

Jigsaw PSHE Progression Map

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 all six Puzzles (units of work) including the key vocabulary used in each year group; explicit links to the DfE statutory Relationships and Health Education outcomes have been made in each Puzzle.

INTENT: Jigsaw holds children at its heart, and its cohesive vision helps children understand and value how they fit into and contribute to the world. With strong emphasis on emotional literacy, building resilience and nurturing mental and physical health, Jigsaw 3-11 properly equips schools to deliver engaging and relevant PSHE within a whole-school approach. Jigsaw lessons also include mindfulness allowing children to advance their emotional awareness, concentration, focus and self-regulation.

IMPLEMENTATION: Jigsaw 3-11 offers a comprehensive programme for Primary PSHE, including statutory Relationships and Health Education, in a spiral, progressive and fully planned scheme of work, giving children relevant learning experiences to help them navigate their world and to develop positive relationships with themselves and others.

IMPACT: This can be established through assessment identified in the key learning.

			Being Me in M	y World Puzzle – Au	utumn 1						
DfE Statutory Relationships	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yea					
& Health	PSED – ELG:	Relationships Education – By	end of primary, pupils should kno	w:	•						
Education	SELF-REGULATION										
outcomes	Show an understanding of	Caring friendships									
outcomes	their own feelings and those	(R7) how important friendship	s are in making us feel happy and	secure, and how people choose	and make friends						
	of others, and begin to	(R8) the characteristics of frier	ndships, including mutual respect,	truthfulness, trustworthiness, le	oyalty, kindness, generosity, trus	st, sharing interests					
	regulate their behaviour	difficulties									
	accordingly.) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded								
		(R11) how to recognise who to	I) how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managi								
	Give focused attention to	how to seek help or advice fro	m others, if needed.								
	what the teacher says,										
	responding appropriately	Respectful relationships									
	even when engaged in		R12) the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backg								
	activity, and show an ability	lifferent preferences or beliefs									
	to follow instructions		(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships								
	involving several ideas or		(R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners								
	actions.		espect and how this links to their o								
			ler society they can expect to be t			v due respect to ot					
	ELG: MANAGING SELF	(R19) the importance of perm	ission seeking and giving in relation	onships with friends, peers and a	adults.						
	Explain the reasons for rules,										
	know right from wrong and	Online relationships									
	try to behave accordingly.		apply to online relationships as to	face-to-face relationships, inclu	uding the importance of respect	for others online, i					
		Being safe									
	PSED – ELG: BUILDING		s are appropriate in friendships wi	•	n a digital context)						
	RELATIONSHIPS	(R32) where to get advice e.g.	family, school and/or other source	es.							
	Work and play co-operatively										
	and take turns with others.										
	Show sensitivity to their own										
	and to others' needs.										



ear 5	Year 6
sts and experiences a	and support with problems and
aging conflict, how to	manage these situations and
kgrounds), or make (different choices or have
others, including tho	se in positions of authority
e, including when we	are anonymous

		Mental well-being (H2) that there is a normal range situations (H3) how to recognise and talk (H4) how to judge whether wh	that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and						
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
overview Being Me in My World	In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn about how they have similarities and differences from their friends and how that is OK. They begin working on recognising and managing their feelings, identifying different ones and the causes these can have. The children learn about working with others and why it is good to be kind and use gentle hands. They discuss children's rights, especially linked to the right to learn and the right to play. The children learn what it means to be responsible.	how to make everyone feel safe in their class as well as	In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss their hopes and fears for the year ahead – they talk about feeling worried and recognising when they should ask for help and who to ask. They learn about rights and responsibilities; how to work collaboratively, how to listen to each other and how to make their classroom a safe and fair place. The children learn about choices and the consequences of making different choices, set up their Jigsaw Journals and make the Jigsaw Charter.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn to recognise their self-worth and identify positive things about themselves and their achievements. They discuss new challenges and how to face them with appropriate positivity. The children learn about the need for rules and how these relate to rights and responsibilities. They explore choices and consequences, working collaboratively and seeing things from other people's points of view. The children learn about different feelings and the ability to recognise these feelings in themselves and others. They set up their Jigsaw Journals and establish the Jigsaw Charter.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children explore being part of a team. They talk about attitudes and actions and their effects on the whole class. The children learn about their school and its community, who all the different people are and what their roles are. They discuss democracy and link this to their own School Council, what its purpose is and how it works. The children learn about group work, the different roles people can have, how to make positive contributions, how to make collective decisions and how to deal with conflict. They also learn about considering other people's feelings. They refresh their Jigsaw Charter and set up their Jigsaw Journals.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children think and plan for the year ahead, goals they could set for themselves as well as the challenges they may face. They explore their rights and responsibilities as a member of their class, school, wider community and the country they live in. The children learn about their own behaviour and its impact on a group as well as choices, rewards, consequences and the feelings associated with each. They also learn about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They revisit the Jigsaw Charter and set up their Jigsaw Journals.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss their year ahead, they learnt to set goals and discuss their fears and worries about the future. The children learn about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and that these are not met for all children worldwide. They discuss their choices and actions and how these can have far-reaching effects, locally and globally. The children learn about their own behaviour and how their choices can result in rewards and consequences and how they feel about this. They explore an individual's behaviour and the impact it can have on a group. They learn talk about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They establish the Jigsaw Charter and set up their Jigsaw Journals.		

Taught	• Know they have a	Understand their	Understand the rights	• Know that the	• Know their place in	Understand how
knowledge	right to learn and play, safely and happily	own rights and responsibilities with their classroom	and responsibilities of class members	school has a shared set of values	the school community	democracy and having a voice benefits the school community
(Key objectives are in bold)	• Know that some people are different from themselves	• Understand that their choices have consequences	 Know about rewards and consequences and that these stem from choices 	 Know why rules are needed and how these relate to choices and consequences 	 Know what democracy is (applied to pupil voice in school) 	• Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process
	 Know that hands can be used kindly and unkindly 	 Understand that their views are important 	• Know that it is important to listen to other people	• Know that actions can affect others' feelings	 Know how groups work together to reach a consensus 	 Understand the rights and responsibilities associated with being a citizen in the wider
	 Know special things about themselves 	 Understand the rights and responsibilities of a member of a class 	 Understand that their own views are valuable 	• Know that others may hold different views	 Know that having a voice and democracy benefits the school 	community and their countryKnow how to face new
	 Know how happiness and sadness can be expressed 		 Know that positive choices impact positively on self-learning and the learning of others 	 Understand that they are important Know what a 	 community Know how individual attitudes and actions make a difference to 	 challenges positively Understand how to set personal goals
	 Know that being kind is good 		 Identifying hopes and fears for the year ahead 	personal goal isUnderstanding what a challenge is	 a class Know about the different roles in the school community 	 Know how an individual's behaviour can affect a group and the consequences of this
					 Know that their own actions affect themselves and others 	

- Know about children's universal rights (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child)
- Know about the lives of children in other parts of the world
- Know that personal choices can affect others locally and globally
- Know how to set goals for the year ahead
- Understand what fears and worries are
- Understand that their own choices result in different consequences and rewards
- Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community
- Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process

Social and Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	 Identify feelings associated with belonging Skills to play co-operatively with others Be able to consider others' feelings Identify feelings of happiness and sadness Be responsible in the setting 	 Understand that they are safe in their class Identifying helpful behaviours to make the class a safe place Understand that they have choices Understanding that they are special Identify what it's like to feel proud of an achievement Recognise feelings associated with positive and negative consequences 	 Know how to make their class a safe and fair place Show good listening skills Be able to work co-operatively Recognise own feelings and know when and where to get help Recognise the feeling of being worried 	 Make other people feel valued Develop compassion and empathy for others Be able to work collaboratively Recognise self-worth Identify personal strengths Be able to set a personal goal Recognise feelings of happiness, sadness, worry and fear in themselves and others 	 Identify the feelings associated with being included or excluded Be able to take on a role in a group discussion / task and contribute to the overall outcome Know how to regulate my emotions Can make others feel cared for and welcome Recognise the feelings of being motivated or unmotivated Can make others feel valued and included Can make others feel valued and included Understand why the school community benefits from a Learning Charter Be able to help friends make positive choices 	 Empathy for people whose lives are different from their own Consider their own actions and the effect they have on themselves and others Be able to work as part of a group, listening and contributing effectively Be able to identify what they value most about school Identify hopes for the school year Understand why the school community benefits from a Learning Charter Be able to help friends make positive choices Know how to regulate my emotions 	 Know own wants and needs Be able to compare their life with the lives of those less fortunate Demonstrate empathy and understanding towards others Can demonstrate attributes of a positive role-model Can take positive action to help others Be able to contribute towards a group task Know what effective group work is Know how to regulate my emotions Be able to make others feel welcomed and valued
Vocabulary	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		Consolidate EYFS	Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	Consolidate KS1	Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Consolidate KS1 & KS2
	Kind, Gentle, Friend, Similar(ity), Different, Rights, Responsibilities, Feelings, Angry, Happy, Excited, Nervous, Sharing, Taking Turns	Safe, Special, Calm, Belonging, Special, Learning Charter, Jigsaw Charter, Rewards, Proud, Consequences, Upset, Disappointed, Illustration	Worries, Hopes, Fears, Responsible, Actions, Praise, Positive, Negative, Choices, Co-Operate, Problem-Solving	Welcome, Valued, Achievements, Pleased, Personal Goal, Acknowledge, Affirm, Emotions, Feelings, Nightmare, Solutions, Support, Dream, Behaviour, Fairness, Group Dynamics, Team Work, View Point, Ideal School, Belong	Included, Excluded, Role, Job Description, School Community, Democracy, Democratic, Decisions, Voting, Authority, Contribution, Observer, UN Convention on Rights of Child (UNCRC)	Challenge, Goal, Attitude, Citizen, Views, Opinion, Collective	Ghana, West Africa, Cocoa Plantation, Cocoa Pods, Community, Education, Wants, Needs, Maslow, Empathy, Comparison, Opportunities, Education, Empathise, Obstacles, Co-operation, Collaboration, Legal, Illegal, Lawful, Laws, Participation, Motivation, Decision

			Celebrat	ing Difference Puzzle	e – Autumn 2							
DfE Statutory	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5						
Relationships & Health	PSED – ELG:	Relationships Educatio	n – By end of primary, pupils sh	ould know:								
Education	SELF-REGULATION											
outcomes	Show an understanding of	Families and the peopl										
	their own feelings and			because they can give love, secu								
	those of others, and begin		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ent to each other, including in tin	nes of difficulty, protection and c	care for children and othe						
	to regulate their behaviour	together and sharing ea				u ah a ulal na an a at tha a a di						
	accordingly.	are also characterised k	•	er world, sometimes look differei	it from their family, but that the	ly should respect those all						
	Give focused attention to		•	different types, are at the heart o	f happy families, and are import	ant for children's security						
	what the teacher says,		(R4) that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security a (R5) that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong									
	responding appropriately	(R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.										
	even when engaged in		, , , ,	· · · ·								
	activity, and show an ability	Caring friendships	Caring friendships									
	to follow instructions	(R7) how important frie	aring friendships R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends									
	involving several ideas or	(R8) the characteristics	(8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests									
	actions.	difficulties	difficulties									
		(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded										
	PSED – ELG: BUILDING	(R10) that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthen (R11) how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or upcomfortable, managing the second structure of the s										
	RELATIONSHIPS		(R11) how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managi									
	Show sensitivity to their	how to seek help or advice from others, if needed.										
	own and to others' needs.	Respectful relationship										
				they are very different from then	(for example, physically, in char	racter personality or back						
		different preferences of	• •	they are very uncreated for them	r (for example, physically, in chai	racter, personancy of back						
				nt contexts to improve or support	respectful relationships							
			of courtesy and manners									
		(R16) that in school and	d in wider society they can expe	ct to be treated with respect by o	thers, and that in turn they shou	uld show due respect to o						
		(R17) about different ty	pes of bullying (including cyber	bullying), the impact of bullying,	responsibilities of bystanders (pr	rimarily reporting bullying						
			e is, and how stereotypes can be									
		(R19) the importance o	f permission seeking and giving	in relationships with friends, pee	rs and adults.							
		Online relationships										
			etimes behave differently online	, including by pretending to be sc	meone they are not							
				hips as to face-to-face relationsh		respect for others online						
		(R22) the rules and prin	nciples for keeping safe online, h	ow to recognise risks, harmful co	ntent and contact, and how to r	eport them						
		(R23) how to critically o	consider their online friendships	and sources of information inclu	ding awareness of the risks asso	ciated with people they h						
		Being safe										
			Indaries are appropriate in frien	dships with peers and others (inc	luding in a digital context)							
				safe or feeling bad about any adu								
				thers, and to keep trying until the								
		(R31) how to report con	ncerns or abuse, and the vocabu	lary and confidence needed to d	o so							
		(R32) where to get advi	ice e.g. family, school and/or oth	ner sources.								

Year 6

- er family members, the importance of spending time
- differences and know that other children's families
- y as they grow up
- sts and experiences and support with problems and
- nened, and that resorting to violence is never right aging conflict, how to manage these situations and
- ckgrounds), or make different choices or have
- others, including those in positions of authority ng to an adult) and how to get help
- e including when we are anonymous
- have never met.

		Physical Health and Well-Bein	g – By end of primary, pupils sho	uld know:				
		situations (H3) how to recognise and talk (H4) how to judge whether wh (H7) isolation and loneliness ca (H8) that bullying (including cy (H9) where and how to seek su mental well-being or ability to Internet safety and harms (H13) how to consider the effe (H14) why social media, some (H15) that the internet can also	 12) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and tuations 13) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings 14) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate 17) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support 18) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being 19) where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's ental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online). 					
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
overview Celebrating Difference	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 discuss being different and how that makes everyone special but also recognise that we are the same in some ways. The children share their experiences of their homes and are asked to explain why it is special to them. They learn 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.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children explore the similarities and differences between people and how 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 discuss friendship, how to make friends and that it is OK to have differences/be different from their friends. The children also discuss being nice to and	In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn about recognise gender stereotypes, that boys and girls can have differences and similarities and that is OK. They explore how children can be bullied because they are different, that this shouldn't happen and how they can support a classmate who is being bullied. The children share feelings associated with bullying and how and where to get help. They explore similarities and differences and that it is OK for friends to have differences without it affecting their friendship.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn about families, that they are all different and that sometimes they fall out with each other. The children practise methods to calm themselves down and discuss the 'Solve it together' technique. The children revisit the topic of bullying and discuss being a witness (bystander); they discover 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 discuss name-calling and practise choosing not to use hurtful words. They also learn about giving and receiving compliments and the feelings associated with this.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children consider the concept of judging people by their appearance, of first impressions and of what influences their thinking on what is normal. They explore more 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 share their own uniqueness and what is special about themselves. They talk about first impressions and when their own first impressions of someone have changed.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children explore culture and cultural differences. They link this to racism, debating 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 learn that there are direct and indirect ways of bullying as well as ways to encourage children to not using bullying behaviours. The children consider happiness regardless of material wealth and respecting other people's cultures.	In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss differences and similarities and that, for some people, being different is difficult. The children learn about bullying and how people can have power over others in a group. They discover strategies for dealing with this as well as wider bullying issues. The children learn about people with disabilities and look at specific examples of disabled people who have amazing lives and achievements.	

bullying and that a	to identify e.g. tactical	support bullving
 witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences 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 	 to identify e.g. tactical ignoring, cyber-bullying Know the reasons why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and don't tell anyone 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 what to do if they think bullying is or might be taking place Know that first impressions can change 	 Know the direct at Know we why it is Know the culture of source of source of the spreadire bullying Know the spreadire bullying Know he different childrent world
•	 Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences Know why families are important Know that everybody's family is different Know that sometimes family members don't get along and some 	 better by what they do Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences 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 first impressions can

- external forms of ort in regard to ng e.g. Childline
- that bullying can be and indirect
- what racism is and t is unacceptable
- what culture means
- that differences in re can sometimes be a e of conflict
- that rumourding is a form of ng online and offline
- how their life is ent from the lives of en in the developing

- Know that people can hold power over others individually or in a group
- Know that power can play a part in a bullying or conflict situation
- Know that there are different perceptions of 'being normal' and where these might come from
- Know that difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict
- Know that being different could affect someone's life
- Know why some people choose to bully others
- Know that people with disabilities can lead amazing lives

Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	 someone else is upset, frightened or angry Identify and use skills to make a friend Identify some ways they can be different and the same as others Identify and use skills to stand up for themselves Identify feelings associated with being proud Identify things they are good at Be able to vocalise success for themselves and about others successes Recognise similarities and differences between their family and other families 	 Understand how being bullied might feel Recognise ways in which they are the same as their friends and ways they are different 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 	 someone feel Know how to stand up for themselves when they need to Understand that everyone's differences make them special and unique 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 Can choose to be kind to someone who is being bullied Recognise that they shouldn't judge people because they are different 	 calm and resolve conflicts with friends and family Be able to 'problem-solve' a bullying situation accessing appropriate support if necessary Be able to show appreciation for their families, parents and carers Empathise with people who are bullied Employ skills to support someone who is bullied Be able to recognise, accept and give compliments Recognise feelings associated with receiving a compliment 	 Try to accept people for who they are Be non-judgemental about others who are different 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 Identify when a first impression they had was right or wrong 	 material wealth Identify their own culture and different cultures within their class community Identify their own attitudes about people from different faith and cultural backgrounds Develop respect for cultures different from their own 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 	 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 Be able to vocalise their thoughts and feelings about prejudice and discrimination and why it happens 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 Appreciate people for who they are Show empathy
Vocabular Y	EYFS	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS	Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	Year 3 Consolidate KS1	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2
	Different, Special, Proud, Friends, Kind, Same, Similar, Happy, Sad, Frightened, Angry, Family	Similarity, Same as, Different from, Difference, Bullying, Bullying behaviour, Deliberate, On purpose, Unfair, Included, Bully, Bullied, Celebrations, Special, Unique	Boys, Girls, Similarities, Assumptions, Shield, Stereotypes, Special, Differences, Bully, Purpose, Unkind, Feelings, Sad, Lonely, Help, Stand up for, Male, Female, Diversity, Fairness, Kindness, Unique, Value	Loving, Caring, Safe, Connected, Conflict, Solve It Together, Solutions, Resolve, Witness, Bystander, Bullying, Gay, Feelings, Tell, Consequences, Hurtful, Compliment,	Character, Judgement, Surprised, Different, Appearance, Accept, Influence, Opinion, Attitude, Secret, Deliberate, On purpose, Bystander, Witness, Problem-solve, Cyber bullying, Text message, Website, Troll, Physical features, Impression, Changed	Culture, Conflict, Similarity, Belong, Culture Wheel, Racism, Colour, Race, Discrimination, Ribbon, Rumour, Name-calling, Racist, Homophobic, Cyber bullying, Texting, Problem solving, Indirect, Direct, Happiness, Developing World, Celebration, Artefacts, Display, Presentation	Male, Female, Biological sex, Stereotype, Individuality, Diverse, Different, Equality, Fairness, Identity, Gender Identity, Transgender, Non-binary, Courage, Fairness, Rights

			Dreams and	d Goals Puzzle – Sp	ring 1	
DfE Statutory	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Relationships & Health Education outcomes	PSED ELG – SELF-REGULATION Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. PSED	Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respective beliefs (R13) practical steps they can tak (R14) the conventions of courtess (R15) the importance of self-resp (R16) that in school and in wider types of bullying (including cyber (R19) the importance of permission Being safe (R30) how to ask for advice or he	d of primary, pupils should know ng others, even when they are very d e in a range of different contexts to ir y and manners ect and how this links to their own ha society they can expect to be treated bullying), the impact of bullying, resp on seeking and giving in relationships Ip for themselves or others, and to ke - By end of primary, pupils should	ifferent from them (for example, ph mprove or support respectful relation appiness I with respect by others, and that in ponsibilities of bystanders (primarily s with friends, peers and adults.	onships turn they should show due respect	t to others, includir
Duranta	ELG: MANAGING SELF Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. PSED – ELG: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS Work and play co-operatively and take turns with others.	(H2) that there is a normal range (H3) how to recognise and talk al (H4) how to judge whether what (H7) isolation and loneliness can	formal part of daily life, in the same w of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness bout their emotions, including having they are feeling and how they are be affect children and that it is very impo	s, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness a varied vocabulary of words to us having is appropriate and proportio ortant for children to discuss their f	e when talking about their own and onate eelings with an adult and seek supp	l others' feelings port.
Puzzle overview	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Ye
Celebrating Difference	In this Puzzle, the children consider challenges and facing up to them. They discuss not giving up and trying until they have achieved their goal. The children are encouraged to think about jobs that they might like to have when they are older and are taught to associate what they learn now with being able to have the job they want. They also talk about achieving goals and the feelings linked to this.	In this Puzzle, the children talk about setting simple goals, how to achieve them as well as overcoming difficulties when they try. The children learn to recognise the feelings associated with facing obstacles to achieving their goals as well as when they achieve them. They discuss partner working and how to do this well.	In this Puzzle, the children explore setting realistic goals and how they can achieve them. They discuss perseverance when they find things difficult as well as recognising their strengths as a learner. The children consider group work and reflect on with whom they work well and with whom they don't. They also reflect on sharing success with other people.	In this Puzzle, the children look at examples of people who have overcome challenges to achieve success and discuss what they can learn from these stories. The children identify their own dreams and ambitions and discuss how it will feel when they achieve them. They discuss facing learning challenges and identify their own strategies for overcoming these. The children consider obstacles that might stop them from achieving their goals and how to overcome these. They reflect on their progress and successes and identify what they could do better next time.	In this Puzzle, the children consider their hopes and dreams. They discuss how it feels when dreams don't come true and how to cope with/overcome feelings of disappointment. The children discuss making new plans and setting new goals even if they have been disappointed. The class explore group work and overcoming challenges together. They reflect on their successes and the feelings associated with overcoming a challenge.	In this Puzzle, the their dreams and might need mone achieve them. Th that people they at the fact that so money than othe what types of job do when they are look as the simila differences betwe their dreams and someone from a

Year

make different choices or have different preferences or

ng those in positions of authority (R17) about different

relation to different experiences and situations

ear 5

e children share d goals and how they hey to help them hey consider jobs v know do, they look some jobs pay more ers and reflect on bs they might like to re older. The children arities and veen themselves (and d goals) and a different culture.

Year 6

In this Puzzle, the children share their own strengths and further stretching themselves by setting challenging and realistic goals. They discuss the learning steps they will need to take as well as talking about how to stay motivated. The children reflect on various global issues and explore places where people may be suffering or living in difficult situations; whilst doing this, they reflect on their own emotions linked to this learning. The children also discover what they think their classmates like and admire about them, as well as working on giving others praise and compliments.

Taught • Know what a challenge is	simple goals	• Know how to choose a realistic goal and think about how to achieve it	 Know that they are responsible for their own learning 	• Know how to make a new plan and set new goals even if they have	 Know ab that are people I
 Know that it important to trying Know what it important to trying Know what it important to trying Know what it important to trying Know how to goals and we towards their Know some i they might li when they a Know that the work hard no order to be a achieve the j want when to older Know when they and the work hard no order to be a achieve the j want when the older Know when the work hard no order to be a achieve the j want when the older 	 Know how to achieve a goal goal is Know how to identify obstacles which make achieving their goals difficult and work out how to overcome them Words Know when a goal has been achieved Know how to work well with a partner Know that tackling a challenge can stretch their learning 	 Know that it is important to persevere Know how to recognise what working together well looks like Know what good group-working looks like Know how to share success with other 	 Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them Know about specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve success Know how they can best overcome learning challenges Know what their own strengths are as a learner Know how to evaluate their own learning progress and identify how it can be better 	 goals even if they have been disappointed Know how to work as part of a successful group Know how to share in the success of a group Know what their own hopes and dreams are Know that hopes and dreams are Know that hopes and dreams don't always come true Know that reflecting on positive and happy experiences can help them to counteract disappointment Know how to work out the steps they need to take to achieve a goal 	 Know the might lik are older Know that from diff have diffigoals Know that money to achieve so dreams Know that more modeling the second seco

- about a range of jobs re carried out by e l know
- the types of job they like to do when they der
- that young people different cultures may different dreams and
- that they will need y to help them to ve some of their ns
- that different jobs pay money than others
- that communicating comeone from a ent culture means that can learn from them ice versa
- ways that they can ort young people in own culture and

- Know their own learning strengths
- Know what their classmates like and admire about them
- Know a variety of problems that the world is facing
- Know some ways in which they could work with others to make the world a better place
- Know what the learning steps are they need to take to achieve their goal
- Know how to set realistic and challenging goals

Social and Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	 Understand that challenges can be difficult Resilience Recognise some of the feelings linked to perseverance Recognise how kind words can encourage people Talk about a time that they kept on trying and achieved a goal Be ambitious Feel proud Celebrate success 	 Recognise things that they do well Explain how they learn best Recognise their own feelings when faced with a challenge/obstacle Recognise how they feel when they overcome a challenge/obstacle Celebrate an achievement with a friend Can store feelings of success so that they can be used in the future 	 Recognise how working with others can be helpful Be able to work effectively with a partner Be able to choose a partner with whom they work well Be able to work as part of a group Be able to describe their own achievements and the feelings linked to this Recognise their own strengths as a learner Recognise how it feels to be part of a group that succeeds and store this feeling 	 Can break down a goal into small steps Can manage feelings of frustration linked to facing obstacles Imagine how it will feel when they achieve their dream/ambition Recognise other people's achievements in overcoming difficulties Recognise how other people can help them to achieve their goals Can share their success with others Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time 	 Have a positive attitude Can identify the feeling of disappointment Be able to cope with disappointment Can identify what resilience is Can identify a time when they have felt disappointed Can talk about their hopes and dreams and the feelings associated with these Help others to cope with disappointment Enjoy being part of a group challenge Can share their success with others Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time 	 Verbalise what they would like their life to be like when they are grown up Appreciate the contributions made by people in different jobs Reflect on the differences between their own learning goals and those of someone from a different culture Appreciate the differences between themselves and someone from a different culture Understand why they are motivated to make a positive contribution to supporting others Appreciate the opportunities learning and education can give them 	 Understand why it is important to stretch the boundaries of their current learning Be able to give praise and compliments to other people when they recognise that person's achievements Empathise with people who are suffering or living in difficult situations Set success criteria so that they know when they have achieved their goal Recognise the emotions they experience when they consider people in the world who are suffering or living in difficult circumstances
Vocabulary	EYFS	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS	Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	Year 3 Consolidate KS1	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2
	Dream, Goal, Challenge, Job, Ambition, Perseverance, Achievement, Happy, Kind, Encourage	Proud, Success, Treasure, Coins, Learning, Stepping-stones, Process, Working together, Team work, Celebrate, Learning, Stretchy, Challenge, Feelings, Obstacle, Overcome, Achieve	Realistic, Achievement, Goal, Strength, Persevere, Difficult, Easy, Learning Together, Partner, Product	Perseverance, Challenges, Success, Obstacles, Dreams, Goals, Ambitions, Future, Aspirations, Garden, Decorate, Enterprise, Design, Co-operation, Strengths, Motivated, Enthusiastic, Excited, Efficient, Responsible, Frustration, 'Solve It Together' Technique, Solutions, Review, Learning, Evaluate	Hope, Determination, Resilience, Positive attitude, Disappointment, Fears, Hurts, Positive experiences, Plans, Cope, Help, Self-belief, Motivation, Commitment, Enterprise	Feeling, Money, Grown Up, Adult, Lifestyle, Job, Career, Profession, Money, Salary, Contribution, Society, Determination, Motivation, Culture, Country, Sponsorship, Communication, Support, Rallying, Team Work, Co-operation, Difference	Learning, Stretch, Personal, Realistic, Unrealistic, Success, Criteria, Learning steps, Global issue, Suffering, Concern, Hardship, Sponsorship, Empathy, Motivation, Admire, Respect, Praise, Compliment, Contribution, Recognition

			Healthy	y Me Puzzle – Spring	<u>;</u> 2		
DfE Statutory Relationships	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
& Health Education outcomes	PSED – ELG: SELF-REGULATION Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.	Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships a (R8) the characteristics of friends (R9) that healthy friendships are (R10) that most friendships have	positive and welcoming towards oth ups and downs, and that these can	re, and how people choose and mak hfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kir hers, and do not make others feel lor often be worked through so that the	idness, generosity, trust, sharing inte ely or excluded friendship is repaired or even stren	erests and experiences and support with gthened, and that resorting to violence i anaging conflict, how to manage these s	s never right
PSED ELG: MANAGING SELF Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.Online relationships (R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are a (R22) the vulce sand principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them (R23) how to critically consider their online friendships as ources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met						to others, including those in positions o line including when we are anonymous	
		(R26) about the concept of priva (R27) that each person's body be (R28) how to respond safely and (R29) how to recognise and repo (R30) how to ask for advice or he (R31) how to report concerns or	is shared and used online. re appropriate in friendships with pe cy and the implications of it for both clongs to them, and the differences b appropriately to adults they may en- rt feelings of being unsafe or feeling clp for themselves or others, and to k abuse, and the vocabulary and confi mily, school and/or other sources.	children and adults; including that i between appropriate and inappropri counter (in all contexts, including on bad about any adult keep trying until they are heard	t is not always right to keep secrets i ate or unsafe physical, and other, cor		
		Mental well-being (H1) that mental well-being is a r (H2) that there is a normal range (H3) how to recognise and talk al (H4) how to judge whether what (H5) the benefits of physical exer (H6) simple self-care techniques, (H7) isolation and loneliness can (H8) that bullying (including cybe (H9) where and how to seek sup ability to control their emotions (H10) it is common for people to Internet safety and harms (H11) that for most people the in	bout their emotions, including having they are feeling and how they are b rcise, time outdoors, community part including the importance of rest, tim affect children and that it is very imp erbullying) has a negative and often I port (including recognising the trigge (including issues arising online) experience mental ill health. For ma	way as physical health ss, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness g a varied vocabulary of words to us ehaving is appropriate and proportio ticipation, voluntary and service-bas me spent with friends and family and portant for children to discuss their f lasting impact on mental well-being ers for seeking support), including wi any people who do, the problems can has many benefits	e when talking about their own and onate ed activity on mental well-being and the benefits of hobbies and interest eelings with an adult and seek suppo nom in school they should speak to i n be resolved if the right support is n	l happiness ts	meone else's mental well-being or ly enough.

	(H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.
	Physical health and fitness
	(H18) the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle
	(H19) the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active
	(H20) the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity)
	(H21) how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.
	Healthy eating
	(H22) what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content)
	(H23) the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals
	(H24) the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. th
	Drugs, alcohol
	(H25) the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
	Health and prevention
	(H26) how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body
	(H28) the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn
	(H30) about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing
	(H31) the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.
	Basic first aid
	(H32) how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary
	(H33) concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.

Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yea
overview Healthy Me	In this Puzzle, children learn about their bodies: the names of some key parts as well as how to stay healthy. They talk about food and that some foods are healthier than others. They discuss the importance of sleep and what they can do to help themselves get to sleep. They talk about hand washing and why it is important. The class also	In this Puzzle, the children learn about healthy and less healthy choices and how these choices make them feel. They explore about hygiene, keeping themselves clean and that germs can make you unwell. The children learn about road safety, and about people who can help them to stay safe.	In this Puzzle, the children learn about healthy food; they talk about having a healthy relationship with food and making healthy choices. The children consider what makes them feel relaxed and stressed. They learn about medicines, how they work and how to use them safely. The children make healthy snacks and discuss why they are good for their bodies.	In this Puzzle, the children learn about the importance of exercise and how it helps your body to stay healthy. They also learn about their heart and lungs, what they do and how they are very important. The children discover facts about calories, fat and sugar; they discuss what each of these are and how the amount they consume can affect their health. The children learn about	In this Puzzle, the children look at the friendship groups that they are part of, how they are formed, how they have leaders and followers and what role they play. The children reflect on their friendships, how different people make them feel and which friends they value the most. The children also learn about smoking and its effects on health; they do the same with alcohol and then	In this Puzzle, the c the risks associated and how it affects t heart. Likewise, the risks associated wit They are taught a ra aid and emergency (including the recov learn how to contac services when need investigate how boo portrayed in the me and celebrity cultur
	discuss 'stranger danger' and what they should do if approached by someone they don't know.			different types of drugs, the ones you take to make you better, as well as other drugs. The children consider things, places and people that are dangerous and link this to strategies for keeping themselves safe.	look at the reasons why people might drink or smoke. Finally, they learn about peer pressure and how to deal with it successfully.	about eating disord relationships with f can be linked to ne pressures.

ve mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise

the impact of alcohol on diet or health).

ear 5 Year 6 e children investigate In this Puzzle, the children discuss ed with smoking taking responsibility for their own s the lungs, liver and physical and emotional health and hey learn about the the choices linked to this. They with alcohol misuse. learn about different types of drugs a range of basic first and the effects these can have on cy procedures people's bodies. The children learn covery position) and about exploitation as well as gang tact the emergency culture and the associated risks eded. The children therin. They also learn about mental health/illness and that oody types are media, social media people have different attitudes ture. They also learn towards this. They learn to orders and people's recognise the triggers for and h food and how this feelings of being stressed and that negative body image there are strategies they can use when they are feeling stressed.

Taught knowledge	'healthy' means betw	• Know what their body ween being healthy I unhealthy	• Know how exercise affects their bodies	• Know that there are leaders and followers in groups	 Know basic emergency procedures, including the recovery position 	• Know how to take responsibility for their own health
(Key objectives are in bold)	to keep healthykeep•Know the names for some parts of their body••Know when and how to wash their hands properly••Know how to nad how to wash their hands properly••Know how to say no to strangers••Know how to say no to strangers••Know that they need to exercise to keep healthy••Know how to help themselves go to sleep and that sleep is good for them••Know what to do if they get lost••Know thealt••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know then••Know 	 Know which foods given their bodies energy Know that all usehold products, use medicines, be harmful if not to use medicines safely Know that it is important to use medicines safely Know what makes them feel relaxed/stressed Know how to keep e when crossing the d Know how to keep mselves clean and lithy W that germs cause ease/illness W about people o can keep them 	 Know that the amount of calories, fat and sugar that they put into their bodies will affect their health Know that there are different types of drugs Know that there are things, places and people that can be dangerous Know when something feels safe or unsafe Know why their hearts and lungs are such important organs Know a range of strategies to keep themselves safe Know that their bodies are complex and need taking care of 	 Know the facts about smoking and its effects on health</br></br> Know the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver</br></br></br> Know ways to resist when people are putting pressure on them Know what they think is right and wrong Know how different friendship groups are formed and how they fit into them Know which friends they value most Know that they can take on different roles according to the situation Know some of the reasons some people start to smoke Know some of the reasons some people Know some of the reasons some people 	 Know the health risks of smoking Know how smoking tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart Know how to get help in emergency situations Know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types Know the different roles food can play in people's lives and know that people can develop eating problems/disorders related to body image pressure Know some of the risks linked to misusing alcohol, including antisocial behaviour Know what makes a healthy lifestyle 	 Know what it means to be emotionally well Know how to make choices that benefit their own health and well-being Know about different types of drugs and their uses Know how these different types of drugs can affect people's bodies, especially their liver and heart Know that stress can be triggered by a range of things Know that being stressed can cause drug and alcohol misuse Know that some people can be exploited and made to do things that are against the law Know why some people join gangs and the risk that this can involve

Social and Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	 Can explain what they need to do to stay healthy Recognise how exercise makes them feel Can give examples of healthy food Can explain what to do if a stranger approaches them Can explain how they might feel if they don't get enough sleep Recognise how different foods can make them feel 	 Keep themselves safe Recognise how being healthy helps them to feel happy Recognise ways to look after themselves if they feel poorly Recognise when they feel frightened and know how to ask for help Feel good about themselves when they make healthy choices Realise that they are special 	 Feel positive about caring for their bodies and keeping it healthy Have a healthy relationship with food Desire to make healthy lifestyle choices Identify when a feeling is weak and when a feeling is strong Express how it feels to share healthy food with their friends 	 Respect their own bodies and appreciate what they do Can take responsibility for keeping themselves and others safe Identify how they feel about drugs Can express how being anxious or scared feels Able to set themselves a fitness challenge Recognise what it feels like to make a healthy choice 	 Can identify the feelings that they have about their friends and different friends in groups Recognise negative feelings in peer pressure situations Can identify the feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure Can tap into their inner strength and know-how to be assertive Recognise how different people and groups they interact with impact on them Identify which people they most want to be friends with 	 Respect and value their own bodies Can reflect on their own body image and know how important it is that this is positive Recognise strategies for resisting pressure Can identify ways to keep themselves calm in an emergency Can make informed decisions about whether or not they choose to smoke when they are older Can make informed decisions about whether they choose to drink alcohol when they are older Accept and respect themselves for who they are Be motivated to keep themselves healthy and happy 	 Are motivated to care for their own physical and emotional health Suggest strategies someone could use to avoid being pressured Can use different strategies to manage stress and pressure Are motivated to find ways to be happy and cope with life's situations without using drugs Identify ways that someone who is being exploited could help themselves Recognise that people have different attitudes towards mental health/illness
Vocabulary	EYFS	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS	Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	Year 3 Consolidate KS1	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2
	Healthy, Exercise, Head, Shoulders, Knees, Toes, Sleep, Wash, Clean, Stranger, Scare	Unhealthy, Balanced, Exercise, Sleep, Choices, Clean, Body parts, Keeping clean, Toiletry items (e.g. toothbrush, shampoo, soap), Hygienic, Safe Medicines, Safe, Safety, Green Cross Code, Eyes, Ears, Look, Listen, Wait	Healthy choices, Lifestyle, Motivation, Relax, Relaxation, Tense, Calm, Dangerous, Medicines, Body, Balanced diet, Portion, Proportion, Energy, Fuel, Nutritious	Oxygen, Calories/kilojoules, Heartbeat, Lungs, Heart, Fitness, Labels, Sugar, Fat, Saturated fat, Healthy, Drugs, Attitude, Anxious, Scared, Strategy, Advice, Harmful, Risk, Feelings, Complex, Appreciate, Body, Choice	Friendship, Emotions, Relationships, Friendship groups, Value, Roles, Leader, Follower, Assertive, Agree, Disagree, Smoking, Pressure, Peers, Guilt, Advice, Alcohol, Liver, Disease, Anxiety, Fear, Believe, Assertive, Opinion, Right, Wrong	Choices, Healthy behaviour, Unhealthy behaviour, Informed decision, Pressure, Media, Influence, Emergency, Procedure, Recovery position, Level-headed, Body image, Media, Social media, Celebrity, Altered, Self-respect, Comparison, Eating problem, Eating disorder, Respect, Debate, Opinion, Fact, Motivation	Responsibility, Immunisation, Prevention, Drugs, Effects, Prescribed, Unrestricted, Over-the-counter, Restricted, Illegal, Volatile substances, 'Legal highs', Exploited, Vulnerable, Criminal, Gangs, Pressure, Strategies, Reputation, Anti-social behaviour, Crime, Mental health, Emotional health, Mental illness, Symptoms, Stress, Triggers, Strategies, Managing stress, Pressure

			Rela	tionships Puzzle – S	Summer 1	
DfE Statutory	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Relationships & Health Education outcomes	 PSED – ELG SELF-REGULATION Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. PSED – ELG: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers. 	Families and the people (R1) that families are imp (R2) the characteristics of sharing each other's lives (R3) that others' families by love and care (R4) that stable, caring re (R5) that marriage repress (R6) how to recognise if f Caring friendships (R7) how important friend (R8) the characteristics of (R9) that healthy friendshi (R10) that most friendshi (R11) how to recognise w advice from others, if new Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of the beliefs (R13) practical steps they (R14) the conventions of (R15) the importance of st (R16) that in school and it (R17) about different typ (R18) what a stereotype it (R19) the importance of st (R19) the importance of st (R20) that people sometit (R21) that the same prime (R22) the rules and princ (R23) how to critically co (R24) how information at Being safe (R25) what sorts of boun (R26) about the concept (R27) that each person's (R28) how to resond saf (R29) how to resond saf (R29) how to ask for advi (R31) how to report cond	bortant for children growing up bec f healthy family life, commitment to s , either in school or in the wider wo elationships, which may be of differ sents a formal and legally recognise family relationships are making the dships are in making us feel happy f friendships, including mutual resp hips are positive and welcoming too ips have ups and downs, and that the who to trust and who not to trust, he eded. respecting others, even when they y can take in a range of different con courtesy and manners self-respect and how this links to the in wider society they can expect to les of bullying (including cyberbully is, and how stereotypes can be unfor- permission-seeking and giving in re- imes behave differently online, inclu- ciples apply to online relationships iples for keeping safe online, how t nsider their online friendships and nd data is shared and used online. daries are appropriate in friendship of privacy and the implications of it body belongs to them, and the differ fely and appropriately to adults the nd report feelings of being unsafe of self and the series of being unsafe of the series of being unsafe of the series of being unsafe of the series of being unsafe of the series and the series of the hor report feelings of being unsafe of the series of the	ause they can give love, security an o each other, including in times of cond, sometimes look different from ent types, are at the heart of happy d commitment of two people to ea m feel unhappy or unsafe, and how and secure, and how people choose bect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, wards others, and do not make other hese can often be worked through so ow to judge when a friendship is m are very different from them (for ex- ntexts to improve or support respect heir own happiness be treated with respect by others, a ing), the impact of bullying, response air, negative or destructive lationships with friends, peers and uding by pretending to be someone as to face-to-face relationships, incl o recognise risks, harmful content a sources of information including aw pos with peers and others (including in the impact of ullying, including aw pos with peers and others (including aw pos with peers and others (including aw present and adults; including aw present adults; including aw present adults; including adult a	lifficulty, protection and care for chil their family, but that they should re a families, and are important for child ch other which is intended to be life to seek help or advice from others i loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, si ers feel lonely or excluded so that the friendship is repaired or e aking them feel unhappy or uncomfor example, physically, in character, perse ctful relationships and that in turn they should show du sibilities of bystanders (primarily rep adults. e they are not luding the importance of respect for and contact, and how to report them vareness of the risks associated with in a digital context) ding that it is not always right to kee nappropriate or unsafe physical, and cluding online) whom they do not kr	spect those differences and dren's security as they grow long f needed. haring interests and experien even strengthened, and that ortable, managing conflict, h onality or backgrounds), or r he respect to others, includir orting bullying to an adult) a others online including whe people they have never mer p secrets if they relate to be other, contact

Year 6
bers, the importance of spending time together and
know that other children's families are also characterised
y up
ences and support with problems and difficulties
t resorting to violence is never right
how to manage these situations and how to seek help or
make different choices or have different preferences or
ng those in positions of authority
and how to get help
en we are anonymous
et
eing safe

		Physical Health and Well-Being –	By end of primary, pupils should	know:		
		Mental well-being (H1) that mental well-being is a mericipal structure (H2) that there is a normal range (H3) how to recognise and talk ab (H4) how to judge whether what is (H5) the benefits of physical exerce (H6) simple self-care techniques, is (H7) isolation and loneliness can as (H8) that bullying (including cybere (H9) where and how to seek supp ability to control their emotions (is (H10) it is common for people to a Internet safety and harms (H11) that for most people the int (H12) about the benefits of ration well-being (H13) how to consider the effect of (H14) why social media, some cor (H15) that the internet can also b (H16) how to be a discerning cons (H17) where and how to report cor Physical health and fitness (H18) the characteristics and meri	ormal part of daily life, in the same w of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness bout their emotions, including having they are feeling and how they are be cise, time outdoors, community parti including the importance of rest, time affect children and that it is very import rbullying) has a negative and often la port (including recognising the trigger	vay as physical health , anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) a varied vocabulary of words to use having is appropriate and proportic cipation, voluntary and service-base e spent with friends and family and prtant for children to discuss their f sting impact on mental well-being s for seeking support), including wh by people who do, the problems car as many benefits cessive time spent on electronic de know how to recognise and display example, are age restricted e, trolling, bullying and harassment g understanding that information, in ponline.	e when talking about their own and onate ed activity on mental well-being an the benefits of hobbies and interes eelings with an adult and seek supp nom in school they should speak to n be resolved if the right support is vices and the impact of positive and respectful behaviour online and th t can take place, which can have a n ncluding that from search engines,	l others' feelings d happiness sts port if they are worried a made available, espe d negative content o e importance of kee egative impact on m
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yea
Overview Relationships	Children are introduced to the key relationships in their lives. They learn about families and the different roles people can have in a family. They explore the friendships they have and what makes a good friend. They are introduced to simple strategies they can use to mend friendships. The children also practise Jigsaw's Calm Me and how they can use this when feeling upset or angry.	Children's breadth of relationships is widened to include people they may find in their school community. They consider their own significant relationships (family, friends and school community) and why these are special and important. As part of the lessons on healthy and safe relationships, children learn that touch can be used in kind and unkind ways. This supports later work on safeguarding. Pupils also consider their own personal attributes as a friend, family member and as part of a community, and are encouraged to celebrate these.	Learning about family relationships widens to include roles and responsibilities in a family and the importance of co-operation, appreciation and trust. Friendships are also revisited with a focus on falling out and mending friendships. This becomes more formalised and the children learn and practise two different strategies for conflict resolution (Solve it together and Mending Friendships). Children consider the importance of trust in relationships and what this feels like. They also learn about two types of secret, and why 'worry secrets' should always be shared with a trusted adult. Children reflect upon different types of physical contact in relationships, which are acceptable and which ones are not. They practise strategies for being assertive when someone is hurting them or being unkind. The children also	In this Puzzle, children revisit family relationships and identify the different expectations and roles that exist within the family home. They identify why stereotypes can be unfair and may not be accurate, e.g. Mum is the carer, Dad goes to work. They also look at careers and why stereotypes can be unfair in this context. They learn that families should be founded on love, respect, appreciation, trust and co-operation. Children are reminded about the Solve it together technique for negotiating conflict situations and the concept of a win-win outcome is introduced. Online relationships through gaming and apps are explored and children are introduced to some rules for staying safe online. Children also learn that they are part of a global community and they are	Learning in this year group starts focussing on the emotional aspects of relationships and friendships. With this in mind, children explore jealousy and loss/ bereavement. They identify the emotions associated with these relationship changes, the possible reasons for the change and strategies for coping with the change. The children learn that change is a natural in relationships and they will experience (or may have already experienced) some of these changes. Children revisit skills of negotiation particularly to help manage a change in a relationships end, especially if they are causing negative feelings or they are unsafe. Children are taught that	Children learn abo of self-esteem and boosted. This is im online context as w mental health can excessive comparis This leads onto a se that allow the child and reflect upon a and negative onlin contexts including networking. They I age-limits and also age-appropriatene lessons, children a SMARRT internet se they apply these in situations. Risk, pro- influences are revision the physical and aspects of identify something online of feels uncomfortabl Children are taugh and how people on to be whoever the responsibilities and

relation to different experiences and situations

d about their own or someone else's mental well-being or

specially if accessed early enough.

t online on their own and others' mental and physical

eeping personal information private

mental health and targeted

ear 5

bout the importance nd ways this can be important in an s well as offline, as an be damaged by arison with others. series of lessons hildren to investigate a variety of positive line/social media ng gaming and social ey learn about lso ness. Within these are taught the et safety rules and in different

pressure and evisited with a focus and emotional ifying when he or in social media able or unsafe.

ght about grooming online can pretend hey want. Rights, and respect are

Year 6

In this Puzzle, the children learn more about mental health and how to take care of their own mental well-being. They explore the grief cycle and its various stages, and discuss the different causes of grief and loss. The children learn about people who can try to control them or have power over them. They investigate online safety, learning how to judge if something is safe and helpful, as well as talking about communicating with friends and family in a positive and safe way.

		learn about people who can help them if they are worried or scared.	connected to others they don't know in many ways, e.g. through global trade. They investigate the wants and needs of other children who are less fortunate and compare these with their own. Children's universal rights are also revisited.	relationship endings can be amicable.	revisited with an angle on technology use. Screen time is also discussed and children find ways to reduce their own screen time. This Puzzle aims to help children to be more discerning when viewing anything online or on social media.	
Taught knowledgeKnow what a family is(Key objectives are in bold).Know some of the characteristics of healthy and safe friendshipsKnow that friend sometimes fall oKnow that unkin words can never taken back and they can hurtKnow how to use Jigsaw's Calm Me to help when feeling angryKnow some rease why others get angry	 Know that families are founded on belonging, love and care Know that physical contact can be used as a greeting Know how to make a friend Know who to ask for help in the school community Know that there are lots of different types of families Know the characteristics of healthy and safe friends Know about the different people in the school community and 	 Know that there are lots of forms of physical contact within a family Know how to stay stop if someone is hurting them Know there are good secrets and worry secrets and why it is important to share worry secrets Know what trust is Know that everyone's family is different Know that families function well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-operation Know some reasons why friends have conflicts Know that friendships have ups and downs and sometimes change with time Know how to use the Mending Friendships or Solve it together problem-solving methods 	 Know that different family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family Know some of the skills of friendship, e.g. taking turns, being a good listener Know some strategies for keeping themselves safe online Know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) Know that gender stereotypes can be unfair, e.g. Mum is always the carer, Dad always goes to work etc Know how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life Know the lives of children around the world can be different from their own 	 Know some reasons why people feel jealousy Know that loss is a normal part of relationships Know that negative feelings are a normal part of loss Know that sometimes it is better for a friendship/relationshi p to end if it is causing negative feelings or is unsafe Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships Know that memories can support us when we lose a special person or animal 	 Know that there are rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network Know that there are rights and responsibilities when playing a game online Know that too much screen time isn't healthy Know how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with friends Know that a personality is made up of many different characteristics, qualities and attributes Know that belonging to an online community can have positive and negative consequences 	 Know that it is important to take care of their own mental health Know ways that they can take care of their own mental health Know the stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to grieve Know that sometimes people can try to gain power or control them Know some of the dangers of being 'online' Know how to use technology safely and positively to communicate with their friends and family

	EYFS Family, Jobs, Relationship, Friend, Lonely, Argue, Fall-out, Words, Feelings, Angry, Upset, Calm me, Breathing	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS Belong, Same, Different, Friendship, Qualities, Caring, Sharing, Kind, Greeting, Touch, Feel, Texture, Like, Dislike, Help, Helpful, Community, Confidence, Praise, Skills, Self-belief, Incredible, Proud, Celebrate, Relationships, Special, Appreciate	Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1 Similarities, Special, Important, Co-operate, Physical contact, Communication, Hugs, Acceptable, Not acceptable, Conflict, Point of view, Positive problem solving, Secret, Surprise, Good secret, Worry secret, Telling, Adult, Trust, Happy, Sad, Frightened, Trust, Trustworthy, Honesty, Reliability, Compliments, Celebrate,	Year 3 Consolidate KS1 Men, Women, Unisex, Male, Female, Stereotype, Career, Job, Role, Responsibilities, Respect, Differences, Similarities, Conflict, Win-win, Solution, Solve-it-together, Problem-solve, Internet, Social media, Online, Risky, Gaming, Safe, Unsafe, Private messaging (pm), Direct messaging (dm), Global, Communication, Fair trade, Inequality, Food journey, Climate, Transport, Exploitation,	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3 Relationship, Close, Jealousy, Emotions, Positive, Negative, Loss, Shock, Disbelief, Numb, Denial, Guilt, Sadness, Pain, Despair, Hope, Souvenir, Memento, Memorial, Acceptance, Relief, Remember, Negotiate, Compromise, Loyal, Empathy, Betrayal, Amicable, Love.	Yea Consolidate Personal attribute Characteristics, Se Comparison, Nega media, Online, Co Negative, Safe, Ur network, Violence Gambling, Betting Appropriate, Scree health, Mental he Social, Peer presso Personal informat
(Key objectives are in bold)	 by parents/carers and siblings Can suggest ways to make a friend or help someone who is lonely Can use different ways to mend a friendship Can recognise what being angry feels like Can use Calm Me when angry or upset 	 Can say what being a good friend means Can identify forms of physical contact they prefer Can say no when they receive a touch they don't like Can show skills of friendship Can praise themselves and others Can recognise some of their personal qualities Can say why they appreciate a special relationship 	 Can recognise the value that families can bring Can recognise and talk about the types of physical contact that is acceptable or unacceptable Can identify the negative feelings associated with keeping a worry secret Can identify who they trust in their own relationships Can use positive problem-solving techniques (Mending Friendships or Solve it together) to resolve a friendship conflict Can identify the feelings associated with trust Can identify the feelings Can say who they would go to for help if they were worried or scared 	 Know how to access help if they are concerned about anything on social media or the internet Can empathise with people from other countries who may not have a fair job or are less fortunate Understand that they are connected to the global community in many different ways Can use Solve it together in a conflict scenario and find a win-win outcome Can identify similarities in children's rights around the world Can identify their own wants and needs and how these may be similar or different from other children in school and the global community 	 Can suggest positive strategies for managing jealousy Can identify people who are special to them and express why Can identify the feelings and emotions that accompany loss Can suggest strategies for managing loss Can tell you about someone they no longer see Can suggest ways to manage relationship changes including how to negotiate 	 Can idem commun group fee uncomfo Can sugg staying sa media Can say h unsafe on network Can idem game is s Can sugg monitor a time Can sugg managing pressures networks
Social and Emotional skills	 Can identify what jobs they do in their family and those carried out 	 Can express how it feels to be part of a family and to care for family members 	• Can identify the different roles and responsibilities in their family	 Can identify the responsibilities they have within their family 	 Can identify feelings and emotions that accompany jealousy 	 Can suggibuilding s themselv

ggest strategies for g self-esteem of elves and others

entify when an online unity/social media feels risky, fortable, or unsafe

ggest strategies for safe online/ social

y how to report online/social rk activity

entify when an online s safe or unsafe

ggest ways to or and reduce screen

ggest strategies for ing unhelpful res online or in social rks Recognise that people can get problems with their mental health and that it is nothing to be ashamed of

- Can help themselves and others when worried about a mental health problem
- Recognise when they are feeling grief and have strategies to manage them
- Demonstrate ways they could stand up for themselves and their friends in situations where others are trying to gain power or control
- Can resist pressure to do something online that might hurt themselves or others
- Can take responsibility for their own safety and well-being

ear 5

e KS1, Yrs 3 & 4

tes, Qualities, Self-esteem, Unique, gative self-talk, Social Community, Positive, Unsafe, Rights, Social ice, Grooming, Troll, ng, Trustworthy, reen time, Physical health, Off-line, ssure, Influences, iation, Passwords,

Year 6

Consolidate KS1 & KS2

Mental health, Ashamed, Stigma, Stress, Anxiety, Support, Worried, Signs, Warning, Self-harm, Emotions, Feelings, Sadness, Loss, Grief, Denial, Despair, Guilt, Shock, Hopelessness, Anger, Bereavement, Coping strategies, Power, Control, Authority, Bullying, Script, Assertive, Risks, Pressure, Influences, Self-control, Real/fake, True/untrue, Assertiveness, Judgement, Communication,

	Rights, Needs, Wants, Justice, United Nations, Equality, Deprivation, Hardship, Appreciation, Gratitude	Privacy, Settings, Profile, SMARRT rules	Technology, Power, Cyber-bullying, Abuse, Safety
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			Cha	nging Me Puzzle – Su	ummer 2	
DfE Statutory Relationships	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
& Health Education outcomes	PSED – ELG: SELF-REGULATION Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. PSED – ELG: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.	Families and the people (R1) that families are imp (R2) the characteristics of sharing each other's lives (R3) that others' families, by love and care (R4) that stable, caring re (R6) how to recognise if f Caring friendships (R7) how important frien (R8) the characteristics of (R9) that healthy friendsh Respectful relationships (R13) practical steps they (R15) the importance of s (R16) that in school and i (R18) what a stereotype i (R19) the importance of s (R19) the importance of s (R25) what sorts of bound (R26) about the concept (R27) that each person's (R29) how to recognise a (R30) how to ask for advi (R31) how to report conc	bortant for children growing up bed f healthy family life, commitment t s , either in school or in the wider we elationships, which may be of differ family relationships are making the adships are in making us feel happy f friendships, including mutual resp hips are positive and welcoming to y can take in a range of different co self-respect and how this links to th in wider society they can expect to is, and how stereotypes can be unf permission seeking and giving in re daries are appropriate in friendship of privacy and the implications of i body belongs to them, and the diff nd report feelings of being unsafe	ause they can give love, security and b each other, including in times of diff orld, sometimes look different from th ent types, are at the heart of happy far m feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to and secure, and how people choose a sect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, low wards others, and do not make others neets to improve or support respectf leir own happiness be treated with respect by others, an air, negative or destructive lationships with friends, peers and ad os with peers and others (including in c for both children and adults; including erences between appropriate and ina or feeling bad about any adult , and to keep trying until they are hea and confidence needed to do so	ficulty, protection and care for child neir family, but that they should res amilies, and are important for child b seek help or advice from others if and make friends yalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sh s feel lonely or excluded. ul relationships d that in turn they should show du ults. a digital context) ng that it is not always right to keep ppropriate or unsafe physical, and	spect those differences and k Iren's security as they grow u f needed. naring interests and experien e respect to others, including
		Mental well-being (H1) that mental well-bei (H2) that there is a norma (H3) how to recognise an (H4) how to judge wheth (H5) the benefits of physi (H6) simple self-care tech (H7) isolation and lonelin (H8) that bullying (includi (H9) where and how to se ability to control their em (H10) it is common for per Changing adolescent boo (H34) key facts about put	ad talk about their emotions, includ ber what they are feeling and how t ical exercise, time outdoors, comm nniques, including the importance of bess can affect children and that it i ing cyberbullying) has a negative a eek support (including recognising notions (including issues arising on eople to experience mental ill healt dy	he same way as physical health is, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nerv- ing having a varied vocabulary of wor hey are behaving is appropriate and p unity participation, voluntary and ser of rest, time spent with friends and fa s very important for children to discus nd often lasting impact on mental we the triggers for seeking support), inclu- ine) h. For many people who do, the prob	ds to use when talking about their proportionate vice-based activity on mental well- mily and the benefits of hobbies ar ss their feelings with an adult and s II-being uding whom in school they should lems can be resolved if the right su	own and others' feelings being and happiness nd interests seek support speak to if they are worried upport is made available, esp

Year 6						
bers, the importance of spending time together and						
know that other children's families are also characterised						
up						
ences and support with problems and difficulties						
nces and support with problems and difficulties						
ng those in positions of authority						
ng those in positions of authority						
eing safe						
Ŭ						
relation to different experiences and situations						

d about their own or someone else's mental well-being or specially if accessed early enough.

Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yea
Overview Changing Me	Children are encouraged to think about how they have changed from being a baby and what may change for them in the future. They consolidate the names and functions of some of the main parts of the body and discuss how these have changed. They learn that our bodies change in lots of different ways as we get older. Children understand that change can bring about positive and negative feelings, and that sharing these can help. They also consider the role that memories can have in managing change.	Children are introduced to life cycles, e.g. that of a frog and identify the different stages. They compare this with a human life cycle and look at simple changes from baby to adult, e.g. getting taller, learning to walk, etc. They discuss how they have changed so far and that people grow up at different rates. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are taught the correct words for private parts of the body (those kept private by underwear: vagina, anus, penis, testicles, vulva). They are also taught that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body. Change is discussed as a natural and normal part of getting older which can bring about happy and sad feelings. Children practise a range of skills to help manage their feelings and learn how to access help if they are worried about change, or if someone is hurting them.	In this Puzzle, children compare different life cycles in nature, including that of humans. They reflect on the changes that occur (not including puberty) between baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and old age. Within this, children also discuss how independence, freedoms and responsibility can increase with age. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are re-taught the correct words for private parts of the body (those kept private by underwear: vagina, anus, penis, testicle, vulva). They are also reminded that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body, including a lesson on inappropriate touch and assertiveness. Children practise a range of strategies for managing feelings and emotions. They are also taught where they can get help if worried or frightened. Change is taught as a natural and normal part of growing up and the range of emotions that can occur with change are explored and discussed.	This Puzzle begins learning about babies and what they need to grow and develop including parenting. Children are taught that it is usually the female that carries the baby in nature. This leads onto lessons where puberty is introduced. Children first look at the outside body changes in males and females. They learn that puberty is a natural part of growing up and that it is a process for getting their bodies ready to make a baby when grown-up. Inside body changes are also taught. Children learn that females have eggs (ova) in their ovaries and these are released monthly. If unfertilised by a male's sperm, it passes out of the body as a period. Sexual intercourse and the birth of the baby are not taught in this year group. Children discuss how they feel about puberty and growing up and there are opportunities for them to seek reassurance if anything is worrying them.	In this Puzzle, bodily changes at puberty are revisited with some additional vocabulary, particularly around menstruation. Sanitary health is taught, including introducing pupils to different sanitary and personal hygiene products. Conception and sexual intercourse are introduced in simple terms so the children understand that a baby is formed by the joining of an ovum and sperm. They also learn that the ovum and sperm carry genetic information that carry personal characteristics. The Puzzle ends by looking at the feelings associated with change and how to manage these. Children are introduced to Jigsaw's Circle of change model as a strategy for managing future changes.	In this Puzzle, the c self-esteem, self-in image. They learn to perceptions about others, and these r wrong. They also re social media and th promote unhelpful how to manage thi revisited in further bodily changes in m Sexual intercourse slightly more detail previous year. Child encouraged to ask seek clarification al don't understand. I about pregnancy a including some fact development of the simple explanation ways of conception learn that having a choice. Details of c options and method as this is not age-ag Reasons why peop a romantic relation to have a baby are Children look at wh teenager means fo increase in freedor responsibilities. Th the perceptions that teenagers and refle are always moody; a boyfriend/girlfrie

ear 5

e children revisit -image and body rn that we all have out ourselves and se may be right or reflect on how the media can oful comparison and this. Puberty is ner detail, explaining n males and females. se is explained in tail than in the nildren are sk questions and about anything they d. Further details are introduced facts about the the foetus and some ion about alternative ion, e.g. IVF. Children a baby is a personal f contraceptive hods are not taught -appropriate. ople choose to be in ionship and choose re also explored. what becoming a for them with an dom, rights and They also consider that surround eflect whether they rate, e.g. teenagers dy; all teenagers have riend, etc.

Year 6

In this Puzzle, the children learn about puberty in boys and girls and the changes that will happen; they reflect on how they feel about these changes. The children also learn about childbirth and the stages of development of a baby, starting at conception. They explore what it means to be being physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They learn about different relationships and the importance of mutual respect and not pressuring/being pressured into doing something that they don't want to. The children also learn about self-esteem, why it is important and ways to develop it. Finally, they look at the transition to secondary school (or next class) and what they are looking forward to/are worried about and how they can prepare themselves mentally.

Taught knowledge (Key objectives are in bold)	 Know the names and functions of some parts of the body (see vocabulary list) Know that we grow from baby to adult Know who to talk to if they are feeling worried Know that sharing how they feel can help solve a worry Know that remembering happy times can help us move on 	 Know the names of male and female private body parts Know that there are correct names for private body parts and nicknames, and when to use them Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody has the right to hurt these Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened Know that animals including humans have a life cycle Know that changes happen when we grow up Know that people grow up at different rates and that is normal Know that learning brings about change 	 Know the physical differences between male and female bodies Know that private body parts are special and that no one has the right to hurt these Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and some are unacceptable Know the correct names for private body parts Know that life cycles exist in nature Know that aging is a natural process including old age Know that some changes are out of an individual's control Know how their bodies have changed from when they were a baby and that they will continue to change as they age 	 Know that the male and female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make babies when they are adults Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty Know some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty Know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up Know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby Know that in humans a mother carries the baby Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops Know some of the changes that happen between being a baby and a child 	 Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby Know how the female and male body change at puberty Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions Know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted 	 Know ho bodies cl puberty i the impo after the and emo Know this intercour concepti Know this need hel might us Know this teenager changes growing Know wh means ar can be right
Social and Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	 Recognise that changing class can elicit happy and/or sad emotions Can say how they feel about changing class/ growing up Can identify how they have changed from a baby Can say what might 	 Understand and accept that change is a natural part of getting older Can suggest ways to manage change, e.g. moving to a new class Can identify some things that have changed and some things that have stayed the same since 	 Can say who they would go to for help if worried or scared Can say what types of touch they find comfortable/uncomfort able Be able to confidently ask someone to stop if they are being hurt or frightened 	 Can express how they feel about puberty Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they have any worries Can suggest ways to help them manage feelings during changes they are more anxious about 	 Can appreciate their own uniqueness and that of others Can express any concerns they have about puberty Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change 	 Can celel like abou others' s image Can sugg self-ester others Recognis natural p happens that it without it withou

now girls' and boys' change during y and understand portance of looking nemselves physically notionally hat sexual urse can lead to tion hat some people elp to conceive and use IVF hat becoming a er involves various s and also brings g responsibility what perception and that perceptions right or wrong	•	Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally Know how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy and how it is born Know how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship Know the importance of self-esteem and what they can do to develop it Know what they are looking forward to and what they are worried about when thinking about transition to secondary school/moving to their next class
but their own and self-image and body		develop their own self-esteem
ggest ways to boost eem of self and	•	Can express how they feel about the changes that will happen to them during puberty
ise that puberty is a process that is to everybody and will be OK for them	•	Understand that mutual respect is essential in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship and that they shouldn't feel pressured

	change for them they get older • Can identify positive memories from the past year in school/home	 being a baby (including the body) Can express why they enjoy learning 	 Can appreciate that changes will happen and that some can be controlled and others not Be able to express how they feel about changes Show appreciation for people who are older Can recognise the independence and responsibilities they have now compared to being a baby or toddler Can say what greater responsibilities and freedoms they may have in the future Can say what they are looking forward to in the next year 	 Can identify stereotypical family roles and challenge these ideas, e.g. it may not always be Mum who does the laundry Can express how they feel about babies Can describe the emotions that a new baby can bring to a family Can identify changes they are looking forward to in the next year 	 Can express how they feel about having children when they are grown up Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they are worried Can apply the circle of change model to themselves to have strategies for managing change 	 Can ask questions about puberty to seek clarification Can express how they feel about having a romantic relationship when they are an adult Can express how they feel about having children when they are an adult Can express how they feel about becoming a teenager Can say who they can talk to if concerned about puberty or becoming a teenager/adult 	 into doing something that they don't want to Recognise how they feel when they reflect on the development and birth of a baby Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body image Use strategies to prepare themselves emotionally for the transition (changes) to secondary school
Vocabulary	EYFS	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS	Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	Year 3 Consolidate KS1	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2
	Eye, Foot, Eyebrow, Forehead, Ear, Mouth, Arm, Leg, Chest, Knee, Nose, Tongue, Finger, Toe, Stomach, Hand, Baby, Grown-up, Adult, Change, Worry, Excited, Memories	Changes, Life cycles, Adulthood, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Learn, New, Grow, Feelings, Anxious, Worried, Excited, Coping	Change, Grow, Control, Fully grown, Growing up, Old, Young, Change, Respect, Appearance, Physical, Baby, Toddler, Child, Teenager, Independent, Timeline, Freedom, Responsibilities, Vagina, Public, Private, Touch, Texture, Cuddle, Hug, Squeeze, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Uncomfortable, Looking forward, Nervous, Happy	Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Grow, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Puberty, Sperm, Ovaries, Egg, Ovum/ova, Womb/uterus, Stereotypes, Task, Roles, Challenge	Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, Making love, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise, Conception, Menstruation, Periods, Circle, Seasons, Change, Control, Emotions, Acceptance	Body image, Self-image, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Breasts, Hips, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Sexual intercourse, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights	Negative body-talk, mental health, midwife, labour, opportunities, freedoms, attraction, relationship, love, sexting, transition, secondary, journey, worries, anxiety, excitement

SMSC Links: Every Jigsaw lesson from Early Years to upper primary offers opportunities for children's spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC) development, and this is clearly mapped and balanced across each year group. Likewise, Jigsaw is designed to provide structured opportunities in every lesson to practise and enhance the five skills associated with the emotional literacy (self-awareness, social skills, empathy, motivation and managing feelings). At Jigsaw, we believe that these opportunities are vital for children's development, their understanding of themselves and others and in increasing their capacity to learn.

British Values: Jigsaw PSHE 3-11 supports the British Values of Democracy, Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect and Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs. It has been mapped lesson by lesson against the British Values agenda.