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| C:\Users\s.davis\Pictures\kids&students.jpg***Myself and Others*** | **Year 3 and Year 4 - Myself and Others** |
| **Level 2 Strand A – Personal Health and Physical Development*** Jesus said that he had come so that people might have life, and have it abundantly. People are created in God’s image, with certain physical, emotional, spiritual and other needs. If people are to grow as happy and healthy persons experiencing the abundant life as intended, then these needs must be met in a balanced way.
* All people are precious in the sight of God. We should therefore treat others and ourselves as precious, taking sensible precautions to avoid dangers and to keep ourselves and others safe.
* Each person has been given gifts – taonga or talents by God, and has a responsibility to develop and use these gifts for their own fulfillment, for the benefit of others, and to the honour and glory of God.

**Level 2 Strand C – Relationships with Other People*** The union of love between the three divine persons of the Trinity is a model for human relationships. The human life of Jesus and the attitudes he showed towards others, regardless of gender, race or social position – attitudes such as compassion, mercy and love – aroha – provide a living example of how people are to be in relationships
* Jesus illustrated God’s care – manaaki for each person in a striking metaphor when he said, ‘every hair on your head has been counted’ (Luke 12:7). Christians follow Christ’s example in valuing each person with all their differences and uniqueness.
* The primary purpose or vocation of each person is to grow in love and communion with other people and with God who created them.

**Level 2 Strand D – Healthy Communities and Environments*** The Gospels make it clear that good words and actions come from a good heart (Luke 6:45). That is, what we say and do is dependent upon our attitudes. Christians try to make the attitudes of Christ their own.
* Community has a very high value for Catholics. The Church itself is seen as a communion, a community rooted in and expressing the communal life of the Trinity. Catholics have a sense, therefore, of the inter-relatedness of people and of the importance of fostering community.
* Because God has created people as social beings ‘the good of each individual is necessarily related to the common good which in turn can be defined only in relation to the human person’ (CCC 1905).
* The common good is always oriented towards the progress of persons. ‘The order of things must be subordinate to the order of persons, and not the other way round”. The order is founded on truth, built up on justice – tika and animated by love – aroha. (CCC 1912)
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| **Year 1 and Year 2 - Myself and Others** |
| **Level 1 Strand A – Personal Health and Physical Development*** Our bodies are part of the Creation, which God made and ‘saw that it was good’. In grateful response to this gift we respect our own dignity and tapu and the dignity and tapu of others, and care for our own and others’ bodies.
* Each person has an inherent personal dignity and tapu by virtue of being created in the image of God – Te Atua.

**Level 1 Strand C – Relationships with Other People*** The primary purpose or vocation of each person is to grow in love – aroha and communion with other people and with God – Te Atua who created them.

**Level 1 Strand D – Healthy Communities and Environments*** As people who are in a covenant relationship with God – Te Atua, Christians are bound to follow the commands to love God and our neighbor as ourselves.
* Jesus healed people of physical and spiritual ills. Christians are grateful to, and show respect for, those who carry on this ministry of service today.
* All people are precious in the sight of God – Te Atua. We should therefore treat others and ourselves as precious, taking sensible precautions to avoid dangers and to keep ourselves and others safe.
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| **Year 5 and 6 – Myself and Others** | **Year 7 and 8 – Myself and Others** |
| **Level 3 Strand A – Personal Health and Physical Development*** To live is to change and to be perfect is to have changed often. John Henry, Cardinal Newman
* Our bodies are part of the Creation, which God made and ‘saw that it was good’. In grateful response to this gift – taonga we respect and care for our own and others’ bodies.
* ‘Christians see the basis of self-love in the unconditional and unique love God has for each one of us. If we are so loved by God – Te Atua, even as sinners, then we can love ourselves despite the mistakes we all make, and despite mental, physical or emotional flaws we may have’. NZ Bishops’ Instructions, Health and Moral Education (1991)

**Level 3 Strand C Relationships with Other People*** The primary purpose or vocation of each person is to grow in love – aroha and communion with other people and with God – Te Atua who created them.
* Each person has an inherent personal dignity – tapu by virtue of being created in the image of God.
* The education of the conscience – hinengaro is a lifelong task. From the earliest years, it awakens the child to the knowledge and practice of the interior law recognized by conscience’ (CCC 1784)

**Level 3 Strand D – Healthy Communities and Environments*** Life and physical health are precious gifts – taonga entrusted to us by God. We must take reasonable care of them, taking into account the needs of others and the common good (CCC 2288)
* Jesus illustrated God’s care for each person in a striking metaphor when he said, ‘every hair on your head has been counted’ (Luke 12:7). Christians follow Christ’s example in valuing each person with all their differences and uniqueness.
* Because God – Te Atua has created people as social beings ‘the good of each individual is necessarily related to elation to the human person’ (CCC 1905).
* The common good is always oriented towards the progress of persons. ‘The order of things must be subordinate to the order of persons, and not the other way round”. The order is founded on truth, built up on justice – tika and animated by love – aroha. (CCC 1912)
 | **Level 4 Strand A – Personal Health and Physical Development*** Each unique human person has been created by God – Te Atua with a capacity to change and grow. We need to cultivate attitudes of acceptance of our own and others’ need to develop in various ways, and respect for our differences.
* Our bodies are part of the Creation, which God made and ‘saw that it was good’. In grateful response to this gift – taonga we respect and care for our own and others’ bodies.
* All people are precious – tapu in the sight of God – Te Atua. We should therefore treat others and ourselves as precious, taking sensible precautions to avoid dangers and to keep others and ourselves safe.
* In a striking metaphor, Jesus illustrated God’s care – manaakitanga for each person when he said, ‘every hair on your head has been counted’ (Luke 12:7). Christians follow Christ’s example in valuing each person with all their differences and uniqueness.

**Level 4 Strand C Relationships with Other People*** To live is to change and to be perfect is to have changed often. John Henry, Cardinal Newman
* So always treat others as you would like them to treat you; that is the Law and the Prophets (Matthew 7:12)
* During the Sermon on the Mount Jesus called on his listeners to “Let your ‘Yes’ mean ‘Yes’ and your “No’ mean ‘No’” (Matthew 5:37). In saying this Jesus was setting an ideal before his followers of speaking the truth – pono simply.

**Level 4 Strand D – Healthy Communities and Environments*** Christians are called to live life ‘to the full’ (John 10:10). In practice this means that they must discern which life-styles and influences are life-enhancing and which life-denying. They must then ‘choose life’.
* The common good is always oriented towards the progress of persons. ‘The order of things must be subordinate to the order of persons, and not the other way round”. The order is founded on truth, built up on justice – tika and animated by love – aroha. (CCC 1912)
* Life and physical health are precious gifts – taonga entrusted to us by God. We must take reasonable care of them, taking into account the needs of others and the common good (CCC 2288)
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