



Title: Gender: What is transgender?

Level: SECOND

Code: 2.5.3 (V2)

Links to Curriculum for Excellence

Experiences and Outcomes	Benchmarks
<p>I understand that a wide range of different kinds of friendships and relationships exists. HWB 2-44a</p> <p>I am aware that positive friendships and relationships can promote health and the health and wellbeing of others. HWB 2-44b</p> <p>I know that all forms of abuse are wrong, and I am developing the skills to keep myself safe and get help if I need it. HWB 2-49a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies different kinds of friendships and relationships. • Identifies the skills required to manage changing relationships, for example, tolerance, empathy, loyalty, kindness, resilience, mutual trust and respect. • Identifies positive things about own body image and appearance. • Identifies abusive and bullying behaviour, for example, on-line, face to face and knows where to go for help. • Demonstrates an understanding of diversity in sexuality and gender identity.

Learning Intentions

- Children learn about gender.
- Children learn what transgender means.
- Children consider gender-based prejudice and discrimination.

Success Criteria

- Children understand gender-based prejudice and discrimination.
- Children understand and accept diversity amongst their peers.

Resources to support this activity

- PowerPoint/Slides

Activity

This is a relatively short input that will clarify for children what is meant by trans or transgender.

1. Remind the children that the class/group is learning about gender – that most people are happy with being a boy or girl, and that they have been learning that they can be any kind of girl or boy they want to be. Explain then that there are some people who grow up feeling that their sex just doesn't fit how they feel they are. Acknowledge that the children might have heard of the word transgender - introduce the term on the slide.

Transgender (sometimes people just say Trans) describes people who feel that the sex they were given at birth doesn't match how they feel inside. For example, someone who was born as a girl but has always felt like a boy. Or someone born as a boy but has always felt like a girl. Sometimes when they are grown up a trans person will want to change their bodies. Sometimes a trans person will decide to keep their body as they were born but live as the gender they want to be seen as, so they might change their name or their clothes or hair.

2. Take any initial questions. If necessary clarify that a transgender person feels they have been born into a body that doesn't fit with how they feel.
3. Ask the children if they remember learning about the words prejudice and sexism. Introduce the word **transphobia**, this is a word that explains when someone is hurt or put down because they are transgender.

Transphobia is a kind of prejudice and discrimination. It is about what people think and do. It is when someone who is transgender is put down or hurt or discriminated against just because they are transgender

4. Key points to get over are: Acknowledge that for people who are transgender things can be difficult when other people are cruel or rude to them. The most important thing to remember when you hear about people who are transgender, or meet a person who is transgender, is that they are just like everyone else except for one thing, how their gender works. Remember too that everyone of us is born unique and special, this is what makes us all so interesting.

Further learning activities are available that connect to this RSHP curriculum content

- 2.5.1 Boys, Girls and stereotypes
- 2.5.2 Gender: We are all one-of-a-kind

Practitioner Notes