

ICONS

Who Made LGBT History

Curriculum Development Companion for Teachers
2022 Edition



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Resources to Access First

Before using this resource in your practice, we recommend that you engage with national tools designed to support Primary and Secondary teachers in Scotland to build a curriculum which is inclusive of the lives, experiences, and histories of LGBT people - and aligns with the national policy approach to LGBT Inclusive Education.

LGBT Inclusive Education began the first phase of implementation in September 2021 and a variety of free tools and resources were made available to teachers to support this. These are accessible through the national platform lgbteducation.scot and tie.scot

Professional Learning

A two stage professional learning course - [Delivering LGBT Inclusive Education](#) - is now available for Primary and Secondary teachers in Scotland. The first stage of this course is an E-Learning module, and the second stage is a collaborative curriculum development input. The course covers legislation and policy; child protection and safeguarding; principles for curriculum planning; action planning; interdisciplinary and progression learning; and engaging your school community.

For teachers who participated fully in the professional learning, including Stage 2 of the course, 98% reported having an improved and stronger understanding of how to include LGBT Inclusive Education in their practice than they did previously.

[Find Out More](#)

[Complete Stage 1](#)

[Book Stage 2](#)

Implementation and Evaluation Toolkit

The free national [Implementation and Evaluation Toolkit](#) has been co-developed by teachers in Scotland, and presents a structured pathway to take LGBT Inclusive Education forward in your own school setting, in alignment with the national approach and expectations, and engage your school community in the process.

By using this Toolkit, schools can ensure that teaching staff at all levels are confident in their own approach, and have the necessary knowledge to improve outcomes for LGBT learners and their peers through curriculum planning and teaching.

This Toolkit is spread over three parts: from Journey, to Achievement, then on to Excellence. Each part has its own certification opportunities, and all necessary resources are provided.

[Access the Toolkit](#)

Introduction

The national approach to **LGBT Inclusive Education** in Scotland emphasises that the lives, experiences, and histories of LGBT people **should be embedded naturally and meaningfully** in routine teaching and learning. Discussing the LGBT community's contribution to our society, culture, and history with learners can help to address stereotypes and prejudice, and increase awareness of the experiences of different groups in societies, past and present.

This resource, co-developed with members of our National Teachers Panel, outlines different people who have shaped LGBT history across the globe. You can include the stories of some of these figures as case studies during routine learning or as stimulus for interdisciplinary learning. This resource is intended as a starting point, and the biographies are snapshots. We recommend further researching the individuals included (or finding some of your own) in order to explore how, or if, you can use them to complement your own curriculum needs.

Teachers across Scotland have used our resources for years, supporting discussion of the contributions of LGBT people throughout history and the embedment of the national LGBT Inclusive Education Learning Themes across curriculum.

There are examples within this resource of how the stories of some of these figures can be used in the classroom, and an accompanying infographics pack for educational displays. Providing 'mirrors' and 'windows' across your curriculum for learners is important, and this resource can support you to do that as you deliver LGBT Inclusive Education.

Icons



Marie Maitland (circa 1550 - 1596) was a Scottish poet who lived in East Lothian, and is believed to have been the transcriber of the Maitland Quarto Manuscript - a primary source of Scots literature from the Early Modern period. The 49th text in the manuscript is an anonymous nine stanza poem written in the Scots language, which explores the author's frustration at being unable to marry her female lover. It is believed that Marie authored the poem, and it is one of the earliest examples of Sapphic poetry - writing about same-sex love at a time when it could have been dangerous to do so in Scotland.



Oscar Wilde (1854 - 1900) was an Irish poet and playwright, best known for his novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray" and play "The Importance of Being Earnest", which brought him fame and success. In 1895, at the height of his career, Wilde took the Marquess of Queensberry - the father of his lover Lord Alfred Douglas - to court for criminal libel. The trial revealed evidence that forced Wilde to drop his charges but resulted in his own arrest for engaging in same-sex relations. He was convicted and sentenced to two years of hard labour. Upon his release, he moved to Paris, France: where he died in exile.



Virginia Woolf (1882 - 1941) was a British essayist, novelist and literary critic who is today regarded as one of the most important literary figures of the 20th Century. She was a founding member of the Bloomsbury Group: writers and intellectuals whose works influenced modern attitudes towards feminism and sexuality. Woolf discussed the rights of women, and is also known for her open contribution to mental health visibility. In 1922, Woolf met and began a relationship with Vita Sackville-West. Their love letters have since been published, and Woolf continues to be a global literary and cultural icon.



Mabel Hampton (1902 - 1989) was a dancer, singer, and lesbian rights activist from New York City. Socialising in 1920s Harlem, as a dancer Hampton performed with iconic Harlem Renaissance stars. In her later life, with the equal rights movement taking shape from the late 1960s, Hampton became an enduring activist and participated in the first Pride parades in 1970. In 1985, she was named the Grand Marshal of the New York City Pride march. She worked with SAGE, an organisation which advocated on behalf of elderly LGBT people. Before she died, Mabel recorded oral histories of her life experiences.



Alan Turing (1912 - 1954) was a British scientist and mathematician. During WWII, Turing initiated major advancements in code-breaking which played a central role in enabling the Allies to defeat the Nazis. Yet, in 1952 Turing was convicted of 'homosexual acts'. In 1954, he died of cyanide poisoning - which an inquest determined as suicide. He was posthumously pardoned in 2013, providing impetus for the "Alan Turing law" of 2017 which granted pardons to men convicted of same-sex relations. From 2021, he will feature on the newly designed £50 note in Britain.



Bayard Rustin (1912 - 1987) was a gay activist and leader across American social movements, best known for his civil rights activism. He organised the 1947 Freedom Ride and became a strategist for the Civil Rights Movement from 1955-1968. He was the chief organiser of the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where Martin Luther King Jr delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. Rustin was routinely attacked by political opponents due to his sexuality, and often avoided being a public spokesperson - but, in the 1980s, he began to publicly advocate for gay and lesbian rights before his death.



Rudolf Brazda (1913 - 2011) was the last known concentration camp survivor who was deported specifically for being gay. Before the rise of the Nazi party, Brazda was able to live relatively openly - meeting his first boyfriend at the age of 20. Brazda was arrested in 1937 and again in 1941 for being a 'suspected homosexual'. In 1942 he was deported to the Buchenwald concentration camp where he was assigned the prisoner number '7952' and was forced to wear a pink triangle on his uniform with other gay and bisexual men. He committed his later life to telling his story, in the hope that it would never happen again.



Hans Scholl (1918 - 1943) was a founder of the White Rose resistance movement, which emerged in 1942 in Nazi Germany. Along with his sister Sophie, fellow students and academics at the University of Munich; Scholl organised the White Rose group, which created and distributed anti-Nazi leaflets. Years earlier, Scholl was arrested for engaging in a same-sex relationship, which he was open about. Contemporary scholars regard his trial for homosexuality as being a crucial factor behind the dissident politics of both Hans Scholl and his sister. They were arrested and executed in 1943.



Stormé DeLarverie (1920 - 2014) was a singer, butch presenting lesbian and civil rights activist, who is remembered for her involvement in the uprising at the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan during the summer of 1969. Described as rebellious, DeLarverie is thought to have been the spark that ignited the riots after being clubbed by police officers during a raid. Turning to the observing crowd, eyewitness reports state that she cried: "Why don't you do something?" - after which the bar's patrons fought back. Later, she was a volunteer street patrol worker, protecting those who attended the city's lesbian bars from violence.



Jackie Forster (1926 - 1998) was a news reporter, actress and lesbian rights activist. Born in Islington, London she attended St Leonard's School in Fife, Scotland. After coming out publicly, she joined the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE) and attended the first British Gay Pride march in 1971. She was a founder of both the UK Gay Liberation Front, and Sappho magazine - which ran from 1972-1981, covering and supporting lesbian's causes. Until her death, Forster was a member of the Lesbian Archive and Information Centre (LAIC) - which is now part of the Glasgow Women's Library.



Maureen Colquhoun (1928 - 2021) was a British economist and former Labour Party politician. Elected as the Member of Parliament for Northampton North in 1974, she was a vocal advocate of women's causes. In 1975, Colquhoun became Britain's first openly lesbian MP after separating from her husband and entering a relationship with Sappho magazine publisher Barbara Todd. Afterwards, she was deselected by her constituency party, who cited her sexuality and feminism as the reason why. Whilst this was overturned by Labour's National Executive Committee, she lost her seat in the next election.



Barbara Gittings (1932 - 2007) was an American activist, and early organiser of the New York chapter of Daughters of Bilitis (DOB), the USA's first lesbian rights organisation. Gittings was involved in many of the earliest LGBT actions and movements across the States. In the 1960s, she co-led the first protests against the ban on the employment of gay people in the US Government. Later, she was a leading voice in the movement urging the American Psychiatric Association to drop homosexuality as a mental illness. She also fought against the concept and practice of gay conversion therapy across the States.



Audre Lorde (1934 - 1992) was a Caribbean-American writer, civil rights activist and feminist. She is known as one of the most prominent essayists and poets; highlighting intersectionality, gender, sexuality and race, whilst being credited for her intense emotional expression. A self-identified lesbian, Lorde came out publicly by reading 'Love Poem' in 1973. Lorde politicised every aspect of herself, including her battle with cancer, articulating her experiences in powerful prose. Poet Sonia Sanchez describes Lorde as "... a burst of light at a time when a lot of darkness was moving amongst us."



Larry Kramer (1935 - 2020) was an American author, playwright, and HIV/AIDS rights activist. He co-founded both the Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC) in 1982 during the early days of the AIDS epidemic, and AIDS Coalition To Unleash Power (ACT UP) - a direct action advocacy group. Frustrated with the apathy towards those affected by the epidemic, and inaccessible treatment, Kramer became a prominent voice in the fight to raise awareness and end the epidemic. His award-winning autobiographical play 'The Normal Heart' explores this era. In 2020, he was added to the 'National LGBTQ Wall of Honor' in NYC.



Lynn Conway (1938 - Present) is a Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (Emerita) at the University of Michigan and a transgender activist. In the 1960s, she worked for IBM and made leading contributions to computer science - including the invention of generalised dynamic instruction handling, used by computer processors to improve performance. In 1968, she was fired by IBM after revealing that she intended to transition, and "restarted" her career afterwards. She continued to pave the way in her field, and in 2020 - 52 years later - IBM publicly apologised to Conway for her experiences.



Billie Jean King (1943 - Present) is an American former World Number One tennis player. She was the first prominent openly lesbian female athlete, and advocated for gender equality throughout her career. She is perhaps most remembered for her 1973 match against former men's champion Bobby Riggs, which became known as the "Battle of the Sexes". After publicly daring King to play him, Riggs was defeated in the match - which was viewed by an audience of 90 million. Still regarded as one of the greatest tennis players of all time, King also founded the Women's Tennis Association.



Rita Mae Brown (1944 - Present) is an American author, feminist and lesbian rights activist, who was a key participant in both the Anti-War Movement and the US Gay Liberation Movement in the 1960s. Brown protested the National Organisation for Women's exclusion of lesbian women and was involved in the famous 'Lavender Menace' zap - organised by an informal group of radical lesbian feminists - during the Second Congress to Unite Women in 1970. She co wrote 'The Woman Identified Woman' manifesto, now considered a foundational turning point document in the movement for women's rights.



Marsha P. Johnson (1945 - 1992) was an American civil rights activist from Manhattan, NYC. A fixture within the Christopher Street LGBT community, Johnson is best known for her involvement in the 1969 Stonewall uprising; where patrons fought back against oppressive police raids. She was a founding member of the Gay Liberation Front and S.T.A.R (Street Transgender Action Revolutionaries), where she advocated for homeless trans folks, drag queens, and runaway youth. Johnson died under suspicious circumstances in 1992 but her legacy lives on.



Terrence Higgins (1945 - 1982) was a Hansard reporter at the House of Commons and a nightclub DJ, who was one of the first people known to die of an AIDS-related illness in the UK. After collapsing at London based nightclub Heaven, Higgins was admitted to St Thomas Hospital and died on Sunday 4th July 1982. Afterwards, Higgins' partner Rupert Whitaker and friend Martyn Butler established the Terrence Higgins Trust (THT), a charity committed to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, raising funds for research and providing support to those affected.



Sylvester James (1947 - 1988) known by the stage name Sylvester, was an American singer and activist. In popular culture, he is known for his song "You Make Me Feel (Mighty Real)", released in 1978. An out gay man, Sylvester was a fixture within the San Francisco LGBT community both before and after he achieved commercial success. Diagnosed with AIDS in 1987, he sought to raise awareness of the impact that the virus was having within the African-American community. Prior to his death, he ensured that royalties from his music would be donated to AIDS charities.



Gilbert Baker (1951 - 2017) was an American artist, best known for being the original designer of the rainbow flag - a global symbol of LGBT equality and social movements. In 1978, he hand stitched together brightly coloured fabric into the rainbow flag, which was first displayed at the San Francisco Pride parade of that year. In 1994, Baker created a mile long rainbow flag - the world's longest at the time - to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Stonewall uprising. His flag has become a worldwide symbol, and global landmarks have been lit up in Baker's rainbow colours to support LGBT equality.



Sally Ride (1951 - 2012) was an American astronaut and engineer, who became the first American woman, the youngest American, and the first known lesbian or gay astronaut to travel to space in 1983. After answering an advertisement in a student newspaper seeking applicants for NASA's space program, Ride joined in 1978. Prior to her first flight as a crew member for space shuttle Challenger, she faced sexist questioning from the media - and was belittled during press conferences. In later life, Ride worked with her partner Tam to tackle gender stereotypes in STEM and write children's books.



Sylvia Rivera (1951 - 2002) was an American transgender rights campaigner, an early member of the US Gay Liberation Front and founding member of S.T.A.R (Street Transgender Action Revolutionaries) - a group which helped homeless transgender youth. A regular attendee at the Stonewall Inn, she is thought to have been present on the second night of rioting in 1969. Throughout her life, Rivera was homeless and spent time living at the Christopher Street Docks in New York City. She fought for the rights of those within the LGBT community whom she believed were being left behind.



Stephen Whittle OBE (1955 - Present) is a British transgender rights campaigner and legal scholar, who was a founder of 'Press For Change', a legal advocacy group for transgender rights. Press For Change used legal case work and social education to achieve legislative rights for trans people in Britain, and won a number of cases in the European courts which led to the introduction of the Gender Recognition Act in 2004. Whittle has won a number of awards for his work in achieving non-discrimination rights and protections for transgender people in Britain.



Dame Carol Ann Duffy, DBE (1955 - Present) is a Scottish poet and playwright. She became the first woman and Scot to have been appointed Britain's Poet Laureate in 2009. She is renowned for her eloquent poetry which explores themes including contemporary culture, gender issues, and social inequality. Duffy describes her own style as adopting "simple words, but in a complicated way". She holds honorary doctorates from numerous universities, and her work is studied in schools across the United Kingdom. She is regarded as one of Britain's most loved and successful modern poets.



Ellen DeGeneres (1958 - Present) is an American actor, talk-show host, comedian and producer who is known worldwide for her wholesome and bubbly persona. From 1994-98, she starred in 'Ellen' - a popular sitcom in which she played the title role. In 1997, she made television history when her character publicly came out as lesbian - and, concurrently, she personally did the same on the Oprah Winfrey show and in a Time magazine feature. This made her the first out lesbian actress to play a lesbian character on television - which drew worldwide attention.



Mark Ashton (1960 - 1987) was a British gay rights activist, who co-founded the support group Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners (LGSM). The group operated during the UK miners' strike of 1984-85, raising funds for the striking miners. The bonds forged between miners and LGBT activists as a result of the group's work proved to have a lasting legacy, with a resolution to support LGBT rights passing at the Labour Party's 1985 conference after block voting from the National Union of Mineworkers. Ashton died shortly after being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 1987. LGSM is the focus of the 2014 movie *Pride*.



Peter Staley (1961 - Present) is an American HIV/AIDS rights activist, known for his work with ACT UP during the initial HIV/AIDS epidemic throughout the 1980s and 1990s. He and others rallied to raise awareness about the epidemic, lobbied for access to drugs and facilitated support to victims at a time when the US Government was actively ignoring the deaths of thousands of predominantly gay men. In 1989, he protested at the Fifth International Conference on AIDS, calling for improved access to treatment. Staley features heavily throughout the 2012 documentary "How To Survive A Plague".



Lady Phyll Opoku-Gyimah (1974 - Present) is a British LGBT rights campaigner, and co-founder and Executive Director of UK Black Pride - which was founded in 2005 to give a voice to black communities and address racial inequality. She has been outspoken about her experiences as a black, lesbian woman - and the various prejudices and challenges that she has both faced and overcome. In 2016, she publicly refused an MBE in the New Year Honours to protest the ongoing persecution of LGBT people across the Commonwealth of Nations, under laws mostly enacted by the former British Empire.



Sir David Lee Pearson, CBE (1974 - Present) is a multiple gold medallist Equestrian and Paralympian, considered one of the most successful athletes in British history. Throughout his career, he has won 30 gold medals representing Great Britain for European, World, and Paralympic titles. Born with Arthrogyrosis Multiplex Congenita, Pearson lives with plastic splints around his legs and was unable to stand on his feet until he was 6 years old. He is one of the world's most visible gay athletes and ahead of the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics, Pearson was outspoken in protest of Russia's anti-gay policies.



Katharina Lindner (1979 - 2019) was a German academic and footballer, who was the striker for Glasgow City Football Club from 2005 until 2011. In her time with the team, the club won five Scottish Premier Women's League titles, two Scottish Women's cups and two Scottish Women's Premier League cups. She has been described as "one of the finest players ever to play in Scotland". Lindner was also a lecturer at the University of Stirling, and her most cited work critically analysed how women are objectified in women's fashion magazines and media advertisements.



Kasha Nabagesera (1980 - Present) is a Ugandan LGBT rights activist, founder and executive director of LGBT rights organisation Freedom & Roam Uganda (FARUG). Considered the "founding mother" of Uganda's LGBT rights movement, in 1999 she began to publicly campaign to end homophobic prejudice in the nation, where homosexuality remains illegal. She has spoken of experiencing oppression and discrimination throughout her life and, in 2010, a Ugandan newspaper published the names of LGBT Ugandans - Nabagesera was included, and she sued the outlet.



Laverne Cox (1984 - Present) is an American actress and LGBT rights advocate, who rose to mainstream prominence in the Netflix series "Orange is the New Black" for which she became; the first known transgender person to be nominated for a Primetime Emmy Award for acting, to have a Madame Tussauds wax figure and to appear on the cover of TIME magazine. She has consistently used her platform to increase awareness of trans issues, championing the rights of trans people of colour. She received an Honorary Doctorate from The New School for her advocacy work.



Gordon Aikman, BEM (1985 - 2017) was a political researcher and campaigner - born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland. In 2014, Aikman was diagnosed with motor neurone disease and he launched an immediate campaign calling for MND cure research funding to be increased. He succeeded in lobbying The Scottish Government to double the number of MND nurses in Scotland, and also raised more than £500,000 for medical research. Aikman spoke publicly about his personal journey and, following his death in 2017, the University of Edinburgh renamed a lecture theatre in his honour.



Janelle Monáe (1985 - Present) is an American singer, songwriter and actor. Throughout her career, she has received eight Grammy Award nominations and was awarded the Trailblazer of the Year by Billboard in 2018. Themes covered in her music include race, sexuality, and women's empowerment. She has been outspoken against gender stereotyping, racism, and misogyny, and dedicated her third studio album to LGBT young people experiencing bullying at school. Monae has said that she identifies with both bisexuality and pansexuality, and in 2020 she tweeted the hashtag #IAmNonBinary.



Megan Rapinoe (1985 - Present) is an American professional football player, who is the co-captain of Reigns FC in the National Women's Soccer League. She helped the United States win the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup and gold at 2012 London Olympics. Rapinoe began playing football at an early age, whilst growing up in California. She has been outspoken about the stereotyping of lesbians and women in sport. In she was 2019 was named the Sportsperson of the Year by Sports Illustrated, and Footballer of the Year by The Guardian media outlet. She is an advocate of many LGBT rights organisations.



Lady Gaga (1986 - Present) is an American singer, songwriter, and actor, who has twice been named one of the 100 Most Influential People in the World. After her initial rise to fame, she spoke publicly about being bisexual and raised awareness of LGBT rights. She fought against Don't Ask, Don't Tell - a law which banned American military personnel from being out as gay, bisexual, or lesbian; and she has campaigned against homophobic bullying experienced by young people. She founded the Born This Way Foundation in 2012 to empower youth, improve mental health, and prevent bullying.



Ruby Rose (1986 - Present) is an Australian model and actor, who rose to global prominence in her role in the Netflix series "Orange Is the New Black". Rose came out as a lesbian at the age of 12, and suffered bullying and taunts from other pupils at school. An outspoken advocate for LGBT equality, in 2019 she was cast as the titular character on the television series *Batwoman* - which is the first ever superhero series to be led by a lesbian character. Rose describes her gender expression as fluid, and has spoken about her life experiences to let young people know that they are not alone.



Shane Ortega (1987 - Present) is a Native American retired Staff Sergeant, who was the first out transgender person to serve in the United States Army. From 2008, Ortega began to advocate for the rights of LGBT people serving in the military, at a time when the Don't Ask, Don't Tell law - which barred lesbian, gay or bisexual people from serving openly - was still in place. Since retiring, Ortega has remained outspoken about the experiences of LGBT Americans in the military, and has campaigned against Donald Trump's 2017 ban on trans people serving in the US Army.



Stefan Hoggan-Radu (1992 - Present) is a Scottish retired para swimmer, swimming coach and triathlete. Born with part of his right arm missing, Hoggan was subject to bullying at school but built resilience through sport. Refusing to allow his disability to interfere, he broke through as an upcoming athlete, representing the United Kingdom in a series of major international sporting events. Hoggan has continued to open doors for young athletes since retiring, and he has spoken out against bullying - advocating for LGBT Inclusive Education and mental health awareness in schools.



Jake Daniels (2005 - Present) is an English professional football player, who became the first male professional football player to come out as gay while active in the sport in 32 years. Daniels, who was 17 when he came out and playing for Blackpool Football Club, was met with a positive response - with football clubs and fellow football players across the United Kingdom expressing their support and praise. In a public statement, he wrote: "You don't have to change who you are, or how you should be, just to fit in. You being you and being happy, is what matters most."



Booan Temple (Unknown) is a British feminist and lesbian rights activist, who is remembered today as one of the women who stormed the BBC News studio in 1988 during the live news to protest against the introduction of Section 28, the law which banned "promotion of homosexuality" in schools across the UK. Temple said that the group's efforts took place because "by getting on the news, we would be the news". She was arrested and later released by police, where she joined a protest at the House of Lords. She would continue to campaign against Section 28 until the law was repealed a decade later.

Examples of Use in Teaching and Learning

The life stories of the individuals in this booklet can complement the teaching flexibility allowed for within Scotland's Curriculum, and can connect to wider areas already covered within subject areas. In order to emphasise the ease with which LGBT past and present figures can be inserted into your existing teaching content, there are subject specific examples provided below. Think about who you could use as a case study in your existing teaching content.

Social Studies: History

Most of the people in this resource will be relevant in some way to various areas of your existing course content when teaching History. Consider if you are teaching World War II:



When you are covering the rise of the Third Reich, you could include a lesson on some of the early resistance to the Nazi Party. This will allow you to discuss the White Rose group with your class, and discuss [Hans Scholl](#), who distributed anti-Nazi leaflets across Germany with his sister Sophie. There are a range of Primary and Secondary sources from this period available. Or, when you are discussing the defeat of the Nazis, you can cover [Alan Turing](#) who cracked the enigma code and helped the Allies win the War, but was later prosecuted in Britain for homosexuality.

You can connect this to wider learning about the Holocaust. Gay and bisexual men were forced to wear pink triangles in the concentration camps, and when the camps were liberated, many were re-arrested and imprisoned following the War. You can share the life story of [Rudolf Brazda](#) as a case study, and play a video clip of him being interviewed for learners to discuss. What does this tell us about social attitudes during wartime? What impact did the criminalisation of homosexuality have?

Health and Wellbeing: PSE

Many of those featured in this resource will relate to areas of discussion in PSE. You can use some of their stories as case studies when discussing equalities or experiences of prejudice.



When you are discussing prejudice and stereotypes, the life story of astronaut [Sally Ride](#) can be used as a case study. Despite being an incredibly successful astronaut and space engineer, she was subject to ridicule from the media ahead of her first space flight because she was a woman. What does this tell us about gender stereotypes and expectations in past societies? Have things changed since then? Similarly, the story of [Billie Jean King](#) could be cited for discussion here. Or, if you are teaching human rights and equalities, you could cover how diverse communities of people

have worked together to achieve a goal, by referencing [Mark Ashton](#) and the work of Lesbians and Gay Men Support the Miners (LGSM) in advancing lesbian and gay rights with the help of the National Union of Mineworkers. LGSM supported the miners during their strike, created friendships and together they challenged inequality.

Literacy and English: English (Reading)

There are a range of texts covering themes related to sexuality, gender, and equalities. A strong start is to discuss the lives and literature of [Oscar Wilde](#) and [Audre Lorde](#).



You will likely be familiar with Wilde's literature, from 'The Picture of Dorian Gray' to 'The Importance of Being Earnest' - there are texts which you can choose from to suit your intended learning criteria. Before introducing Wilde's texts to your class, discuss his life experiences and provide a biographical account of who he was, his trial, and ultimate persecution. This can help your class understand the positioning of the author when analysing the meaning of his texts - for example, 'The Importance of Being Earnest' explores themes of satire and irony regarding the norms of Victorian culture.

Much of Lorde's work explores themes of race, identity, sexuality, feminism, and stereotypes. One project to incite class discussion about Lorde's writing could be to identify particular quotes or paragraphs from her texts; present them to the class in groups, and participate in an Analysis and Interpretation task. What is Lorde trying to tell us about inequalities in society? This can lead to a class reading and thematic analysis of her poem 'Who Said It Was Simple' - in which she explores multiple experiences of oppression; her anger at sexism, homophobia and racism; and the exclusion of black women from the popular discourse.

Social Studies: Geography

In Geography, you could consider equality and human rights from an international perspective, using the work of [Lady Phyll](#) and [Kasha Nabagesera](#) as case studies.



Nabagesera founded Freedom and Roam Uganda (FARUG) and has organised against the Uganda Anti-Homosexuality Act (2014), which proposed life imprisonment for those convicted of same-sex relationships - illegal in Uganda since British colonial rule. The international community condemned the proposed law, with the United States imposing economic sanctions on Uganda - while other nations halted aid. Were they right to do this? Introducing your class to the concept of Universal Human Rights, discuss what role campaigners like Nabagesera can play in achieving equality.

Similarly, Lady Phyll's story can be introduced for class discussion. She has been outspoken against existing anti-homosexuality laws across the Commonwealth, in which consensual same-sex relationships remain a criminal offence in 34 of 53 states. Lady Phyll refused to accept an MBE, citing the role of the former British Empire in exporting anti-homosexuality laws. In many cases, such legislation was put in place by British colonial administrators in the late 19th century.

Should Britain and the international community support the work of LGBT campaigners like Nabagesera? Can your class find out about organisations working to advance equality in the Commonwealth today?

Social Studies: History

If you have a unit on America in your Social Studies curriculum, or you cover civil rights, teaching about the legacy of the uprising at the Stonewall Inn, Manhattan in 1969 can complement this. Introduce your students to [Stormé DeLarverie](#) and [Marsha P. Johnson](#).



DeLarverie is considered by eye witnesses to have been the spark which ignited the spontaneous uprising. The Stonewall Inn was a bar in Christopher St, Manhattan which catered to the city's LGBT community. The bar was mafia-run and patrons were often subject to police raids. At the time, homosexuality was a criminal offence in New York and LGBT people were regularly victims of violence, known as "gay bashing". Many LGBT people would be arrested during the police raids on the Stonewall Inn. On June 28 1969, patrons fought back for the first time. Can learners find out why?

Johnson arrived at the Stonewall Inn in the early hours of the morning on the first night of the uprising, with the events underway. Earlier, the police had removed patrons from the bar and the crowd resisted - sparking a riot which would last for several nights. In the immediate aftermath, the community organised: translating the energy of resistance into a new liberation movement. The Gay Liberation Front (GLF) and other groups were formed to campaign for equal rights. The first known Pride parade was held on the first anniversary of the uprising in New York.

What was the significance of the events at the Stonewall in 1969? Did they lead to new rights for LGBT people - or was this the consequence of new campaigning and advocacy groups that emerged afterwards? The Scottish Catholic Education Service have [additional resources](#) available online, including materials for teachers and learners, covering these significant historical events.

Additional Resources

There are a variety of resources now available for Primary and Secondary schools in Scotland to support the implementation of LGBT Inclusive Education across the Four Contexts for Learning.

The national platform lgbteducation.scot features curriculum materials, including lesson plans, as well as guidance and a free two stage professional learning course for teachers, supporting you to effectively develop a curriculum which includes LGBT people, history, and experiences.

Click to access lesson plans which feature figures highlighted within this resource:

- [The Story of Sally Ride](#)
- [The Story of Bayard Rustin](#)
- [The Story of Lady Gaga](#)
- [The Story of Press for Change](#)
- [The Story of Poem 49](#)
- [Learning Through Film: Pride](#)
- [Learning Through Film: Battle of the Sexes](#)

Showcase: Lesson Plans

We have a variety of lesson plans available for Primary and Secondary schools, which feature figures highlighted within this resource. These are available on our website: tie.scot/resources

Our curriculum resources are designed to facilitate effective delivery of LGBT Inclusive Education and support you to incorporate the national LGBT Inclusive Education Learning Themes into practice.

They are co-developed with Scottish teachers, and include links to the Es, Os, and Benchmarks, as well as providing suggested Learning Intentions and Success Criteria. Each resource pack comes with everything that you will need to deliver it with classes: including Powerpoint, lesson plan and teaching notes, and pupil worksheets.

This lesson plan will support you to deliver lesson/s about the social context surrounding the time period when Poem 49 of The Maitland Quarto Manuscripts, a Sapphic poem in the Scots language, was written. Learners will be introduced to a historical overview of the attitudes of Church and State towards gender and sexuality in Early Modern Scotland (1500s-1800s) by considering two case studies highlighting how social norms were upheld through the threat of (capital) punishment: the criminalisation of homosexuality and the Scottish witchcraft trials.

This lesson plan accompanies the Early Modern Scotland: Gender & Sexuality Slides.

Additional learning activities and/or opportunities for assessment plan, including ideas for home or project work for pupils.

This resource was created in partnership with Scots Douglas, who launched research about Poem 49 with LGBT History Month in 2021.

Curriculum for Excellence Links

Experiences and Outcomes

I can share my knowledge of a historical period to interpret the evidence and present an informed view.

SOC 3-01a

I can make links between my current and previous studies, and show my understanding of how people and events have contributed to the development of the Scottish nation.

SOC 3-02a

I can describe the factors contributing to a major social, political or economic change in the past and assess the impact on people's lives.

SOC 3-05a

Having critically analysed a significant historical event, I can assess the relative importance of factors contributing to the event.

SOC 4-06a

Lesson Plan

Powerpoint Slide

Early Modern Scotland: Gender & Sexuality



Teaching Notes

Introduce the lesson, explaining to pupils that they will be learning about attitudes towards gender and sexuality in Early Modern Scotland. This is the time period covering the 1500s to 1800s in Scotland.

We will be looking at a love poem, written in the Scots language, which is an important historical artefact in Scotland's LGBT history.

Before beginning the lesson, ask pupils if they know anything about this time period in Scotland. Can they tell you any historic people from this time period, like King James VI or Mary, Queen of Scots?

Discuss the Success Criteria with pupils.

- I can contribute to a discussion about the criminalisation of homosexuality and the witch hunts in Early Modern Scotland.
- I can provide two examples of how social norms were upheld through the law in Early Modern Scotland.
- I can share an informed opinion about how social attitudes towards gender and sexuality today may have been shaped by events which occurred in Early Modern Scotland.

Ask pupils to keep the Success Criteria in the back of their minds as the lesson progresses.

Explain to pupils that Poem 49 is a love poem believed to have been written by a woman called Marie Maitland in the 1500s. In the poem, she expresses her love and desire for another woman, who is unnamed.

One of the poem's central themes is about the frustration the author experiences at not being able to marry her lover due to society's attitudes towards same-sex relationships, and how they are forced to only ever be friends.

Scotland only legalised same-sex marriage in 2014.

The photo on the slide is a photograph of a page from the poem, which is currently held at the Pepys Library of Magdalene College in Cambridge.

**** Note:** there is a separate lesson plan which specifically covers Poem 49 for the Literacy and English curriculum: Interpreting Poem 49. This is available on lgbteducation.scot

Success Criteria

- I can contribute to a discussion about the criminalisation of homosexuality and the witch hunts in Early Modern Scotland.
- I can provide two examples of how social norms were upheld in Early Modern Scotland.
- I can share an informed opinion about how social attitudes towards gender and sexuality today may have been shaped by events which occurred in Early Modern Scotland.

- In 2021, Poem 49 (a love poem from the 1500s written in the Scots language) was rediscovered by Scots linguist Ashly Douglas.
- The love poem is believed to have been written by Marie Maitland and expresses her love for an unnamed woman.
- The poet writes about her frustration at being unable to marry her lover due to society's attitudes towards same-sex relationships.



Infographics

Display our ready made infographics to increase the visibility of LGBT past and present figures in your classroom or within the wider school community. When you put them all together, you will have an educational wall display!

Samples are included here. You can download the entire pack - which features ready to use and printable infographics - for free at: tie.scot/resources

SALLY RIDE

was an American astronaut and engineer, who became the first American woman, the youngest American, and the first known lesbian or gay astronaut to travel to space in 1983. After answering an advertisement in a student newspaper seeking applicants for NASA's space program, Ride joined in 1978. Prior to her first flight as a crew member for space shuttle Challenger, she faced sexist questioning from the media. In later life, Ride worked with her partner Tam to tackle gender stereotypes in STEM subjects and write children's science books.

Icons: Who Made LGBT History

JAKE DANIELS

is an English professional football player, who became the first male professional football player to come out as gay while active in the sport in 32 years. Daniels, who was 17 when he came out and playing for Blackpool Football Club, was met with a positive response - with football clubs and fellow football players across the United Kingdom expressing their support and praise. In a public statement, he wrote: "You don't have to change who you are, or how you should be, just to fit in. You being you and being happy, is what matters most."

Icons: Who Made LGBT History

BAYARD RUSTIN

was a gay civil rights activist and leader across American social movements. He organised the 1947 Freedom Ride and became a strategist for the Civil Rights Movement from 1955-1968. He was the chief organiser of the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where Martin Luther King Jr delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. Rustin was routinely attacked by political opponents due to his sexual orientation, and often avoided being a public spokesperson. In the 1980s, he began to publicly advocate for gay and lesbian rights.

Icons: Who Made LGBT History

KASHA NABAGESERA

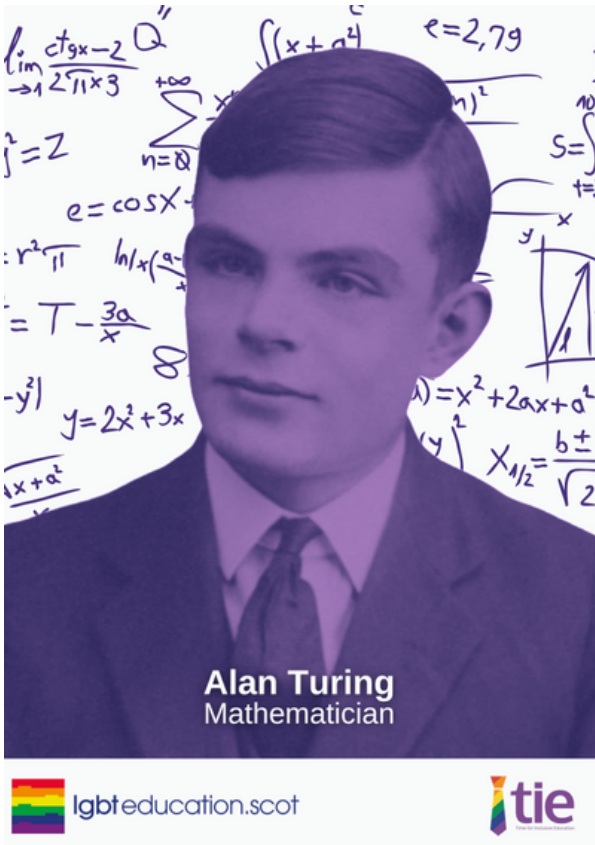
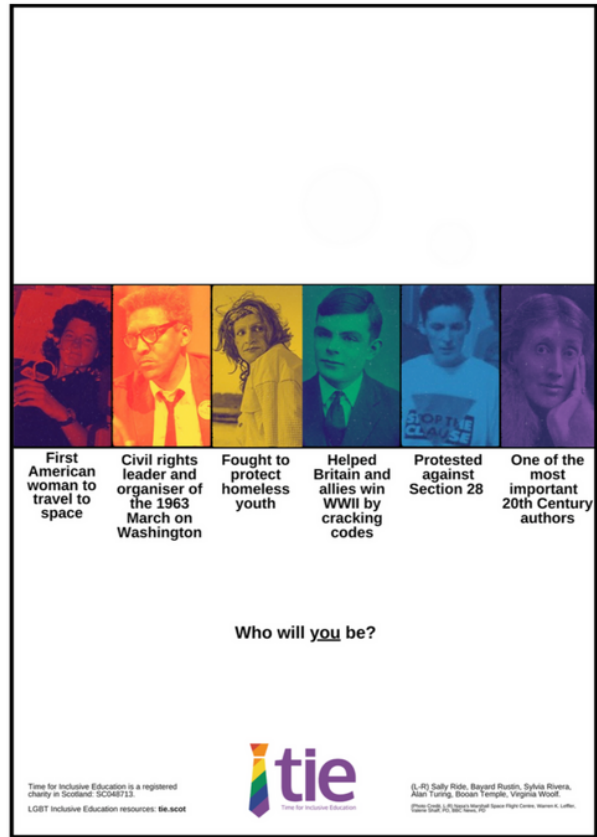
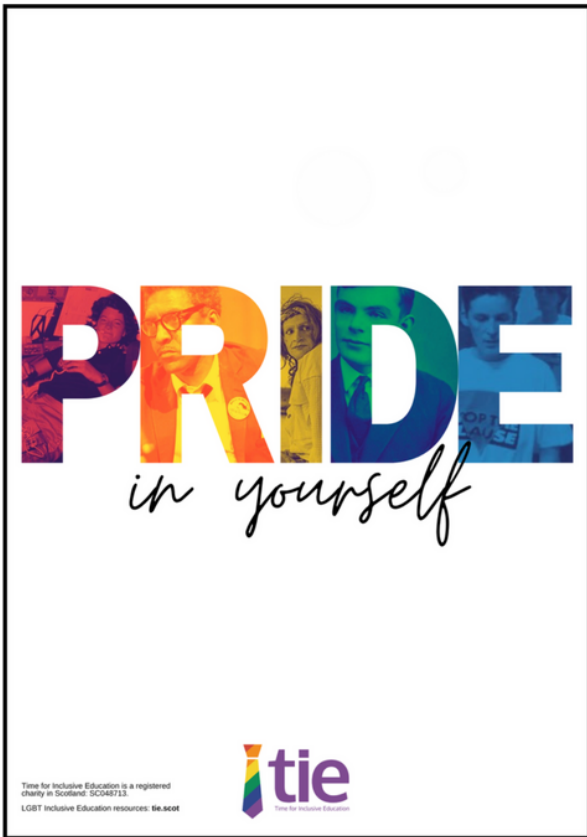
is a Ugandan LGBT rights activist, founder and executive director of LGBT rights organisation Freedom & Roam Uganda (FARUG). Considered the "founding mother" of Uganda's LGBT rights movement, in 1999 she began to publicly campaign to end homophobic prejudice in the nation, where homosexuality remains illegal. She has spoken of experiencing oppression and discrimination throughout her life and, in 2010, a Ugandan newspaper published the names of LGBT Ugandans - Nabagesera was included, and she sued the outlet.

Icons: Who Made LGBT History

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Posters

Posters are available at: tie.scot/resources



Contact us: hello@tie.scot