

Health and Wellbeing

UKS2 term 4- PHSE: Understand people's rights and responsibilities, laws, rules, making rules, challenging rules, practices against human rights

PHSE Golden Concepts

Respect	Safety	Communication	Health	Relationships
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What I will know by the end of the unit:

What human rights and responsibilities are and how they connect to the rules of the situation.

Key Vocabulary	
Rights:	Things that everyone is entitled to by law or moral principle.
Responsibilities:	Duties or actions that a person is expected to take in relation to others or society.
Law:	A rule created by a government to ensure order, safety, and fairness.
Rule:	A guideline or expectation in a specific place or situation.
Human Rights:	Basic rights and freedoms to which all people are entitled.
Discrimination:	Treating people unfairly because of their race, gender, religion, or other characteristics.

Rights:

Rights are things that every person is entitled to because they are human.
 Examples include the right to education, the right to safety, the right to speak freely, and the right to be treated equally.
 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child: A set of human rights specifically for children. It includes rights like the right to play, the right to an education, and the right to protection from harm.

Responsibilities:

Responsibilities are the duties or actions we are expected to take to respect the rights of others.
 Example: It is your responsibility to treat others with respect and fairness

Laws:

Laws are official rules made by the government or governing body to ensure safety, fairness, and order in society.
 Laws apply to everyone in the country and must be followed by all citizens.

Examples of Laws:

You must not steal or hurt others.
 You must drive at the speed limit on roads.
 People must pay taxes to help fund public services like schools and hospitals.

Rules:

Rules are guidelines or expectations that help people know what is acceptable in specific situations or places.

What Are Human Rights?:

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that all humans are entitled to, no matter where they live.

Examples of Human Rights:

The right to life and security.
 The right to education.
 The right to freedom of speech and expression.

Health and wellbeing

UKS2 term 4- PHSE: Diversity in the UK, people, places, views, opinions, differences, beliefs

PHSE Golden Concepts

Respect

Safety

Communication

Health

Relationships

Key Vocabulary

Diversity:	The range of different things, such as people's backgrounds, cultures, and beliefs, in a group or community.
Inclusion:	The act of ensuring that all people, regardless of their differences, are valued and included in society.
Equality:	The state of being treated the same and having the same rights, regardless of differences.
Culture:	The beliefs, customs, traditions, and behaviors of a group of people.
Stereotype:	A widely held but oversimplified and generalized belief about a particular group of people.
Prejudice:	A judgment or opinion about someone or something based on limited or biased information.
Belief:	A conviction or acceptance that something is true, often based on cultural or religious background.
Respect:	Showing care and consideration for others' feelings, views, and beliefs

What I will know by the end of the unit:

How diversity should be celebrated and respected.

Key Types of Diversity:

- Cultural Diversity: Different cultures, traditions, and languages.
- Ethnic Diversity: Different ethnic groups with unique histories, customs, and identities.
- Religious Diversity: Different religions, beliefs, and practices.
- Social Diversity: Differences in social backgrounds, economic status, and lifestyle.
- Physical and Mental Diversity: Differences in physical abilities, disabilities, and mental health.
- Diversity of Opinions and Views: The wide range of opinions people hold on various subjects.

Respecting and Celebrating Differences

- Respecting Others: It's important to show respect for others' beliefs, cultures, and ways of life, even if they are different from our own.
- Celebrating Diversity: We can celebrate diversity by learning about different cultures, participating in events, and showing appreciation for various traditions and viewpoints.
- Equality: Everyone should have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of their differences. Treating everyone with fairness and respect is essential to building an inclusive society.

Diversity of Views and Opinions

- What Are Views and Opinions? Views are how people think or feel about something, while opinions are personal judgments or assessments of a situation or issue.
- Differences in Opinions: People often have different opinions based on their backgrounds, experiences, and knowledge. It's okay to disagree with someone, but it's important to do so respectfully and listen to their point of view.
- Healthy Debate: Encouraging open discussion and debate helps people understand different perspectives and build respect for diversity of thought.
- Freedom of Expression: In a democratic society, everyone has the right to express their opinions, as long as it's done in a respectful way and does not harm others.

Diversity in the UK

- Cultural Mix: The UK is made up of people from various cultural backgrounds, with many communities speaking different languages and practicing different traditions.
- Multiculturalism: The UK is often described as a multicultural society, where people from different cultures live together, contributing to the country's social, economic, and cultural life.
- Key Diversity Facts:
 - The UK has a rich history of immigration, which has influenced food, music, language, and traditions.
 - Different regions in the UK (England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland) have distinct cultures and identities.
 - Major cities, such as London, Birmingham, and Manchester, are known for their diverse populations and cultural heritage.