Jigsaw PSHE 3-11 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	/ly World Puzzle – A	utumn 1		
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
DfE Statutory 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. ELG: MANAGING SELF Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly. PSED – ELG: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS	Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships (R8) the characteristics of friendifficulties (R9) that healthy friendships are (R11) how to recognise who to how to seek help or advice from Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respectifications of courter (R13) practical steps they can to (R14) the conventions of courter (R15) the importance of self-ref (R16) that in school and in wide (R19) the importance of permit Online relationships (R21) that the same principles are R25) what sorts of boundaries	end of primary, pupils should know a care in making us feel happy and dships, including mutual respective and welcoming towart trust and who not to trust, how mothers, if needed. The positive and welcoming towart trust and who not to trust, how mothers, if needed. The positive and welcoming towart trust and who not to trust, how mothers, if needed. The positive and welcoming towart trust and who not to trust, how mothers, if needed. The positive and welcoming towart trust and who not to trust, how mothers, if needed. The positive and welcoming towart trust and who not to trust, how mothers, if needed.	d secure, and how people choose it, truthfulness, trustworthiness, irds others, and do not make other to judge when a friendship is meet very different from them (for executs to improve or support respectively others, a tionships with friends, peers and to face-to-face relationships, including with peers and others (including the secure of the secure	e and make friends loyalty, kindness, generosity, trus ers feel lonely or excluded aking them feel unhappy or unco example, physically, in character, p ctful relationships and that in turn they should show adults.	st, sharing interests and experiences omfortable, managing conflict, how to personality or backgrounds), or make when we do not be to others, including the for others online, including when we	and support with problems and o manage these situations and e different choices or have

	Work and play co- operatively and take turns with others. Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.	Mental well-being (H2) that there is a normal ran situations (H3) how to recognise and talk (H4) how to judge whether wh	ge of emotions (e.g. happiness, sa a about their emotions, including at they are feeling and how they an affect children and that it is ve	adness, anger, fear, surprise, ne having a varied vocabulary of wo are behaving is appropriate and	ords to use when talking about to proportionate	•	ion to different experiences and
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
overview Being Me in	In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn about how	In this Puzzle (unit), the children are introduced to	In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss their hopes	In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn to recognise	In this Puzzle (unit), the children explore being part	In this Puzzle (unit), the children think and plan for the year ahead,	In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss their year ahead, they
My World	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.	their Jigsaw Journals and discuss their Jigsaw Charter. As part of this, they discuss rights and responsibilities, and choices and consequences. The children learn about being special and how to make everyone feel safe in their class as well as recognising their own safety.	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.	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.	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	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.	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 farreaching 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

Taught knowledge (Key objectives are in bold)	 Know they have a right to learn and play, safely and happily Know that some people are different from themselves 	 Understand their own rights and responsibilities with their classroom Understand that their choices have consequences 	 Understand the rights and responsibilities of class members Know about rewards and consequences and that these stem from choices 	 Know that the school has a shared set of values Know why rules are needed and how these relate to choices and consequences 	 Know their place in the school community Know what democracy is (applied to pupil voice in school) 	 Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process 	 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 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 community and 	 Know that personal choices can affect others locally and globally
	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 	 Know how to face new challenges positively 	 Know how to set goals for the year ahead
	 Know how happiness and sadness can be expressed 		 Know that positive choices impact positively on self- learning and the 	Understand that they are important	Know how individual attitudes and actions make a difference to	 Understand how to set personal goals 	Understand what fears and worries areUnderstand that their
	Know that being kind is good		 Identifying hopes and fears for the year 	 Know what a personal goal is Understanding what a challenge is 	 Know about the different roles in the school community 	 Know how an individual's behaviour can affect a group and the consequences of this 	own choices result in different consequences and rewards
			ahead	a chancinge is	Know that their own actions affect themselves and		 Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community
					others		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 cooperatively 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 cooperatively 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 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,	Safe, Special, Calm, Belonging, Special, Learning	Worries, Hopes, Fears, Responsible, Actions, Praise,	Welcome, Valued, Achievements, Pleased,	Included, Excluded, Role, Job Description, School	Challenge, Goal, Attitude, Citizen, Views, Opinion, Collective	Ghana, West Africa, Cocoa Plantation, Cocoa Pods,
	Rights, Responsibilities,	Charter, Jigsaw Charter,	Positive, Negative, Choices,	Personal Goal, Acknowledge,	Community, Democracy,	The state of the s	Community, Education, Wants,
	Feelings, Angry, Happy, Excited, Nervous, Sharing,	Rewards, Proud, Consequences, Upset,	Co-Operate, Problem-Solving	Affirm, Emotions, Feelings, Nightmare, Solutions,	Democratic, Decisions, Voting, Authority,		Needs, Maslow, Empathy, Comparison, Opportunities,
	Taking Turns	Disappointed, Illustration		Support, Dream, Behaviour,	Contribution, Observer, UN		Education, Empathise,
				Fairness, Group Dynamics, Team Work, View Point,	Convention on Rights of Child (UNCRC)		Obstacles, Co-operation, Collaboration, Legal, Illegal,
				Ideal School, Belong			Lawful, Laws, Participation,
							Motivation, Decision

			Celebrating D	Difference Puzzlo	e – Autumn 2		
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
DfE Statutory 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 Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.	Families and the people who (R1) that families are important (R2) the characteristics of heatime together and sharing each (R3) that others' families, either are also characterised by love (R4) that stable, caring relation (R5) that marriage represents (R6) how to recognise if family Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships (R8) the characteristics of friend difficulties (R9) that healthy friendships and (R10) that most friendships and (R11) how to recognise who to how to seek help or advice from Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respectifierent preferences or belief (R13) practical steps they can (R14) the conventions of court (R16) that in school and in with (R17) about different types of (R18) what a stereotype is, and (R19) the importance of permions (R20) that people sometimes is (R21) that the same principles (R22) the rules and principles (R23) how to critically considered (R25) what sorts of boundaries (R29) how to recognise and recog	end of primary, pupils should ke care for me at for children growing up because thy family life, commitment to each other's lives are in school or in the wider work and care a formal and legally recognised a relationships are making them as are in making us feel happy are adships, including mutual respective and welcoming toware ups and downs, and that the otrust and who not to trust, how mothers, if needed. Cotting others, even when they are seed as a range of different contains the context and manners are society they can expect to be bullying (including cyberbullying dinow stereotypes can be unfair is sistentially and giving in relationships as for keeping safe online, how to a stere or the safe or keeping safe online, how to a safe or keeping safe or ke	ise they can give love, secureach other, including in tine d, sometimes look different at types, are at the heart of commitment of two people feel unhappy or unsafe, and and secure, and how people at, truthfulness, trustworth ands others, and do not ma se can often be worked the at to judge when a friendsh are very different from them exts to improve or support at treated with respect by of any the impact of bullying, reference or destructive cionships with friends, peer ling by pretending to be so to face-to-face relationships are cognise risks, harmful cources of information include with peers and others (incepted in the peers of th	arity and stability hes of difficulty, protection and on the from their family, but that the f happy families, and are import the to each other which is intended and how to seek help or advice from the object of the choose and make friends aliness, loyalty, kindness, generous the others feel lonely or excluded rough so that the friendship is re ip is making them feel unhappy the for example, physically, in chain the respectful relationships thers, and that in turn they should the responsibilities of bystanders (processes) the sand adults. The sand adults is the sand how to reduce the sand contact, and the sand contact, and the sand contact the san	care for children and other family by should respect those difference ant for children's security as they ed to be lifelong om others if needed. Sity, trust, sharing interests and edepaired or even strengthened, and or uncomfortable, managing contracter, personality or background racter, personality or background all show due respect to others, in timarily reporting bullying to an analyse respect for others online including the spect of the solution of the spect of the spect of the solution of the spect of the	week and know that other children's families or grow up Experiences and support with problems and d that resorting to violence is never right effict, how to manage these situations and ds), or make different choices or have a cluding those in positions of authority dult) and how to get help

		Physical Health and Well-Rein	g – By end of primary, pupils sho	uild know:						
		rifysical freaturation well-belli	ig - by end of primary, pupils sile	ala kilow.						
		Mental well-being								
			ge of emotions (e.g. happiness, sa	adness, anger, fear, surprise, nei	rvousness) and scale of emotion	s that all humans experience in relati	on to different experiences and			
		situations								
		 (H3) 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 (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support (H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being (H9) 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 								
					,	·				
		Internet safety and harms (H13) how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private (H14) why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted								
						can have a negative impact on men	al health			
			t concerns and get support with i		arassment can take place, while	real have a negative impact on men	arricalcii			
			0 11							
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
overview	In this Puzzle (unit), children	In this Puzzle (unit), the children	In this Puzzle (unit), the children	In this Puzzle (unit), the children	In this Puzzle (unit), the children	In this Puzzle (unit), the children	In this Puzzle (unit), the children			
Celebrating	are encouraged to think	explore the similarities and	learn about recognise gender	learn about families, that they	consider the concept of judging	explore culture and cultural	discuss differences and similarities			
Difference	about things that they are good at whilst understanding	differences between people and how these make us unique	stereotypes, that boys and girls can have differences and	are all different and that sometimes they fall out with	people by their appearance, of first impressions and of what	differences. They link this to racism, debating what it is and how to be	and that, for some people, being different is difficult. The children			
	that everyone is good at	and special. The children learn	similarities and that is OK. They	each other. The children	influences their thinking on	aware of their own feelings towards	learn about bullying and how			
	different things.	what bullying is and what it	explore how children can be	practise methods to calm	what is normal. They explore	people from different cultures. They	people can have power over others			
	They discuss being different	isn't. They talk about how it	bullied because they are	themselves down and discuss	more about bullying, including	revisit the topic of bullying and	in a group. They discover strategies			
	and how that makes everyone special but also	might feel to be bullied and when and who to ask for help.	different, that this shouldn't happen and how they can	the 'Solve it together' technique. The children revisit	online bullying and what to do if they suspect or know that it is	discuss rumour spreading and name- calling. The children learn that there	for dealing with this as well as wider bullying issues. The children			
	recognise that we are the	The children discuss friendship,	support a classmate who is being	the topic of bullying and discuss	taking place. They discuss the	are direct and indirect ways of	learn about people with disabilities			
	same in some ways. The	how to make friends and that it	bullied. The children share	being a witness (bystander);	pressures of being a witness	bullying as well as ways to encourage	and look at specific examples of			
	children share their	is OK to have differences/be	feelings associated with bullying	they discover how a witness has	and why some people choose	children to not using bullying	disabled people who have amazing			
	experiences of their homes and are asked to explain why	different from their friends. The children also discuss being nice	and how and where to get help. They explore similarities and	choices and how these choices can affect the bullying that is	to join in or choose to not tell anyone about what they have	behaviours. The children consider happiness regardless of material	lives and achievements.			
	it is special to them. They	to and looking after other	differences and that it is OK for	taking place. The children also	seen. The children share their	wealth and respecting other people's				
	learn about friendship and	children who might be being	friends to have differences	talk about using problem-	own uniqueness and what is	cultures.				
	how to be a kind friend and	bullied.	without it affecting their	solving techniques in bullying	special about themselves. They					
	how to stand up for		friendship.	situations. They discuss name-	talk about first impressions and					
	themselves if someone says or does something unkind to			calling and practise choosing not to use hurtful words. They	when their own first impressions of someone have					
	them.			also learn about giving and	changed.					
				receiving compliments and the	_					
				feelings associated with this.						

Taught knowledge (Key	 Know what being unique means Know the names of some emotions such as happy, sad, 	 Know what bullying means Know who to tell if they or someone else 	 Know the difference between a one-off incident and bullying Know that sometimes 	 Know what it means to be a witness to bullying and that a witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do 	 Know that some forms of bullying are harder to identify e.g. tactical ignoring, cyber-bullying 	 Know external forms of support in regard to bullying e.g. Childline Know that bullying can be 	 Know that people can hold power over others individually or in a group Know that power can play a part in a bullying or
objectives are in bold)	 Know why having friends is important Know some qualities of a positive friendship Know that they don't have to be 'the same as' to be a friend Know what being proud means and that people can be proud of different things Know that people can be good at different things Know that families can be different Know that people have different homes and why they are important to them Know different ways of making friends Know different ways to stand up for myself 	 is being bullied or is feeling unhappy Know that people are unique and that it is OK to be different Know skills to make friendships Know that people have differences and similarities 	 People get bullied because of difference Know that friends can be different and still be friends Know there are stereotypes about boys and girls Know where to get help if being bullied Know that it is OK not to conform to gender stereotypes Know it is good to be yourself Know the difference between right and wrong and the role that choice has to play in this 	 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 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 what racism is and why it is unacceptable Know what culture means Know that differences in culture can sometimes be a source of conflict Know that rumourspreading is a form of bullying online and offline Know how their life is different from the lives of children in the developing world 	 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

Social and Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	 Recognise emotions when they or 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 	 Identify what is bullying and what isn't 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 	 Explain how being bullied can make 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 	 Use the 'Solve it together' technique to calm and resolve conflicts with friends and family Be able to 'problemsolve' 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 	 Be comfortable with the way they look 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 	 Appreciate the value of happiness regardless of 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 	 Empathise with people who are different and be 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
	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
Vocabulary	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, Problemsolve, 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		
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year
Relationships Education — By end of primary, pupils should know: Respectful relationships (Rat) heir pather 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 ELG: MANAGING SLF Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. PSED = LIG: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS Work and play co-operatively and take turns with others. Relationships Education — By end of primary, pupils should know: Repectful relationships (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how the link to their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (Rat) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how the link on their own happiness (Rat) the conscious of circumstance of self-respect and how the link on their own happiness (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how the link on their own happiness (Rat) the conscious of their own and adults) and how to get help (Rat) the circumstance of self-respect and how they are behaving in relationships with friends, peers and adults. Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know: Mental well-being (H1) than mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health (H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g., happiness, sadness							of authority (R17) about different
ızzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
rview orating erence	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	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	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	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	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	In this Puzzle, the children share their dreams and goals and how they might need money to help them achieve them. They consider jobs that people they know do, they look at the fact that some jobs pay more money than others and reflect on what types of jobs they might like to	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 of

Taught	Know what a	Know how to set	Know how to choose a	Know that they are	Know how to make a	Know about a range of jobs	Know their own learning
knowledge	challenge is	simple goals	realistic goal and think about how to achieve it	responsible for their own learning	new plan and set new goals even if they have	that are carried out by people I know	strengths
(Key objectives	 Know that it is important to keep trying Know what a goal is 	Know how to achieve a goal	Know that it is important to persevere	 Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement 	 Know how to work as part of a successful 	 Know the types of job they might like to do when they are older 	 Know what their classmates like and admire about them
are in bold)	Know what a goal is Know how to set goals and work towards them	 Know how to identify obstacles which make achieving their goals difficult and work out how to overcome them 	Know how to recognise what working together well looks like	Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles	 Know how to share in the success of a group 	 Know that young people from different cultures may have different dreams and goals 	 Know a variety of problems that the world is facing
	Know which words are kindKnow some jobs that	 Know when a goal has been achieved 	Know what good group- working looks likeKnow how to share	Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them	Know what their own hopes and dreams are	Know that they will need money to help them to achieve some of their	 Know some ways in which they could work with others to make the world a better place
	 they might like to do when they are older Know that they must work hard now in order to be able to 	 Know how to work well with a partner Know that tackling a challenge can stretch 	success with other people	 Know about specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve 	 Know that hopes and dreams don't always come true Know that reflecting on 	 Know that different jobs pay more money than others 	 Know what the learning steps are they need to take to achieve their goal
	achieve the job they want when they are older • Know when they	their learning		 Know how they can best overcome learning challenges 	positive and happy experiences can help them to counteract disappointment	 Know that communicating with someone from a different culture means that they can learn from them and vice versa 	 Know how to set realistic and challenging goals
	have achieved a goal			Know what their own strengths are as a learner	 Know how to work out the steps they need to take to achieve a goal 	Know ways that they can support young people in their own culture and abroad	
				 Know how to evaluate their own learning progress and identify how it can be better next time 		avioau	

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,	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	Me Puzzle – Spring	; 2						
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6				
fE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes	EYFS 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: MANAGING SELF Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.	Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships at (R8) the characteristics of friends (R9) that healthy friendships are (R10) that most friendships have (R11) how to recognise who to tradvice from others, if needed. Respectful relationships (R12) the importance of respectibeliefs (R13) practical steps they can tak (R14) the conventions of courtes (R15) the importance of self-resp (R16) that in school and in wider (R19) the importance of permission online relationships (R20) that people sometimes beliefs (R21) that the same principles approximately the rules and principles for (R23) how to critically consider the (R24) how information and data Being safe (R25) what sorts of boundaries at (R26) about the concept of private (R27) that each person's body be (R28) how to respond safely and (R29) how to recognise and report (R30) how to ask for advice or her (R31) how to report concerns or (R32) where to get advice e.g. fair (H2) that there is a normal range (H3) how to recognise and talk at (H4) how to judge whether what (H4) how to judge whether what	Year 2 The of primary, pupils should know: The in making us feel happy and secure ships, including mutual respect, truthfur positive and welcoming towards other trust and downs, and that these can of trust and who not to trust, how to judge and manners beet and how this links to their own has society they can expect to be treated in seeking and giving in relationships to be the pupils to online relationships as to face-to keeping safe online, how to recognise their online friendships and sources of it is shared and used online. The appropriate in friendships with peer cy and the implications of it for both collections to them, and the differences be appropriately to adults they may encount feelings of being unsafe or feeling being for themselves or others, and to keep abuse, and the vocabulary and confidentially, school and/or other sources. By end of primary, pupils should mormal part of daily life, in the same we of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, bout their emotions, including having a they are feeling and how they are being they are feeling and how they are being they are feeling and how they are being and how they are b	Year 3 , and how people choose and mak ulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kings, and do not make others feel long ten be worked through so that there when a friendship is making them afterent from them (for example, plant prove or support respectful relating ppiness with respect by others, and that in with friends, peers and adults. The etending to be someone they are an oracle relationships, including the erisks, harmful content and contact information including awareness of the erisks, harmful content and contact information including awareness of the erisks, including that in the erisks, including on an adaptical proportion and about any adult the erisks, including on an adaptical proportion and about any adult they are heard ence needed to do so know: ay as physical health anger, fear, surprise, nervousness a varied vocabulary of words to us having is appropriate and proportion and in appropriate and proportion and in appropriate and proportion and in appropriate and proportion and any appropriate and proportion and appropriate and proportion appropriate and proportion and appropriate and proportion and appropriate and proportion and appropriate and proportion appropriate and appropriate and appropriate and appropriate and appropriate and appropriate appropriate and appropriate appropriate appropriate appropri	e friends idness, generosity, trust, sharing interely or excluded friendship is repaired or even streng in feel unhappy or uncomfortable, many processing the strength of the	erests and experiences and support wit gthened, and that resorting to violence anaging conflict, how to manage these backgrounds), or make different choice to others, including those in positions of the including when we are anonymous ey have never met If they relate to being safe intact	h problems and difficulties is never right situations and how to seek help or es or have different preferences or of authority				
DfE St		(H3) how to recognise and talk at (H4) how to judge whether what (H5) the benefits of physical exer (H6) simple self-care techniques,	 (H2) 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 situations (H3) 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 (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate (H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness (H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests 								
		(H8) that bullying (including cybe (H9) where and how to seek sup ability to control their emotions	(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support (H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being (H9) 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 mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online) (H10) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.								
	Internet safety and harms (H11) that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits (H12) about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' men well-being										

(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 mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise

(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. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).

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	Year 5	Year 6
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 discuss 'stranger danger' and what they should do if approached by someone they don't know.	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 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.	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 look at the reasons why people might drink or smoke. Finally, they learn about peer pressure and how to deal with it successfully.	In this Puzzle, the children investigate the risks associated with smoking and how it affects the lungs, liver and heart. Likewise, they learn about the risks associated with alcohol misuse. They are taught a range of basic first aid and emergency procedures (including the recovery position) and learn how to contact the emergency services when needed. The children investigate how body types are portrayed in the media, social media and celebrity culture. They also learn about eating disorders and people's relationships with food and how this can be linked to negative body image pressures.	In this Puzzle, the children discuss taking responsibility for their own physical and emotional health and the choices linked to this. They learn about different types of drugs and the effects these can have on people's bodies. The children learn about exploitation as well as gang culture and the associated risks therin. They also learn about mental health/illness and that people have different attitudes towards this. They learn to recognise the triggers for and feelings of being stressed and that there are strategies they can use when they are feeling stressed.

Taught knowledge	Know what the word 'healthy' means	 Know the difference between being healthy and unhealthy 	Know what their body needs to stay healthy	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	 Know some things that they need to do to keep healthy 	Know some ways to keep healthy	 Know what relaxed means Know why healthy 	 Know that the amount of calories, fat and sugar that they put into their bodies will affect their 	Know the facts about smoking and its effects on health	 Know the health risks of smoking 	Know what it means to be emotionally well
are in bold)	 Know the names for some parts of their body 	 Know how to make healthy lifestyle choices 	snacks are good for their bodies	• Know that there are	Know the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the	 Know how smoking tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart 	 Know how to make choices that benefit their own health and well-being
	 Know when and how to wash their hands properly 	 Know that all household products, including medicines, 	 Know which foods given their bodies energy Know that it is important 	 Mathematical different types of drugs Know that there are things, places and people 	liverKnow ways to resist	 Know how to get help in emergency situations 	 Know about different types of drugs and their uses
	 Know how to say no to strangers 	can be harmful if not used properly • Know that medicines	to use medicines safely • Know what makes them	that can be dangerousKnow when something	when people are putting pressure on them	 Know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types 	 Know how these different types of drugs can affect people's bodies, especially
	 Know that they need to exercise to keep healthy 	can help them if they	 feel relaxed/stressed Know how medicines work in their bodies 	 feels safe or unsafe Know why their hearts and lungs are such 	 Know what they think is right and wrong Know how different 	 Know the different roles food can play in people's lives and know that people can develop 	 their liver and heart Know that stress can be triggered by a range of
	 Know how to help themselves go to sleep and that sleep 	Know how to keep safe when crossing the road	Know how to make some healthy snacks	important organs • Know a range of	friendship groups are formed and how they fit into them	eating problems/disorders related to body image pressure	things • Know that being stressed
	is good for themKnow what to do if they get lost	 Know how to keep themselves clean and healthy 	,	strategies to keep themselves safe	Know which friends they value most	 Know some of the risks linked to misusing alcohol, including antisocial behaviour 	can cause drug and alcohol misuse Know that some people can
	they get lost	Know that germs cause disease/illnessKnow about people		 Know that their bodies are complex and need taking care of 	Know that they can take on different roles according to the	Know what makes a healthy lifestyle	be exploited and made to do things that are against the law
		who can keep them safe			Know some of the reasons some people		 Know why some people join gangs and the risk that this can involve
					 start to smoke Know some of the reasons some people drink alcohol 		

Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	 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 	 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 	 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 	 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 	about their friends and different friendship 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 knowhow 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	 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 	 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	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
	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,	Healthy choices, Lifestyle, Motivation, Relax, Relaxation, Tense, Calm, Dangerous, Medicines, Body, Balanced diet,	Oxygen, Calories/kilojoules, Heartbeat, Lungs, Heart, Fitness, Labels, Sugar, Fat, Saturated fat, Healthy, Drugs,	Friendship, Emotions, Relationships, Friendship groups, Value, Roles, Leader, Follower, Assertive, Agree,	Choices, Healthy behaviour, Unhealthy behaviour, Informed decision, Pressure, Media, Influence, Emergency, Procedure, Recovery	Responsibility, Immunisation, Prevention, Drugs, Effects, Prescribed, Unrestricted, Over-the- counter, Restricted, Illegal, Volatile

			Relation	ıships Puzzle – Sı	ımmer 1		
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
ealth Education outcomes R R R R R R R R R R R R R	PSED – ELG ELF-REGULATION Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to egulate their behaviour accordingly. Sive focused attention to what the teacher says, esponding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability of follow instructions anvolving several ideas or actions. PSED – ELG: BUILDING ELATIONSHIPS form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers.	Families and the people who car (R1) that families are important for (R2) the characteristics of healthy sharing each other's lives (R3) that others' families, either is characterised by love and care (R4) that stable, caring relationsh (R5) that marriage represents a for (R6) how to recognise if family reserved. Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships are (R8) the characteristics of friends (R9) that healthy friendships have (R10) that most friendships have (R11) how to recognise who to tradvice from others, if needed. 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 (R17) about different types of but (R18) what a stereotype is, and he (R19) the importance of permission of the importa	d of primary, pupils should know the forme or children growing up because the family life, commitment to each on school or in the wider world, so hips, which may be of different typormal and legally recognised commitment and legally recognised commitment and legally recognised commitment in making us feel happy and see hips, including mutual respect, trupositive and welcoming towards of ups and downs, and that these caust and who not to trust, how to just and manners ect and how this links to their own society they can expect to be treatlying (including cyberbullying), the ow stereotypes can be unfair, negon-seeking and giving in relations and the differently online, including be ply to online relationships as to father the properties of the properties of the ply to online friendships and sources as shared and used online.	rey can give love, security and so other, including in times of different from the metimes look different from the es, are at the heart of happy famitment of two people to each unhappy or unsafe, and how to cure, and how people choose a uthfulness, trustworthiness, loy others, and do not make others in often be worked through so udge when a friendship is maked to improve or support respection happiness ted with respect by others, and is improve or support respection in happiness ted with respect by others, and is improve or destructive hips with friends, peers and address with friends, peers and address of information including award to the content and adults; including the children and adults; including the children and adults; including the between appropriate and inate and adults of the counter (in all contexts, including bad about any adult to keep trying until they are head infidence needed to do so	tability iculty, protection and care for child eir family, but that they should respondies, and are important for childrother which is intended to be lifeld seek help or advice from others if and make friends alty, kindness, generosity, trust, shafeel lonely or excluded that the friendship is repaired or eveng them feel unhappy or uncomformple, physically, in character, personal relationships If that in turn they should show due lities of bystanders (primarily reportants) and the importance of respect for our contact, and how to report them eness of the risks associated with personal triangles or unsafe physical, and conting online) whom they do not know the contact, and contact, and they are not a digital context) and a digital context or unsafe physical, and conting online) whom they do not know the contact, and they do not know they do not know the contact, and they do not know they do not	ren and other family members, the in pect those differences and know that en's security as they grow upong needed. aring interests and experiences and sen strengthened, and that resorting that table, managing conflict, how to man nality or backgrounds), or make differences to others, including those in thing bullying to an adult) and how to there online including when we are a eople they have never met	upportance of spending time together and other children's families are also upport with problems and difficulties to violence is never right age these situations and how to seek help or rent choices or have different preferences or positions of authority get help

Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:

Mental well-being

- (H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health
- (H2) 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 situations
- (H3) 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
- (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
- (H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness
- (H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests
- (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support
- (H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being
- (H9) 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 mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)
- (H10) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.

Internet safety and harms

- (H11) that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits
- (H12) about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical well-being
- (H13) how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private
- (H14) why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted
- (H15) that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health
- (H16) how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted
- (H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical health and fitness

Year 1

- (H18) the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle
- (H21) how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Year 2

Puzzie
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.

EYFS

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 cooperation, 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.

Year 3

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 relationship. They also learn that sometimes it is better if relationships end, especially if they are causing negative feelings or they are unsafe. Children are taught that

Year 4

Children learn about the importance of self-esteem and ways this can be boosted. This is important in an online context as well as offline, as mental health can be damaged by excessive comparison with others. This leads onto a series of lessons that allow the children to investigate and reflect upon a variety of positive and negative online/social media contexts including gaming and social networking. They learn about agelimits and also age-appropriateness. Within these lessons, children are taught the SMARRT internet safety rules and they apply these in different situations. Risk, pressure and influences are revisited with a focus on the physical and emotional aspects of identifying when something online or in social media feels uncomfortable or unsafe. Children are taught about grooming and how people online can pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsibilities and respect are revisited with an angle on technology

Year 5

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.

Year 6

In this Puzzle, the children learn

		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.	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 knowledge (Key objectives are in bold)	 Know what a family is Know that different people in a family have different responsibilities (jobs) Know some of the characteristics of healthy and safe friendships Know that friends sometimes fall out Know some ways to mend a friendship Know that unkind words can never be taken back and they can hurt Know how to use Jigsaw's Calm Me to help when feeling angry Know some reasons why others get angry Know that everyone's family is different 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 how they help 	 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 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/relationship 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

Equality, Deprivation	on, Hardship,	
Appreciation, Grat	tude	

			Chan	ging Me Puzzle – S	ummer 2		
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
elationships & 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.	characterised by love and care (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 as they grow up (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. Caring friendships					
DfE Statutory Re							
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

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 retaught 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 children revisit self-esteem, self-image and body image. They learn that we all have perceptions about ourselves and others, and these may be right or wrong. They also reflect on how social media and the media can promote unhelpful comparison and how to manage this. Puberty is revisited in further detail, explaining bodily changes in males and females. Sexual intercourse is explained in slightly more detail than in the previous year. Children are encouraged to ask questions and seek clarification about anything they don't understand. Further details about pregnancy are introduced including some facts about the development of the foetus and some simple explanation about alternative ways of conception, e.g. IVF. Children learn that having a baby is a personal choice. Details of contraceptive options and methods are not taught as this is not ageappropriate. Reasons why people choose to be in a romantic relationship and choose to have a baby are also explored. Children look at what becoming a teenager means for them with an increase in freedom, rights and responsibilities. They also consider the perceptions that surround teenagers and reflect whether they are always accurate, e.g. teenagers are always moody; all teenagers have a boyfriend/girlfriend, etc.

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.

	• Can identify positive memories from the past year in school/home	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,	Changes, Life cycles, Adulthood, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus,	Change, Grow, Control, Fully grown, Growing up, Old, Young, Change, Respect, Appearance,	Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Grow, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love,	Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, Making	Body image, Self-image, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem,	Negative body-talk, mental health, midwife, labour, opportunities,

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.