



PRIDE
MONTH
2020 AT
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What is LGBTQ+?

LGBTQ is an acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer or questioning. These terms are used to describe a person's sexual orientation or gender identity.

What is 'sexual orientation'?

Your sexual orientation is a way to describe the feelings you have for someone you fancy, want to date or be in a relationship with. You might fancy people of a different gender, the same gender or more than one gender. You might not fancy anyone at all and that's fine too!

- We don't know what causes someone's sexual orientation, but we know that it isn't a choice – no one can change who they fancy. Sexual orientation is a part of who we are.
- You can't tell what someone's sexual orientation is by looking at them – the only real way to know this is if they tell you.
- Someone else can't tell you what your sexual orientation is – only you know how you feel and you should never feel pressured to label yourself.

Some people know their sexual orientation from a young age and some people take a while to work out what makes them feel comfortable. This is completely fine – everyone is unique.

What is 'gender orientation'?

Your gender identity is a way to describe how you feel about your gender. You might identify your gender as a boy or a girl or something different. This is different from your sex, which is related to your physical body and biology. People are assigned a gender identity at birth based on their sex.

- Everyone has a gender identity and expresses their gender in a unique and personal way. This could be through the clothes you wear, the way you stand, the interests you have.
- Someone else can't tell you what your gender identity is – only you know how you feel and you should never feel pressured to label yourself or fit in with other people's ideas.
- Some people know from a young age that their gender identity doesn't feel the same as what they were assigned at birth, and some people may take a while to work out their gender identity. This is completely fine, everyone is unique.



Why do we celebrate Pride?

Introduction:

June is Pride month, it is a month dedicated to celebrating the LGBTQ+ communities all around the world.

Pride is usually celebrated with lots of parades and marches but with coronavirus and social distancing still in place, things will be a little different this year.

A lot of events have been postponed or cancelled, but the celebrations will continue on zoom, tiktok and other social media, keeping people connected and celebrating.

What is Pride month?

June is the month chosen to celebrate pride as it was the month of the Stonewall riots, the protests that changed gay rights for a lot of people in America and beyond.

It's about people coming together in love and friendship, to show how far gay rights have come, even if in some places there's still some work to be done.

Pride month is about teaching tolerance, education in pride history and continuing to move forward in equality.

A lot of people were very repressed, they were conflicted internally, and didn't know how to come out and be proud. That's how the movement was most useful, because they thought, 'Maybe I should be proud.'

L. Craig Schoonmaker

It calls for people to remember how damaging homophobia was and still can be.

It's all about being proud of who you are no matter who you love.

There are usually colourful parades, concerts and marches, but this year a lot of this will be moved online to keep to social distancing rules.

Global Pride Day is June 27 and there are plans for live streams of concerts and showcases celebrating pride.



Why do we celebrate Pride?

Why do we celebrate Pride?

Pride began with the Stonewall riots in New York City, 1969.

During the 1960s, being gay was classified as a mental illness in the US. Gay people were regularly threatened and beaten by police, and were shunned by many in society.

Even here in the UK, being gay was a crime until 1967.

But the Stonewall riots in 1969 were a landmark event in history, which helped to fight homophobia and campaign for equal rights.

What happened?

On 28 June 1969, police raided the Stonewall Inn - a bar in the gay area of New York, US.

It was the second time that week the police had raided it. They threw 200 people out onto the streets and beat some people.

The gay community were angry about the way they were being treated by the police, so they chose to fight back.



This event triggered a week of protests and rioting by people from the gay community, who were fed up of being harassed by the authorities.

News of the riots spread around the world, and this inspired others to join protests and rights groups to fight for equality.

A month after the riots, the first openly gay march took place in New York, demanding equality.





Why do we celebrate Pride?

How has it changed gay rights?

After the Stonewall protests happened, the first Pride festival officially took place in the UK in 1972.

Around 2,000 people turned out for the event back then. But now, more than a million celebrate the event every year in London.

The charity Stonewall was founded in the UK in 1989, named after the bar which sparked the famous riots.



It works to fight inequality and

homophobia, and campaigned to overturn the Section 28 law, which prevented teachers from talking about gay relationships at school in the UK.

It became illegal to encourage homophobic hatred in 2008.

In 2014, gay marriage became legal in in England and Wales, and then later in Scotland. In Northern Ireland, gay marriage is not allowed.

In 2017, Peter Tatchell - a gay rights campaigner - said "We have made fantastic progress. Compared to two decades ago, Britain is almost a different country. All the main anti-gay laws have been abolished. We are now one of the best countries in the world for gay equality."



"Public attitudes are much more supportive, although there are still families who reject their gay children. "

"There is big progress, but more needs to be done."



Key dates in LGBTQ+ History

1889 Scotland became the last territory in Europe to abolish the death sentence for certain acts associated with homosexuality, converting the sentence to life imprisonment instead.

1957 The Wolfenden Report – calling for the decriminalisation of homosexuality – was rejected by Parliament.

1967 England and Wales decriminalised homosexuality.

1980 Scotland decriminalised homosexuality.

1982 Northern Ireland decriminalised homosexuality.

1994 The age of consent for gay men was lowered from 21 to 18.

2000 Section 28 – a clause that outlawed the ‘promotion’ of homosexuality in schools – was repealed in Scotland.

2001 The age of consent for gay men was further lowered to 16.

2003 Section 28 was repealed across the rest of the UK.

2004 Civil partnerships were legalised, offering same-sex couples the same legal standing as married heterosexuals. And the Gender Recognition Act was passed, allowing people the legal right to change their gender from the one assigned to them at birth.

2009 Law passed making it easier for same-sex couples to be recognised as the legal parents of their child.

2010 The Equality Act was passed, which legally banned the discrimination of homosexuality.

2014 It became legal for same-sex partners to marry — on 26 March in England



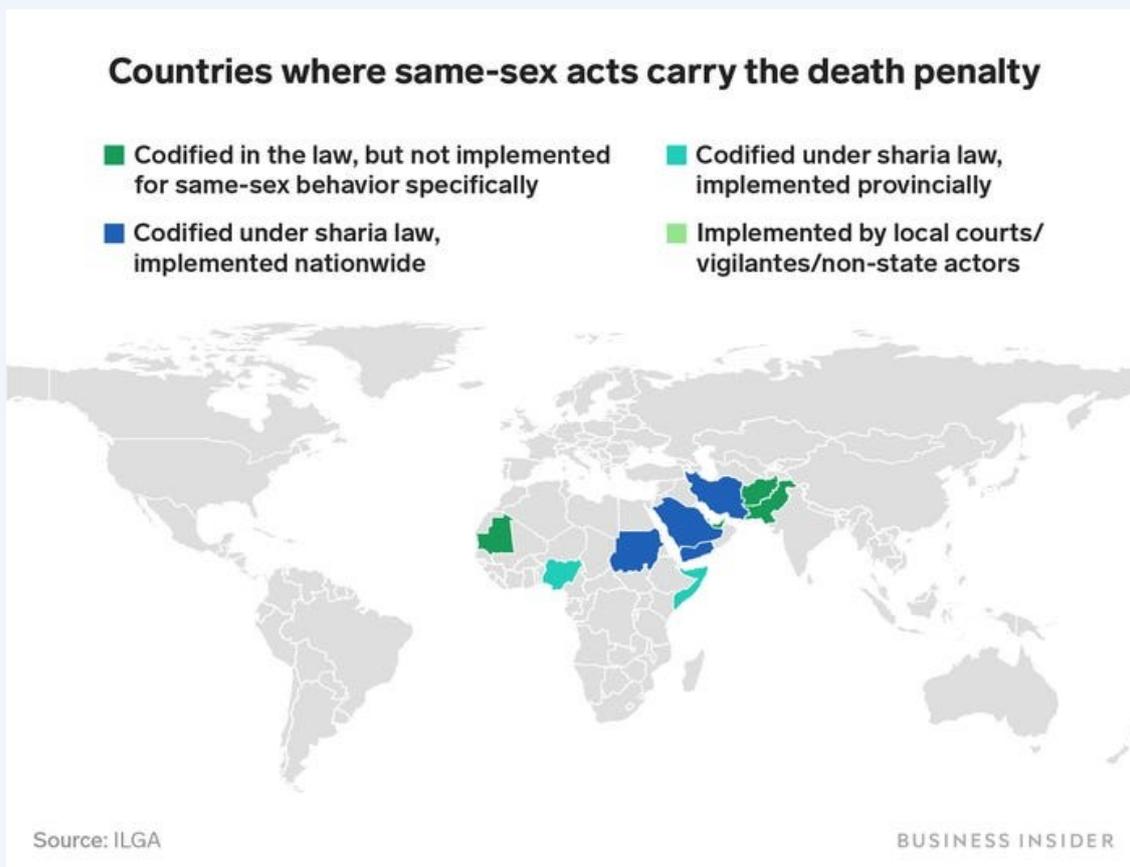
LGBTQ+ rights around the world

Questions to consider:

- Why might countries differ in their attitudes to LGBT+ rights?
- How can the UK encourage other countries to do more to protect LGBT+ rights?



Despite the UK legalising homosexuality in 1967, and gay marriage in 2014, for many people around the world it is still **illegal** for them to love a person of the same sex. Have a look at the maps below to get a better idea of gay rights worldwide:



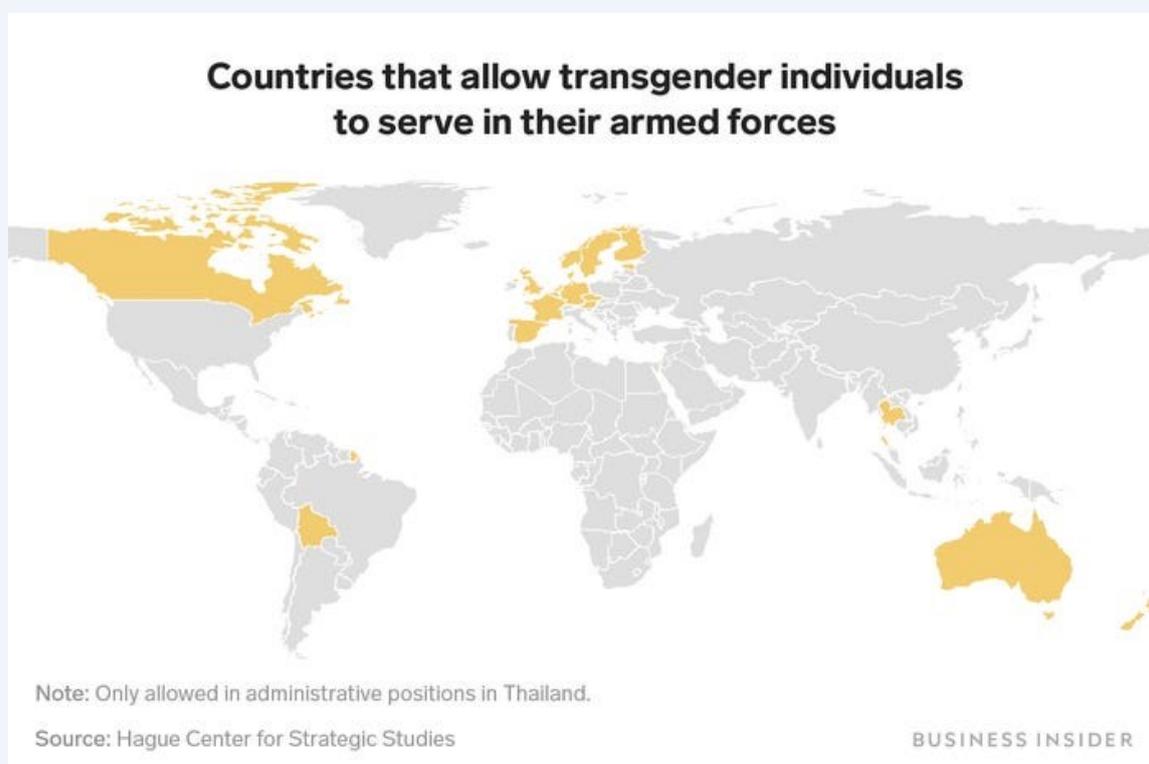
Same-sex activity can result in the death penalty in Afghanistan, Brunei, Iran, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen.



LGBTQ+ rights around the world



68 countries (shown in red) still criminalize homosexuality. This means people can still be arrested and punished for loving someone of the same sex.

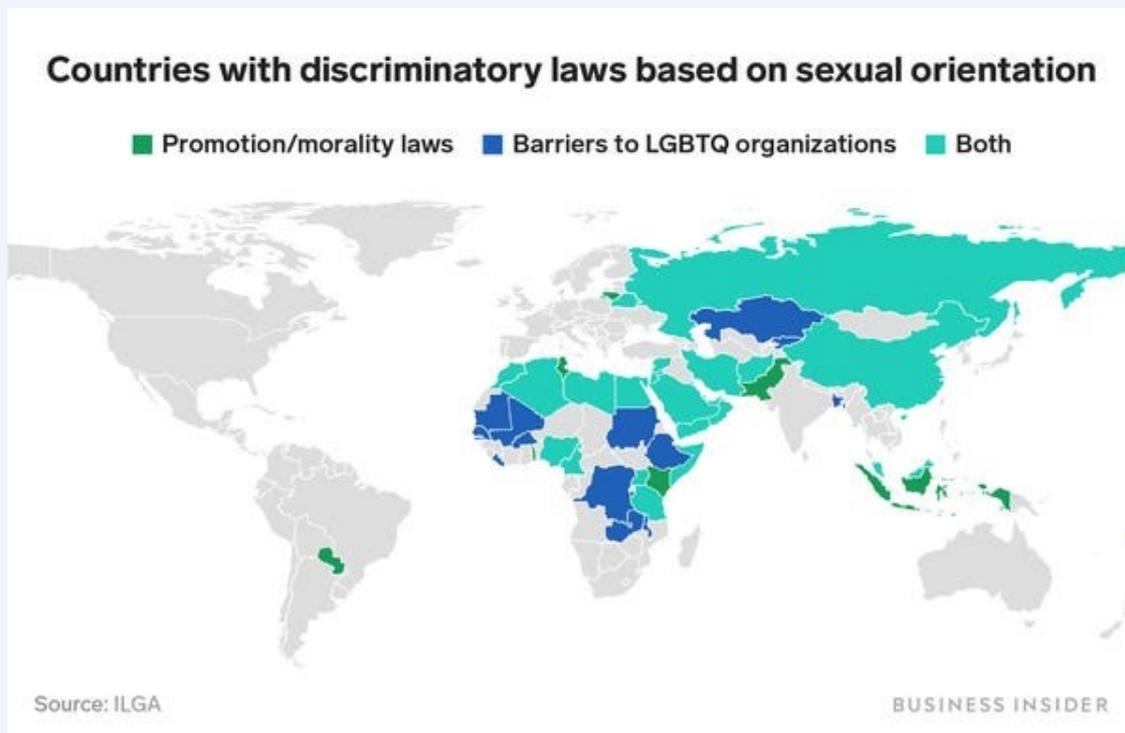


Only 19 countries allow transgender people to serve openly in the Armed Forces.

Did you know? The Netherlands was the first country to allow transgender people into the military, in 1974



LGBTQ+ rights around the world



In Russia, a federal law makes it illegal to distribute "propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations" to children.

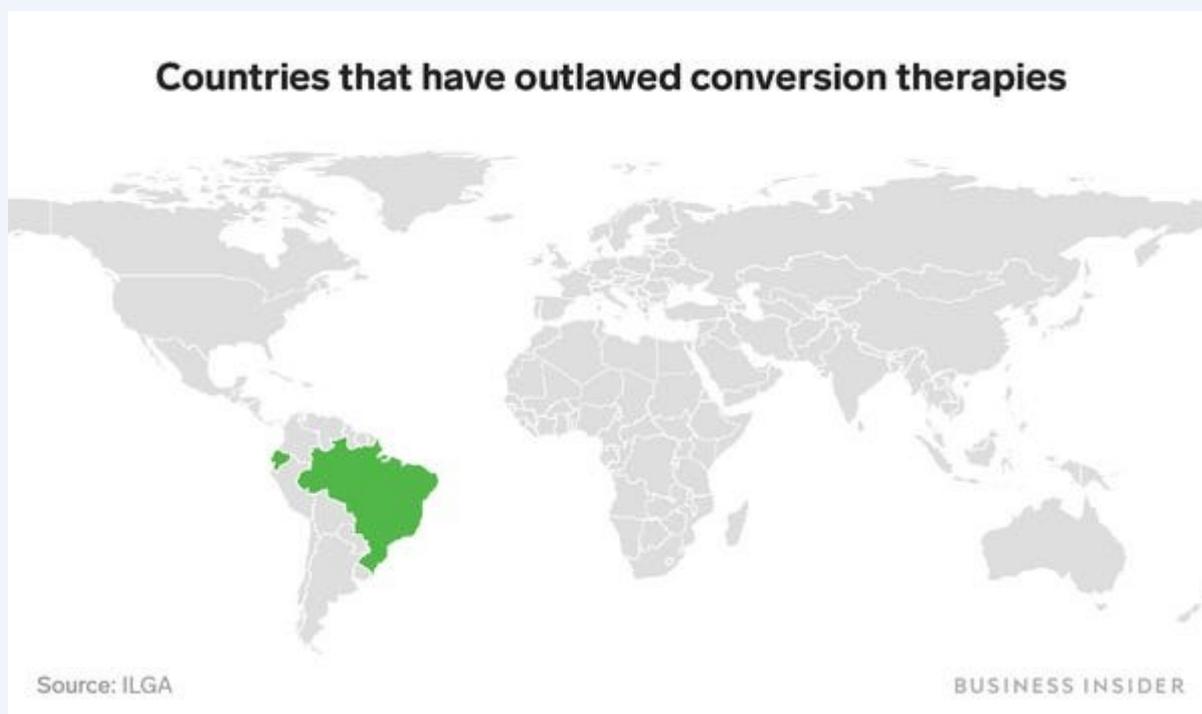
Critics say it's so broad that it can be used to ban Pride parades and arrest people for even identifying as a member of the LGBTQ community on social media.



Did you know? Only 28 countries have legalised same-sex marriage



LGBTQ+ rights around the world



Brazil, Ecuador, and the tiny Mediterranean island nation of Malta are the only three countries to ban so-called **conversion therapy**. This is a form of therapy which tries to stop being people gay (it can be very damaging and of course does not work – sexual orientation is not something another person can change!)



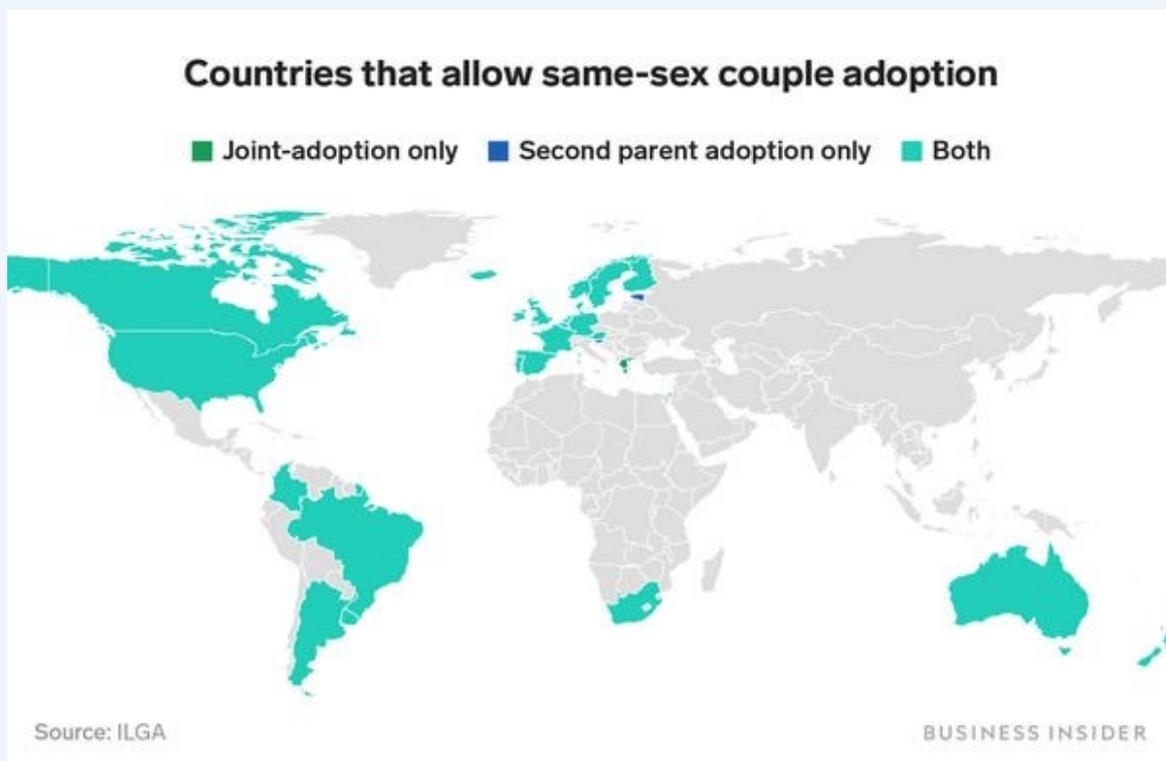
Only 5% of UN member states have provisions in their constitutions barring discrimination based on sexual orientation. South Africa was the first country to include sexual orientation protections in its constitution, which it did in 1997.



LGBTQ+ rights around the world



More countries have made strides when it comes to tackling workplace discrimination based on sexual orientation. **This means that it is illegal in the countries in green to not employ someone based on their sexual orientation.**



Few countries outside of Europe and the Americas allow same-sex couples to adopt children.



LGBTQ+ in different subjects

Humanities

Article: [Timeline - gay rights in the UK](#)

Video: [Gay Rights: Britain's Changing Attitudes](#)

Video: [Nazi persecution of homosexuals during the holocaust](#)

Video: [Homosexual holocaust Survivor Stefan Kosinski](#)

Questions:

- Why do you think it took so long for LGBTQ+ people to gain legal equality in the UK ?
- What challenges might still face LGBTQ+ people even though they have LEGAL equality?
- Why do you think homosexuals were sent to concentration camps?
- Why is important to remember the history of LGBTQ + rights?

Business

Article: [The Pink Pound](#)

Video: [Lloyd's Bank Advert featuring gay marriage proposal](#)

Video: [Why being diverse matters for business](#)

Article: [LGBTQ+ purchasing power nears \\$1 trillion](#)

Website: [Pink News Business Section](#)

Questions:

- If you ran a business, how could you make it appeal to LGBTQ+ consumers?
- If you ran a business, how would you make sure that LGBTQ+ employees felt able to be themselves at work?

Sport

Video: [Justin Fashanu—The first openly gay footballer](#)

Article: [Why Don't More Pro Athletes Come Out?](#)

Questions:

- Why do you think is it difficult to sports players to be openly gay?
- What do you think the impact is on the aspirations of young athletes who are part of the LGBTQ+ community?

English and Drama

Website: [Collection of LGBTQ+ Poems](#)

Article: [The Secret Language of Polari](#)

Video: ['Stop all the clocks' \(poem by W.H. Auden\) from Four Weddings and a Funeral—eulogy for gay partner](#)

Questions:

- How might being LGBTQ+ affect the way a person writes poetry?
- Why might having a secret language – Polari – have been important for gay people?
- How can people use creative writing to address taboo issues?
- What do we learn about the love between two men from this funeral speech in Four Weddings and a Funeral? How does the actor convey the depth of his character's emotions?

Maths and Science

Video: [Is anatomy destiny?](#)

Video: [Alan Turing](#)

Video: [Is homosexuality nurture or nature?](#)

Article: ['Gay genes'](#)

Questions:

- What is the difference between sex and gender?
- Does it matter if sexual orientation is the result of nature or nurture?

Art

Article: [A very brief history of LGBTQ+ art and symbolism](#)

Article: [15 Young LGBTQ Artists Driving Contemporary Art Forward](#)

Questions:

- Why is symbolism important in protests and movements?
- How might the LGBTQ+ community use art to express their feelings and ideas?



Famous LGBTQ+ people

Science

Sara Josephine Baker
Judith Butler
John Maynard Keynes
Oliver Sacks
Dan Choi
Angela Clayton
Louise Pearce
Sally Ride
Paul Rosenfels

Sport

Nicola Adams
Clare Balding
Mike Beuttler
Joe Carstairs
Lisa Cross
Tom Daley
Melanie Garside-Wight
Gareth Thomas
Adam Rippon

Art

Francis Bacon
Cass Bird
Leigh Bowery
Caravaggio
Eiki Mori
David Hockney
Howard Hodgkin

Historical Figures

Emperor Hadrian
Oscar Wilde
Gertrude Bell
Frederick the Great
Lord Byron
Lawrence of Arabia
Eleanor Roosevelt

Music

Franz Schubert
Lady Gaga
Sam Smith
Conchita Wurst
Miley Cyrus
Tyler Glen
Frank Ocean
MNEK
The xx
Angel Haze

Drama

Tennessee Williams
Ben Whishaw
Ellen Page
Ellen DeGeneres
Jodie Foster
Ian McKellen
Laverne Cox
Tilda Swinton
Zachary Quinto
Kristen Stewart



Books to read



Two Songs for Hedli Anderson

W. H. Auden

A poem comprised of two songs, the first being perhaps the most famous Auden poem "Funeral Blues", about the death of a beloved man, made famous by the film *Four Weddings and a Funeral*. The second song, "Johnny" is about the poet's love for a man who is withholding and frequently goes away.

Lullaby

W. H. Auden

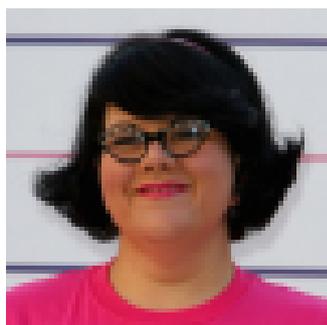
The author addresses his sleeping beloved, and though dwelling on the inevitability of time and death, hopes that his lover will continue to lie in his arms and be happy with what mortal life offers him.



Maurice

E. M. Forster

The novel follows the life of Maurice, who at age fourteen realises that marriage to a woman is not the future he sees for himself. After a failed attempt to "cure" his homosexuality through hypnosis, Maurice meets and falls in love with gamekeeper called Alec.



From Prejudice to Pride

Amy Lamé

Follow LGBT+ history from ancient civilisations to the present-day, and learn about key events including the trial of Oscar Wilde, the Stonewall riots, the AIDS crisis, same-sex marriage and changing laws that have impacted on LGBT+ life.



Books to read



Martha

Audre Lorde

This poem is considered to be Lorde's first public "coming out" as a lesbian. In it Lorde speaks to Martha, a woman she loves, who was sent to an asylum for Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT).



Will Grayson, Will Grayson

John Green and David Levithan

A collaboration between two authors, this novel follows the stories of two boys, both named Will Grayson. Odd-numbered chapters tell the story through the eyes of a heterosexual teenager, and even-numbered chapters through the eyes of the second Will Grayson, a depressed homosexual teenager.



Café: 3AM

Langston Hughes

A poem about a police raid on a black gay establishment.

Blessed Assurance

Langston Hughes

A short story about an African-American boy criticised for his 'effeminacy' and 'queerness' by his parents and community. The story explores the intersections between race, gender roles, sexuality, and Christianity.



Oranges Are Not The Only Fruit

Jeanette Winterson

A coming-of-age story about Jeanette, a girl growing up in an English Pentecostal community who finds herself attracted to another girl. The novel follows Jeannette's relationships with women, and her efforts to reconcile her sexuality with participation in the Church and belief in God.



Books to read



Love Simon: Simon Vs The Homo Sapiens Agenda

Becky Albertalli

The book behind the film 'Love, Simon'. Simon Spier is sixteen and trying to work out who he is - and what he's looking for. But when one of his emails to the very distracting Blue falls into the wrong hands, things get all kinds of complicated.

Leah on the Offbeat

Becky Albertalli

The sequel to the acclaimed *Simon vs. the Homo Sapiens Agenda*, Simon's best friend Leah grapples with changing friendships, first love and coming out as bisexual.



Aristotle and Dante Discover the Secrets of the Universe

Benjamin Alire Sáenz

Aristotle is an angry teen with a brother in prison. Dante is a know-it-all who has an unusual way of looking at the world. When the two meet at the swimming pool, they seem to have nothing in common. But as the loners start spending time together, they discover that they share a special friendship—the kind that changes lives and lasts a lifetime.



Films to watch

Gay Best Friend (Rating 15)

Tanner is unwillingly outed by his classmates and is quickly adopted as a "gay best friend" by three competing popular girls, who try to use him to further their own reputations. The film also follows Tanner's relationship with his three best friends. The film is an amusing examination of stereotypes of gay men and lesbians, and of the worries and difficulties of coming out as gay, voluntarily or otherwise, at secondary school.

Pride (Rating 15)

Based on real-life events, this uplifting film follows the efforts of UK gay activists (Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners) to help miners during the national strikes that took place in 1984.

Priscilla Queen of the Desert (Rating 15)

Three drag queens, one of whom is also a transgender woman, travel across Australia from Sydney to Alice Springs, to perform at a hotel owned by the main character Anthony's separated wife. The three experience homophobia and acceptance in the small communities they visit along the way, and Anthony worries about what his son who he hasn't seen for years will think of his sexuality and profession.

Mosquita Y Mari (no certificate)

A top student begins tutoring a school rebel who comes from a very different economic background and set of life experiences. They develop a mutual crush, but are torn apart by their differences when they are unable to put words to their emotions and embark on a journey of self-discovery. The film examines the uncertainty of being a teenager, and how for many under-privileged teenagers there can be very little choice in how they live their lives.



Films to watch

My Beautiful Laundrette (Rating 15)

Young Pakistani-Londoner Omar is handed control of his uncle's run-down laundromat, and hires an old school friend, Johnny, seemingly a young thug, to work for him. The two soon begin a romantic relationship, which along with the drug-related work they perform for Omar's uncle's associates, they must keep hidden. Omar also finds himself attracted to his uncle's Westernised daughter, Tania, and despite turning the laundromat into a successful business, finds himself conflicted between his Pakistani immigrant identity and relationship with Johnny.

Rent (Rating 12)

A musical set in 1980s New York, at the height of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the story follows a diverse group of friends as they battle disease, poverty and drug addiction and learn to live life to the full despite not knowing how long it will last. The group all wish they could emulate the relationship between Collins, an HIV-positive gay man who teaches philosophy at MIT, and Angel, a gender-non-conforming, and also HIV-positive, street performer, who seem to find with each other a deep and meaningful love before Angel's tragic early death.

Love, Simon (Rating 12A)

Simon Spier keeps a huge secret from his family, his friends, and all of his classmates: he's gay. When that secret is threatened, Simon must face everyone and come to terms with his identity.

Moonlight (Rating 15)

A chronicle of the childhood, adolescence and burgeoning adulthood of a young, African-American, gay man growing up in a rough neighbourhood of Miami.

Carol (Rating 15)

Therese Belivet spots the elegant Carol perusing the doll displays in a 1950s Manhattan department store. The two women rapidly develop a bond that becomes a love with complicated consequences.



Films to watch

Call Me By Your Name (Rating 15)

In 1980s Italy, a romance blossoms between seventeen year-old Elio and a doctoral student working as an intern for Elio's father.

120 BPM (Rating 15)

Members of the advocacy group ACT UP demand action by government and pharmaceutical companies to combat the AIDS epidemic in the early 1990s.

The Imitation Game (Rating 12)

During World War II, the English mathematical genius Alan Turing, who was charged with 'gross indecency' and convicted with the criminal offense of homosexuality, tries to crack the Germany Enigma code with help from fellow mathematicians.



Documentaries

My Trans Story (Channel 4)

A series of short documentary clips narrated by transgender individuals, addressing issues such as familial acceptance, having a transgender child, transitioning later in life and being involved in institutions such as the Church and Navy.

Coming Out to School (Channel 4)

Britain's first openly gay rapper, QBoy, explores why more and more teenagers are coming out as LGBT+ at an earlier age, and what it is like to be a young LGBT+ person in Britain.

For The Bible Tells Me So

A documentary about reconciling homosexuality and Biblical scripture, arguing that Church-sanctioned homophobia is based on a deliberately malicious misreading of the Bible.

Gay Britannia Season (BBC)

In 2017, the BBC ran *Gay Britannia*, a season of programming marking the 50th anniversary of *The Sexual Offences Act 1967*, which partially decriminalised homosexuality



Helpful Resources

- ◆ Here is a '[Coming Out Guide](#)' produced by charity Stonewall, it includes advice on who to tell, how to tell your family and friends, and why you should never feel pressured to tell anyone until you are comfortable.
- ◆ Click [here](#) for a glossary of key LGBTQ+ vocabulary
- ◆ Whether you define yourself as part of the LGBTQ+ community, are questioning, or just want to support family and friends, it can be very difficult to know where to turn. Staff at school are always here to support you, but [here](#) are a list of helplines who can help you too.
- ◆ You might be wondering 'How can I be a good ally to the LGBTQ+ community?'. [Here](#) are a list of things you can do to support the movement.
- ◆ Global Pride is happening on 27th June 2020. [Here](#) are links to other virtual Pride events that you can get involved with despite lockdown!
- ◆ The 'It Gets Better Project' helps to spread reassuring messages to young members of the LGBTQ+ community and make them feel less alone. A link to the website is [here](#).