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| **THE FOUR PURPOSES**  The four purposes are the shared vision and aspiration for every child and young person. In fulfilling these, we set high expectations for all, promote individual and national well-being, tackle ignorance and misinformation, and encourage critical and civic engagement. | **THE VIRTUES**  The Catholic Tradition lists seven essential moral, and five key intellectual virtues, which together make a person ‘good at being human’. The Intellectual Virtues are ordered towards exercising a person’s Intellect well, the Moral Virtues make a person exercise their free will in ways that are good in the moral sense. |
| **ambitious, capable learners:**   * set themselves high standards and seek and enjoy challenge * are building up a body of knowledge and have the skills to connect and apply that knowledge in different contexts * are questioning and enjoy solving problems * can communicate effectively in different forms and settings, using both Welsh and English * can explain the ideas and concepts they are learning about * can use number effectively in different contexts * understand how to interpret data and apply mathematical concepts * use digital technologies creatively to communicate, find and analyse information * undertake research and evaluate critically what they find   **and are ready to learn throughout their lives** | **Science (IV)**  (or ‘knowledge’): is the habit of conclusions drawn by demonstration from first principles from experience and experiment)  **Understanding (IV)**  the habitual knowledge of primary self-evident truths that lie at the root of all that be understood or known  **Wisdom (IV)**  is the habit of knowing things in their highest causes i.e. knowing things as they really are, what their ‘nature’ is and how they are to be understood in their fullest sense and deepest meaning |
| **enterprising, creative contributors:**   * connect and apply their knowledge and skills to create ideas and products * think creatively to reframe and solve problems identify and grasp opportunities * take measured risks * lead and play different roles in teams effectively and responsibly * express ideas and emotions through different media * give of their energy and skills so that other people will benefit   **and are ready to play a full part in life and work** | **Art (IV)**  (or ‘craftsmanship’) is knowing how to make things and how to produce some external object. It is exercised in the mechanical and fine arts.  **Prudence (IV)**  Prudence is the ability to make decisions based on the reality of things, in order to achieve what is good. Being prudent means learning from what has happened in the past. Then you need to be open-minded to the future - what are the likely consequences of any action you might take. And lastly, you need to be prepared to accept good advice.  **Temperance (MV)**  Temperance is the virtue which enables someone who has their emotions under control. It has been described as having a ‘serenity of or spirit’, being ‘balanced’ in life.; Temperance is about controlling your tongue... Which isn’t to say that we should not speak out on occasions, or that we shouldn’t get angry sometimes. We just need to know when and where |
| **ethical, informed citizens:**   * find, evaluate and use evidence in forming views * engage with contemporary issues based upon their knowledge and values * understand and exercise their human and democratic responsibilities and rights * understand and consider the impact of their actions when making choices and acting * are knowledgeable about their culture, community, society and the world, now and in the past * respect the needs and rights of others, as a member of a diverse society * show their commitment to the sustainability of the planet   **and are ready to be citizens of Wales and the world** | **Practical Wisdom (MV)**  is the virtue that ‘disposes practical reason to discern our true good in every circumstance and to choose the right means of achieving it’ (CCC 1806), i.e. the disposition to know how to put what is good into practice. It is closely related to ‘Prudence’ (see below), but as exercised specifically towards ‘moral’ activities  **Justice (MV)**  Justice is the habit of giving to each person what is their due. The more you practise justice the better you become as a person. But Justice becomes a true virtue only when you derive pleasure from behaving in a just way to other people. Justice radiates goodness.  **Fortitude (MV)**  Fortitude is being brave because something or someone that matters to you is under threat. If you’re being brave for someone else, then that is obviously an example of the virtue of Fortitude, because we are all valuable. But if you’re being brave for something else, then that ‘something' has to be really important, really valuable. So ﬁrst, before being brave, you need to know what really matters, and for that you need the Virtue of Prudence. Prudence teaches us the real value of things. And then you need to be brave for a just cause, so you need the Virtue of Justice. These virtues come before Fortitude. |
| **healthy, confident individuals:**   * have secure values and are establishing their spiritual and ethical beliefs * are building their mental and emotional well-being by developing confidence, resilience and empathy * apply knowledge about the impact of diet and exercise on physical and mental health in their daily lives * know how to find the information and support to keep safe and well * take part in physical activity * take measured decisions about lifestyle and manage risk * have the confidence to participate in performance * form positive relationships based upon trust and mutual respect * face and overcome challenge * have the skills and knowledge to manage everyday life as independently as they can   **and are ready to lead fulfilling lives as valued members of society** | **Faith (MV)**  Faith enables you to accept God, to accept his Word as the truth, and to commit yourself to him. It is a gift oﬀered to you by God and is often associated with sight and vision. We talk about people ‘seeing with the light of faith’.  **Hope (MV)**  With the gift of Hope, we are able to rise above our diﬃculties, and unlock some of the joy, which is in store for us, so that it can help to lighten our journey through life.  **Charity (MV)**  We commonly use the word ‘Charity’ to describe the practice of demonstrating love of our neighbour. It describes love as not being theoretical; love shows itself in practice. With the gift of charity, we are able to abide in the love of God. Charity has been called the ‘mother of all virtues’, because it is charity which inspires us to practice all the other virtues |

* + **IV = Intellectual Virtue MV = Moral Virtue**