

Year 7 PSHE Curriculum Map

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	Relationships Resilience	Social AwarenessBeing Safe OnlineResilience	 Social Awareness Health Education Resilience 	Social AwarenessResilience	 Health Education Resilience 	 Health and Economic Education Resilience
Content PSHE	 Healthy relationships Conflict and friendships Gender stereotyping Peer Pressure (Bullying) 	 Being safe online Social Media School and our community Why do we have rules 	 Who is in my community? Causes of racism Billy' s wish- knife crime 	 Managing Peer Pressure Gangs What is mental health? 	 Understanding my emotions What are drugs Balanced diet 	 Puberty Needs and wants Having a bank account
Content resilience	 Introduction to self-talk Link between thoughts and feelings Thinking Styles Alternative and Evidence 	 The File Game (looking for evidence) Putting it into Perspective Real-Time The Hot Seat 	 Review of Lessons One to Seven Assertive Communication Negotiation 	 Coping Strategies Solving Dilemmas and Visualised Relaxation Overcoming Procrastination and Social Skills Training 	 Review of Lessons 9-13 Decision-making 	 Problem-solving Review of Lessons 9-13 Problem solving Problem solving review and skills practice
Skills learnt	 Managing emotions Challenging negative thoughts Generating alternative thoughts 	 Putting things into perspective Using evidence to challenge negative thoughts 	 Assertiveness Communication skills Negotiation skills 	 Coping skills Problem solving skills Overcoming procrastination 	 Managing own emotions Decision making skills Problem solving skills 	

	 What does a healthy 	 What are digital 	 What are human 	•What is p	eer pressure?	 What examples of 	•What is puberty?
Key Questions Asked (PSHE)	relationships look like?	footprints?	rights?	•How can	young people	different emotions ca	•What are the signs of
	•How do boys relate to	•How can you protect	•What rights do children	manage pe	eer pressure?	you give?	puberty in boys?
	girls?	yourself online?	have?	•Why do p	people join	 What examples of 	 What are the signs of
	 What are the positives 	What is sexting?	 What rights and 	gangs?		negative emotions ca	n puberty in girls?
	and negatives of	 What are the 	responsibilities do I	•How coul	ld those who	you give?	 What are the
	friendships?	advantages and	have?	are in gang	gs be helped?	What are drugs?	differences between
	 What are some of the 	disadvantages of social	 What are the main 	 What is n 	nental health?	 How do drugs affect 	needs and wants?
	examples of gender	media?	causes of racism?			behaviour?	 How do people open a
	stereotypes?	 What is meant by child 	 How can we challenge 			 What is a balanced 	bank account?
	 What are some of the 	participation?	racism?			diet?	
	negatives of	 How do schools make 	•What are the effects of			 What constitutes a 	
	stereotypes?	sure that young people's	knife crime?			balanced diet?	
	 What are some of the 	voices are heard?				What are the benefit	ts
Ke	examples of bullying?	 What is the point of 				of eating a balanced	
		having rules?				diet?	
						What is puberty?	
						 What are the signs of 	of
						puberty in boys?	
						 What are the signs of 	of
						puberty in girls?	

	What is self-talk?	 Why is it important to 	 What does 	•What are some of the	•How do people make	What is problem
Key Questions asked (Resilience)	 What are links between 	look for evidence?	assertiveness mean?	examples of coping	decisions?	solving?
	thoughts and feelings?	 What is the evidence to 	 What is the difference 	strategies?	 How would people 	•What are some of the
	 What is the ABC 	support Paul's self-talk	between assertiveness	 Why is visualisation 	make decisions in given	strategies for solving
	model?	or beliefs?	and passiveness?	important?	situations?	problems?
	 What is optimistic 	 What is the evidence 	•What is aggressive •When can you use		 How did they arrive to 	
(Re	thinking?	against Paul's self-talk?	communication?	relaxation techniques?	that decision?	
fed	 What is pessimistic 	 What are optimistic 	 What is compromise? 	 What is 	 What is problem 	
ask	thinking?	thoughts?	 How do people 	procrastination?	solving?	
suo	 Why was Sherlock 	 What are pessimistic 	negotiate?	 Why do people 	 What do people 	
estic	Holmes a better	thoughts?	•Why is compromise key	procrastinate?	consider when faced	
Que	detective than Merlock	 How can we use the 	in negotiations?	 How could you stop 	with problems?	
ey (Worms?	'tags' to challenge		procrastination?		
×	 What can we learn 	negative or pessimistic				
	from the story of	thoughts?				
	Sherlock and Merlock					
	 Questioning 	•Questioning	 Questioning 	•Questioning	•Questioning	•Questioning
nt ies	 Using quick starts at 	 Using quick starts at 	 Using quick starts at 	 Using quick starts at 	 Using quick starts at 	 Using quick starts at
sme	the beginning of the	the beginning of the	the beginning of the	the beginning of the	the beginning of the	the beginning of the
Assessment opportunities	lesson	lesson	lesson	lesson	lesson	lesson
A qo	 Feedback provided 	 Feedback provided 	 Feedback provided 	 Feedback provided 	 Feedback provided 	 Feedback provided
	 Self-assessment 	 Self-assessment 	 Self-assessment 	 Self-assessment 	 Self-assessment 	 Self-assessment
Literacy/ Numeracy/ 1SC/ Character	 Resilience- managing 	 Resilience, 	 Key words; negotiation, 	 Social awareness 	 Problem solving skills, 	 Problem solving
	emotions	 Self-regulation 	compromise,	 Self-regulation 		 Social awareness
erac nera ' Cha	 Self-regulation- 	 Problem solving 	 Self-regulation 	 Citizenship 		•Wisdom and
Lit. Sc/	managing peer pressure			•Key words-		judgement
SN				procrastination		