



# St James CE Primary School – RSHE/PSHE Progression

LGBTQ BULLYING ONLINE SAFETY FORCED MARRIAGE/FGM SEX EDUCATION – RIGHT TO WITHDRAW

Relationships - Families and Friendships — including ONLINE, LGBTQ and FORCED MARRIAGE					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul> <li>about people who care for them, e.g. parents, siblings, grandparents, relatives, friends, teachers</li> <li>the role these different people play in children's lives and how they care for them</li> <li>what it means to be a family and how families are different, e.g. single parents, same-sex parents, etc.</li> <li>about the importance of telling someone - and how to tell them - if they are worried about something in their family</li> </ul>	<ul> <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> </ul>	<ul> <li>to recognise and respect that there are different types of families, including single parents, samesex 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</li> </ul>	<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> </ul>	<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</li> </ul>	<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</li> </ul>

	might make someone upset or worried  • what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe	<ul> <li>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>	commitment made by two adults  that people have the right to choose whom they marry or whether to get married  that to force anyone into marriage is illegal  how and where to report forced marriage or ask for help if they are worried
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	Rela	ationships – Safe Relationships	– including ONLINE and BULL	YING	
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<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,</li> </ul>	<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</li> </ul>	<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> </ul>	<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> </ul>	<ul> <li>to identify what physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted or unwanted in different situations</li> <li>how to ask for, give and not give permission for physical contact</li> <li>how it feels in a person's mind and body when they are uncomfortable</li> <li>that it is never someone's fault if they have experienced</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship</li> <li>about the shared responsibility if someone is put under pressure to do something dangerous and something goes wrong</li> <li>strategies to respond to pressure from friends including online</li> <li>how to assess the risk of different online</li> </ul>

kisses	and
punche	es)

- how to respond if being touched makes them feel uncomfortable or unsafe
- when it is important to ask for permission to touch others
- how to ask for and give/not give permission

- that make them feel uncomfortable or worried, and how to get help
- how to resist pressure to do something that feels uncomfortable or unsafe
- how to ask for help if they feel unsafe or worried and what vocabulary to use
- that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation
- about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved
- about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-toface bullying
- what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour

- how to manage pressures associated with dares
- when it is right to keep or break a confidence or share a secret
- how to recognise risks online such as harmful content or contact
- how people may behave differently online including pretending to be someone they are not
- how to report cerns and seek help if worried or uncomfortable about someone's behaviour, including online

- 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

# '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

	Relationships – Respecting ourselves and others						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
•	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		<ul> <li>to recognise respectful behaviours e.g. helping or including others, being responsible</li> <li>how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home at school, online</li> <li>the importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others</li> <li>what it means to treat others, and be treated,</li> </ul>	<ul><li>as gender, race, faith</li><li>to recognise what they</li></ul>	<ul> <li>everyone should be treated equally</li> <li>why it is important to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about the link between values and behaviour and how to be a positive role model</li> <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</li> </ul>	

<ul> <li>how to share their ideas and listen to others, take part in discussions, and give reasons for their views</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>politely</li> <li>the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society</li> </ul>	sensitively discuss difference and include everyone	<ul> <li>what discrimination means and different types of discrimination e.g. racism, sexism, homophobia</li> </ul>	effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or disagreements
			<ul> <li>to identify online bullying and discrimination of groups or individuals e.g. trolling and harassment</li> <li>the impact of discrimination on</li> </ul>	
			<ul> <li>individuals, groups and wider society</li> <li>ways to safely challenge discrimination</li> <li>how to report discrimination online</li> </ul>	

Living in the wider world – Belonging to a community					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
about examples of rules in different situations, e.g. class rules, rules at home, rules outside that different people have different needs how we care for people, animals and other living things in different ways how they can look after the environment, e.g. recycling	<ul> <li>about being a part of different groups, and the role they play in these groups e.g. class, teams, faith groups</li> <li>about different rights and responsibilities that they have in school and the wider community</li> <li>about how a community can help people from different groups to feel included</li> </ul>	the reasons for rules and laws in wider society the importance of abiding by the law and what might happen if rules and laws are broken what human rights are and how they protect people to identify basic examples of human rights including the rights of children	<ul> <li>the meaning and benefits of living in a community</li> <li>to recognise that they belong to different communities as well as the school community</li> <li>about the different groups that make up and contribute to a community</li> <li>about the individuals and groups that help the local community,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about how resources are allocated and the effect this has on individuals, communities and the environment</li> <li>the importance of protecting the environment and how everyday actions can</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>what prejudice means</li> <li>to differentiate between prejudice and discrimination</li> <li>how to recognise acts of discrimination</li> <li>strategies to safely respond to and challenge discrimination</li> <li>how to recognise stereotypes in different contexts and the influence</li> </ul>

	to recognise that they are all equal, and ways in which they are the same and different to others in their community	about how they have rights and also responsibilities that with every right there is also a responsibility e.g. the right to an education and the responsibility to learn	including through volunteering and work  how to show compassion towards others in need and the shared responsibilities of caring for them	either support or damage it  how to show compassion for the environment, animals and other living things  about the way that money is spent and how it affects the environment  to express their own opinions about their responsibility towards the environment	attitudes and understanding of different groups  • how stereotypes are perpetuated and how to challenge this
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Living in the wider world – Media literacy and digital resilience						
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
<ul> <li>how and why people use the internet</li> <li>the benefits of using the internet and digital devices</li> <li>how people find things out and communicate safely with others online</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>the ways in which people can access the internet e.g. phones, tablets, computers</li> <li>to recognise the purpose and value of the internet in everyday life</li> <li>to recognise that some content on the internet is factual and some is for entertainment e.g. news, games, videos</li> <li>that information online</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>how the internet can be used positively for leisure, for school and for work</li> <li>to recognise that images and information online can be altered or adapted and the reasons for why this happens</li> <li>strategies to recognise whether something they see online is true or accurate</li> <li>to evaluate whether a game is suitable to play or a website is appropriate for their age-group</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>that everything shared online has a digital footprint</li> <li>that organisations can use personal information to encourage people to buy things</li> <li>to recognise what online adverts look like</li> <li>to compare content shared for factual purposes and for advertising</li> <li>why people might choose to buy or not buy something online e.g. from seeing an advert</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to identify different types of media and their different purposes e.g. to entertain, inform, persuade or advertise</li> <li>basic strategies to assess whether content online (e.g. research, news, reviews, blogs) is based on fact, opinion, or is biased</li> <li>that some media and online content promote</li> </ul>	about the benefits of safe internet use e.g. learning, connecting and communicating how and why images online might be manipulated, altered, or faked how to recognise when images might have been altered why people choose to communicate through social media and some of the risks and challenges of doing so that social media sites have age restrictions and regulations for use	

		might not always be true	<ul> <li>how to report something seen or experienced online that concerns them e.g. images or content that worry them, unkind or inappropriate communication</li> </ul>	that search results are ordered based on the popularity of the website and that this can affect what information people access  arcess	stereotypes  how to assess which search results are more reliable than others  to recognise unsafe or suspicious content online  how devices store and share information	the reasons why some media and online content is not appropriate for children  how online content can be designed to manipulate people's emotions and encourage them to read or share things  about sharing things online, including rules and laws relating to this  how to recognise what is appropriate to share online how to report inappropriate online content or contact
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
•	that everyone has different strengths, in and out of school about how different strengths and interests are needed to do different jobs about people whose job it is to help us in the community about different jobs and the work people do	<ul> <li>about what money is and its different forms e.g. coins, notes, and ways of paying for things e.g. debit cards, electronic payments</li> <li>how money can be kept and looked after</li> <li>about getting, keeping and spending money</li> <li>that people are paid money for the job they do</li> <li>how to recognise the difference between needs and wants</li> <li>how people make choices about spending</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about jobs that people may have from different sectors e.g. teachers, business</li> <li>people, charity work</li> <li>that people can have more than one job at once or over their lifetime</li> <li>about common myths and gender stereotypes related to work</li> <li>to challenge stereotypes through examples of role models in different fields of work e.g. women in STEM</li> <li>about some of the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>how people make different spending decisions based on their budget, values and</li> <li>needs</li> <li>how to keep track of money and why it is important to know how much is being spent</li> <li>about different ways to pay for things such as cash, cards, e-payment and the</li> <li>reasons for using them</li> <li>that how people spend money can have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to identify jobs that they might like to do in the future</li> <li>about the role ambition can play in achieving a future career</li> <li>how or why someone might choose a certain career</li> <li>about what might influence people's decisions about a job or career, including pay, working conditions, personal interests, strengths and qualities, family, values</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about the role that money plays in people's lives, attitudes towards it and what influences decisions about money</li> <li>about value for money and how to judge if something is value for money</li> <li>how companies encourage customers to buy things and why it is important to be a critical consumer</li> <li>how having or not</li> </ul>

money, including thinking about needs and wants  skills needed to do a job, such as teamwor and decision-making  to recognise their interests, skills and achievements and how these might link to future jobs  how to set goals that they would like to achieve this year e.g. learn a new hobby	effects on others e.g. charities, single use plastics  about work and  that route colle	ersity and inclusion to emote people's career cortunities  out stereotyping in the rkplace, its impact do how to challenge it there is a variety of extes into work e.g. lege, apprenticeships, versity, training  impage emote well about associated how to challenge it and the extension of the exte	ing money can act on a person's botions, health and lbeing out common risks ociated with money, uding debt, fraud gambling of money can be ned or lost e.g. en, through scams gambling and how se put people at ncial risk of to get help if they concerned about hbling or other ncial risks
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	Health and Well-Being – Physical Health and Mental Well-Being						
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
<ul> <li>what it means to be healthy and why it is important</li> <li>ways to take care of themselves on a daily basis</li> <li>about basic hygiene routines, e.g. hand washing</li> <li>about healthy and unhealthy foods, including sugar intake</li> <li>about physical activity and how it keeps people healthy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>about routines and habits for maintaining good physical and mental health</li> <li>why sleep and rest are important for growing and keeping healthy</li> <li>that medicines, including vaccinations and immunisations, car help people stay healthy and manage allergies</li> <li>the importance of, and routines for, brushing teeth and visiting the</li> </ul>	unhealthy choices (e.g. in relation to food, exercise, sleep)  • what can help people	easily treated with the right care e.g. visiting the doctor when necessary	to a healthy lifestyle     healthy sleep strategies and how to maintain them about the benefits of being outdoors and in the sun for physical	<ul> <li>to recognise that anyone can be affected by mental ill-health and that difficulties</li> <li>can be resolved with help and support</li> <li>how negative experiences such as being bullied or feeling lonely can affect mental</li> </ul>		

- about different types of play, including balancing indoor, outdoor and screenbased play
- about people who can help them to stay healthy, such as parents, doctors, nurses, dentists, lunch supervisors
- how to keep safe in the sun

#### dentist

- about food and drink that affect dental health
- how to describe and share a range of feelings
- ways to feel good, calm down or change their mood e.g. playing outside, listening to music, spending time with others
- how to manage big feelings including those associated with change, loss and bereavement
- when and how to ask for help, and how to help others, with their feelings

## stopped

- the positive and negative effects of habits, such as regular exercise or eating too much sugar, on a healthy lifestyle
- what is meant by a healthy, balanced diet including what foods should be eaten regularly or just occasionally
- that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental and physical health
- about the things that affect feelings both positively and negatively
- strategies to identify and talk about their feelings
- about some of the different ways people express feelings e.g. words, actions, body language
- to recognise how feelings can change overtime and become more or less powerful

- how to maintain oral hygiene and dental health, including how to brush and floss correctly
- the importance of regular visits to the dentist and the effects of different foods, drinks and substances on dental health

### managed

- that some diseases can be prevented by vaccinations and immunisations
- that bacteria and viruses can affect health
- how they can prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses with everyday hygiene routines
- to recognise the shared responsibility of keeping a clean environment

- positive strategies for managing feelings
- that there are situations when someone may experience mixed or conflicting feelings
- how feelings can often be helpful, whilst recognising that they sometimes need to be overcome
- to recognise that if someone experiences feelings that are not so good (most or all of the time) – help and support is available
- identify where they and others can ask for help and support with mental wellbeing in and outside school
- the importance of asking for support from a trusted adult
- about the changes that may occur in life including death, and how these can cause conflicting feelings
- that changes can mean people experience feelings of loss or grief
- about the process of grieving and how grief can be expressed
- about strategies

		that can help someone cope with the feelings associated with change or loss
		<ul> <li>to identify how to ask for help and support with loss, grief or other aspects of</li> <li>change</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>how balancing time online with other activities helps to maintain their health and wellbeing</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>strategies to manage time spent online and foster positive habits e.g. switching phone off at night</li> </ul>
		what to do and whom to tell if they are frightened or worried about something they have seen online

	Health and Well-Being – Growing and changing									
	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	Year 6
•	to recognise what makes them special and unique including	•	about the human life cycle and how people grow from young to old (Science link)	•	that everyone is an individual and has unique and valuable contributions to make	•	about personal identity and what contributes to it, including race, sex, gender, family, faith,	•	how to identify external genitalia and reproductive organs	to recognise some of the changes as they grow up e.g. increasing independence

- their likes, dislikes and what they are good at
- how to manage and whom to tell when finding things difficult, or when things go wrong
- how they are the same and different to others
- about different kinds of feelings
- how to recognise feelings in themselves and others
- how feelings can affect how people behave

- how our needs and bodies change as we grow up
- about change as people grow up, including new opportunities and responsibilities
- preparing to move to a new class and setting goals for next year

- to recognise how strengths and interests form part of a person's identity
- how to identify their own personal strengths and interests and what they're proud of (in school, out of school)
- to recognise common challenges to self worth e.g. finding school work difficult, friendship issues
- basic strategies to manage and reframe setbacks e.g. asking for help, focusing on what they can learn from a setback, remembering what they are good at, trying again

- culture, hobbies, likes/dislikes
- that for some people their gender identity does not correspond with their biological sex
- how to recognise, respect and express their individuality and personal qualities
- ways to boost their mood and improve emotional wellbeing
- about the link between participating in interests, hobbies and community groups and mental wellbeing

- about the physical and emotional changes during puberty
- key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams
- strategies to manage the changes during puberty including menstruation
- the importance of personal hygiene routines during puberty including washing regularly and using deodorant
- how to discuss the challenges of puberty with a trusted adult
- how to get information, help and advice about puberty

about what being more independent might be like, including how it may feel about the transition to secondary school and how this may affect their feelings

about how relationships may change as they grow up or move to secondary school

practical strategies that can help to manage times of change and transition e.g. practising the bus route to secondary school

identify the links between love, committed relationships and conception

what sexual intercourse is, and how it can be one part of an intimate relationship between consenting adults

how pregnancy occurs i.e. when a sperm meets an egg and the fertilised egg settles into the lining of the womb

that pregnancy can be prevented with contraception<sup>2</sup>

about the responsibilities of being a parent or carer and

Health and Well-Being – Keeping safe							
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
<ul> <li>how rules can help to keep us safe</li> <li>why some things have age restrictions, e.g. TV and film, games, toys or play areas</li> <li>basic rules for keeping safe online</li> <li>whom to tell if they see something online that makes them feel unhappy, worried, or scared</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>how to recognise risk in everyday situations, e.g. road, water and rail safety, medicines</li> <li>how to help keep themselves safe in familiar and unfamiliar environments, such as in school, online and 'out and about'</li> <li>to identify potential unsafe situations, who is responsible for keeping them safe in these situations, and steps they can take to avoid or remove themselves from danger</li> <li>how to help keep themselves safe at home in relation to electrical appliances, fire safety and medicines/household products</li> <li>about things that people can put into their body or onto their skin (e.g. medicines and creams) and how these can affect how people feel</li> <li>how to respond if there</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>hazards at home and in school</li> <li>how to predict, assess and manage risk in everyday situations e.g. crossing the road, running in the playground, in the kitchen</li> <li>about fire safety at home including the need for smoke alarms</li> <li>the importance of following safety rules from parents and other adults</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely</li> <li>to recognise what is meant by a 'drug'</li> <li>that drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) can affect health and wellbeing</li> <li>to identify some of the effects related to different drugs and that all drugs, including medicines, may have side effects</li> <li>to identify some of the risks associated with drugs common to everyday life</li> <li>that for some people using drugs can become a habit which is difficult to break</li> <li>how to ask for help or advice</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to identify when situations are becoming risky, unsafe or an emergency</li> <li>to identify occasions where they can help take responsibility for their own safety</li> <li>to differentiate between positive risk taking (e.g. trying a challenging new sport) and dangerous behaviour</li> <li>how to deal with common injuries using basic first aid techniques</li> <li>how to respond in an emergency, including when and how to contact different emergency services</li> <li>that female genital mutilation (FGM) is against British law¹</li> <li>what to do and whom to tell if they think they or someone they know might be at risk of FGM</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>how to protect personal information online</li> <li>to identify potential risks of personal information being misused</li> <li>strategies for dealing with requests for personal information or images of themselves</li> <li>to identify types of images that are appropriate to share with others and those which might not be appropriate</li> <li>that images or text can be quickly shared with others, even when only sent to one person, and what the impact of this might be</li> <li>what to do if they take, share or come across an image which may upset, hurt or embarrass them or others</li> </ul>		

is an accident and someone is hurt  about whose job it is to keep us safe and how to get help in an			how to report the misuse of personal information or sharing of upsetting content/images online
emergency, including how to dial 999 and what to say		•	<ul> <li>about the different age rating systems for social media, T.V, films, games and online gaming</li> </ul>
			why age restrictions are important and how they help people make safe decisions about what to watch, use or play
		•	<ul> <li>about the risks and effects of different drugs</li> </ul>
		•	<ul> <li>about the laws relating to drugs common to everyday life and illegal drugs</li> </ul>
		•	to recognise why people choose to use or not use drugs, including nicotine, alcohol and medicines as well as illegal drugs
		•	<ul> <li>about the organisations where people can get help and support concerning drug use</li> </ul>
		•	<ul> <li>how to ask for help if they have concerns about drug use</li> </ul>
		•	<ul> <li>about mixed messages in the media relating to drug use and how they might influence opinions</li> </ul>

		and decisions