Module 2: History and Recent Events

**Terminal Objective:** Terminal Objective: Workshop participants will demonstrate knowledge and understanding of LGBTQ United States history spanning 200 years.

**Enabling Objective:** Participants will identify key events in LGBTQ history in the United States during the last 200 years.

Q Consulting and Education
Kim Myers
September 25th, 2015
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Content:

Title:
Safe Space Online Workshop: Module 2
History and Recent Events

Audio Transcript: Hello and welcome to module two of the Safe Space online workshop, presented by Q Consulting and Education. In this module, we will explore LGBTQ history. As a result of completing this module, you will be able to identify key events in LGBTQ history in the United States during the last 200 years. Keep in mind that this is intended to be a brief overview. You are strongly encouraged to research any of the topics we touch on in this module in greater detail independently. Let's get started!
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**Content:**  
Basic Terms  
- Homophobia  
- Transphobia  
- Heteronormativity  
- Heterosexism  
- Social movements  
  - Civil Rights  
  - Feminism  
  - LGBTQ rights  

**Audio Transcript:** Let’s begin by discussing some basic terms, some of which are review from module one-point-one. Homophobia is an irrational fear of, hatred of, or dislike toward lesbian, gay, or bisexual people. Transphobia is an irrational fear of, hatred of, or dislike toward trans* individuals. Both homophobia and transphobia may contribute to heteronormativity and heterosexism. Heteronormativity is a type of prejudice against LGBTQ individuals; it is the normative valuation of sexuality and gender identity or expression through the lens of cisgender heterosexuality. Think of heteronormativity as a lens through which one sees the world and values heterosexuality and “normative” binary gender expression (meaning males express gender in masculine ways and females express gender in feminine ways) as the norm by which sexuality and gender expression is judged. Heterosexism is borne out of homophobia, transphobia, and heteronormativity. While it includes individual and/or interpersonal acts of discrimination based on sexuality or gender identity and expression, it also includes institutionalized norms, values, regulations, and laws that discriminate against LGBTQ individuals. Homophobia, transphobia, heterosexism, and heteronormativity have shaped the priorities of the LGBTQ rights movement in the United States. In the early 1950’s, the Civil Rights, Feminist, and LGBTQ rights (then known as the “gay liberation movement”) were closely intertwined. Leaders from each movement were often active in the other movements. For instance, Bayard Rustin was a close advisor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and is often left out of historical accounts of King’s work. Rustin was an out, gay, African American man who introduced Dr. King to Ghandi’s teachings on nonviolence. As each of these movements progressed, they splintered, with Civil Rights meeting many of their initial goals in the late 1960’s, with feminism following in the late 1970’s with expanded rights for women. Many historians and activists would argue that we are just beginning to see some of the goals of the LGBTQ rights movement achieved. We can better understand the modern LGBTQ rights movement by looking at LGBTQ history over the past 200 years.
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Content:

Lambda

-Ancient Greek origins

-1970’s New York City

-International Symbol

Audio Transcript: Before we start our brief chronological review of LGBTQ history in the United States, let’s look at some of the most commonly recognized LGBTQ symbols and their origins. The lambda symbol was selected in the 1970’s by a gay activism group in New York City as an international symbol of LGBTQ rights. Aside from being part of the Greek alphabet, its origins come from army flags in ancient Sparta. Romantic relationships between warriors were encouraged, and believed to help build a fierce army. The conventional wisdom at the time was that a more interpersonally close army would produce stronger, more dedicated warriors.
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Content:

The Pink and Black Triangles

-Holocaust

-Up to 6 million Jewish people

-Up 11 million people total

-Up to 2 million gay and lesbian individuals

Audio Transcript: During the Holocaust in the 1930’s-1940’s triangle patches of various colors were sewn onto the clothing of concentration camp prisoners, indicating a wide range of identities, including: Jewish, political enemies, professed criminals, foreign forced laborers, Bible students, sex offenders, asocial individuals and “gypsies.” While there are varying historical accounts, most historians agree that up to six million Jewish people perished in the Holocaust. Up to five million additional people perished, making the Holocaust among the largest genocides in history. Gay and lesbian individuals were also targeted, and the Holocaust museum in Washington D.C. includes a section on gay and lesbian victims. While estimates vary, it is believed that up to 2 million gay and lesbian individuals were persecuted. Male “sexual deviants, predominantly gay men, were forced to wear the pink triangle. Lesbian women were included with other “asocial persons” (such as prostitutes, disabled people, people with mental illness, etc.) and were designated by wearing a black triangle. The triangle symbols continue to be a point of pain and remembrance and some gay and lesbian individuals have tried to find ways to “reclaim” these symbols, using them as symbols of pride, strength, and perseverance.
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## Content:

- **Flags!**
  - Rainbow
  - HRC: Traditional and Marriage Equality
  - Bisexual
  - Trans*
  - Intersex
  - Asexual
  - Genderqueer/Genderfluid
  - Pansexual
  - Bear

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**Audio Transcript:** For a review of any of the terms that these flags represent, please review module one, lesson one on terminology. The rainbow flag may be the most commonly recognized symbol of pride in the LGBTQ community. The flag was designed by a Bay-area artist for the first San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Parade in the late 1970's and was originally eight colors. Over time, the Pride flag evolved to the six-color flag we recognize today. The colors are intended to represent diversity within the community. The Human Rights Campaign (or HRC) flag is another commonly recognized symbol. HRC is national nonprofit organization that works for LGBTQ equality. Their flag symbol includes a blue background with a yellow equal sign, and is frequently seen in sticker format on cars. During the 2013 and 2015 Supreme Court arguments regarding marriage equality, HRC produced several items and a social media campaign changing their symbol to a red background with a pink equal sign in support of marriage equality. Many LGBTQ allies also display the HRC symbols. Many subcultures within the LGBTQ community have specific flags that represent their communities. A pink, purple, and blue flag represents bisexual individuals, while a flag with two blue lines, two pink lines, and a white line represents the trans* community. Intersex individuals are represented by a flag featuring pink and white lines at the top and bottom, with a blue line and a pink line in the center. Asexual individuals are represented by a black, gray, white, and deep purple flag. Genderqueer or gender fluid individuals are represented by a purple, white and green flag, while the three colors of the pansexual pride flag are pink, yellow and blue. The bear pride flag includes a black bear paw print with varying shades of brown, black and grey. In a future module, you will be challenged to research the history of some of these symbols of LGBTQ pride.
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Content:

The 1800’s and early 1900’s

- Speculation about President Lincoln
- President Buchanan
- The term “homosexuality” emerges

Audio Transcript: Some historians speculate that President Lincoln, the 16th president of the United States, may have been gay or bisexual, based primarily upon historical observations that he was seemingly more interpersonally connected with men than with women. There is no conclusive evidence that Lincoln was gay or bisexual; however, there is stronger evidence that his predecessor, President Buchanan was gay. President Buchanan was a bachelor and lived with his close male companion William King. King and Buchanan lived together in a boarding house for a number of years and wrote letters to one another while King served as Minister to France, many of which were destroyed by Buchanan’s relatives. Political figures of the time noted their closeness, with Andrew Jackson referring to the pair as “Miss Nancy” and “Aunt Fancy.” Several decades later, around 1900, the term “homosexuality” emerged in the English language.
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Content:

The mid-1900’s

-Holocaust
-Gay service members post-WWII
-Mattachine Society
-President Eisenhower
-Daughters of Bilitis

Audio Transcript: We have already discussed the Holocaust in our discussion of the black and pink triangle symbols. After WWII, in the 1940’s gay service members returning to the United States, particularly those who were discharged from the military, founded communities together, representing the emergence of gay cultural epicenters in cities like New York, San Francisco, and Chicago. In 1950, the first “homosexual group” was founded in Los Angeles and was known as the Mattachine Society. As these cultural and community changes occurred, political and social awareness also shifted and President Eisenhower banned the employment of gay and lesbian individuals in the federal government in 1953. In 1955, the Daughters of Bilitis, which was the first lesbian sociopolitical organization in the United States was founded in San Francisco by Del Martin and Phyllis Lyons.
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Content:
The late 1900’s
Stonewall Riots
American Psychiatric Association
Harvey Milk
Gerry Studds
“Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell”
Defense of Marriage Act
Mathew Shepard

Audio Transcript: As we move into the late 1900’s, a number of sociopolitical changes and news events take place. The Stonewall Riots took place in June of 1969, in New York’s Greenwich Village, sparking the start of the contemporary LGBTQ rights movement. The uprising was named for the Stonewall Inn, a bar that served LGBTQ individuals that had been increasingly targeted by police. Just four years later, in 1973, the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of mental disorders in the DSM. Harvey Milk, the first open gay government official in the United States, was murdered while serving as San Francisco City Supervisor. His story was told in the biopic “Milk” starring Sean Penn. In 1983, Massachusetts Representative Gerry Studs became the first openly gay member of Congress when he outed himself while speaking on the floor of the House. Let’s fast forward a bit to 1993, when President Clinton signed “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” into law, allowing lesbian, gay, and bisexual U.S. military service members to continue to serve as long as they were not out about their sexuality. The implementation of the law lead to a number of unintended consequences. In 1996, President Clinton signed the second significant piece of anti-LGBTQ legislation into law: the Defense of Marriage Act, or DOMA. DOMA set the federal definition of marriage as “a legal union between one man and one woman.” In 1998, Matthew Shepard, a Wyoming college student was beaten and left for dead because of his sexuality. He later died from his injuries and his attackers attempted to use a “gay panic” defense. Both of the attackers were convicted and serving consecutive life sentences. Shepard’s parents founded an education and advocacy organization called the Matthew Shepard Foundation.
Audio Transcript: The early 21st century has proven to be a period of rapid social and political change for the LGBTQ community. One early setback was the U.S. Supreme Court ruling in support of the Boy Scouts of America’s right to ban gay scoutmasters. In 2015, the Boy Scouts of America ended the ban. In 2004, Massachusetts became the first state to legalize marriage equality for LGBTQ individuals, while that same year saw a ban on LGBTQ federal employment under President George W. Bush. In 2007, the Employment Non-Discrimination Act, or ENDA, passed the House; however, it did not pass the Senate. Don’t Ask Don’t Tell was repealed in 2010 under the Obama Administration, and the repeal went into effect in 2011. In 2013, ENDA had another chance in Congress, passing the Senate but not the House. The next year, in 2012, Maryland, Maine, and Washington became the very first states to legalize same-sex marriage by popular vote, indicating a shift in public perception of marriage equality. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled in favor of Edie Windsor in United States v. Windsor in 2013, striking down section three of DOMA, and granting federal recognition of same-sex marriages performed in states or countries where such unions were legal. Edie and her spouse, Thea Spyer, were together just over four decades before Spyer’s death in 2009. After Thea’s death, Edie was required to pay approximately $363,000 on Thea’s estate because their Canadian marriage was not recognized under federal law. The Supreme Court ruled again in favor of marriage equality in Obergefell v. Hodges in 2015, making marriage equality the law of the land in every state.
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**Content:**

**Post-test 80% required**

**10 multiple choice and brief narrative response**

**Start or Return**

**Item 1:**

This term signifies a type of prejudice against LGBTQ individuals; it is the normative valuation of sexuality and gender identity or expression through the lens of cisgender heterosexuality.

A. Homophobia  
B. Transphobia  
C. Heterosexism  
D. Heternormativity

**Audio Transcript:** This post-test consists of 10 multiple choice items followed by a brief narrative response. You must pass the post-test at 80% or higher to move on to the next lesson in the module. At any time, you may return to the beginning of the lecture. Click “start post-test” to begin the post-test, or click “lecture” to return to the beginning of the lecture. You have one opportunity to answer each question and may attempt the quiz as many times as you would like.
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Content:

Item 2: This African American out gay man was instrumental in the Civil Rights movement in the 1950’s and 1960’s.

A. Bayard Rustin  
B. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
C. Edie Windsor  
D. James Buchanan
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Content:

Item 3: While there is speculation that this President ____________ was gay or bisexual, there is more evidence that President ____________ was gay or bisexual.

A. Eisenhower, Bush
B. Clinton, Obama
C. Buchanan, Eisenhower
D. Lincoln, Buchanan

Audio Transcript:

Voice over narration
Read item and options aloud
Correct answer: bell
Incorrect answer: none
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Content:

Item 4: These symbols were used to mark gay men and lesbian women, respectively, during the Holocaust.

A. Yellow triangle and pink triangle  
B. Black triangle and green triangle  
C. Pink triangle and black triangle  
D. Brown triangle and green triangle

Audio Transcript:

- Voice over narration
- Read item and options aloud
- Correct answer: bell
- Incorrect answer: none

Knowledge check page template

Navigation buttons: start, end, advance, go back, pause, CC

Return to lecture (slide 2 of 21)
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**Content:**

**Item 5:** This symbol of LGBTQ pride was first used in the San Francisco Pride parade in 1978.

A. HRC flag  
B. Rainbow flag  
C. Bear flag  
D. Pansexual flag

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**Audio Transcript:**

 Voice over narration  
 Read item and options aloud  
 Correct answer: bell  
 Incorrect answer: none  

Return to lecture (slide 2 of 21)
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Content:

Item 6: The term “homosexuality” arose in the English language around this time period.

A. 1900’s
B. 1860’s
C. 1940’s
D. 1973
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Content:

Item 7: President _______________ signed broad sweeping anti-LGBTQ legislation into federal law with Don’t Ask Don’t Tell and DOMA, just three years apart.

A. Bush
B. Eisenhower
C. Clinton
D. Buchanan

Audio Transcript:

Voice over narration
Read item and options aloud
Correct answer: bell
Incorrect answer: none
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### Content:

**Item 8:** This riot is named after the Greenwich Village bar where it happened, sparking the modern day LGBTQ rights movement.

A. Stonewall  
B. Buchanan’s uprising  
C. Windsor  
D. DADT

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**Audio Transcript:**

Audio Transcript:

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**Knowledge Check Screen**

**QUESTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION A</th>
<th>OPTION B</th>
<th>OPTION C</th>
<th>OPTION D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Graphic that matches the question will be placed here.

**Voice over narration**
Read item and options aloud
Correct answer: bell
Incorrect answer: none

**Navigation buttons:** start, end, advance, go back, pause, CC

**Return to lecture (slide 2 of 21)**
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**Content:**

**Item 9:** The Supreme Court of the United States struck down ____________ in their ruling in United States v. Windsor, creating federal recognition of same-sex marriages.

A. Section 2 of DOMA  
B. Don’t Ask Don’t Tell  
C. Section 1 of DOMA  
D. Section 3 of DOMA
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Content:

Item 10: In 2012, Maryland, Maine, and Washington were the first states to legalize same-sex marriage by ____________.

A. popular vote
B. judicial mandate
C. a legal loophole
D. an order of the governor in each state

Audio Transcript:

Voice over narration
Read item and options aloud
Correct answer: bell
Incorrect answer: none
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Content: Text+Images

Narrative Response

What is your place in LGBTQ history?

Write about it!

Audio Transcript: Take a few minutes to consider your own location in the arc of LGBTQ history. Think through your lifetime. What stands out to you as something significant related to LGBTQ history? It could be a personal connection, such as a friend or family member coming out. It might be something that happened in the news or that you saw in the media. Whatever is most significant to you, write about it briefly including the time period and why it is significant to you. Explain how your example fits within the context of the historical events we have just learned about. Take 5 to 10 minutes to write.
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Content:

Module 2.2 Complete
Questions?
Comments?
Concerns?
Complaints?

Contact Kim:
kim@qcanded.org
Phone: (260) 797-1230
www.safespacenow.org

Audio Transcript: This concludes this lesson. In the next lesson, we will discuss how the historical events we explored in this lesson shape contemporary issues and activism centered on LGBTQ equality.