
























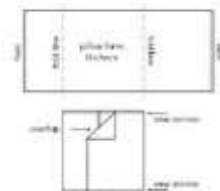


Knowledge Organiser – Art 'Time Travellers' Year 6

Article 29 I have the right to an education which develops my personality, respect for others' rights and the environment

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p>To use art vocabulary and sentence stems to discuss art that uses pattern (complex, simple, intricate, symmetrical, abstract, tessellated, structured etc).</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to use combine graphics and text-based research of commercial design, for example magazines etc., to influence the layout of sketch books. How to use sketchbooks to compare methods used by artists, making detailed notes and quotes. How to use sketchbooks to explore ideas and techniques and annotate outcomes. 	<p>Intricate</p> <p>having many small, interrelated parts</p>	<p>symmetrical</p> <p>being the mirror image around an axis</p>	<p>Textile artist Bisa Butler (b 1973)</p>  
<p>abstract</p> <p>not an accurate representation of</p>	<p>tessellated</p>  <p>a repeating pattern that fits together with no overlaps or gaps</p>	<p>structured</p> <p>put together in a certain way, 'building-like'</p> 	
	<p>spiral</p>  <p>winding in a continuous and gradually widening (or tightening) curve</p>	<p>graphics</p> <p>visual images</p>	<p>Pakistani truck art</p>  
<p><u>DESIGN AND PAINTING PATTERNS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to use artists' work to inspire own pattern creation. How to plan out a piece of art. How to choose appropriate tools, techniques and colours for own art design. 	<p>commercial</p> <p>a business, a company</p>	<p>annotate</p> <p>make notes</p>	
<p><u>CREATING A CLAY TILE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to use relief to create a patterned tile 	<p>relief</p>  <p>sculptured, added on and smoothed</p>	<p>PRINTING PATTERN ON FABRIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to adapt colours and techniques to print on fabric. 	<p>Romanian folk art</p>  <p>Islamic pattern</p>   

Key Knowledge	Unit 6.3: We are publishers Creating a yearbook or magazine	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage
 <p>In this unit you will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manage or contribute to large collaborative projects, using online tools write and review content source digital media while demonstrating safe, respectful and responsible use design and produce a high-quality print document.  <div data-bbox="224 1129 436 1412"> <p>Let's learn You will use desktop publishing software (DTP) to create your pages. Microsoft Publisher is demonstrated here.</p> <p>Step 1: Open the software and start a new page template</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open Microsoft Publisher. 2. Select "Blank A4 (Portrait)". 3. The software offers some built-in templates, if you want to use one of those. </div> <div data-bbox="481 1129 705 1412"> <p>Step 2: Create a colour scheme</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select "Page Design" at the top of the screen. 2. Choose "Create New Colour Scheme", choose the colours you want and then select "Save". <p>Step 3: Add a border or scroll to the page template</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select "Insert", then "Borders & Shading" at the top of the screen. 2. Choose a border from those listed. These should follow your chosen colour scheme. 3. Click and drag the border to position it on the page. </div> <div data-bbox="750 1129 974 1412"> <p>Step 4: Create a font scheme for the page template</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select "Page Design" then "Fonts" at the top of the screen. 2. Choose "Create New Font Scheme" from the dropdown list. 3. Choose two suitable fonts and click "Save". <p>Tip! The two fonts can be the same or different.</p> </div>	<p>Creative Commons</p> <p>Desktop publishing (DTP)</p>  <p>Text</p> <p>eBook</p> <p>ePub</p> <p>Folder</p> <p>Image</p> <p>Portable document format (PDF)</p>   <p>Creative Commons</p> 	<p>licensing scheme where the creator of an original work allows others to use it without seeking further permission, subject to a number of agreed conditions</p> <p>software and hardware system designed to produce high-quality print (or equivalent digital) media by users without experience in publishing or printing</p> <p>the written word</p> <p>a book made available in digital form</p> <p>eBook format supported by Apple Books and Google Play Books</p> <p>a collection of files in a device or network file system</p> <p>picture, diagram, chart or photograph</p> <p>Adobe's open standard for digital versions of print media, supported across different software platforms and devices – typically includes support for commenting and other annotation</p> <p>licensing scheme where the creator of an original work allows others to use it without seeking further permission, subject to a number of agreed conditions</p>	<p>Cocoa Girl</p>  <p>During lockdown, six-year-old Faith and her mother Serlina searched for magazines that represented children like her. The realisation that there was a lack of diversity in magazines for younger girls led them to embark on designing and printing the first ever UK magazine for black girls aged seven to 14.</p> <p>Cocoa Boy</p> 

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p><u>What you need to know:</u></p> <p>DESIGN BRIEF <u>Design and make a cushion cover</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It must be functional and aesthetically pleasing It must demonstrate different sewing skills <p><u>You need to practice:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Joining two pieces of fabric together using sewing skills * Different ways to decorate fabric using sewing skills * Practice sewing on buttons and pressed studs onto samplers. <p><u>You also need to know:</u></p> <p>How to backstitch</p> <p>How to blanket stitch (HA)</p> <p>How to satin stitch</p>	<p>design brief</p> <p>A design brief is a set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.</p> <p>product</p> <p>What you are going to produce</p> <p>functional</p> <p>practical to use</p> <p>aesthetic</p> <p>pleasing to look at, attractive</p> <p>Pressed studs</p> <p>sampler</p> <p>A piece of fabric with practice examples of the sewing needed for the design</p> <p>fastener</p> <p>What is used to join two pieces together ie a button, pressed stud, velcro</p>	<p>A design brief is a set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.</p> <p>What you are going to produce</p> <p>practical to use</p> <p>pleasing to look at, attractive</p> <p></p> <p>A piece of fabric with practice examples of the sewing needed for the design</p> <p>What is used to join two pieces together ie a button, pressed stud, velcro</p>	<p><u>Muslim cushion covers celebrating different events</u></p> <p></p> <p><u>Traditional Romanian designs</u></p> <p></p> <p><u>Envelope pillow design</u></p> <p>Envelope Pillow</p> <p></p>

Key Knowledge



Political Maps: A Political Map represents countries, states and towns. Often they are painted different colours so we can see them better. This map shows names and boundaries.

Political Maps V Physical Maps



Physical Maps: Physical maps show natural features such as mountains, lowlands, major rivers, seas, oceans and ecosystems like deserts and rainforests on a global scale.



Map Scale

The size of the area covered helps determine the scale of a map. A map that shows an area in great detail, such as a street map of a neighbourhood, is called a large-scale map because objects on the map are relatively large. A map of a larger area, such as a continent or the world, is called a small scale map because objects on the map are relatively small.

Today, maps are often computerized. Many computerized maps allow the viewer to zoom in and out, changing the scale of the map. A person may begin by looking at the map of an entire city that only shows major roads and then zoom in so that every street in a neighbourhood is visible.



Map Symbols

Cartographers use symbols to represent geographic features eg black dots represent cities, circled stars represent capital cities and different sort of lines represent boundaries, roads, highways, and rivers.



Colours are often used as symbols. Green is often used for forests, tan for deserts and blue for water. A map usually has a legend or key, that gives the scale of the map and explains what the various symbols represent.



Key vocabulary

capital city	A city that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country.
city	A larger town that has been given a charter to make it a city. Normally a city has a cathedral.
aerial photograph	A photograph taken from above of an object or a piece of land
Physical geography	Physical geography is the study of the natural world and how it can change eg the course of a river, weather.
Human geography	Human geography is the study of how humans have had an impact on the natural world eg building of houses and roads, deforestation.

Cultural Heritage



The Middle East

The Middle East is a geographical region that has been of great importance in history since ancient times. Strategically located, it is a natural land bridge connecting the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe.

It was the site of some of the world's earliest civilization and the birthplace of three great religions: Judaism, Christianity and Islam. In recent times its enormous deposits of oil have made the Middle East more important than ever. By the mid 20th Century a common definition of the Middle East included the following countries: Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Israel, The West Bank, The Gaza Strip, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.



The Silk Road


In the past, goods had to be moved over land using pack animals, such as camels, horses and mules. It was important that the routes were as direct and safe as possible. The Silk Road was used as a trading route. It was around 6,400 km in length. Many goods were traded along the Silk Road. They included spices, perfumes, silk, ivory, gold and paper. Baghdad's position between Europe, Africa and Asia made it ideal for a centre of trade. Many people travelled there because it became a centre of knowledge and culture.



Baghdad

Baghdad was built in 752 AD as the new capital of the Islamic Empire. It was built in a circle, about 1 km in diameter, with the mosque and guard headquarters in the centre. Houses were built around the city walls. Baghdad's location was perfect for the city to succeed. It was close to water and established trade routes. Major roads crossed through the city and many traders set up markets around the entrance. Baghdad is the capital city of modern Iran.



Key Facts: Iraq	
Continent	Asia
Country	Iraq
Capital City	Baghdad
Official language	Arabic and Kurdish
Population	Approx. 40 million
Currency	Iraq dinar
Religion	98% Muslim 1% Christian and 1% other
Flag	

Key Knowledge

Islamic Empire



In 623 AD, Muhammad dies. After his death, Abu Baker, Umar, Uthman and then Ali ruled as the next 4 Caliphs. After Ali was assassinated in 661 AD, Muawiyah (Governor of Syria) claimed leadership. The Umayyads stayed in power for almost 100 years. The Abbasids then took leadership, which was the beginning of the Golden Age which lasted for 500 years.

Baghdad



In 752 AD, Caliph Al-Mansur builds Baghdad as the new capital of the Islamic Empire on the river Tigris. It was close to established trade routes, such as the Silk Road, and became known as the cultural and learning capital of the world.

The House of Wisdom



Bayt al-Hikma, the "House of Wisdom", was founded by Caliph Harun al-Rashid. He encouraged learning and invited scholars of different faiths to his court, treating them with great respect. The House of Wisdom was a library and research facility which collected and translated writing from many cultures, including Persian, Indian, Ancient Greek and Roman texts. By 900 AD, the House of Wisdom stored more books than anywhere else in the world and was attracting the most brilliant minds to study there.

The End of the Golden Age



In 1258 AD, the Mongols attacked Baghdad. The Mongols destroyed the city and killed its inhabitants. Thousands of books were thrown into the Tigris River and were lost forever.

Key vocabulary

archaeology	The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
anthropologist	The study of human societies and cultures and their development.
cartographer	A person who makes maps
Caliph	The chief, Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad.
palaeography	The study of ancient writing systems and the deciphering and dating of historical manuscripts
Primary Source	A Primary Source is an artifact, document, diary, manuscript, speech, recording or any other source of information that provide <u>first hand</u> or direct evidence concerning an historical topic.

Cultural Heritage

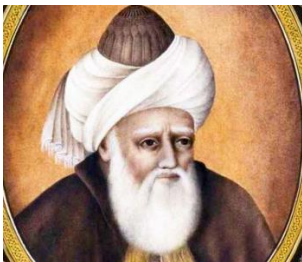

Baghdad and the Islamic Empire	London and Europe
Baghdad population: over a million	London population: approximately 20,000
Millions of books, many thousands of readers.	Very few books, only very rich or educated people could read.
Clean water and good drainage in cities.	Very little drainage in cities, water supplies were unsafe.
Advanced mathematics used Arabic numbers and the concept of 'zero'.	Basic mathematics, with Roman numerals and no concept of 'zero'
General peace across a huge Islamic empire.	Many wars between Christian kingdoms.

Islamic Scholars and Their Achievements	
Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi AD 780 – AD 850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Father of algebra' • Introduced Arabic numbers 1-9 and the concept of 'zero'
Muhammad ibn Zakariya al-Razi AD 854 – AD 925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment of smallpox and measles • Study of eyes • Recognised the importance of doctor/patient relationships
Abu al-Qasim Khalaf ibn al-Abbas al-Zahrawi AD 936 – AD 1013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New surgical techniques, e.g. cauterisation • New surgical tools, e.g. forceps
Ibn al-Haytham AD 965 – AD 1040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proved that light travels in straight lines • Invented the first camera

Key Knowledge	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage																
<div><p>Jumping</p><p>Long jump—two foot- ed single jump for- ward.</p><p>Triple Jump—hop, step and jump (single footed jumps)</p></div> <div><p>Relay Race</p><p>Passing the baton to the next runner is a vital aspect of the relay race. The next runner needs to be moving as the changeover takes place. This allows the next runner to get to top speed more quickly, allowing them to finish the race in a quicker time.</p></div> <div><p>Field: Jumping and Throwing</p><p>Howler Throw: Overarm throw trying to launch the howler as far as possible. A straight or bent arm technique can be used</p><p>Long Jump: Using a run up for momentum, taking off on one foot and landing on two. This is usually done into a sand pit. How far can you jump?</p><div><p>Javelin Throw - Stand side-on to the direction in which you intend to throw the javelin. Straighten your throwing arm so it is parallel with the floor. The javelin should run across the body at the same angle.</p></div></div>	<table><tr><td>Momentum</td><td>Creating speed that is used to transfer power for a jump, throw or to gain top speed as quickly as possible.</td></tr><tr><td>Finishing Line</td><td>The point at which the timer stops – DON'T STOP HERE!</td></tr><tr><td>Hurdle</td><td>When you jump over an obstacle during a hurdle run.</td></tr><tr><td>Relay changeover</td><td>When you pass the baton to your teammate (next runner) during a relay race. The next runner should already be moving as you pass the baton.</td></tr><tr><td>Consistency</td><td>To be able to perform the same skill accurately repetitively.</td></tr><tr><td>Endurance</td><td>Being able to repeat a specific movement, eg. run for a long period of time.</td></tr><tr><td>Explosive Power</td><td>Force generated by your body to make yourself jump or move quickly.</td></tr><tr><td>Technique</td><td>The way in which you do something, there is a specific technique for both field and track events in athletics.</td></tr></table> <p>Field events happen on the inside of a running track, this includes javelin and shot putt. Track events happen on the track, this includes hurdles and 100m sprint.</p>	Momentum	Creating speed that is used to transfer power for a jump, throw or to gain top speed as quickly as possible.	Finishing Line	The point at which the timer stops – DON'T STOP HERE!	Hurdle	When you jump over an obstacle during a hurdle run.	Relay changeover	When you pass the baton to your teammate (next runner) during a relay race. The next runner should already be moving as you pass the baton.	Consistency	To be able to perform the same skill accurately repetitively.	Endurance	Being able to repeat a specific movement, eg. run for a long period of time.	Explosive Power	Force generated by your body to make yourself jump or move quickly.	Technique	The way in which you do something, there is a specific technique for both field and track events in athletics.	<p>Zobera Rahman Linu is a Bangladeshi table tennis player. She started playing when she was 8 years old. She won a record 16 national championships during 1979–2001. She is the recipient of Bangladesh National Sports Award (1999) in the table tennis category.</p> <div></div> <p>Sir Christopher Andrew Hoy, MBE (born 23 March 1976) is a British racing driver and former track cyclist from Scotland who represented Great Britain at the Olympic and World Championships and Scotland at the Commonwealth Games. Hoy is eleven-times a world champion and six-times an Olympic champion.</p> <div></div>
Momentum	Creating speed that is used to transfer power for a jump, throw or to gain top speed as quickly as possible.																	
Finishing Line	The point at which the timer stops – DON'T STOP HERE!																	
Hurdle	When you jump over an obstacle during a hurdle run.																	
Relay changeover	When you pass the baton to your teammate (next runner) during a relay race. The next runner should already be moving as you pass the baton.																	
Consistency	To be able to perform the same skill accurately repetitively.																	
Endurance	Being able to repeat a specific movement, eg. run for a long period of time.																	
Explosive Power	Force generated by your body to make yourself jump or move quickly.																	
Technique	The way in which you do something, there is a specific technique for both field and track events in athletics.																	

Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 6

Article 14 I have the right to have my own thoughts and beliefs and to choose my religion, with my parents' guidance

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																							
Unit 11 - Being Curious and Valuing Knowledge <u>Religious Traditions: Islam and Buddhism</u> 1. Why is why important? <i>What are the different types of knowledge?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Knowledge that humans have created using the resources and intelligence provided by God (e.g. the works of Shakespeare).Revealed Knowledge. This is knowledge that comes from God (e.g. the stories in Scriptures). We can use primary sources to ensure that stories are accurate. 2. What does Islam teach about Prophet Musa (as, Moses) and knowledge? Muslims believe that wisdom is from Allah (swt). We learn from the story of Prophet Musa (as) and Khidr that Allah (swt) asked him to undertake a journey where he would meet a man called Khidr who had more knowledge than Prophet Musa (as) had, even though he was not a prophet. Khidr was able to take the actions that he did because he had the knowledge of the future, which was given by Allah (swt) (Quran, 18: 60-82) <i>"The older I get, the more I learn, the more I learn, the more I realise that there is still a lot more to know..."</i> 3. How does the story of Prince Siddhartha help Buddhists decide what is important? After Siddhartha's experience of The Four Sights, he decided to leave his life as a prince and set out on a course of discovering the cause of suffering and the how the world works. This valuable knowledge came at a price, where Buddha had to leave his life of luxury. <i>How might this story change the way Buddhists live their lives?</i>		Unit 12 - Being Reflective and Self Critical <u>Religious Traditions: Christianity and Islam</u> 1. How do we define a perfect life? What is a 'perfect life' in spiritual terms? In qualities and character traits? <i>E.g. someone who is honest, generous, considerate and loving</i> Do you hold each of the spiritual qualities equally? 2. What does Christianity teach about the spiritual journey to perfection? Christians believe that Jesus' followers are 'made new' from the moment they begin to truly trust and obey Jesus, when they invite Jesus into their lives, just like a branch attached to the vine. Jesus teaches us that God is like a gardener. He cuts out the wrong things from our lives, just as a gardener clips dead wood from vines. This makes spiritual fruit grow. The bible tells Christians that the fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self control. <i>(Galatians 5:22-23).</i> Christians can be more like Jesus by having a daily relationship with him, through Bible Study notes, reading the Bible and praying and listening to God. 3.What does the RT teach about the spiritual journey to perfection? <ul style="list-style-type: none">Muslims believe life is like a journey back to Allah (swt) It is mainly a journey of the heart, mind and soul in order to come the best person one can be. Muslims are meant to reflect on their lives, thinking deeply and learning as they go along to make sure they do not make the same mistakes continuously.		<table><tr><th>Word:</th><th>Meaning:</th></tr><tr><td>primary source</td><td>any source of information that was created at the time under study</td></tr><tr><td>reveal</td><td>to make known; tell</td></tr><tr><td>wisdom</td><td>knowledge; learning</td></tr><tr><td>The Four Sights</td><td>four events described in the story of Buddha's life: an old man, a sick man, a corpse and a holy man</td></tr><tr><td>suffer</td><td>to feel pain or misfortune</td></tr><tr><td>spiritual</td><td>of, having to do with, or made up of spirit, rather than the physical body or world</td></tr><tr><td>disposition</td><td>a person's attitude and character</td></tr><tr><td>perfection</td><td>the state or condition of being without a fault or mistake</td></tr><tr><td>reflect</td><td>to think about; ponder</td></tr><tr><td>quality</td><td>a feature that makes a person or thing what it is</td></tr></table>	Word:	Meaning:	primary source	any source of information that was created at the time under study	reveal	to make known; tell	wisdom	knowledge; learning	The Four Sights	four events described in the story of Buddha's life: an old man, a sick man, a corpse and a holy man	suffer	to feel pain or misfortune	spiritual	of, having to do with, or made up of spirit, rather than the physical body or world	disposition	a person's attitude and character	perfection	the state or condition of being without a fault or mistake	reflect	to think about; ponder	quality	a feature that makes a person or thing what it is	Spirituality Rumi was a Persian poet and Sufi master, known for his knowledge about spirituality.  Singer Katy Perry has said that meditation and relaxing her mind helps her take the 'deepest rest' 
Word:	Meaning:																										
primary source	any source of information that was created at the time under study																										
reveal	to make known; tell																										
wisdom	knowledge; learning																										
The Four Sights	four events described in the story of Buddha's life: an old man, a sick man, a corpse and a holy man																										
suffer	to feel pain or misfortune																										
spiritual	of, having to do with, or made up of spirit, rather than the physical body or world																										
disposition	a person's attitude and character																										
perfection	the state or condition of being without a fault or mistake																										
reflect	to think about; ponder																										
quality	a feature that makes a person or thing what it is																										

Knowledge Organiser – Year 6 –RHE

Article 28 I have the right to an education

Key Knowledge

Being a respectful and responsible Individual

1. Changing family relationships

There are lots of different types of families. Single parent families, blended families, adopted families, nuclear families, foster families and families with two mums or two dads.



Families sometimes change. For example, when siblings move to go to university, when an additional member –

elderly grandparents come to stay and when there's a new baby.

- People in close relationships support each other through love, care, communication and responsibilities.
- Some couples choose to show their commitment through marriage. that this may be because of their religious belief or that they want to share their commitment in Law.
- Some couples decide that they are happily committed as they are.

2. Respecting differences in others

Discrimination happens because of the person's differences.

- The Equality Act 2010 is a very important law that can be used to challenge

children and young people's experiences of inequality and discrimination.

- We do our best to treat others fairly and equally and sometimes we get it wrong – however, by apologising and learning from our mistakes we can make the life of others who are less vocal and visible easier.
- Some of the characteristics that are protected are easily visible but some can be easily forgotten and so having an approach to treat everyone with respect will help reduce disagreements and victimisation.

3. Challenging prejudice and discrimination

Making judgements about people based on a stereotype or assumption is being prejudice and prejudicial views can lead to discrimination.

- There are names for particular types of discrimination; racism, sexism, homophobia and religious discrimination such as Islamophobia and anti-Semitism.
- Discrimination can take many forms (i.e. name-calling, bullying, not employing someone, making assumptions and generalisations).
- We should respect others opinions but sometimes expressing an opinion becomes illegal if it is inciting hatred.

If you feel you or someone you know is being treated in a discriminatory way, speak to a trusted adult.

4. Healthy and unhealthy relationships

A person could prepare so that they do not get hurt, targeted or used in a relationship by Implementing personal boundaries.

Key Vocabulary

Word:	Meaning:
anti-semitism	hatred toward Jewish people
boundary	something that marks the edge or limit
commitment	a pledge or obligation to fulfill an act or function
disadvantaged	a condition or situation that makes it more difficult to succeed
discrimination	the unfair treatment or bullying of one particular person or group of people.
empathy	identification with or sharing of another's feelings, situation, or attitudes
equality	understanding that everyone is different but that we are all people; knowing that everyone has the right to be treated fairly;
exploitation	the selfish or unfair using of someone or something for one's own advantage
grooming	when a nasty person, who lies by using nice words to gain your trust, tricks you into doing detrimental things and making bad choices. They can also hurt you and make you do

Cultural Heritage

Equality and discrimination:



Malala Yousafzai fought for Gender Equality



Martin Luther King campaigned for the fair and equal treatment of all people and an end to racial discrimination



Alice Wong is a disability rights activist

4. Healthy and unhealthy relationships (continued)

What are the signs of unhealthy boundaries?

- Saying 'Yes' when you mean 'No'
- Allowing people to continue with actions when you feel uncomfortable
- Talking on a personal level when you have just met a person (in person/ virtual)
- Completely trusting someone you have just met

Abuse in relationships and bullying in friendships do not respect a person's boundaries.



5. Building resilience

Who can groom you?

- Someone you don't know but there is also a high risk of it being someone you do know. It could be someone that you play online games with.
- They might groom you by buying you presents, complimenting you or making you feel sorry for them.

Who is at risk of being groomed?

- It is not just vulnerable children who are at risk. Any child is at risk of being groomed (girls and boys)

It is important to be courageous and brave when finding help and support.

You can: CEOP report online, contact ChildLine, contact the police or tell your parents or a trusted adult.

6. Growing up and Puberty

- Personal hygiene is important for everyone experiencing puberty.
- Puberty can be an exciting time and that there is a lot to look forward to such as starting to grow up, being given more responsibility, staying out later, getting taller, and wearing make-up.
- You may also experience a change in responsibility at home, school and from a religious perspective e.g. in Christianity or Islam.
- This is a time of responsibility and peoples' attitudes/ expectations toward you will change. It is a time to talk to a trusted adult and realise that it is a time of establishing your own personality.



	things to hurt others or put others at risk.
homophobia	an extreme fear or hatred of homosexuals
Islamophobia	an extreme fear or hatred of Muslims
protected characteristics	specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010
racism	unfair treatment of people based on the opinion that one race, typically the race with more wealth and power, is better than another race or races
sexism	discrimination on the basis of sex (male or female)