

## READY4LIFE ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS CORRELATIONS (Project WITH)

Essential Components *Mandatory	Project WITH
<b>Communication skills, including expression, discussion, and negotiation skills.*</b>	<p><b>Lesson 1-12:</b> If it is true that the medium is often the message, curricula that depend on careful reading and thoughtful conversation are powerful models for the responsible, informed, respectful communication essential to all healthy human relationships.</p> <p>Multiple lessons have various writing activities that work on youth’s written communication skills.</p>
<b>Conflict resolution, anger management, and problem-solving skills.*</b>	<p><b>Lesson 1-12:</b> In a most basic sense, Project With is an anti-impulse curriculum. The characters, their problems, their feelings, and their relationships, are interesting enough that the reader wants to slow down and revisit various moments of the story for a more complete understanding. Skilled teachers reinforce this habit of reflection and sense of detail as essential to resolving each story’s problems.</p> <p><b>Lesson 6: Ancestor</b> Following the reading of Ancestor in Lesson 6, the youth are split into two groups for the Day in Court activity. One group is to defend that they “Father” in the story was a “Good Father” and the other group defend that he was a “Bad Father” on are only allowed to use the words from the story.</p> <p><b>Lesson 7: Block Party</b> During Lesson 7, youth are challenged to process a relationship timeline. They are asked to analyze multiple steps in a relationship and place them in the order they would follow and have a discussion with each other about why the chose the order.</p> <p><b>Lesson 9: Jace’s Story &amp; Mia’s Story</b> Lesson 9 has youth complete a budgeting activity related to supporting a baby and a journal writing activity where youth identify ways to remove obstacles in their lives.</p>

<b>Knowledge of the benefits of marriage.*</b>	<p><b>Lesson 8: Eagle</b> Lesson 8, The Eagle is an indigenous story about how an eagle chooses her mate by putting him through a series of tests to prove he is worthy to be her mate and once she chooses, they mate for life. The discussion following the story focuses on what goes into picking someone to spend our lives with.</p> <p><b>Lesson 12: I Love You</b> Lesson 12, I Love You is a reading of someone’s wedding vows with a discussion that looks at three key statements from the vows with a discussion around the benefits of marriage from a number of perspectives.</p>
<b>Stress and anger management.</b>	<p><b>Lesson 4: Alone</b> Lesson 4, Alone, reinforces the idea that we need to connect with others to avoid and manage stress. Maya Angelou’s poem states, “nobody can make it out here alone” the Johari window gets youth to think about how they can open up to others.</p> <p><b>Lesson 9: Jace’s Story &amp; Mia’s Story</b> Lesson 9, Mia and Jace’s Story focuses on the stresses of a new relationship that moves quickly toward sex and a teenage pregnancy. The stress in trying to maintain the relationship while processing family and other people’s viewpoint leads both relationships to end and both people dealing with the stress of never seeing their child again potentially.</p> <p><b>Lesson 11: A Brother’s Silence</b> Lesson 11, A Brother’s Silence deals with the loss of a loved one and dealing with all of the emotions and regrets connected with losing people that we are close to in life.</p>
<b>Intimate partner and teen dating violence.</b>	<p><b>Lesson 7: Block Party</b> House party, Lesson 7, addresses the issue of intimate partner and teen dating violence by illustrating the potential risks and harmful dynamics that can emerge in romantic or sexual encounters without mutual understanding, communication, or consent.</p>

<p><b>Past experiences and its effects on forming healthy relationships (as applicable).</b></p>	<p><b>Lesson 3: The Old Grandfather and His Little Grandson</b>  Lesson 3, the Old Grandfather helps youth recognize that their early experiences, even those that were painful or unhealthy, do not have to define how they treat others. Activities such as empathy-building discussions, perspective-taking exercises, and personal journaling guide participants to critically reflect on family influence and explore how they might choose different, healthier relational paths. By surfacing these connections in a safe, reflective setting, the lesson empowers youth to become more intentional in forming respectful, caring relationships.</p> <p><b>Lesson 11: A Brother’s Silence</b>  Lesson 11, Brother’s Silence, encourages participants to reflect on how their own past behaviors—especially moments of anger, neglect, or impatience—may continue to affect their current relationships. By focusing on themes of regret and the impermanence of life, the lesson helps youth recognize the importance of expressing love, resolving conflict, and prioritizing meaningful interactions before it’s too late. The story, paired with reflective journaling and discussion, supports the development of emotional intelligence and relational awareness—foundational skills for building healthy, resilient relationships despite the trauma or loss they may have experienced.</p>
<p><b>Financial literacy, such as budgeting, financial planning, and financial management.</b></p>	<p><i>COVERED BY MONEY HABITUDES</i></p>
<p><b>Self-regulation and co-regulation to support healthy relationships and attain personal and community goals.</b></p>	<p><b>Lesson 1-12:</b>  In a most basic sense, Project With is an anti-impulse curriculum. The characters, their problems, their feelings, and their relationships, are interesting enough that the reader wants to slow down and revisit various moments of the story for a more complete understanding. Skilled teachers reinforce this habit of reflection and sense of detail as essential to resolving each story’s problems.</p>
<p><b>Parenting skills (as applicable).</b></p>	<p><b>Lesson 6: Ancestor</b>  <i>Ancestor</i> addresses parenting skills by prompting participants to reflect on the complexity of parent-child relationships, particularly through the lens of a father’s inconsistent presence. The poem, narrated by a son, conveys both pain and admiration, illustrating how children may internalize lessons—both positive and negative—from imperfect parental figures. The classroom activity “A Day in Court” encourages youth to evaluate what constitutes “good” or “bad” parenting, inviting them to consider emotional availability, expressions of love, and responsibility.</p>

