



LGBTQ Pride Month

Introduction

What is pride month and why do we celebrate it?

Pride Month is celebrated annually in June **to honor the 1969 Stonewall riots, and works to achieve equal justice and equal opportunity for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) Americans.**

What is the Stonewall Uprising?

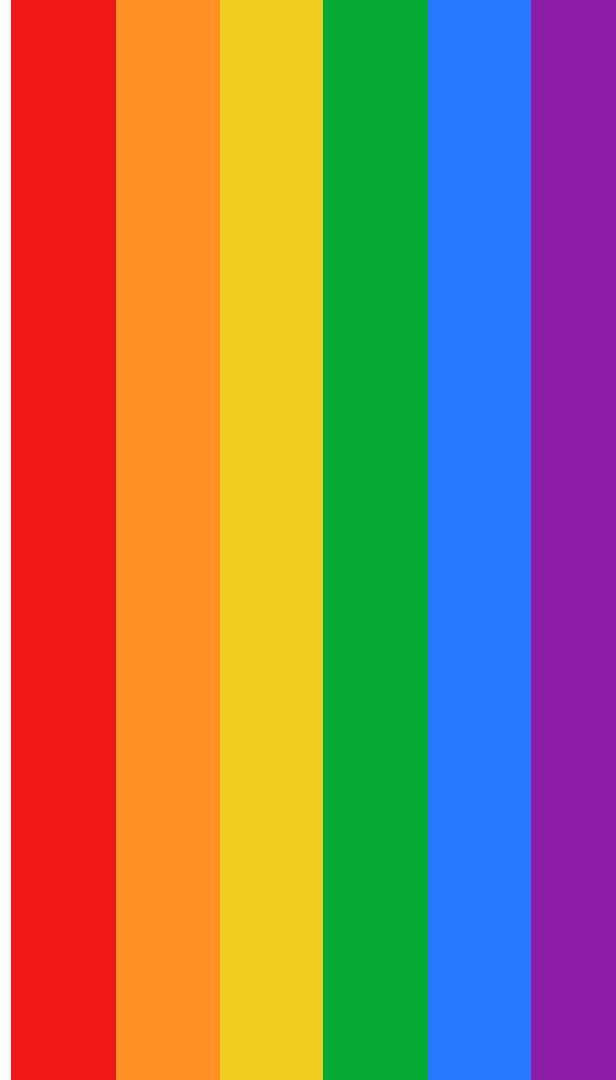
The Stonewall Uprising occurred June 28, 1969, and was a tipping point for the Gay Liberation Movement in the United States. In the 1960s, the Stonewall Inn in New York City's Greenwich Village was a gay club and refuge for many in the LGBTQ community. **On June 28, 1969, the New York City police raided the inn, sparking a riot among bar patrons and neighborhood residents with the police. The riot involved hundreds of people and led to six days of protests and violent clashes with law enforcement outside the bar** on Christopher Street, in neighboring streets and in nearby Christopher Park.

A year later on June 28, thousands of people marched from the Stonewall Inn to Central Park in what was then called "Christopher Street Liberation Day" — marking what is now recognized as the nation's first gay pride parade. Since 1970, LGBTQ+ people and allies have continued to gather together in June to march with pride and demonstrate for equal rights.



Brief Overview

- **LGBTQ+ Rainbow Flag**
- **LGBTQ + Definitions**
- **Stonewall Forever - A Documentary about the Past, Present and Future of Pride**
- **Timeline of Important Historical Events in LGBTQ History**
- **Interesting Facts About the History of LGBTQ Pride Month**
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- **There are 32 LGBTQ Flags: Here are a few and there and meanings**
- **Resources**
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LGBTQ+ Rainbow Flag



Red

Life

Orange

Healing

Yellow

Sunlight

Green

Nature

Indigo







Serenity

Violet

Spirit

The Rainbow Flag first appeared in 1978, when it was flown during the San Francisco Gay and Lesbian Freedom Day Parade. Gilbert Baker, a San Francisco artist, designed the rainbow flag in response to a need for a symbol that could be used year after year. Baker borrowed symbolism from the civil rights and hippie movements, and created a flag that has gained worldwide recognition.

LGBTQ + Definitions

					
Gay	Lesbian	Transsexual	Bisexual	Intersexual	Heterosexual
Non-woman who loves other non-women.	Non-man who loves other non-men.	A person who lives full-time in a gender different than their assigned birth sex and gender. Some pursue hormones and/or surgery while others do not. Sometimes used to specifically refer to trans people pursuing gender or sex confirmation.	Someone who is attracted to more than one gender and is not limited to only 2 genders.	An umbrella term that describes people born with any of 30 different variations in sex characteristics including chromosomes, gonads, sex hormones, or genitals.	A sexual orientation in which a person feels physically and emotionally attracted to people of a gender other than their own.

Stonewall Forever - A Documentary about the Past, Present and Future of
Pride

21 mins. 48 secs.



<https://youtu.be/GjRv7dJTync>

Timeline of Important Historical Events in LGBTQ History

**The Stonewall Riots
(June 28, 1969)**

**1978: THE PRIDE
FLAG IS BORN**

**National March on
Washington for
Lesbian and Gay Rights
(1979)**

**2016: STONEWALL
NATIONAL MONUMENT**

**2020: U.S. SUPREME
COURT RULING
PROTECTS LGBTQ
EMPLOYEES**

**HISTORIC VICTORY: The
Respect for Marriage Act
is Law
13 Dec 2022**

The Stonewall Riots served as a catalyst for the gay rights movement in the United States and around the world.

Gilbert Baker, who described himself as the “gay Betsy Ross,” created the first pride flag from strips of fabric dyed in trash cans in the attic of San Francisco’s Gay Community Center before the city’s 1978 pride parade. Each of the flag’s original eight colors had a meaning: pink for sex, red for life, orange for healing, yellow for sun, green for nature, turquoise for magic, blue for peace, and purple for spirit.

The first National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights was a large political rally that took place in Washington, D.C. on October 14, 1979.

Nearly 50 years after the original uprising, the Stonewall Inn once more made history. On June 27, 2016, the inn, nearby Christopher Park and surrounding areas became a U.S. National Monument, the first dedicated to LGBTQ rights and history. The Stonewall Uprising, the proclamation reads, was the “turning point that sparked changes in cultural attitudes and national policy towards [LGBTQ] people over the ensuing decades,” and one worth honoring for generations to come.

Pride month in 2020 was marked by a historic ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court: LGBTQ employees are protected from discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. A landmark victory for the LGBTQ community, the 6-3 ruling in the case of *Bostock v. Clayton County* extended protection under federal antidiscrimination law to LGBTQ employees in all 50 states.

With President Biden’s Signature, the Bipartisan Respect for Marriage Act Becomes Biggest Legislative Win in the Fight for LGBTQ+ Equality in Over a Decade

Interesting Facts About the History of LGBTQ Pride Month



1. There was a gay rights movement long before Pride Month.



2. The Stonewall riots were not America's first LGBTQ uprising.



3. The first gay Pride parade was held in Chicago.

4. People still debate whether Pride should be about liberation or equality.



5. Not all Pride parades and LGBTQ celebrations are held in June.



6. Bill Clinton was the first sitting U.S. president to officially recognize Pride Month.



Examples of ways to celebrate LGBTQ Pride Month

1. Attend a Pride parade, festival or event as a family.

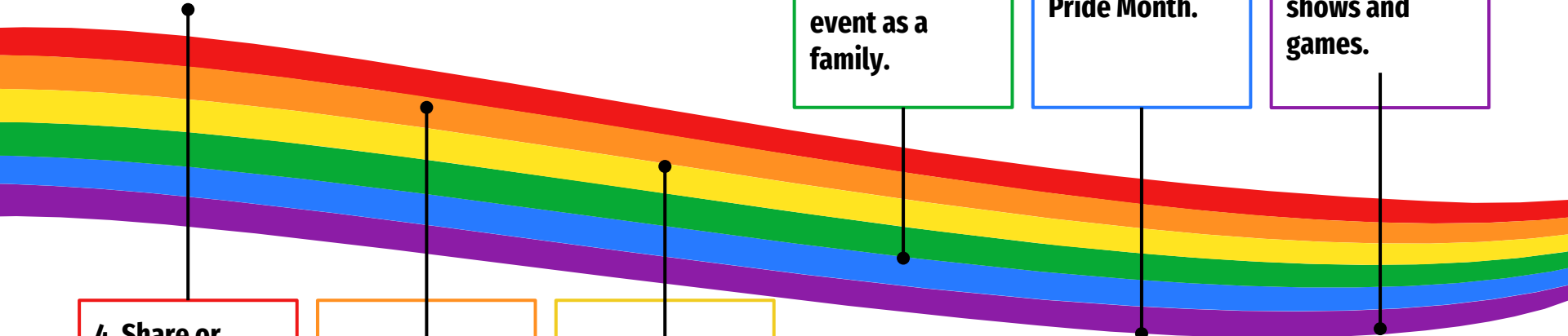
2. Learn about the history of Pride Month.

3. Choose inclusive movies, TV shows and games.

4. Share or watch personal stories from LGBTQIA individuals.

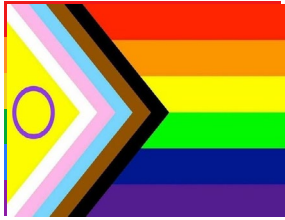
5. Get crafty with rainbow art and decorations.

2. Read a book with LGBTQ characters.



There are 32 LGBTQ Flags:

Here are a few and there and meanings



Pride Flag

The Progress Pride LGBTQ+ flag has been updated to be more inclusive and to better represent the intersex community. The inclusion of the intersex flag within the rainbow Pride flag is a big step forward for this community.



Lesbian flag

In its current iteration, the shades of red and orange represent gender nonconformity, independence, and community; the white stripe represents a unique relationship to womanhood; and the shades of pink represent serenity and peace, love and sex, and femininity.



Bisexual flag

Pink represents attraction to people of the same gender; blue represents an attraction to those of an opposite or different gender; and purple represents having an attraction to two or more genders.

Pansexual flag

Adopted in 2010, the pansexual flag has three horizontal stripes: pink, cyan and blue. According to most definitions, the pink and blue represent attraction to female and males respectively while the cyan signifies nonbinary attraction.



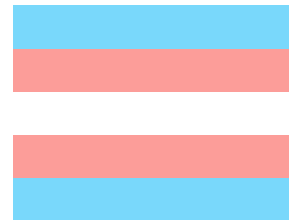
Asexual flag

Asexuality is the lack of sexual attraction to others, or low or absent interest in or desire for sexual activity. It may be considered a sexual orientation or the lack thereof. Black stripe represents asexuality. Grey stripe represents grey-asexuality and demi-sexuality.



Transgender flag

The flag was first flown at a Pride Parade in Phoenix in 2000. The light blue represents boys, and the pink represents girls. The white is used to symbolize those who are transitioning, those who feel they have a neutral gender or no gender and those who are intersex.



Pride Flag

What Is the Progress Pride Flag?

Red = Life

Orange = Healing

Yellow = New ideas

Green = Prosperity

Blue = Serenity

Violet = Spirit

Black/Brown = People of Color

White/Blue/Pink = Trans community



Resources for Teachers

- *Please stop down at the bulletin board and learn more especially about the gender/sexuality galaxy. The students did a great job highlighting what they thought was most important.*
- *We have also ordered many books for staff and students to read for staff who are interested.*
 - <https://www.hrc.org/>
 - **Resources to better understand and support LGBTQ youth**
 - **Pew Research- most recent 2013 LGBTQ survey**
 - **GLSEN resource site**
 - **Human Rights Campaign-Welcoming Schools**
 - **My Kid is Gay- Parent site** - includes articles about teachers, schools
 - **https://afsp.org/lgbtq-crisis-and-support-resources** - Crisis hotlines for LGBTQ youth as they are trained to help with this specific population.





Conclusion

Although progress in terms of LGBTQ rights has been made, and attitudes towards LGBTQ+ people have changed in the past few decades, the implications of anti-LGBTQ prejudice and discrimination remain serious. It is critical that efforts to change these attitudes continue, and that LGBTQ-affirmative social scientists, educators, and practitioners continue to develop a robust knowledge base to guide these efforts. In addition, there is a related literature that highlights the strength and resilience found in the LGBTQ community, even in the face of this adversity.

“Hope for a better world, hope for a better tomorrow, hope for a better place to come to if the pressures at home are too great. Hope that all will be alright.... and you and you and you, you have to give people hope.” (Milk, 1973).

A vertical bar on the left side of the page, composed of six vertical stripes of equal width. From left to right, the colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple.

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