

What is discrimination?

*When have you learnt about
discrimination before?*

Can you give an example?

What is discrimination?

"The *unjust* or *prejudicial* treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex."

unjust = not morally right or fair

prejudicial = harmful to someone/something

What Do We Mean?

Heterosexual or **straight** are words used to describe a person who has an emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to people of the opposite gender to them.

Homosexual or **gay** describes someone who has an emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to someone of the same gender as them.

Lesbian is a word used to describe a female who has an emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to someone who is also female.

Bisexual is a word used to describe someone who has an emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to more than one gender.

Pansexual is a word used to describe someone whose emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to others is not limited by sex, gender or gender identity.

What do these words mean? Why are they important to understand?

Offensive

to cause someone to feel upset

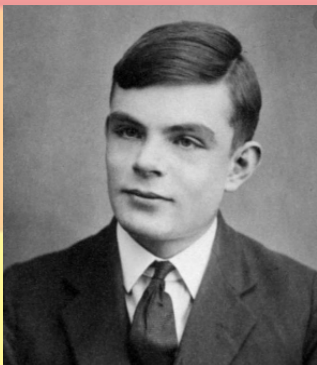
Oppression

Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment

Non-binary

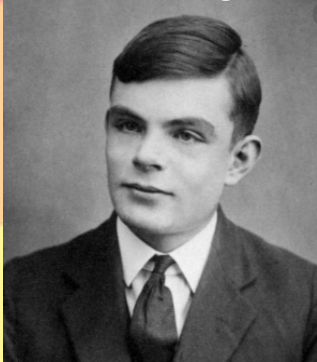
choose not to identify as a gender or sexuality in a 'traditional' way

Which of these people have NOT been discriminated against?



All of them have! Why?

Alan Turing



Gareth Thomas



Rupaul



Keegan Hirst



Tom Daley



Caitlyn Jenner



Oscar Wilde



Ellen DeGeneres

They have all been discriminated against because they are LGBTQ+.

RYLAN CLARK-NEAL

Rylan, the former X-Factor and Celebrity Big Brother star, uses his celebrity to raise awareness around LGBT+ issues including but not limited to homophobic crime. Rylan recently faced abuse on the streets when someone shouted homophobic slurs at him. Upon shouting back, his abuser fled the scene. Rylan champions LGBT+ causes with his husband, Daniel Clark-Neal, and his son, Cameron. All three were pictured wearing Stonewall shirts with the logo “Come Out For LGBT”. The campaign calls for straight allies to speak up in support of LGBT people and their rights.



LADY GAGA

Lady Gaga is a singer-songwriter and actress who has sold over 27 million albums and 146 million singles worldwide. Gaga is openly bisexual and a fierce advocate of LGBT+ rights through her music, concerts and public demonstrations. She described speaking at the 2009 National Equality March as ‘the single most important event of her career.’ She was a leading activist for the repeal of ‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’ and is believed to be the first person to say the word ‘transgender’ at a Super Bowl Halftime show.



DR. RANJ SINGH

This Morning’s Dr. Ranj has been a passionate LGBT+ advocate in the media and online, especially for young people. Being one of few gay, Asian personalities in the public eye hasn’t always been easy, but he has remained a dedicated supporter of LGBT+ initiatives and brought much needed public attention to various issues through his growing online influence. He has championed LGBT+ physical and mental health needs across his social media platforms, and through work with various charities, including Stonewall. He also took part in a national body confidence campaign for Loose Women, alongside Bruno Tonioli and Judge Rinder.

Create a leaflet about an LGBTQ+ person of your choice. explaining the discrimination they have faced and how they've overcome it. Can you advise people what to do if they face discrimination? Consider mental health.

Create a leaflet for someone in the LGBT community who might go to FJS (staff or children). Explain how we are an accepting school. You may want to refer to famous figures too.

Have a look at these famous people from the LGBTQ+ community.

Choose one of these people to base your case study leaflet on.



Create a leaflet about one of these people explaining the discrimination they have faced and how they've overcome it.

What's the point in Pride?



The Rainbow Flag

The rainbow flag was first used at the San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Parade in 1978.

The gay rights civil movement at that time did not have a symbol of representation. Gilbert Baker was asked to design one.

He chose the rainbow because...

'We are all the colours and all the genders and all the races. The rainbow is a magical part of nature.'



Why do people celebrate Pride month?

Should there be a Pride month?

How did the world get to a
Pride month?

How do you think *activism*
has helped this?

#proudtobe

activism = campaigning for social change

What do we call people that undertake activism?

What drives some people to undertake activism?

What would you do if you thought something was not right, or not fair?

How can you show your support as an activist?

- Going on a protest march
 - Writing a letter
- Posting on social media
 - Educating folk
- Joining an organisation that has similar values to you

How is this done during Pride month?

What would you post?

Where would you post?

How would you post?

How would you do this?

Who needs educating?

E.g. language

Family members?

Can you give me

an example of this?

Who could you
write a letter to to
bring about a
change?

What is a protest
march?

How can you show your support as an
activist?

- Going on a protest march
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We are going to explore some examples of LGBTQ + activism, and activism that has been undertaken by LGBTQ+ people over the past 50 years.

Sort the examples of activism that have impacted the LGBTQ+ community.

The Pride Flag was created by artist Gilbert Baker. It was created as a positive symbol of solidarity for LGBT+ people. The colours on the flag represent the diversity that exists within the LGBT+ community.

ACT UP was formed in response to the perceived social neglect, government negligence and the complacency of the medical establishment towards the AIDS crisis in the 1980s. ACT UP campaigns for research into new medicines and treatments for HIV/AIDS, equitable access to prevention and care for people with HIV/AIDS, as well as lacking the structural drivers of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, such as stigma, discrimination and poverty.

UK Black Pride is a celebration and a protest. It is an event that was set up in recognition that BAME people (Black, Asian and other Minoritised Ethnicities) are often missing from conversations around LGBT+ people.

SCHOOLS OUT. LGBT History Month UK was set up by Schools OUT UK, in response to the abolition of Section 28, a law that prevented schools talking to students about LGBT+ people and identities. Now in its fifteenth year, LGBT History Month gives us the whole month of February to educate, explore and celebrate the rich history of LGBT+ people, events and activism!

Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners (LGSM) was a group of people that formed to show their support to the striking British miners. The miners were on strike, due to widespread pit closures. LGSM raised money to support them. In turn, miners' groups supported LGBT+ people including leading London Pride in 1985. There is a 2014 film called Pride which is based on this true story.

#StandByYourTrans and #withthet Twitter campaigns were started in response to a small group of cis messages. The campaigns have demonstrated the overwhelming solidarity and support shown by many other cis lesbians towards trans women. These hashtags have gone on to be used in public protests against transphobia at Pride parades.

Rank them in the order you think are most to least impact on the LGBTQ+ community.

Can you sort them into the timeline?

Questions to ask the group:

- Which of the people and/or events have they heard of before?
- Which are the examples of LGBTQ+ people involved in LGBTQ+ activism?
- Which are the examples of non-LGBTQ+ people involved in LGBTQ+ activism?
- Which are the examples of LGBTQ+ people involved in non-LGBTQ+ activism?
- Which activism examples were the most effective? Why do you think this?

What would happen if there weren't any activists?

Where would the LGBTQ+ community be today without activism?

So..... what's the
point of 'pride'?

Stonewall



In 1969 being gay was an illegal act in most parts of the USA - particularly New York where Stonewall happened. It was legalised in the UK two years before.

Gay bars were a place of refuge for people having to hide themselves in the LGBTQ+ community. They were able to socialise in relative safety without public harassment.

Many of those bars were, however, subject to regular police harassment.

The Stonewall Inn was one of these bars.



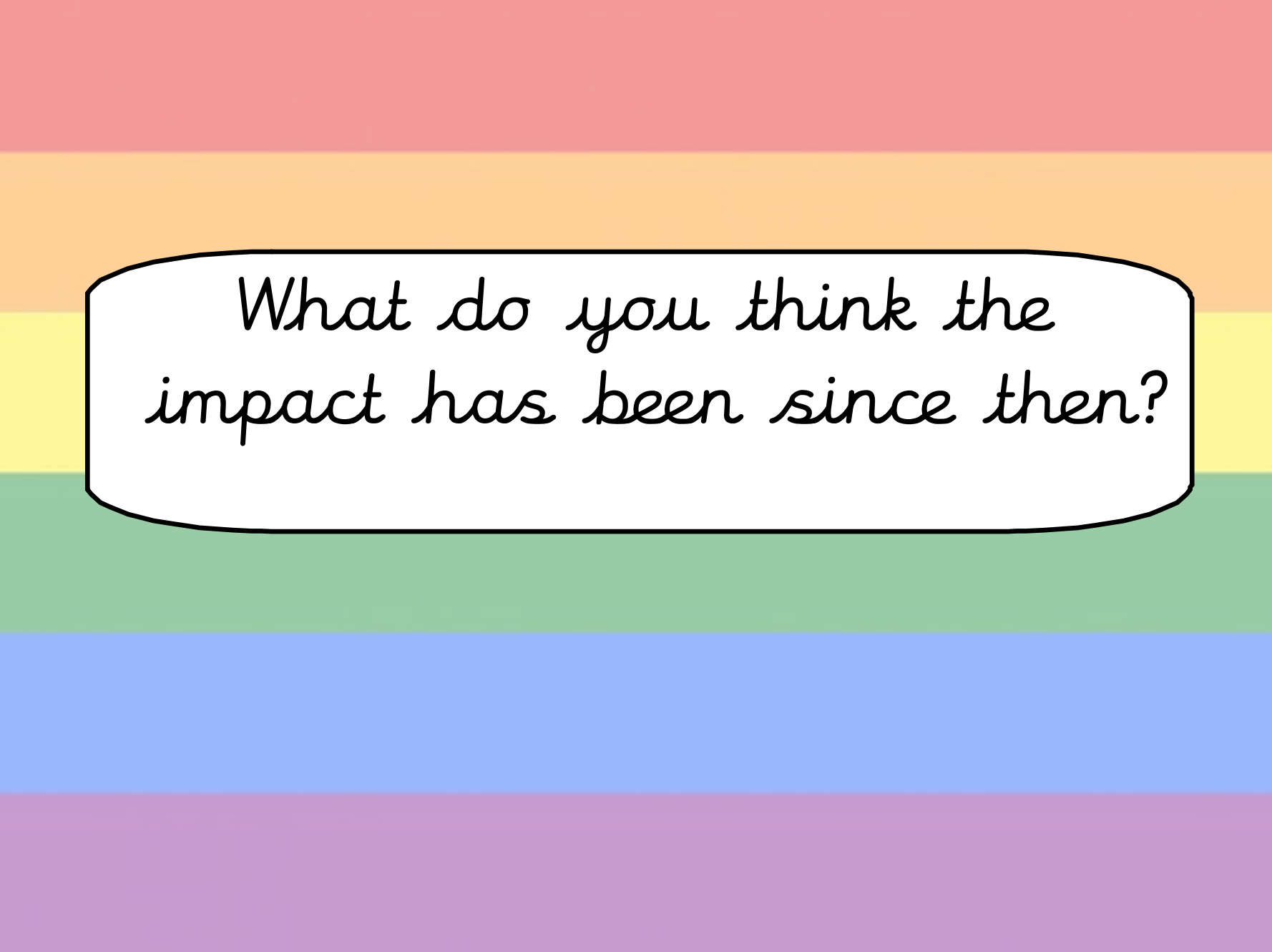
50 years ago, an uprising took place at the Stonewall Inn in New York City. As it was raided by the police in the early hours, three nights of unrest followed, with LGBT people, long frustrated by police brutality, finally fighting back.

Lesbians and trans women of colour were some of the key people involved in the act of resistance, including Stormé DeLarverie, Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson.

Stonewall riots, also called Stonewall uprising, series of violent confrontations that began in the early hours of June 28, 1969, between police and gay rights activists outside the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar in the Greenwich Village section of New York City. As the riots progressed, an international gay rights movement was born.

In the early morning hours of Saturday, June 28, 1969, nine policemen entered the Stonewall Inn, arrested the employees for selling alcohol without a license, roughed up many of its patrons, cleared the bar, and—in accordance with a New York criminal statute that authorized the arrest of anyone not wearing at least three articles of gender-appropriate clothing—took several people into custody. It was the third such raid on Greenwich Village gay bars in a short period.

In June 1970, to commemorate the Stonewall riots, the first Pride march took place in Chicago.

A rainbow flag with horizontal stripes of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple. In the center, there is a white speech bubble with a black outline containing the text.

What do you think the impact has been since then?

1989

- Stonewall is an LGBT charity which was set up in 1989.
- Stonewall now helps teachers so that they know how to teach about different families and what LGBT means.
- Stonewall's aim is acceptance without exception for all LGBT people.

2003

- In 2003 Section 28 was repealed – this means that it wasn't the law any more.
- Schools could now teach that it's ok to be LGBT.
- The most popular song was 'Where is The Love' by the Black Eyed Peas

2007

- The Equality Act meant that LGB people had to be treated fairly at work and in other areas of life.
- Stonewall launched the 'Some People Are Gay. Get Over It' campaign.

2010

- The Equality Act was updated to make sure that trans people are treated fairly.

2015

- Stonewall designed some posters about different families.

2019

- This year, Parliament has voted to make RSE LGBT inclusive.
- What a great way to celebrate Stonewall's 30th Birthday.

Pick a key LGBTQ+ figure. Create a set of interview questions for them and imagine their answers. Keep in mind 'equality' and 'activism'. Try to draw on all of your learning from today.

Create a powerpoint presentation to share with people. You want to educate them about the Stonewall uprisings.

Write a paragraph about today's learning that will be featured in the FJS Times. Explain what we have learned and tell people what equality and discrimination is like at FJS.

Create a poster about equality. Try to link it to some of the learning we have done today. This could be displayed around the school.

Attachments

Case study powerpoint.pptx