

**SAME SEX RELATIONSHIPS
ARE ILLEGAL IN
OVER 70
COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD**

**OVER 75,000
YOUNG LGBT PEOPLE IN
BRITAIN ARE BULLIED AT
SCHOOL EVERY YEAR**

Did you know?

**OVER 100
HATE CRIMES EACH WEEK
ARE COMMITTED AGAINST
LGBT PEOPLE**

**3,200,000
PEOPLE HAVE WITNESSED
VERBAL OR PHYSICAL
HOMOPHOBIC ABUSE AT WORK**

**MORE THAN
2 IN 5
TRANS PEOPLE IN BRITAIN
HAVE BEEN ATTACKED OR
THREATENED WITH VIOLENCE**

Do you know...?

How many countries still see same sex relationships as illegal?

How many students are bullied in schools for being LGBT+ every year?

How many hate crimes are committed against LGBT people every week?

How many LGBT people have been attacked or threatened with violence?

How many people have witnessed verbal or physical homophobic abuse at work?

LI: Selecting key information to show understanding and empathy of context

- **Basic** comprehension and selection of key information, making some inferences
- **Clear** comprehension and selection of key information, making clear inferences
- **Developed** comprehension and selection of key information, making detailed inferences



Pride month is June

Do you know
why?

CELEBRATE
FAMILY+FRIENDS
LOVE+LIFE
EQUALITY+RESPECT
PRIDE
+JOY

Key vocabulary – find the definitions

- Oppression
- Humiliation
- Dehumanization
- Contention
- Graduated



Before, during and after Stonewall, activists in New York City were fighting against a system that criminalized their love lives and outward expression. There were already civil rights groups actively fighting for equality and understanding of the queer community and this is what made the Stonewall riots so effective.

It was just past 1:00 a.m. in New York City on Saturday, June 28, 1969, when police raided the Stonewall Inn. Patrons wouldn't have been surprised when the officers arrived—LGBTQ-friendly bars were regularly raided. Police said these raids were to punish those selling liquor without a license or to arrest those “soliciting homosexual relations.” (You could get 3 months to life in jail for this at the time, or be put into a mental institution). In reality, such raids were often actually used to justify the detention or humiliation of LGBTQ people.

Inside, police lined up the bar's patrons and demanded IDs. They especially targeted gender- nonconforming people, detaining many of them and citing a statute that allowed for the arrest of people not wearing three articles of clothing “appropriate” to their sex assigned at birth. Police would make these people show their genitals as ‘proof of crime’.

Everything we know about what happened next comes from eye-witness accounts.

We know that people gathered outside on Christopher Street, where those released from the Stonewall Inn met up with allies from the neighbourhood and nearby bars. We know that the crowd (which at one point formed a “can-can” line directed toward officers) grew angry as police used brute force and clubs against lesbian and trans women showing the least bit of resistance. We know that early on, the crowd threw trash and coins—a nod to the payoffs that could sometimes be counted on to prevent such raids.

What graduated this tense standoff into several nights of violent uprising remains a point of contention.

Coins and trash became bricks and flaming cocktails. Windows were shattered. And if the violence had ever truly been contained to just the police officers and those they were arresting, it soon wasn't. We don't know for certain who threw the first brick, the first Molotov cocktail or the first punch, but we do know this: The protesters at Stonewall weren't just fighting back against this single act of violent injustice. They were standing up against a system of repeated oppression, humiliation and dehumanization.

The fight that took place on Christopher Street is often called a riot; other times, it's labelled an uprising. No matter the word attached to what happened at Stonewall, this much is clear: It was a refusal to give in to law enforcement's demands and go quietly.

Comprehension questions

- When did the riots begin?
- Where did they happen?
- What were the potential punishments for homosexuality at the time?
- Who did the police target with violence first?
- How long did the riots last?
- What weapons were used?
- What did the riot symbolise a refusal to do?

Challenge	Aspire
to be able to identify information and make comments where appropriate	to be able to identify key information and make detailed comments where appropriate

News article: Stonewall riots

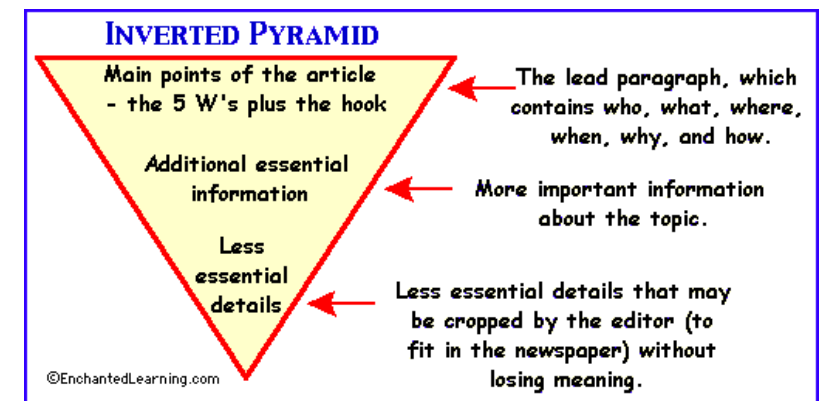
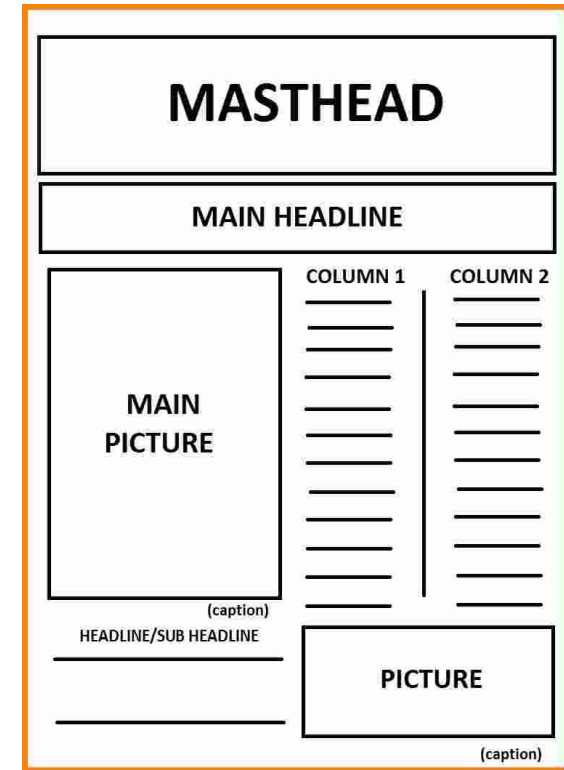
You are a reporter, early July 1969.
Write a report about the Stonewall riots.

You must include:

Key factual information

Interviews with eye witnesses

Striking headline



Stonewall riots– Self-assessment

Have I...	Positive/ Target
Used the correct format (eg letter, article, leaflet)?	
Used capital letters/ punctuation correctly?	
Written four paragraphs?	
Developed my paragraphs (4-7 sentences)?	
Used formal language?	
Aspire:	
1. Used ambitious vocabulary?	
2. Used different types of punctuation for effect?	
3. Used language techniques (such as facts/ figures, direct address, rhetorical questions)?	