



# Pride Month 2022



## Learning Objectives:

- To learn what Pride month is all about and brush up on our LGBT+ vocabulary.
- To learn about and discuss some important events in LGBT+ history.
- To launch the Pride month 2022 challenges and start working on our entries.



## Where to get help:

If you have any questions or concerns about what is discussed today, there are lots of places you can go to for help and advice.

- A parent/carer/other relative
- A teacher/tutor/Head of House
- Email [dorothy@dhsg.co.uk](mailto:dorothy@dhsg.co.uk) (school email address for LGBT+ issues)
- Dorothy's friends – LGBT+ club, Wednesday lunchtimes 1.30, room 31
- Childline

### Websites:

- Kooth
- <https://thebeyouproject.co.uk/resources/>

(This is a great collection of websites and other support services for LGBT+ young people).

..and many more!



## What is Pride month?:

Every year, during the month of June, the LGBT+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and other sexual orientations and gender identities) community celebrates in a number of different ways. Across the globe, various events are held during this special month as a way of recognising the influence LGBT+ people have had around the world.

June was chosen as this is when the Stonewall Riots happened (more about them later).

As well as being a month long celebration, Pride month is also an opportunity to peacefully protest and raise political awareness of current issues facing the community.

Parades are a prominent feature of Pride month, and there are many street parties, community events, poetry readings, public speaking, street festivals and educational sessions all of which are covered by mainstream media and attracting millions of participants.



This year is especially significant, as 2022 marks 50 years since the first Pride event in the UK.

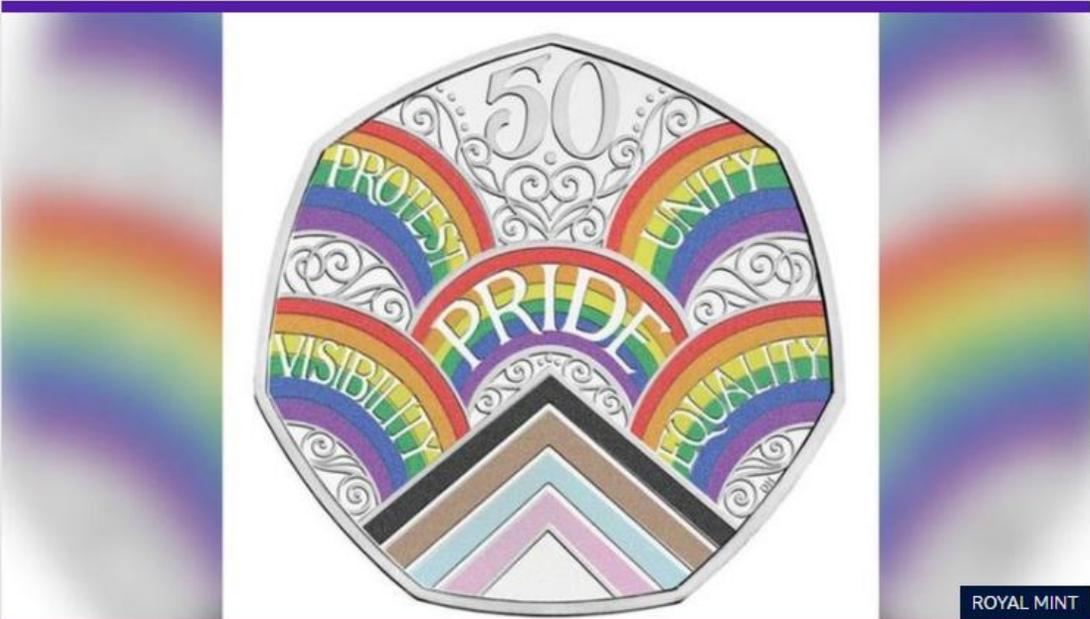
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## Royal Mint rainbow 50p coin to celebrate 50 years of Pride

© 20 May 2022 Last updated at 13:15



ROYAL MINT

The rainbow 50p has been commissioned by the Royal Mint and Pride in London

The Royal Mint has released plans for a rainbow 50p coin to celebrate 50 years of the Pride movement in the UK.

# LGBT+ vocabulary – match the terms to the definitions.

1. Lesbian



2. Gay



3. Bisexual



4. Transgender



5. Asexual



6. Non-binary



7. Ally



8. Cis/cisgender



A. A term that primarily refers to a homosexual person or the trait of being homosexual. It is also often used to describe homosexual males

B. An umbrella term for people whose gender identity differs from what is typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth.

C. A (typically) straight and/or cis person who supports members of the LGBT community.

D. Romantic attraction, sexual attraction or sexual behavior toward both males and females, or romantic or sexual attraction to people of any sex or gender identity; this latter aspect is sometimes termed pansexuality.

E. An umbrella term for people whose gender identity doesn't sit comfortably with 'man' or 'woman'.

F. The lack of sexual attraction to anyone, or low or absent interest in sexual activity.

G. Someone whose gender identity is the same as the sex they were assigned at birth. Non-trans is also used by some people.

H. a female who experiences romantic love or sexual attraction to other females.

## A note on the Q of LGBTQ+: Trigger warning

We sometimes refer to the LGBT+ community as the LGBTQ+ community.

The Q stands for Queer or Questioning.

Questioning describes someone who is exploring their sexual orientation or gender identity.

The term Queer can be a little trickier, as its meaning is different for different people.

Definition from Stonewall (LGBT+ charity): Queer is a term used by those wanting to reject specific labels of romantic orientation, sexual orientation and/or gender identity. It can also be a way of rejecting the perceived norms of the LGBT community (racism, sizeism, ableism etc). Although some LGBT people view the word as a slur, it was reclaimed in the late 80s by the queer community who have embraced it.

As mentioned above, lots of people find this word deeply offensive. If you are unsure whether you should use this term or not, it is always best to err on the side of caution and not use it.

We are going to watch a video later that uses this word in its reclaimed form, not as a perjorative.

1. What year were the Stonewall Riots?
2. When was homosexuality decriminalised in the UK?
3. When did it become illegal to discriminate in UK workplaces on the basis of sexuality?
4. When did it become illegal to discriminate in UK workplaces on the basis of being transgender?
5. When was the age of consent equalised to 16 for all sexualities in the UK?
6. When did Equal marriage become legal in the UK?
7. What year were gay and bisexual men freely allowed to donate blood in the UK?
8. What year did the UK Government lift the ban on lesbians and gay men serving in the Armed Forces?
9. Section 28 was a clause put into place that prohibited the "promotion of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship" - essentially preventing it from being discussed in UK schools. What year was Section 28 repealed?
10. What year did the World Health Organisation declassify being gay as a mental or behavioural illness?
11. What year did the World Health Organisation declassify being trans as a mental or behavioural illness?

Pick a date between 1960 and 2019

# How much do people know about LGBT+ History?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9HasDzYc2P8>

So how did you do?

# 1. What year were the Stonewall Riots?

1969



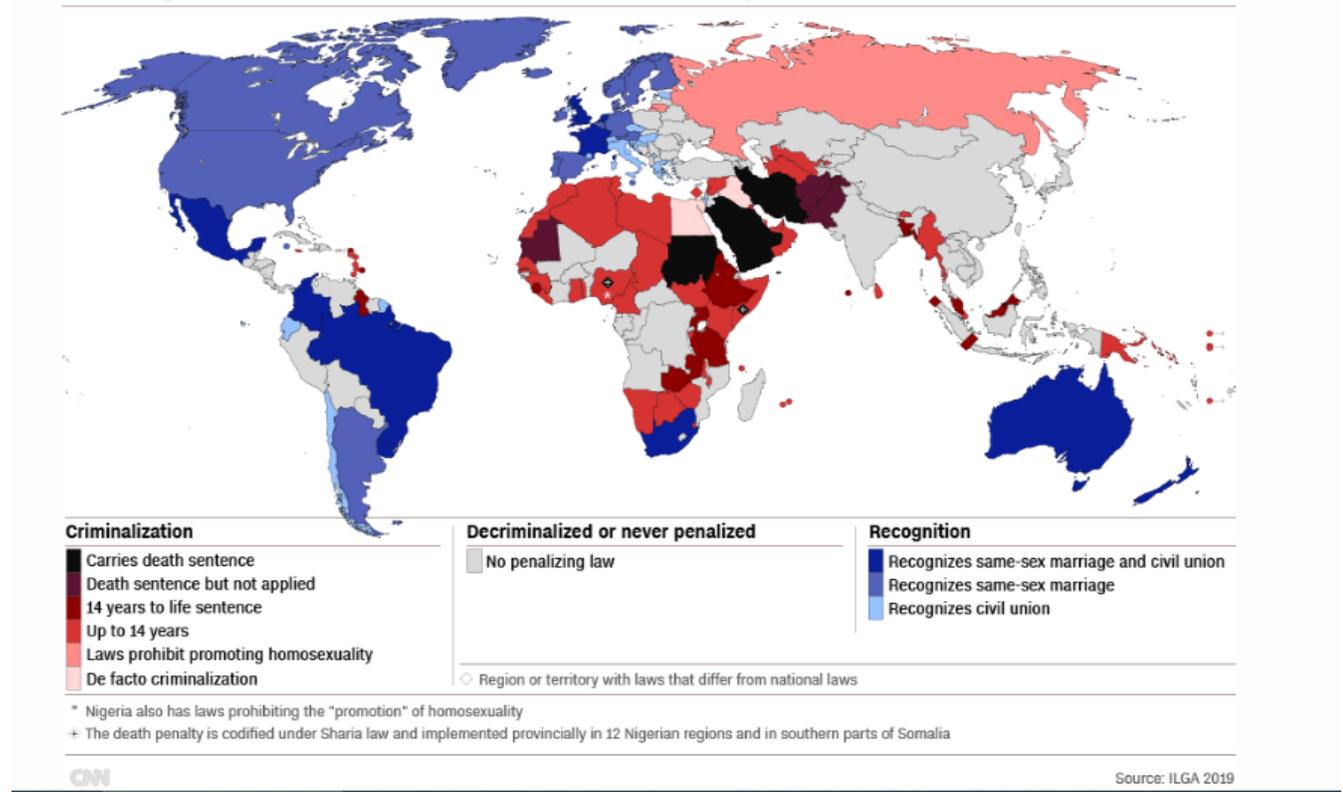
The Stonewall Riots, also called the Stonewall Uprising, began in the early hours of June 28, 1969 when New York City police raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay club located in Greenwich Village in New York City. The raid sparked a riot among bar patrons and neighborhood residents as police roughly hauled employees and patrons out of the bar, leading to six days of protests and violent clashes with law enforcement. This Stonewall Riots served as a catalyst for the [gay rights movement](#) in the United States and around the world.

## 2. When was homosexuality decriminalised in the UK?

1982.

It was partially decriminalised in 1967 (but only in England in Wales. Unfortunately there are still many *countries* where homosexuality is considered illegal today.

[http://internap.hrw.org/features/features/lgbt\\_laws/](http://internap.hrw.org/features/features/lgbt_laws/)



3. When did it become illegal to discriminate in UK workplaces on the basis of sexuality?

2003

4. When did it become illegal to discriminate in UK workplaces on the basis of being transgender?

2010 – Why do you think this was so much later?



5. When was the age of consent equalised to 16 for all sexualities in the UK?

2008.

What message do you think this gave to young same sex couples?



6. When did Equal marriage become legal in the UK?

It still isn't.

In most of the UK, Equal marriage passed in 2013 (Civil Partnerships in 2004) but it is still illegal in Northern Ireland.



7. What year were gay and bisexual men freely allowed to donate blood in the UK?

It hasn't happened yet BUT there is a slight update to this video:

In 2021, gay men who have had the same partner for the past 3 months, can now give blood.



8. What year did the UK Government lift the ban on lesbians and gay men serving in the Armed Forces?

2016

Why do you think this took so long?



9. Section 28 was a clause put into place that prohibited the "promotion of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship" - essentially preventing it from being discussed in UK schools. What year was Section 28 repealed?

2003

What do you think of this?



10. What year did the World Health Organisation declassify being gay as a mental or behavioural illness?

1992

What do you think of this?



11. What year did the World Health Organisation declassify being trans as a mental or behavioural illness?

2019

Is this the most shocking date on this timeline?



## Pride month at DHSG 2022: Here are some of the things we are doing to celebrate

Q+A session with Luke Pollard, Plymouth's first openly gay member of Parliament. Friday 10th June during lunchtime. If you would like to come along and watch or ask questions, please email Mrs Stacey. There is limited space, so we need to create a register!

Finishing off the LGBT history month calendar competition (see next slide).

LGBT+ book display and recommendations in the library.

This year's Pride Month challenges – more information later.

Hopefully you have also noticed the rainbow Pride flag flying outside and the computer backgrounds which will be up for the whole of June.

And maybe more...! Watch this space.



If you have any questions, ideas or comments, please see or email Mrs Stacey.

## Key messages:

Write a short summary of the main messages from today's lesson.

