The Character Curriculum

Flourishing for Life



Y6: Resolving conflict	Learning objective:	Key vocabulary:
L1 - Are you a hedgehog or a rhino?	- Define conflict and recognise its causes.	Conflict, resolve, argument, escalate, de- escalate Key virtues:
Deseuress	Statutory links:	Compassion, honesty, respect, resilience
Resources:	Relationships Education (2020)	
PowerPoint	 Relationships Education (2020) Pupils should know: How important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends. The characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties. That healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded. That most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right. How to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if 	
	needed.	
Key questions:	Learning activities:	
What do you think of when you hear the word 'conflict'?	Starter: What is conflict? Write the word 'conflict' on the board and ask children to brainstorm any associations/synonyms. Are they all negative? Is conflict always a bad thing?	
Can you define conflict?	Are they all hegative? Is connict always a bad thing?	
	Come up with a class definition of 'conflict'.	
Does conflict have to be negative?	Emphasise that conflict is a normal, and inevitable, part of any relationship. However, it doesn't have to be a negative experience.	
When have you experienced conflict?	You may want to reflect on the quotation by Ronald Reagan in the PowerPoint.	
	Activity 1: Personal experiences	
How did you resolve it?	Activity 1: Personal experiences	



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What actions escalate or de-escalate a conflict?	5	
	Ask children in pairs to re-tell an experience of conflict that they have had including where it happened, who was involved,	
Are you a hedgehog or a rhino?	what happened in the end and how you felt.	
	Give each person 2-3 minutes to tell their story and then swap over.	
How does knowing ourselves help us to deal with conflict better?	As a class, what are the common causes of conflict?	
	Activity 2: Are you a hedgehog or a rhino?	
	Depending on our personality, we might instinctively deal with conflict in different ways.	
	Show a picture of a hedgehog and a rhino.	
	Discuss:	
	 What does a hedgehog do when it faces a threat? What does a rhino do? 	
	 How do you think a 'hedgehog' person might handle a conflict? (Avoidance, silent treatment, passive aggression). What about a rhino? (Shouting, physical, emotional). 	
	 What are the possible strengths of these approaches? What are the problems/limits to both of these approaches? 	
	- What virtues might each 'type' of person need to develop?	
	Ask children to annotate an image of a hedgehog and a rhino with the different responses to conflict then ask children to reflect on which one they might be.	
	How does knowing ourselves help us when we are dealing with conflict?	
	Plenary: Reflection	
	Which virtues are needed to deal with conflict well? Ask children to identify one virtue that they have and one virtue that they would like to develop further to deal with conflict more effectively.	

