The statements on these cards have been adapted from the Common Cause Handbook (2011), which identifies 58 things that people commonly say they value in life, wherever in the world they may be.

To make it manageable for primary-age pupils, we have shortened the list and simplified the language involved. We have tried to keep at each one value from each of the ten main groups of values that Common Cause identified. However, pupils may well identify important values which are not on our list.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A sense of belonging | A world at peace | Achieving success |
| Being healthy | Being humble | Care for nature, including people |
| Creativity | Enjoying | Equality |
| Finding excitement | Freedom | Having fun |
| Having respect & authority | Keeping safe | Kindness to those around us |
| Obedience | Politeness | Respect for tradition |
| Responsible | Self-respect | Variety & adventure |

Once pupils have individually selected the values they think are important for the future, they could discuss their choices in pairs or small groups. The values might seem clear at first glance, however, it is worth spending some time clarifying how values influence us. The notes below are offered for you (the teacher) to mediate this conversation. You will find that values can contradict each other: personal success vs equality; freedom vs obedience. Discussing where the balance lies, and how values influence us, is a useful conversation.

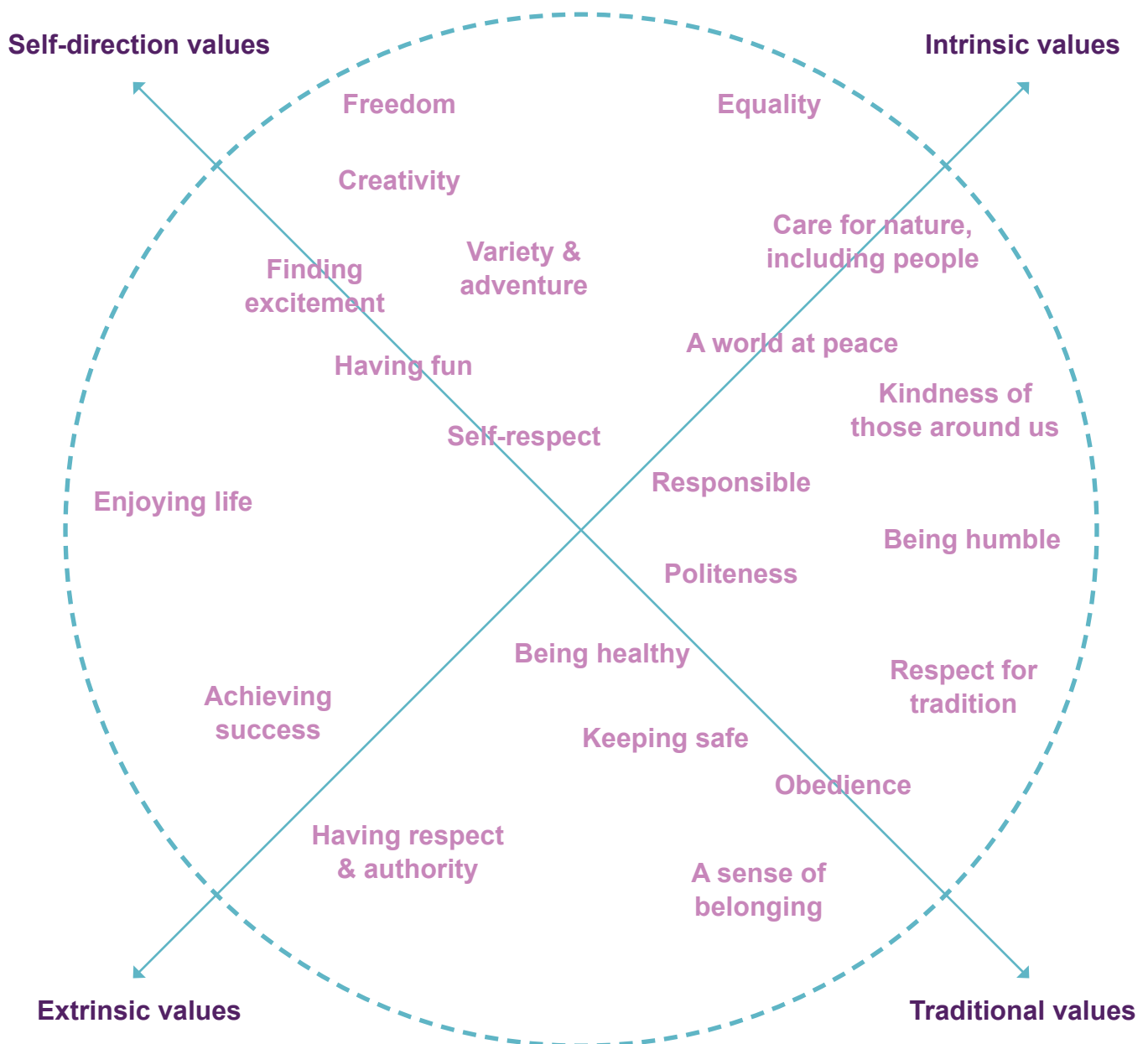The values align with different groupings of values:

**Self-direction values**     **Intrinsic values**

Freedom

Equality

Creativity

Care for nature,
including people

Variety &
adventure

Finding
excitement

A world at peace

Having fun

Kindness of
those around us

Self-respect

Responsible

Being humble

Enjoying life

Politeness

Being healthy

Respect for
tradition

Achieving
success

Keeping safe

Obedience

Having respect
& authority

A sense of
belonging

**Extrinsic values**     **Traditional values**

**Figure 1 - Values**

Interestingly, people with strongly intrinsic values tend to be happier and have more pro-environmental values. Those with strongly extrinsic values tend to be less happy and have weaker environmental values. So, emphasizing intrinsic values will tend to be better for tackling the climate crisis.

Be careful about mixing values. Values often work like a see-saw, strengthen intrinsic values and extrinsic values will weaken. But promote both together then there is no change.

## Values Descriptions

**A sense of belonging:** this is about feeling that others care about me. If people feel left out of change towards a better future, will this make change harder to achieve? How do we ensure all people feel included?

**A world at peace:** a world free from war and conflict. People will have different ideas about what the future should bring. Can we recognise the needs of others and negotiate with each other?

**Achieving success:** all about achieving personal goals. Can personal and societal goals complement each other? Can we be personally successful without society providing schools, hospitals and other public services we rely on? How do we balance the desire for personal success with the need for society to work together?

**Being healthy:** not being sick physically or mentally. If people are fit and healthy, they are much more likely to want to engage and be part of change. How can new changes encourage healthy lifestyles?

**Being humble:** modest and self-effacing. Perhaps the opposite to the social media world which encourages us to 'talk ourselves up.' Being humble might lead to each of us demanding less material wealth; will this be a good thing?

**Care for nature, including people:** this is about how humans fit into and are a part of the natural world. What will the future be like if humans destroy nature and its capacity to provide services such as clean air, fresh water and fertile soil? Can we live apart from nature?

**Creativity:** uniqueness, imagination. Creativity is often seen as a personal trait. How can we balance the need for creative solutions to the climate crisis and the necessity for countries to work together in addressing the climate crisis?

**Enjoying life:** enjoying food, leisure, games, etc. We all need enjoyment to feel alive. Can we enjoy life without damaging the natural world we depend upon? Should personal pleasure take priority over the needs of society? Where is the balance?

**Equality:** equal opportunity for all. Can change be successful if only a few benefit?

**Finding excitement:** seeking adventure and new experiences. These can make us feel alive but are often just about 'me'. How should we balance a desire for personal excitement and adventure against the needs of others and the planet?

**Freedom:** free to think and act. We cherish our 'right' to do as we please, but is this the best way to reach shared goals?

**Having fun:** stimulating experiences. From food to football we seek experiences that give pleasure and release boredom. This can lead to regular swings from boredom to pleasure and back again. Is this helpful?

**Having respect and authority:** being recognised by others as important; having a good public image. Today's social media world encourages personal image over the group; how do we balance the needs of the individual and wider society?

**Keeping safe:** ensuring the people you care about are safe. All change involves some risk. If, change feels like a threat, will people take part?

**Kindness to those around us:** honest, helpful and promoting harmony with friends and family. Creating change requires being honest about the mistakes of the present, but how can we do this kindly and avoid a blame culture?

**Obedience:** meeting your obligations. We have rules we need to follow, but what if those rules to not help tackle the climate crisis or even make it worse? Change might require new rules.

**Politeness:** good manners. Listening to people carefully and speaking calmly are good qualities. How do we debate and discuss new ideas, and try to persuade people, whilst also being kind and polite?

**Values Descriptions** *(continued)*

**Respect for tradition:** preserving customs. Are all traditions useful and helpful? Do some restrict us in making positive change? In the past, the tradition was for only men to vote in elections; we changed this tradition because society agreed equality is more important in this case.

**Responsible:** dependable, reliable. We all have to play our part in change, people need to be reliable if change for the benefit of all it to be achieved. This might require not having things our own way all of the time, how can we convince people this is a good idea?

**Self-respect:** belief in oneself. We need to trust our own abilities, but also listen to others and be prepared to change our minds. How do we decide when others' ideas are better or our own need to be listened to?

**Variety and adventure:** excitement, novelty and new challenges. All these things can keep us engaged in life and looking forward to change. How can we promote solutions to the climate crisis as exciting and a new adventure?

The Common Cause Handbook can be downloaded for free at **https://valuesandframes.org/resources/CCF_report_common_cause_handbook.pdf**