibility to follow the school rules and a right to be treated fairly by teachers and other children.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the consequences of breaching human rights.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human rights can be breached in a variety of ways, such as unfair treatment and the inability to express an opinion or vote.</li> <li>- This can have a negative effect on people's everyday lives and their physical, emotional and mental health.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Predict and assess risks in different situations and decide how to manage risk.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most activities have some element of risk.</li> <li>- It is important to assess the risks involved and manage them appropriately. For example, this may include wearing a cycling helmet and high-visibility jacket when cycling</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Vocab		
Understanding key words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the term 'habit' and recognise why habits are hard to change.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A habit is something helpful or harmful that a person does regularly.</li> <li>- Habits can be difficult to break because they may have advantages, rewards or enjoyable consequences.</li> <li>- For example, exercising regularly is helpful and becomes a habit because people enjoy the health benefits.</li> <li>- Smoking is a harmful habit that is addictive because cigarettes contain nicotine.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the difference between the terms 'risk', 'danger' and 'hazard'.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A risk is the possibility that something bad or unpleasant might happen.</li> <li>- A danger is the possibility that something or someone might be harmed.</li> <li>- A hazard is something that is dangerous and likely to cause damage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Additional Vocab		
Diversity: Compare & Contrast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss the concept of keeping something confidential or secret, when a secret should be kept and when it is right to 'break a confidence' or 'share a secret'.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some information must be kept confidential or secret. For example, it is important not to share personal information online.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise similarities/differences between people arise from several factors.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of the factors that result in similarities and differences between people include family background, culture, ethnicity, race, religious belief, age, gender and disability.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Recognise that civil partnerships and marriages are examples of a public</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some secrets need to be shared with a trusted adult if they make the person feel uncomfortable, anxious or afraid. For example, children should tell a trusted adult if they are being bullied.</li> <li>• Identify the range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities in the United Kingdom.             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An identity is who a person is or their qualities.</li> <li>- A national identity means belonging to a nation or country, such as being English or Indian.</li> <li>- A regional identity means belonging to a part of a country, such as South Yorkshire in England or Kenya in Eastern Africa.</li> <li>- A religious identity means belonging to a religion, such as Buddhism or Islam.</li> <li>- An ethnic identity is a sense of belonging based on a person's cultural heritage, traditions, language, ancestry; such as indigenous people (the original settlers of a place).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>demonstration of the commitment made between two people who love and care for each other, want to spend their lives together and who are of the legal age to make that commitment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Marriage is a commitment freely entered into by two people.</li> <li>- Each person makes promises that are legally binding.</li> <li>- A civil partnership is a legal relationship between two people of the same sex that gives them the same rights as people who are married.</li> <li>- It is also important to remember that people can have committed relationships without going through a legal marriage or civil partnership ceremony</li> </ul>
Additional Vocab		
The Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain why people in different countries do not have access to the same resources, and how people with few resources are helped. There are many factors that can affect people's access to resources (wealth, age, disabilities, education, ethnicity, gender and geographic location). There are services available to help people that struggle to access resources. For example, WaterAid provides clean water to poor communities and the British Red Cross provides healthcare services to those in need.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe how interrupted access to resources can affect individuals or communities. Resources, such as clean water, food, housing and medical services, can be interrupted due to wars or natural disasters. Lack of access to these resources can cause starvation, the spread of disease, poverty and homelessness.</li> </ul>
Additional Vocab		