

Relationships.

LKS2 term 3- PHSE: Understand disputes, conflicts and apologies.

PHSE Golden Concepts

Respect

Safety

Communication

Health

Relationships

Key Vocabulary

Dispute:	A disagreement or argument between people.
Conflict:	A more serious or prolonged dispute where people might have different needs, values, or goals.
Apology:	An expression of regret or sorrow for something wrong that has been done.
Resolution:	The process of resolving or settling a dispute or conflict, finding a way to end the disagreement peacefully.
Compromise:	When each person gives up something in order to come to an agreement or resolve a conflict.

What I will know by the end of the unit:

Disputes and conflicts can occur but understand how to resolve them.

Listening: Actively listening to others' perspectives helps understand the root causes of conflicts and shows respect for differing opinions.

Empathy: Understanding how others might feel in a conflict and considering their emotions.

Communication: Expressing thoughts and feelings in a clear and respectful manner during disagreements.

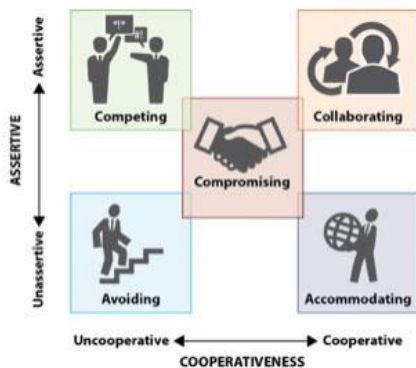
Negotiation: Finding a middle ground or mutual solution when there's a dispute.

Apologising: Knowing how to say "sorry" sincerely, acknowledging mistakes, and understanding why an apology is important

Why apologise? Understanding that apologies help mend relationships and show accountability.

How to apologise: Explaining how to give a meaningful apology—acknowledging the harm, expressing regret, and seeking to make amends.

When to apologise: Teaching students that apologies should be given when harm has been caused, whether intentionally or unintentionally.



Relationships.
LKS2 term 3- PHSE: Tolerance of others- discrimination and making the right choices

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What I will know by the end of the unit:
How and why we should respect others and not discriminate.

Key Vocabulary	
Tolerance:	Respecting and accepting people who are different from you, whether in terms of race, religion, culture, appearance, or beliefs.
Discrimination:	Treating someone unfairly or unjustly because of who they are, based on characteristics such as their race, gender, disability, religion, or other aspects of identity.
Equality:	The principle that all people should be treated fairly and given equal opportunities, regardless of differences.
Diversity:	Acknowledging and appreciating the range of different characteristics and experiences in a community, including cultural, religious, gender, and social differences.
Inclusion:	Making sure everyone feels valued and included, regardless of their background or identity.

What is discrimination? Discrimination involves treating people unfairly because of their race, religion, gender, disability, or other aspects of their identity.
Empathy: Understanding and caring about other people’s feelings, experiences, and perspectives.
Respectful Communication: Speaking and listening in ways that show respect for others' opinions, experiences, and identities.
Critical Thinking: Recognising when an action or attitude might be discriminatory and thinking about how to respond or act in a fair and inclusive way.
Benefits of Tolerance: Building stronger communities, reducing conflict, and creating a safe and positive environment where everyone feels valued.
Role of Respect: Respect is foundational to forming healthy relationships, whether in school, at home, or in the wider community. It helps people feel appreciated, heard, and included.



Relationships.

LKS2 term 3- PHSE: Negotiation and compromise.

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Key Vocabulary

Negotiation:	A process of discussing an issue or problem with others to reach an agreement that satisfies everyone involved.
Compromise:	A way of resolving differences by each person giving up something in order to come to a mutually acceptable solution.
Collaboration:	Working together with others towards a common goal or solution.
Win-Win Outcome:	A solution where both sides feel that they have gained something and that their needs are met.
Fairness:	Ensuring that everyone's voice is heard and that decisions are made equitably.

What I will know by the end of the unit:

How to negotiate and compromise.

The Process of Negotiation and Compromise

Identify the Problem: Understand what the issue is and what needs to be resolved.



Express Your Needs: Each person involved should share what they want or need in a respectful way.



Listen to Others: Take the time to understand the other person's perspective without interrupting.



Brainstorm Solutions: Think about different ways to solve the problem that could work for everyone.



Agree on a Solution: Find a solution that everyone can accept, sometimes involving each side giving something up.



Follow Through: Put the agreed solution into action and check later if it worked well for everyone.

