



Jigsaw knowledge and skills progression: Celebrating Difference Ages 3-11(12)

Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE is a progressive and spiral scheme of learning. In planning the lessons, Jigsaw PSHE ensures that learning from previous years is revisited and extended, adding new concepts, knowledge and skills, year on year as appropriate. The table below draws out the **spiral** knowledge and skills progression within the planned Celebrating Difference Puzzle (unit of work) for this age group, includes some of the key vocabulary and contains suggestions for Family Learning.

Please ask your child's school for details of any adaptations they have made to the programme in line with their school policy as some of the content and vocabulary may have been changed, or be taught in a different year group. This may be especially true if this is their first year of using Jigsaw PSHE.

CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what being proud means and that people can be proud of different things • Know that people can be good at different things • Know what being unique means • Know that families can be different • Know that people have different homes and why they are important to them • Know different ways of making friends • Know different ways to stand up for myself • Know the names of some emotions such as happy, sad, frightened, angry • Know that they don't have to be 'the same as' to be a friend • Know why having friends is important • Know some qualities of a positive friendship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify feelings associated with being proud • Identify things they are good at • Be able to vocalise success for themselves and about others successes • Identify some ways they can be different and the same as others • Recognise similarities and differences between their family and other families • Identify and use skills to make a friend • Identify and use skills to stand up for themselves • Recognise emotions when they or someone else is upset, frightened or angry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you say how you are different from a friend? • Can you say how you are the same as a friend? • What makes a family? • What makes you proud? • What are you good at doing? • Are all families the same? • What can you do to make a friend? • How can you tell when someone is feeling sad, angry or upset? • If someone is making you feel sad or upset what can you do about it? • Shall we share a Calm Me time?
<p>In this Puzzle (unit) children are encouraged to think about things that they are good at whilst understanding that everyone is good at different things. They talk about being different and how that makes everyone special but also recognising that we are the same in some ways. The children talk about their homes and are asked to explain why it is special to them. They talk about friendship and how to be a kind friend and how to stand up for themselves if someone says or does something unkind to them.</p>			
<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Different, Special, Proud, Friends, Kind, Same, Similar, Happy, Sad, Frightened, Angry, Family, Unique</p>			

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CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that people have differences and similarities • Know what bullying means • Know who to tell if they or someone else is being bullied or is feeling unhappy • Know skills to make friendships • Know that people are unique and that it is OK to be different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise ways in which they are the same as their friends and ways they are different • Identify what is bullying and what isn't • Understand how being bullied might feel • Know ways to help a person who is being bullied • Identify emotions associated with making a new friend • Verbalise some of the attributes that make them unique and special 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you say how you are different from a friend? • Can you say how you are the same as a friend? • What can you do to make a friend? • How can you tell when someone is feeling sad, angry or upset? • If someone is making you feel sad or upset what can you do about it? • Can you show me how to do Calm Me time?
<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the class talk about the similarities and differences between people and that these make us unique and special. The children learn what bullying is and what it isn't. They talk about how it might feel to be bullied and when and who to ask for help. The children talk about friendship, how to make friends and that it is OK to have differences from their friends. The children also talk about being nice to and looking after other children you might be being bullied.</p>			
<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Similarity, Same as, Different from, Difference, Bullying, Bullying behaviour, Deliberate, On purpose, Unfair, Included, Bully, Bullied, Celebrations.</p>			

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CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know there are stereotypes about boys and girls Know that it is OK not to conform to gender stereotypes Know it is good to be yourself Know that sometimes people get bullied because of difference Know the difference between right and wrong and the role that choice has to play in this Know that friends can be different and still be friends Know where to get help if being bullied Know the difference between a one-off incident and bullying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that boys and girls can be similar in lots of ways and that is OK Understand that boys and girls can be different in lots of ways and that is OK Explain how being bullied can make someone feel Can choose to be kind to someone who is being bullied Know how to stand up for themselves when they need to Recognise that they shouldn't judge people because they are different Understand that everyone's differences make them special and unique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is bullying? Do all boys have to be the same, and all girls have to be the same? How do you feel about this? Are stereotypes fair? Can a person be friends with someone who is different from them? Can we choose how we treat other people? Can being different be used as a reason for bullying? How do you feel about that? If you were worried about bullying what could you do? Does Calm Me time help you feel peaceful?
<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the class talk about gender stereotypes, that boys and girls can have differences and similarities and that is OK. They talk about children being bullied because they are different, that this shouldn't happen and how to support a classmate who is being bullied. The children talk about feelings associated with bullying and how and where to get help. They talk about similarities and differences and that it is OK for friends to have differences without it affecting their friendship.</p>			
<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Boys, Girls, Assumptions, Stereotypes, Special, Kind, Unkind, Feelings, Sad, Lonely, Help, Stand up for, Male, Female, Diversity, Fairness, Kindness, Friends, Value.</p>			

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Ages 7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know why families are important • Know that everybody's family is different • Know that sometimes family members don't get along and some reasons for this • Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships • Know what it means to be a witness to bullying and that a witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do • Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to show appreciation for their families, parents and carers • Use the 'Solve it together' technique to calm and resolve conflicts with friends and family • Empathise with people who are bullied • Employ skills to support someone who is bullied • Be able to 'problem-solve' a bullying situation accessing appropriate support if necessary • Be able to recognise, accept and give compliments • Recognise feelings associated with receiving a compliment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the 'Solve it together' technique? How can it help solve a disagreement between two people? • What is a bystander in a bullying situation? (A bystander is a witness not directly involved). • How could a bystander make a bullying situation worse or better? • What types of bullying do you know about? • Where can someone get help if they were being bullied or witnessed bullying? • How does it feel to give and receive a compliment? • Can you explain how Calm Me time makes you feel?
	<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the class learn about families, that they are all different and that sometimes they fall out with each other. The children talk about techniques to calm themselves down and discuss a technique called 'solve it together.' The children revisit the topic of bullying and talk about being a witness (bystander), they talk about how a witness has choices and how these choices can affect the bullying that is taking place. The children also talk about using problem-solving techniques in bullying situations. They talk about name-calling and choosing not to use hurtful words. They also talk about giving and receiving compliments and the feelings associated with this.</p>		
	<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Family, Loving, Caring, Safe, Connected, Special, Conflict, Solve It Together, Solutions, Resolve, Witness, Bystander, Bullying, Gay, Tell, Consequences, Hurtful, Compliment.</p>		

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CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that sometimes people make assumptions about a person because of the way they look or act Know there are influences that can affect how we judge a person or situation Know that some forms of bullying are harder to identify e.g. tactical ignoring, cyber-bullying Know what to do if they think bullying is, or might be taking place Know the reasons why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and don't tell anyone Know that first impressions can change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to accept people for who they are Identify influences that have made them think or feel positively/negatively about a situation Identify feelings that a bystander might feel in a bullying situation Identify reasons why a bystander might join in with bullying Revisit the 'Solve it together' technique to practise conflict and bullying scenarios Identify their own uniqueness Be comfortable with the way they look Identify when a first impression they had was right or wrong Be non-judgemental about others who are different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is an assumption? Are assumptions always right? What can influence us to make an unfair judgement about someone else? Is social media always helpful? What's good/ bad about social media? What is a stereotype? What stereotypes do you see on social media, in the movies or on TV? Are stereotypes fair? Do you know any rules for staying safe with technology? What could you do if you were worried about something online or in social media e.g. cyber-bullying? Does your Jigsaw friend help you learn? What does Jigsaw Jerrie cat do in your lessons?
	<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the children talk about judging people by their appearance, first impressions and what influences their thinking on what is normal. They talk about bullying, including online bullying and what to do if they suspect or know that it is taking place. They discuss the pressures of being a witness and why some people choose to join in or choose to not tell anyone about what they have seen. The children talk about their own uniqueness and what is special about themselves. They talk about first impressions and when their own first impressions of someone have changed.</p>		
	<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Character, Assumption, Judgement, Surprised, Appearance, Accept, Influence, Opinion, Attitude, Bullying, Secret, Deliberate, Bystander, Witness, Problem solve, Cyber bullying, Text message, Website, Troll, Physical features, Impression, Changed.</p>		

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CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what culture means • Know that differences in culture can sometimes be a source of conflict • Know what racism is and why it is unacceptable • Know that rumour spreading is a form of bullying on and offline • Know external forms of support in regard to bullying e.g. Childline • Know that bullying can be direct and indirect • Know how their life is different from the lives of children in the developing world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify their own culture and different cultures within their class community • Identify their own attitudes about people from different faith and cultural backgrounds • Identify a range of strategies for managing their own feelings in bullying situations • Identify some strategies to encourage children who use bullying behaviours to make other choices • Be able to support children who are being bullied • Appreciate the value of happiness regardless of material wealth • Develop respect for cultures different from their own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is our culture? • Can people with different cultures be friends? • How can differences in culture cause conflict? • What is racism? • Why is racism unfair? • What are your feelings about racism? • How can bullying affect how a person feels about themselves? Is this fair? • Is money more important than happiness? • What can we do to help people who are less fortunate than us? • Can you show me how to do a Calm me time?
	<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the class explore culture and cultural differences. They link this to racism, talking about what it is and how to be aware of their own feelings towards people from different cultures. They revisit the topic of bullying and discuss rumour spreading and name-calling. The children talk about direct and indirect bullying as well as ways to encourage children to not using bullying behaviours. The class talk about happiness regardless of material wealth and respecting other people's cultures.</p>		
	<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Culture, Conflict, Belong, Racism, Colour, Race, Discrimination, Bullying, Rumour, Name-calling, Racist, Banter, Homophobic, Cyber bullying, Texting, Indirect, Direct, Developing World.</p>		

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Ages 10-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that there are different perceptions of 'being normal' and where these might come from • Know that being different could affect someone's life • Know that power can play a part in a bullying or conflict situation • Know that people can hold power over others individually or in a group • Know why some people choose to bully others • Know that people with disabilities can lead amazing lives • Know that difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empathise with people who are different and be aware of my own feelings towards them • Identify feelings associated with being excluded • Be able to recognise when someone is exerting power negatively in a relationship • Use a range of strategies when involved in a bullying situation or in situations where difference is a source of conflict • Identify different feelings of the bully, bullied and bystanders in a bullying scenario • Be able to vocalise their thoughts and feelings about prejudice and discrimination and why it happens • Appreciate people for who they are • Show empathy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is prejudice and discrimination. Can you give an example? • Why is there an Equality Act in the UK? Who do you think it should protect and why? • What role does power play in a bullying situation? Who has the power and why? • Why do some people choose to bully? • Can difference be a source of celebration? Can you give an example? • Does having Pause Points during lessons help you concentrate? • How does being able to do Calm me time help you regulate your emotions?
<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the class talk about differences and similarities and that for some people, being different is hard. The children talk about bullying and how people can have power over others in a group. They talk about strategies for dealing with this as well as wider bullying issues. The class talk about people with disabilities and look at specific examples of disabled people who have amazing lives and achievements.</p>			
<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Normal, Ability, Disability, Visual impairment, Empathy, Perception, Medication, Vision, Blind, Diverse, Stereotype, Individuality, Equality, Fairness, Banter, Identity, Courage, Fairness, Rights, Responsibilities, Power, Struggle, Imbalance, Harassment, Bullying behaviour, Argument, Para-Olympian, Achievement, Accolade, Perseverance, Admiration, Stamina.</p>			

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CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 11-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about the wide range of roles in society and the variety of individuals that operate within them Know what stereotyping means and its potential impact Know that positive and negative discrimination can take different forms and how it can affect people's lives Know how to challenge prejudice and discrimination assertively Know how to challenge my own and others' attitudes and values, and accept difference in others Recognise how others see me and be able to give and receive feedback Know when others are being excluded and how I might help to change the situation so they are included (if they want to be) Think 'outside the box' and able to look beyond obvious messages we see and hear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify what is important for me and what I expect from myself Be assertive when appropriate Understand that I have choices in how I allow others to influence me Can take others' thoughts and feelings into account in how I manage my relationships Able to see the world from other people's points of view and take account of their intentions, preferences and beliefs Understand the impact bullying, prejudice and discrimination can have on those involved, and can use appropriate strategies to alleviate this and support those involved I am confident about where and how to get help if I am on the receiving end of bullying, prejudice or discrimination (local and national sources of help) I treat others as they wish to be treated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you tell me what we mean by prejudice? Where might prejudiced beliefs and attitudes have come from? Who or what influences how people see others? What tools do you need to speak up for yourself? How might stereotypes have changed over the years? Why do they matter? How could you challenge stereotypes? Can you give me an example of discrimination that you know about? Why is it important to understand what is and isn't bullying? Do you think people who are bullies can change? What are your options if you were being bullied at school? At home? Online? Do you think people always realise when they are excluding others? How does it feel to be included in a group? Is it always possible to include everyone? Do you think everyone should always be treated in exactly the same way?
<p>In this Puzzle, pupils explore what is meant by discrimination, considering why it may happen and how it can affect themselves and others. The class consider how they would like to be treated by others and how it is important to take others' feelings and circumstances into account. Pupils practice assertiveness skills in given scenarios. They look at why positive and negative discrimination may take place, and the strategies they could use to challenge this and/or offer support to those involved. Pupils consider influences such as personal belief, stereotypes, the impact of the media, societal and cultural factors on prejudice and discrimination. They use these ideas to develop arguments and strategies to support their own viewpoints and develop a better understanding of how they may be able to recognise and challenge discrimination.</p>			
<p>New key vocabulary that may be introduced: Assertive, Passive, Aggressive, 'Win-win', Influence, Opinion, Belief, Attitude, Stereotypes, Human rights, Prejudice, Discrimination, Bullying.</p>			

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