



## PSHE – Diversity and Communities

– How are we different and how can this be celebrated locally and in the wider world?



What I should already know: What is meant by diversity; What stereotypes are and why they might be a problem; Some ways we can care for the environment (locally and worldwide); That we all have responsibilities and examples of what these might be; That perceived similarities and differences contribute to the building of a sense of identity; The different types of media; Personal characteristics often associated with gender and how these affect behaviour, identity and choices.

### Enquiry Questions:

- 1) What are some aspects of my identity and how can other people influence my perception of myself?
- 2) How do perceptions of gender amongst peers and the media affect identity, emotions, friendships, behaviour and choices?
- 3) What are the variety of origins, national identities, religious beliefs, cultural traditions and lifestyles locally and in the UK?
- 4) What is the role of a volunteer and voluntary organisations?
- 5) What is the role of the media nationally and how it can affect me and my community?
- 6) What are some of the facilities and support available in my community and can I identify positive and negative aspects of living there?



We all should know that diversity makes for a rich tapestry, and we must understand that all the threads of the tapestry are equal in value no matter what their color.

— Maya Angelou —

AZ QUOTES

### Key Vocabulary

**Ableism** – Prejudice against disabled people.  
**Culture** – The language, customs, ideas and art of a particular group of people.  
**Diversity** – the mixture of races and religions that make up a group of people.  
**Gender** – The sex of a person or animal.  
**Identity** – All of those things by which a person or thing is known or is considered as being.  
**Islamophobia** – prejudice against Islam or Muslims  
**Lifestyle** – The general way of life of a person or group, including typical jobs and activities, attitudes towards work and money, values, and the like.  
**Media** – The means of distributing information to large numbers of people, through newspapers, magazines, radio and television.  
**Peers** – People of the same rank, age group, or ability as other people; equals.  
**Perception** – Understanding that is based on the senses.  
**Prejudice** – preconceived opinion that's not based on reason or actual experience,  
**Racism** – prejudice against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group  
**Sexism** – prejudice against women.  
**Stereotype** – to believe unfairly that all people or things with a particular characteristic are the same.  
**Tradition** – The beliefs and customs handed down from parents to children over many years.  
**Voluntary organisation** – Organisation where the people involved are working without pay.  
**Volunteer** – A person who offers to work or help without pay.

“Diversity may be the hardest thing for a society to live with, and perhaps the most dangerous thing for a society to be without.”

William Sloane Coffin Jr.

### Pupils will:

- 1) Be able to recognize aspects of their identity and understand how other people can influence their perception of themselves.
- 2) Recognise the negative effects of stereotyping and prejudice.
- 3) Be able to describe the ethnic make-up of their community and different groups that live in Britain.
- 4) Know about how they and others, including volunteers, contribute to the community.
- 5) Understand about the role of the media and its possible influences.
- 6) Understand some ways of caring for the environment and the contribution they can make.



Links to other curriculum areas: RE – Different religious beliefs; Literacy – Newspaper language; Science – Our local area; Geography – Caring for the environment.