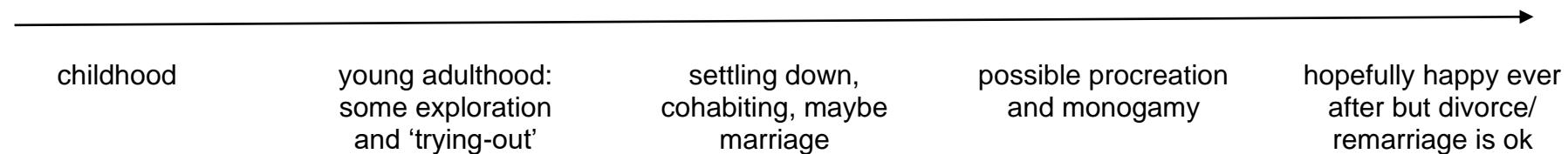
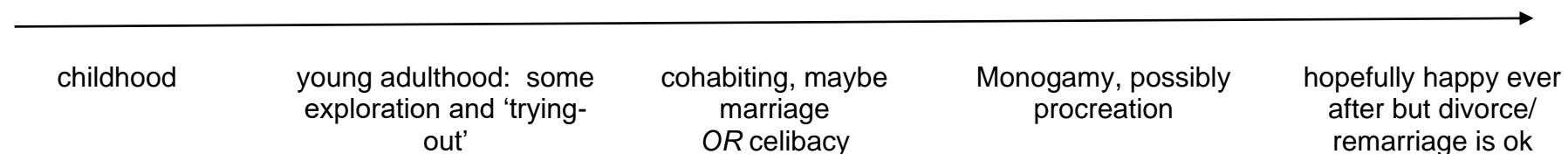
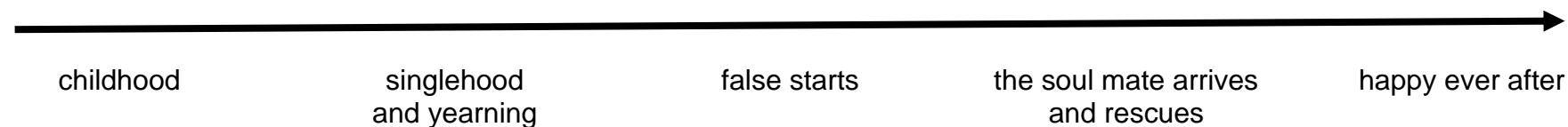


*a popular modern secular narrative*

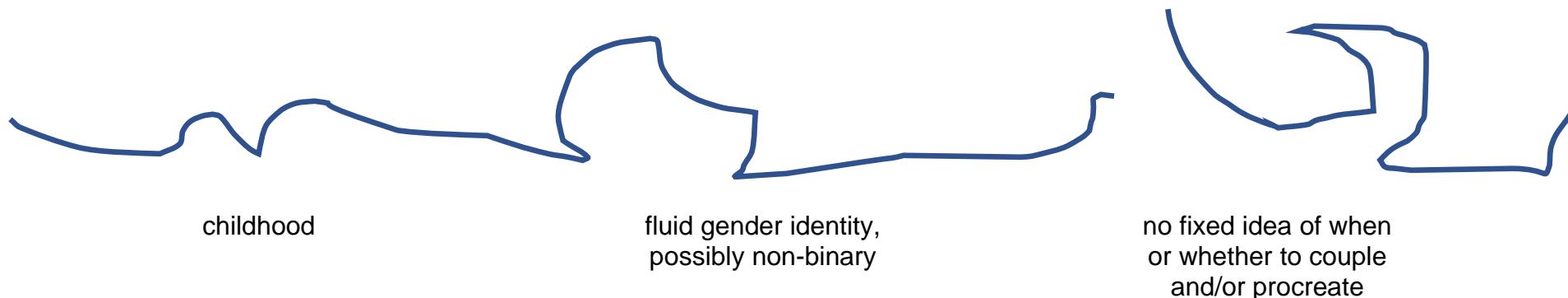
This is expected to be the same trajectory for any sexual orientation or gender identity (with equal marriage)

a religious narrative (possibly shared by some Jewish, Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs and Christian people)

Same narrative as the secular view with the inclusivity of differing sexual orientations and gender identities. It includes God's unconditional love for all with prayer and guidance. Liberal Christians may emphasise mercy and forgiveness and will have a historically contextual interpretation of sacred text. Globally these are actually minority religious views, more evident in westernised areas (northern Europe, parts of the USA, Canada, New Zealand etc) where they sit more easily alongside equality laws.

the 'romantic' narrative (as per Disney, Hollywood etc)

This might tend to be a female fantasy narrative but could pervade everyone's expectations in western society.

*a postmodern 'postnarrative' narrative*

Monogamy is not necessarily the prerequisite of good relationships. Marriage or coupling is not necessarily the ideal for happiness, polyamory is accepted.

another possible religious narrative (held by some Christians, Jews, Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs etc)

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| childhood | young adulthood: observing and discerning, maybe dating, no sex | Marriage (possibly arranged) OR celibacy as a positive option | procreation and monogamy | hopefully happy ever after, some allowing divorce/ remarriage |
|-----------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|

This may be based on traditional social values as much as religious beliefs.

**Examining our unconscious bias (Relationships):
narratives and aspirations for healthy relationships**

Discussion questions

1. What coupling narratives you have seen or been aware of?
Have they matched any of the narratives above?

2. Do you think people's narratives change over time?
What kinds of things make people change their narratives?

3. What narratives most influence the children/young people in your school?

4. What narratives predominate amongst the parents of the children/young people in your school?

5. How might the variety of narratives affect the way you teach relationships in your school?

6. Do you think there are any shared guidelines that you need as staff regarding teacher bias when teaching relationships education?