

What should we know?	Connections	What should we be able to do?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sex is good, God-given and can add to life's joy (Ethos); in some contexts sex can cause anxiety and pain; sex can become an addictive driver of actions or be used as a manipulative tool and cause harm; it is wise to have good boundaries so that sex bring life and joy.</li> <li>The concepts of and laws relating to sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, honour-based violence, FGM; how these can affect current and future relationships.</li> <li>What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable (give reference to Equalities Law 2010 - Citizenship); some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal. (Citizenship)</li> <li>How people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent; how and when consent can be withdrawn (in all contexts including online).</li> <li>Specifically sexually explicit material can present a distorted picture of sexual behaviour; it can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners.</li> <li>Sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children or young people) is a criminal offence which carries severe penalties including jail. (Citizenship - Law)</li> <li>How to keep ourselves safe online by understanding the ways information and data is generated, collected, shared. (Safeguarding)</li> <li>How STIs are spread and how risks can be reduced through safer sex; the importance of and facts about testing.</li> <li>About reproductive health, including fertility, the facts and choices around pregnancy, miscarriages, and where to get help.</li> <li>How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour.</li> </ul>	<p> And God saw that it was good</p> <p> UK Law and sexual misconduct</p> <p> Sexual consent</p> <p> The use and impact of pornography</p> <p> Knowing about and preventing sexually transmitted Infections</p> <p> Alcohol and drugs and risky sexual choices</p> <p> Fertility, pregnancy and choices</p>	<p>I can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give reasons for the school's positive beliefs around sex and good boundaries, evaluate those beliefs and explain my own beliefs about sex and good boundaries.</li> <li>Explain the ways sex can cause harm and outline the laws surrounding sexual exploitation etc.; explain why certain behaviours are unacceptable and unlawful.</li> <li>Describe what consent is, how it can be communicated well and how to recognise it; explain how and when it can be withdrawn in all contexts (including online).</li> <li>Explain what pornography is and the forms it can take, describe how it can give a distorted picture of sexual behaviours and physical appearance, explain why some people enjoy pornography and how it might affect how they behave towards their sexual partner.</li> <li>Explain the law and the severe penalties surrounding the sharing of indecent images of children.</li> <li>Describe how data is generated, collected and shared online and explain how that can affect me.</li> <li>List the different STIs that exist and how they can affect health (including fertility); explain how we can reduce the transmission of these diseases; how people can practise safe sex and how testing works.</li> <li>Explain why the use of alcohol or drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour.</li> <li>Talk about reproductive health and pregnancy, describe what happens in pregnancy (and the possibility and frequency of miscarriage); describe the choices surrounding pregnancy (keeping the baby, adoption, abortion); know where someone can go to get help.</li> <li>Discuss and evaluate different religious and non-religious beliefs surrounding pregnancy and the options available (particularly with regard to abortion). (RE)</li> </ul>

<b>Vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Sexual consent	To permit, approve or agree to sexual acts
Sexual exploitation	To sexually “use” someone, especially for profit
Coercion	Using force or intimidation to obtain compliance (or agreement)
Grooming	To establish an emotional connection with someone in order to lower their inhibitions with the objective of sexual abusing them
Rape	Unlawful sexual intercourse or any other sexual penetration, with or without force, by a sex organ, or foreign object, without the consent of the victim
Sexual harassment	The act of an instance of disturbing, pestering or troubling a person persistently for sex
Honour-based violence	This is a crime or incident which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the perceived honour of the family/community
Female genital mutilation	(FGM) This is also known as female genital cutting and female circumcision. It is the ritual cutting or removal of some or all of the external female genitalia. It is recognised internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women. It is illegal in the UK.
Pornography	Sexually explicit videos, photographs, writings or other material whose purpose is to elicit sexual arousal
Sexually transmitted infections	(STIs) Any infection that is characteristically transmitted by sexual contact; they may clear up or develop into an STI
Fertility	The state or ability to produce offspring; the power of reproduction
Pregnancy	The state or quality of having an offspring developing in the body
Miscarriage	The expulsion of a foetus before it is viable (usually between the third and sixth months of pregnancy)
<b>Theological vocabulary</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Created	Our school believes that we have been created and are carefully and wonderfully made.
Dignity	Our school believes that we need to see ourselves and treat others with huge respect as people who are crafted by God.
Worthy	Having great value. We are all worthy of being looked after and protected.
Community	We are a part of a group and in our relationships, we need to realise we can have an impact on others. We need to try to show kindness and help everyone feel happy and safe. Jesus taught “Love your neighbour as yourself” (Matthew 22:37-39).
Wisdom	Knowing what is true or right and discerning what are good actions; understanding how one might be ‘played’, making loving choices.
Frail (Fallen)	People are sometimes inclined to make poor choices about their own wellbeing - this is part of being human.
Forgiveness	We can start afresh if we recognise bad choices. Christians believe God can help you live with more care for yourself and others.
Faithful	Staying true to someone and sticking by them; being loyal and constant even when it is difficult.