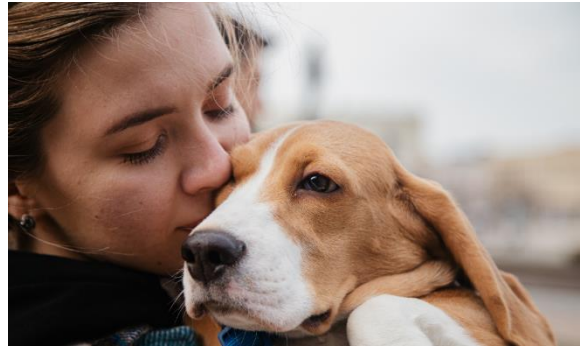




Grade 6 Term 3 Life Skills Summary

Caring for Animals

- Animals depend on people to keep them safe, healthy, and happy.
- Just like humans, animals also have needs.
- They need food, clean water, shelter, kindness, and medical care.
- When people do not treat animals properly, it is called animal cruelty, and it is wrong.



What Is Animal Cruelty?

- Sadly, not everyone treats animals kindly.
- Some people cannot afford to care for their animals, but others are simply unkind or careless.
- Cruelty to animals means doing things that cause them pain, fear, or suffering. Some examples of cruelty include:
 - Hitting, kicking, or throwing stones at animals.
 - Leaving animals tied up without giving them food or water.
 - Making animals work too hard without rest or care.

Looking After and Protecting Animals

- Animals, whether they are pets, farm animals, or wild creatures, all need our care and protection.
- It is our job to treat them kindly and make sure they live healthy and happy lives.
- Here are some important ways we can care for animals:

Give them enough food, clean water, and a safe place to live.

- Animals need to eat and drink every day. They also need shelter to protect them from the sun, wind, and rain.

Take them to a vet if they are sick or injured.

- Just like people, animals can get ill or hurt. A vet is an animal doctor who can help them feel better.



Don't make animals work too hard.

- Animals like horses and donkeys can help us with work, but we must treat them gently and let them rest. Overworking animals is unfair and harmful.

Report animal cruelty.

- If you see someone hurting an animal or not taking care of it properly, tell a trusted adult. You can also report it to animal protection groups like the SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) or the Animal Anti-Cruelty League. These organisations help animals in need and work to stop cruelty.



Safe Places for Animals in Need

- In South Africa, there are special organisations that help animals who are hurt, treated badly, or have no one to care for them.
- These groups give animals a safe place to live and help them recover.
- They also teach people how to treat animals with kindness and respect.
- Here are some of the important organisations that protect animals:

SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

- This organisation looks after the wellbeing of pets, farm animals, and animals that work for people.
- They rescue animals in danger, make sure animal owners follow the law, and help animals live healthy, happy lives.

AACL (Animal Anti-Cruelty League)

- The AACL protects both tame (domesticated) and wild animals.
- They rescue animals that are suffering, care for them, and teach people how to treat animals properly.



Carthorse Protection Association

- This organisation is based in the Cape Flats area of Cape Town.
- It focuses on protecting carthorses—horses that pull carts for transport or work.
- Many people use carthorses to earn a living, and these horses must be treated well.
- The Carthorse Protection Association helps by:
 - Giving food to horses whose owners can't afford it.
 - Providing new horseshoes to keep their hooves safe and healthy.



- Making sure sick or injured horses get the care they need from a vet.
- Rescuing horses that have been badly mistreated.

Caring for People

- We live with other people in our homes, schools, and communities.
- Each person has their own thoughts, beliefs, and needs. Sometimes, their ideas may be different from ours.
- For example, children might have different opinions than their teachers or older siblings.
- These differences can sometimes cause disagreements.

Respecting the Thoughts and Needs of Others

- No two people are exactly the same. What feels right for you might feel wrong for someone else.
- It's important to accept that other people may think or feel differently than we do.
- We should not expect others to always agree with us.
- Instead, we should try to understand and respect their opinions and needs.
- For example, imagine your classmate does not celebrate birthdays for personal or religious reasons.
- You love birthday parties and think they are fun.
- If your classmate is invited to a birthday celebration, it would not be kind to pressure them to join in.
- Instead, you can show respect by including them in other ways, like during regular class time, so they feel welcome and comfortable.



Showing Kindness to Others

- In South Africa, there is a special way of caring for and helping one another.
- This way of living is called ubuntu. Ubuntu means being kind, respectful, and thoughtful toward others in your community.
- Living with ubuntu means you help people because you care—not because you want to get something back.
- You don't expect money, gifts, or rewards.
- You do it simply because it's the right thing to do.
- Whether it's sharing with someone in need, listening to a friend, or helping at home, acts of kindness show that you value and respect others.

What Is Nation-Building and Cultural Heritage?

- South Africa is home to people from many different cultures, languages, and religions.
- We don't all look the same or live the same way, but we are all part of one country.
- **Nation-building** means working together to create a strong, united country where everyone feels proud to belong.
- It helps people from different backgrounds learn about and respect one another.
- It also helps us feel connected by sharing the things that make South Africa special.
- **Cultural heritage** is everything we have received from the people who lived before us.
- It includes our traditions, languages, customs, knowledge, art, music, and even old buildings or monuments.
- These things remind us of where we come from.
- We celebrate our shared heritage by honouring important events in our history, showing respect for different cultures, and taking part in national days and activities that bring us together as one nation.



National Symbols of South Africa

South Africa has many national symbols that help show our pride and identity as a country. These symbols represent our people, history, and natural beauty.

National Anthem

- Our national anthem is sung in four languages: Nguni (which includes isiXhosa and isiZulu), Sesotho, Afrikaans, and English.
- It combines two songs: Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika, a traditional African hymn, and The Call of South Africa, also known as Die Stem.
- This anthem brings together the different groups in our country.

National Flag

- The South African flag has six colours: red, blue, green, black, yellow, and white.
- It was first flown on April 27, 1994 — the same day Nelson Mandela became President.
- The flag shows unity and hope for all South Africans.



Coat of Arms

The Coat of Arms is the highest official symbol of South Africa. It includes:

- A secretary bird, standing tall with open wings
- A rising sun, showing a new beginning
- A protea flower, which is unique to our land
- Two elephant tusks and wheat on the sides, symbolising strength and growth
- A motto written in the Khoisan language, honouring the First People of South Africa



National Animal

- The springbok is South Africa's national animal.
- The national rugby team is also called the Springboks.



National Bird

- The blue crane is our national bird.
- It is known for its beauty and is found on the 50 cent coin.



National Flower

- The king protea is our national flower.
- Our national cricket team is named after this flower — the Proteas.



National Fish

- The galjoen is South Africa's national fish.
- It is found along our coastline and is well-known to many local fishermen.



National Tree

- The yellowwood tree is our national tree.
- It has been growing in South Africa for over 100 million years and is one of our oldest and most special trees.



National Days in South Africa

Human Rights Day – 21 March

- Every year on 21 March, we remember a sad but important event in our history.
- This day was once known as Sharpeville Day. On 21 March 1960, many people in Sharpeville, near Johannesburg, went to the local police station to peacefully protest against the pass laws.
- These laws forced African people to carry special documents called passes to enter areas meant for white people.
- The protest turned tragic when police opened fire, killing 69 people.
- Today, Human Rights Day reminds us to protect everyone's rights and never repeat the mistakes of the past.

Freedom Day – 27 April

- Freedom Day is celebrated on 27 April each year.
- It marks the day in 1994 when South Africa held its first democratic elections.
- People of all races were allowed to vote for the first time.
- This day marks the end of apartheid and the beginning of a free and fair South Africa where everyone has equal rights.



Workers' Day – 1 May

- Also known as Labour Day or May Day, this public holiday is celebrated on 1 May each year.
- Workers' Day honours the role that workers have played in building the country.
- It also stands for fair working conditions and good wages.
- People around the world observe this day to support the rights of workers and to continue working for better workplaces.



National Youth Day – 16 June

- On 16 June 1976, thousands of school learners in Soweto stood up against unfair education laws.
- They were protesting the Bantu Education system and the rule that made them learn in Afrikaans instead of their own languages.



- Sadly, police responded with violence—many young people were arrested, and some lost their lives.
- These events shocked people across the country and the world.
- What happened that day became a major moment in the fight against apartheid.
- Today, we remember their bravery on National Youth Day, which honours the strength of young people and reminds us to listen to their voices and meet their needs.

National Women's Day – 9 August

- On 9 August 1956, around 20,000 women from different parts of South Africa came together in Pretoria.
- They marched to the Union Buildings to protest against unfair laws that forced African women to carry pass books.
- Their peaceful protest showed how powerful and united women could be.
- Every year on National Women's Day, we celebrate their courage.
- It's also a time when women's groups raise awareness about the challenges that women still face today.



Heritage Day – 24 September

- Heritage Day is celebrated on 24 September each year. On this day, all South Africans are encouraged to honour their cultural backgrounds.
- We also celebrate the symbols that bring us together—like the national flag, anthem, and Coat of Arms.
- Heritage Day reminds us that even though we come from different traditions, we share one home.
- It's also a great chance for young people to learn about our country's rich history and take pride in being part of a united nation.



Gender Stereotyping, Sexism and Abuse

- Sometimes, people believe that others should act in a certain way just because they are a boy or a girl.
- This is called **gender stereotyping**.
- For example, some people may think that only boys like to play with cars or that girls should only wear pink.
- But this is not true—everyone should be free to enjoy what they like, no matter their gender.
- **Sexism** happens when someone is treated unfairly just because they are male or female.
- This usually affects girls and women. For instance, it is sexist when women are not allowed to join certain groups or clubs just because they are female.
- **Abuse** means causing harm to another person, either by hurting them physically or by saying or doing things that hurt their feelings or emotions. Abuse can happen in different ways.
- Sometimes it is **gender-based**, which means one person mistreats another because of their gender.
- In many cases, men are the ones causing harm, but women can also be abusers.

How Gender Stereotyping and Sexism Affect Relationships

- When people make assumptions about others based on whether they are boys or girls, it can cause problems in how they get along.
- This is called gender stereotyping.
- For example, saying that only boys should do certain jobs or that girls should always stay quiet is unfair and untrue.
- When people are treated unfairly because of their gender, it is called sexism.
- These ideas can hurt relationships between people at home, school, or work. For instance:
 - At home, family members might not treat each other equally.
 - At school, some children may be left out or bullied for doing things others think are "only for boys" or "only for girls."
 - In the workplace, women might not be given the same chances as men, even if they work just as hard.

How Gender-Based Abuse Damages Relationships

- Gender-based abuse happens when someone is hurt, bullied, or treated badly because of their gender.
- This kind of abuse can be physical, emotional, or verbal.
- It can cause deep pain and make people feel scared, sad, or unsafe.
- Abuse of any kind harms relationships. It can:
 - Break trust between friends, family members, or partners.
 - Make people feel alone or afraid to speak up.
 - Lead to long-lasting emotional damage.