



VALUING DIFFERENCE

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Y5 PSHE



Overview and Recap

Valuing Difference

We are learning about and celebrating our similarities and differences. We are understanding how to treat other people with fairness and respect.

You should already know that: There are lots of different and interesting people to get to know in the world, and this is a good thing! We should always try to treat everyone with kindness and respect.

- Friendships are strong bonds that we have with other people. There are many characteristics of good friendships.
- The things that we read and see in the media about different people and groups is not always true. We should avoid stereotyping people, and should instead get to know their individual personality.
- Our behaviour can help us to ensure that we are valuing others. Listening is an important skill that we can develop over time. We can also learn ways to deal with embarrassing moments.



Relationships with Others

Relationships are our connections with other people (or animals).

Qualities of Friendships

-A friend is someone that you share a strong bond with. Friends spend time with each other and know each other well.
Qualities of good friendships include:



- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------|---|------------|--------------------|
| -Trust | -Offering to Help | -Sharing | -Generosity | -Listening | -Having a sense of |
| | humour/ sharing jokes | | -Empathy (imagining how each other feels) | | |
| -Being Dependable | -Celebrating similarities and differences | -Encouragement | | | |
| | -Love | -Companionship | -Help/Advice | | |
- Friendships can sometimes come to an end. Some reasons for this include: moving away, changing school, falling out, drifting apart, meeting other people and giving up hobbies.
 - In a lifetime, we may have lots of different friends (studies have suggested that we may have up to 300 people in our lives who could be defined as friends!)
 - There are many things that we can do to make friendships last. Some examples include Listening, being honest, talking through things that might cause problems, taking the time to get in touch, accepting that no-one is perfect.

Similarities and Differences

Media Representations

-The things that we see in the media are not always true to life!
Often, images of the people that we see on social media, adverts, magazines etc. have been edited and photoshopped in different ways. This can mean that people looking at the adverts get unrealistic ideas about how they should look – this can affect their self-esteem.



- Often, different groups (e.g. different races/ religions, larger girls, spotty, transgender) are not well-represented in the media. This can also affect the self-esteem of people in these groups.
- The media may also stereotype groups of people, creating an unfair perception of them.
- Often, things that we see on media forums can contribute to stereotypes of groups of people.

Stereotypes

- A stereotype is an often unfair and untrue belief that many people have about all people or things with a particular characteristic.
- For example, some people may stereotype that girls wear pink, that boys shouldn't cry, that teenagers are troublesome, or that all gay men act like females. Stereotypes are not based on fact: they are based on assumptions & prejudice (pre-judging people). Therefore, stereotypes can be dangerous.
- There are often stereotypes around sex, gender and sexual orientation. People who are seen to be different can sometimes be bullied. Remember:
 - Being gay is perfectly fine and normal. Words like 'gay' should never be used as an insult;
- We should try to never judge anyone based on their appearance, ethnicity, religion or culture. It is not fair to form a firm impression of someone before we truly get to know them.



Our Behaviours

Listening

Listening is a skill that can be developed over time.
Positive and active listening skills include:

- Look at the speaker
- Stop other activity
- Give facial affirmation – nods, smiles etc.
- Keep hands still
- Avoid interrupting

Listening to other people can help us to truly get to know them and build strong relationships. People feel more valued and included when others truly listen to them.



Dealing with Embarrassment

-As we grow up, we often become more aware of what our peers think.
-This can mean that there are more times where we may feel embarrassed.
Some examples may include:
Falling over Not knowing an answer in class
Someone calling teacher 'mum' Sitting alone
-We all experience embarrassing situations. How we react when someone is embarrassed can have a big impact on their feelings. We should consider the times in which we should help them, tell someone, or do nothing (e.g. when lots of suitable people are already helping).
This can help people to feel safe and respected.



Key Vocabulary

Faith

Diverse

Society

Tolerance

Sexual Orientation

Online

Impression

Gender

Identity

Respect