

Topic	BRITISH VALUES	SMSC
<p>Factors affecting growth and development Five key areas of development The role of the adult</p>	<p>Rule of law: understanding rules matter</p> <p>A vital role of an adult working with children is to firstly understand your own feelings and emotions and then to help manage the feelings, emotions and behaviour of the children.</p> <p>Staff can ensure that children understand their own and others' behaviour and its consequences, and learn to distinguish right from wrong. It is likely that, on a daily basis, staff will collaborate with children to create the rules and the codes of behaviour, for example, to agree the rules about tidying up and ensure that all children understand rules apply to everyone.</p>	<p>Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural Development</p> <p>Within the topics of factors affecting growth and development, children should be provided with opportunities to promote the growth and development in children's spiritual, moral, social, and cultural development. A significant contribution that childcare practitioners will have to make is in developing the ethos that promotes these areas of development on a daily basis.</p>
<p>Play at different ages and stages of development How and why adults support children's play</p>	<p>Democracy - Making decisions together</p> <p>Childcare practitioners can encourage children to see their role in the bigger picture, encouraging children to know that their views count, value each other's views and values and talk about their feelings, for example, when they do or do not need help. When appropriate, students will be encouraged to help children demonstrate democracy in action, for example, children sharing views on what an area of play could be with a show of hands.</p> <p>Students will also work towards supporting the decisions that children make and provide activities that involve turn taking, sharing, and collaboration. Children should be given opportunities to develop enquiring minds in an atmosphere where questions are valued.</p>	<p>Moral Development</p> <p>Moral development within children's development involves pupils acquiring an understanding of the difference between right and wrong and of moral conflict, a concern for others and the will to do what is right. They are able and willing to reflect on the consequences of their actions and learn how to forgive themselves and others. They develop the knowledge, skills and understanding, qualities and attitudes they need in order to make responsible moral decisions and act on them.</p>

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<p>How play is structured in early years settings to promote development</p>	<p>Mutual respect and tolerance: treat others as you want to be treated</p> <p>Childcare practitioners should structure play in a way that creates an ethos of inclusivity and tolerance where views, faiths, cultures, and races are valued and children are engaged with the wider community. The role of the adult is to ensure that children should acquire a tolerance and appreciation of and respect for their own and other cultures. Within play, they should be taught to know about similarities and differences between themselves and others and among families, faiths, communities, cultures, and traditions and share and discuss practices, celebrations, and experiences.</p> <p>Practitioners should encourage and explain the importance of tolerant behaviours in play such as sharing and respecting other opinions. Wherever possible staff should promote diverse attitudes and challenge stereotypes, for example, sharing stories that reflect and value the diversity of children's experiences and providing resources and activities that challenge gender, cultural and racial stereotyping.</p>	<p>Social Development</p> <p>A child's social development involves acquiring an understanding of the responsibilities and rights of being members of families and communities (local, national and global). Practitioners should be promoting within children an ability to relate to others and to work with others for the common good.</p> <p>Childcare Practitioners through structured play must work towards encouraging children to display a sense of belonging and an increasing willingness to participate in all areas of life. They will learn in time to develop the knowledge, skills, understanding, qualities, and attitudes they need to make an active contribution to the democratic process in each of their communities.</p> <p>Cultural Development</p> <p>A child's cultural development can be enhanced with structured play that acquires an understanding of cultural traditions and the ability to appreciate and respond to a variety of aesthetic experiences. With structured play targeted towards developing this area, children can acquire a respect for their own culture and that of others, an interest in others' ways of doing things and curiosity about differences. In this way, they will develop the knowledge, skills, understanding, qualities and attitudes they need to understand, appreciate and contribute to culture in its widest sense.</p>
<p>The principles of early years practice</p>	<p>Individual liberty: freedom for all</p> <p>Within this topic, there will be a focus on the principle of individual liberty through the knowledge of understanding self-confidence, self-awareness and how this can influence others in our world. Students will be taught that they should develop a positive sense of themselves and, wherever possible, those who work with children can provide opportunities for children to develop their self-knowledge, self-esteem and increase their confidence in their own abilities, for example through allowing children to take risks on an obstacle course, mixing colours, talking about their experiences and learning. Within child development, staff are encouraged to use a range of experiences that allow children to explore the language of feelings and responsibility, reflect on their differences and understand we are free to have different opinions, for example, in a small group discuss what they feel about given scenarios and realistic transitions.</p>	<p>Spiritual Development</p> <p>A child's spiritual development involves the growth of their sense of self, their unique potential, their understanding of their strengths and weaknesses, and their will to achieve. As their curiosity about themselves and their place in the world increases, they try to answer for themselves some of life's fundamental questions. They develop the knowledge, skills, understanding, qualities, and attitudes they need to foster in their own inner lives and non-material wellbeing.</p>