

LGBT HISTORY MONTH 2021: WORLD TOUR DIGITAL WORKSHOP

The workshop is designed to be delivered over digital platforms (like Teams, Discord, Skype, or Zoom) by teachers and youth group leaders, but it may also be of interest to families at home who want to mark the occasion and learn more about LGBTI history.

If you decide to take part, we would love to hear your feedback [here](#).

Purpose of this workshop

- To mark LGBT History Month
- To use Google Maps to travel internationally from the comfort of your own home
- To explore cultural and historical LGBTI landmarks around the world and learn some facts about them
- To spark discussion around which LGBTI historical figures and events are underrepresented

Contents

- Pages 2-5: Activity guide
- Pages 6-13: FACT sheet

Links to Curriculum for Excellence

Social Studies:

- I can gather and use information about forms of discrimination against people in societies and consider the impact this has on people's lives. **SOC 2-16b**
- I can explain why a group I have identified might experience inequality and can suggest ways in which this inequality might be addressed. **SOC 3-16a**
- I can explain the similarities and differences between the lifestyles, values and attitudes of people in the past by comparing Scotland with a society in Europe or elsewhere. **SOC 3-04a**
- I can use my knowledge of current social, political or economic issues to interpret evidence and present an informed view. **SOC 3-15a**

Technology:

- I enhance my learning by applying my ICT skills in different learning contexts across the curriculum. **TCH 3-04a**

Time	Activity	Preparation
10 mins	<p>Introduction icebreaker Participants introduce themselves with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Pronoun (if safe to ask; this might be safe within LGBTI groups and youth groups) • One place you would like to visit in the world and why? <p>What is LGBT History Month? LGBT History Month is a month-long annual celebration of lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans history, including the history of LGBT+ rights and related civil rights movements. In the UK it is celebrated in February each year, to coincide with the abolition of Section 28. We have created this activity so you can celebrate LGBT History Month, virtually, with a world tour!</p> <p>This session will take us on a world tour to ‘visit’ LGBTI historical sites and monuments using Google Maps street view.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do participants need to know anything about how to use the tools for running the workshop? E.g. If you are using a Facebook livestream, do you have any tips or etiquette for making it work effectively? • In schools, are pupils aware of how to use the platform and the rules of engagement? • For instructions on using Google Maps, click here.
30 mins	<p>The LGBTI World Tour</p> <p>BEFORE YOU BEGIN: Please look over the places you will visit below and ensure you are happy the participants will visit and learn about these important sites in LGBTI history. If there are locations you feel are not appropriate for your group for whatever reason, feel free to switch it out for a choice of your own.</p> <p>Instructions for participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go to https://www.google.co.uk/maps/ and type in the search bar the first location below. You will go through each site, one by one, using the FACT sheets (pages 6 to 13) for each location. • Pull the yellow person in the bottom right hand corner over the pin on the map. If participants are unable to find the location, you can send them the link which will take them directly to the location. These links are located on the FACT sheets. • Ask participants if they know anything about the person/location? You can encourage participants to move around the map in the area, so they get a feel for its surroundings. The FACT sheets provide information and some discussion points. 	<p>You will need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An internet connection to access Google Maps. • If participants are using their mobile phones, they will need to download Google Maps before the session. • FACT sheets (pages 6 to 13).

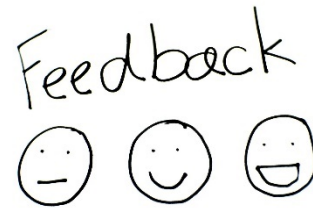
	Locations to search in Google Maps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stonewall Inn, Christopher St, New York City, USA 2. Oscar Wilde Memorial Statue, Saint Peter's, Dublin, Ireland 3. Polish LGBT Exclusion zone: Poland* (Use the Polish LGBT exclusion fact sheet, page 8) 4. Harvey Milk Camera Shop, Castro Street, San Francisco, USA 5. HomoMonument Westermarkt, 1016 DV Amsterdam, Netherlands 6. Alan Turing Memorial, Sackville Park, Manchester, UK 7. LGBT Youth Scotland, Mitchell St, Edinburgh, Scotland 	
15 mins	<p>Back Home Activity</p> <p>Now that we have returned from our round the world trip, we are going to have a think about these sites. What did you notice about the sites we visited?</p> <p>Prompts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any other monuments, plaques, or LGBTI historic sites that you know of that we haven't visited today? • Did you notice many of the sites we visited celebrated gay men? Why do you think there are fewer memorials and historical sites celebrating lesbian, bisexual, intersex or transgender people? • Who do YOU think should have a memorial or site of importance? <p>Here are 3 interesting figures we think deserve a memorial for their contributions to society:</p> <p><u>Annie Lister (1791-1840)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An English landowner and diarist from Halifax, West Yorkshire. • Annie kept diaries that detailed her daily life, including her lesbian relationships • About a sixth of her diaries are concerning the intimate details of her romantic and sexual relationships with woman were written in code. The code, derived from a combination of algebra and Ancient Greek, was deciphered in the 1930s. • Lister is often called "the first modern lesbian" for her clear self-knowledge and openly lesbian lifestyle. Annie suffered harassment from her local community for her sexuality. 	As above

	<p><u>Audre Lorde (1934-1992)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lorde was an American writer, feminist, and civil rights activist. • She was a self-described “black, lesbian, mother, warrior, poet,” who dedicated both her life and her creative talent to confronting and addressing injustices of racism, sexism, classism, and homophobia. • Lorde’s writing explored some of what we now know as <i>intersectionality</i>: the theory that our various social identities: such as race, gender, sexuality, and class; are interlinked and the different forms of oppression and discrimination these identities experience overlap and interact with each other. She said: "There is no such thing as a single-issue struggle because we do not live single-issue lives." <p><u>Dr James Barry (1789 – 1865)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Barry was a military surgeon in the British Army, born in Cork, Ireland. • Before retirement, they had risen to the rank of Inspector General in charge of military hospitals, the second highest medical office in the British Army • James lived as a man in both public and private life, at least in part in order to be accepted as a university student and pursue a career as a surgeon, with their birth sex only becoming known to the public and to military colleagues after death. • We Are Family, an LGBTI magazine, argues that this is strong evidence of Barry's having been a transgender man, given that "his wish was to die and be remembered as a man." <p>Key Question: Thinking about the people who might be underrepresented in monuments and underreported in our LGBTI history, do you think we have progressed as far as we need to when it comes to acknowledging and celebrating our LGBTI history?</p>	
5 mins	<p>Close</p> <p>Thank everyone for taking part in the tour. If this is something you would like to do again on a different theme, it could be fun to gather those ideas now for a future workshop.</p> <p>Gather feedback on activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did it work? What did it make you feel? • What did people find surprising? • Collate a list of LGBTI people or events that they feel should be added to the map. Feel free to email info@lgbtyouth.org and we will add these to a growing list which will be shared online. 	As above

	<p>Additional Information/Activity:</p> <p>The ILGA-Europe website: ILGA-Europe are an independent umbrella organisation bringing together over 600 organisations from 54 countries in Europe and Central Asia. Annually, they release a “Rainbow Europe Map” which details the protections/legislation rights given to LGBT people in each country: https://www.rainbow-europe.org/</p> <p>Activity: Explore the Rainbow Map to see how protection for LGBT people differs across counties in Europe.</p>	<p>This activity might be useful for those wanting to learn in more depth about LGBT rights in Europe.</p>
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We would love to know how this session worked for you and your group.

[This link](#) will take you to our 2-minute survey. Thankyou!



STONEWALL INN, CHRISTOPHER STREET, NEW YORK CITY

[Link to Location](#)



Facts

- The Stonewall Inn, often known as simply 'Stonewall', is a bar in Greenwich Village of Lower Manhattan, New York City. In 1966, three members of the Mafia invested in the Stonewall Inn, turning it into an LGBT bar. They believed that a business catering to the otherwise shunned gay community might generate them a profit and demanded regular payoffs for 'protection'. It was also common for the Mafia to blackmail 'closeted' wealthy patrons.
- The Inn was the site of the Stonewall riots (sometimes known as 'uprisings') of 1969, which is widely considered to be the single most important event leading to the modern fight for LGBT rights.
- The Stonewall riots were a series of demonstrations by members of the LGBT community that began in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969 against repeated raids of the premises by the police.
- On June 28, 1970, the world's first 'Pride' march was led from Greenwich Village to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park.
- The Stonewall Inn is still open today and many LGBT people choose to visit to pay their respects to the LGBT folk who helped fight for their rights. The Stonewall National Monument is a collection of statues, plaques and an augmented reality tour that was created in the small park adjacent to the Inn. Can you find the white statues on Google Maps street view too?

OSCAR WILDE MEMORIAL STATUE, DUBLIN

[Link to Location](#)



Facts

- Oscar Fingal Wilde (16 October 1854 – 30 November 1900) was an Irish poet and playwright. After writing in different forms throughout the 1880s, the early 1890s saw him become one of the most popular playwrights in London.
- He is best remembered for his plays, children's books and his novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, which was his only novel.
- Wilde was put on trial for his sexuality by the father of his lover, Sir Alfred Douglas, at the age of forty-five. He was convicted and imprisoned, which many people believe contributed to his early death at age 46. Wilde continued to write during his time in prison. Homosexuality was only decriminalised in gay men in England in 1967.
- Wilde was known to be extraordinarily clever and articulate during his time and despite being ill with cerebral meningitis, his infamous last words were just as witty as his many remarks he made when he was well. His last words are reported to be: "my wallpaper and I are fighting a duel to the death. One or other of us has got to go."

‘LGBT EXCLUSION ZONE’, POLAND

Send participants [this map of Poland](#). You may wish to share this link to [further information](#) – please be aware this refers frankly to homophobia and transphobia which may be distressing for some people.

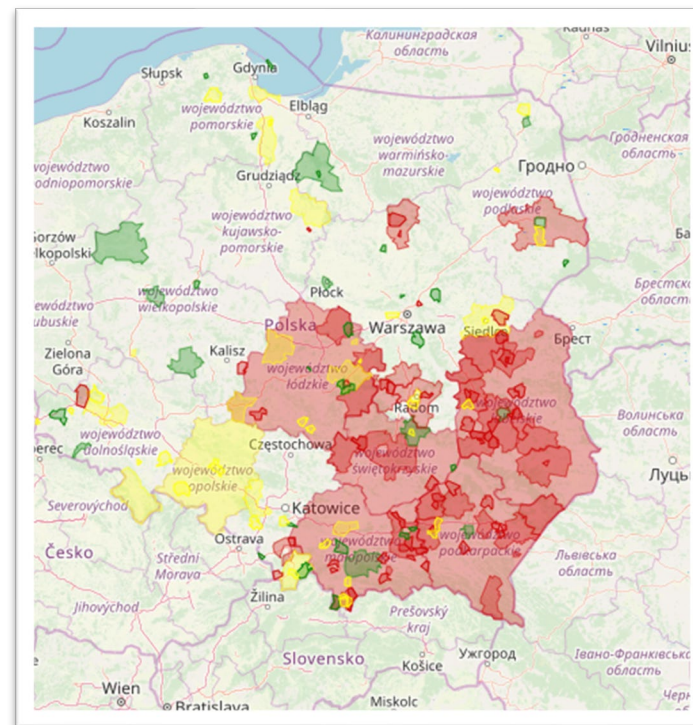
There are conflicting reports on what is happening regarding the LGBT exclusion zones in Poland at the moment. The map here shows the areas of Poland that have signed the ‘LGBT exclusion pledge’.

Ask participants:

- Why do you think there are parts of the world that are not safe for LGBT people to visit?
- Why is it important that we think about the rights of LGBT people in other parts of the world?

Facts

- In 2019 regional parties in Poland pushed to declare cities and even entire provinces in the country’s conservative southeast “LGBT-ideology free”.
- A conservative weekly newspaper in Poland, announced it would distribute “LGBT-free zone” stickers with its next issue: [News article](#).
- The stickers, featuring vertical stripes in rainbow colours crossed out by a thick black x, prompted a response from the US ambassador to Poland. “I am disappointed and concerned that some groups use stickers to promote hatred and intolerance,” tweeted Ambassador Georgette Mosbacher. “We respect freedom of speech, but we must stand together on the side of values such as diversity and tolerance.”
- For the past two years, some local politicians have also sought to ban pride parades across Poland on the grounds that they pose a ‘threat’ to public security. The courts have usually overturned the bans.
- Whilst some parts of Poland are safe for LGBT people to live and visit, there are other areas that are less so due to this exclusion zone. LGBT organisations like [Stonewall Grupa Poland](#) are working hard to campaign against these attacks on the human rights of LGBT people in Poland.



HARVEY MILK'S CASTRO CAMERA STORE, SAN FRANCISCO

Links to Locations:

[Castro Camera](#)

[Castro Rainbow Walk](#)

Facts:

- Harvey Bernard Milk (May 22, 1930 – November 27, 1978) was an American politician and the first openly gay elected official in the history of California, where he was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.
- Castro Camera was a camera store in the Castro District of San Francisco, California, operated by Harvey Milk from 1972. During the 1970s the store became the centre of the neighbourhood's growing gay community, as well as campaign headquarters for Milk's various campaigns for elected office.
- Harvey served almost eleven months in office, during which he sponsored a bill banning discrimination in public accommodations, housing, and employment based on sexual orientation.
- On November 27, 1978, Milk and Mayor George Moscone were assassinated by Dan White, who was another city supervisor.
- San Francisco has one of the largest LGBT populations in the world. **Click the link above** to visit the Castro Rainbow Walk. **How many rainbow flags can you spot?**
- The camera store is now a merchandise store for the [Human Rights Campaign](#) – one of the most prominent LGBT campaigning organisations in the USA.



THE SYDNEY GAY AND LESBIAN HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL, PROJECT GREEN PARK, SYDNEY

[Link to location](#)

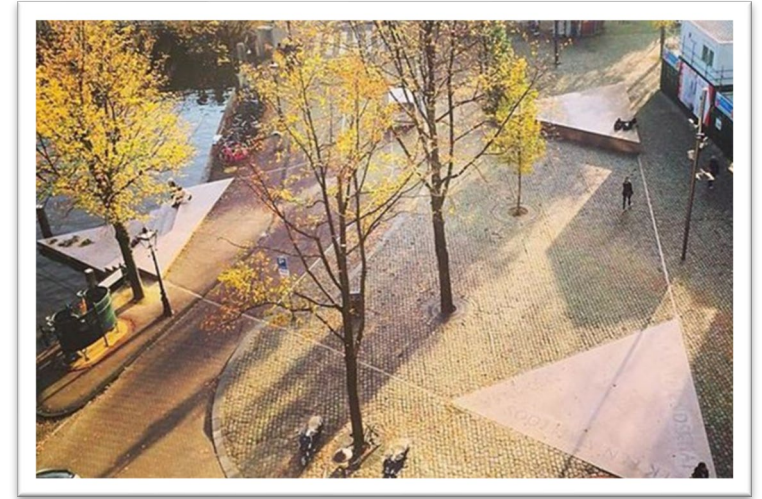
Facts

- The memorial was founded by a group of community activists. Over a period of years, they raised funds and selected the site, with South Sydney City Council, at Green Park in Darlinghurst, in Sydney, Australia. Darlinghurst is considered the heart of Sydney's LGBT community.
- Green Park is adjacent to the Sydney Jewish Museum, which ensures that the memorial retains its historical meaning from WW2.
- The memorial was built to honour all gay men and women who have been murdered, tortured and persecuted because of their sexuality. It recreates symbols that were predominantly used throughout the Holocaust, including a pink triangle to identify homosexual men, and a black triangle to identify lesbian women.
- Sydney is host to one of the biggest LGBT Mardi Gras in the world.



HOMOMONUMENT, AMSTERDAM

[Link to location](#)



Facts

- The Homomonument is a memorial in the centre of Amsterdam, the capital of The Netherlands, and it commemorates all gay men and lesbians who have been subjected to persecution because of their identity.
- Opened on September 5, 1987, it takes the form of three large [pink triangles](#) made of granite, set into the ground so as to form a larger triangle.
- The Homomonument was designed to "inspire and support lesbians and gays in their struggle against denial, oppression and discrimination." It was the first monument in the world to commemorate gays and lesbians who were killed by the Nazis.
- During the Netherlands' annual Remembrance Day ceremony on May the 4th, wreaths are laid on the monument to commemorate LGBT victims of persecution.
- The alignments of the three points of the larger triangle are symbolic. One points towards the National War Memorial on Dam Square. One points towards the house of Anne Frank, a Jewish girl who was deported to her death by the Nazis. The third points towards the headquarters of COC Nederland, the Dutch gay rights group founded in 1946: the oldest continuously operating gay and lesbian organisation in the world.

ALAN TURING MEMORIAL, MANCHESTER

[Link to Location](#)

(Content warning: mention of suicide. You can leave this fact out if you feel appropriate)



Facts

- Alan Turing was a pioneer of modern computing.
- Turing is believed to have died by suicide in 1954 two years after being convicted of 'gross indecency' – a 'crime' at that time that prohibited physical gay relationships. As such, he is as much a LGBT icon as an icon of computing.
- Turing was posthumously granted a pardon in 2013 and, after a long campaign, the same pardon was extended in 2016 to all men who had been convicted.
- He worked at Bletchley Park, Britain's secret headquarters for its codebreakers during World War II, in 1939. By one estimate, his work there may have cut the war short by up to two years. He's credited with saving millions of lives.
- Turing now appears on the £50 Bank of England banknote in tribute to his work during the war.

LGBT YOUTH SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH OFFICE

[Link to Location](#)

Facts

- Established in 1989 as the 'Stonewall Youth Project'.
- Provides services for LGBT Young people across the country through youth groups, 1 to 1 support and text-based Live Chat services.
- We have our main offices in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dumfries but also a few smaller satellite offices around the country.
- LGBT Youth Scotland currently supports three Youth Commissions: groups of young people from across Scotland who work together on specific topics and campaign for change that will improve the lives of LGBT young people.
- If you want to find out more about LGBT Youth Scotland visit their website at lgbtyouth.org.uk. You can join one of our **online** youth groups by visiting our youth group map and selecting the group that is nearest to your location.

