

Respects Rights, Diversity, Feelings, and Property of Others

What does “Respects Rights, Diversity, Feelings, and Property of Others” mean?

This skill is about learning that each person is an individual and deserves to be treated with kindness. It is important because it shows that children can treat others the way they want to be treated. This skill includes being respectful of:

- the rights of others. For example, taking turns and sharing.
- the unique ways people look, speak, and think. For example, learning about the food from another culture.
- the feelings of others. For example, being nice to a friend when they are upset.
- the property of others. For example, not taking things that belong to others without asking.

TIPS for FAMILIES

How can I explain this skill to my child?

Remind your child that we all have similarities and differences. Point out some obvious similarities and differences between you and your child. For example, you both love to play outside or you have long hair and your child has short hair. Remind your child that our similarities connect us, and our differences are what make us special.

At home, we are all on the same team, but we each have different roles to play and have something special to contribute. For example, a football team has players who throw the ball, players who catch the ball, and players who kick the ball. Even though they all have different roles, the players are on the same team and need to respect each other to help the team win. Just like a team, everyone at home has a different but important role. When we respect each other and work together, our team can be successful!






What are some things I can do to help my child learn this skill?

TIP1

Talk to your child about what feelings look and sound like. Being able to identify feelings helps your child recognize their own feelings and the feelings of others. Recognizing the feelings of others is the first step to building respect for different points of view.

Ways to help children learn about emotions:	Example:
When reading stories or watching TV, ask your child to identify how characters feel and why they think the character feels that way.	“How do you think Clifford felt when his friend went home?” “How do you know Clifford is sad?”
Use pictures, puppets, or yourself to act out feelings. Then ask your child to name the emotion.	You make a sad face and crying sounds. “How do you think I feel right now?”
Ask your child to act out an emotion and give them a mirror so they can see how their face looks to others. Then ask your child to make an “I statement” about their feeling.	“Show me one of your feelings.” “Tell me what your feeling was by saying ‘I feel _____.’”

TIP2 **Step inside my shoes.** Before they develop respect for others, your child must learn how to take the perspective of someone else. Encourage your child to step into another person’s shoes by asking them questions about the point of view of a character in a book, movie, or TV show. Ask your child questions like these:

Talk to your child about what characters...		What do I say?
SEE		What can this person see?
FEEL		What might this person feel? Show me with your face how this person feels.
THINK		What do you think this person thinks, knows, or believes?
CARE		What does this person care about?
WONDER		What might this person have questions about?

TIP3 **Getting to know you.** Your child can learn about the perspectives of others by asking people questions about what they like and dislike. You can practice this with your child by asking questions about what they like and dislike and sharing your opinion. For example, when you are at the grocery store with your child, try this activity:

What do I do?

Try to find one [fruit, vegetable, snack] that you both like by asking your child questions and having them ask you questions back.

What do I say?

“Do you like grapes? Oh, you don’t. Well, I love grapes! Let’s try to find a fruit we both like. Now you ask me if I like a different fruit.”

Try to find one [fruit, vegetable, snack] that you both dislike by asking your child questions and having them ask you questions back.

“Let’s find a vegetable that we both dislike. Do you like onions? You don’t. Me neither! We both dislike onions. Now it’s your turn to ask me about a different vegetable.”

How can I encourage my child when I see them trying to learn this skill?

Acknowledge your child for their efforts! For example, tell your child, “Sonya, you are doing a great job being kind to your friend and sharing that book” or “Max, you are working hard to be quiet so your brother can finish his homework.”

To learn more about the tips and where they came from, please visit our references page: ckphilly.org/citations