

Goonhavern Primary School- PSHE

TOPIC: What Makes a Person's Identity?

YEAR: Five

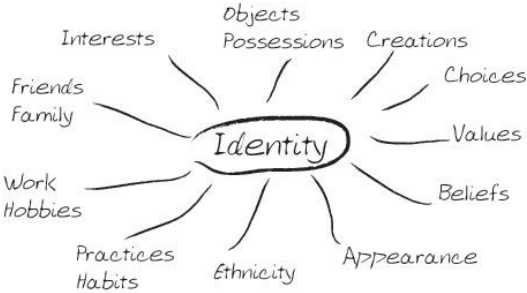
STRAND: Health and Wellbeing

What should I know already?	What will I know by the end of the unit?
<p>From Year 4: How to recognise personal qualities and individuality. To develop self-worth by identifying positive things about themselves and their achievements. How their personal attributes, strengths, skills and interests contribute to their self-esteem.</p> <p>From KS1: What makes them special and how everyone has different strengths. How their personal features or qualities are unique to them. How they are similar or different to others, and what they have in common.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to recognise and respect similarities and differences between people and what they have in common with others. • That there are a range of factors that contribute to a person's identity (e.g. ethnicity, family, faith, culture, gender, hobbies, likes/dislikes). • How individuality and personal qualities make up someone's identity (including that gender identity is part of personal identity and for some people does not correspond with their biological sex). • About stereotypes and how they are not always accurate, and can negatively influence behaviours and attitudes towards others. • How to challenge stereotypes and assumptions about others.

Vocabulary

Personal qualities	Personal qualities are personal characteristics of an individual. They are what make up one's personality.
Individuality	The unique quality or character of a person that distinguishes them from others of the same kind.
Self worth/self esteem	Self worth is the opinion you have about yourself and the value you place on yourself.
Personal attributes	An attribute is defined as a quality or characteristic of a person.
Ethnicity	The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.
Faith	Strong belief in the doctrines of a religion, based on spiritual conviction rather than proof.
Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Gender	Either of the two sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones. The term is also used more broadly to denote a range of identities that do not correspond to established ideas of male and female.

Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
Sexism	Prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex.
Racism	Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.
Homophobic	Having negative views or showing a dislike of or prejudice against homosexual people.
Inclusivity	The practice or policy of including people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as those who have physical or mental disabilities and members of minority groups.

Image/diagram that helps me to articulate my knowledge/understanding	Investigate!
	<p>See additional information for lesson plans and resources to support this unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create who am I posters and/or mind maps. • Role playing scenarios which raise the issue of different stereotypes. • Create anti discrimination slogans/posters which promote inclusivity.

