

We are a Scottish campaign group, founded in June 2015, with one very simple aim: to tackle homophobia, biphobia and transphobia with LGBT-inclusive education in schools.

In 2017, a majority of MSPs in Holyrood pledged their support for our campaign proposals. Shortly after, the Scottish Government agreed to launch a joint working-group with us; to look at how we can implement our proposals in all schools across Scotland.





Attitudes Towards LGBT in Scottish Education

2016



of LGBT respondents had attempted suicide once as a result of bullying, while 15% had tried more than once.

Homophobia, biphobia and transphobia (HBT) are prejudicial attitudes aimed towards lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) people; individuals who are perceived to be LGBT or individuals who have LGBT friends or family members.

Among young people, HBT can include: the use of derogatory language; prejudice-based behaviours including direct bullying; the intentional exclusion of LGBT people within schools.



CURRICULUM

TRAINING

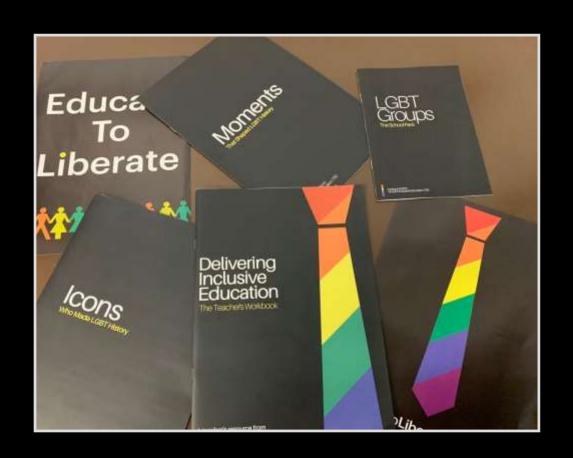
VISIBILITY

RESOURCES

LGBT GROUPS

POLICY

AUDIT



CONS Who Made LGBT History



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.



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."



Alan Turing (1912 - 1954) was a British scientist and mathematician. During WWII, Turing initiated major advancements in code-breakingpredominantly German ciphers - which played a central role in enabling the Allies to defeat the Nazis. Yet, in 1952 Turing was convicted of homosexual acts' - subsequently accepting chemical castration as an alternative to prison. 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 all men convicted of same-sex relations.



Harvey Milk (1930 - 1978) was the first openly gay elected official in Californian history. Known as the "Mayor of Castro Street", Milk campaigned for gay rights and was elected in 1977 to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Throughout his last campaign, he began to receive regular death threats, and recorded his thoughts on tape in case one materialised. He stated that "...if a bullet should enter my brain, let that bullet destroy every closet door". Traglically, Milk was assassinated less than a year after taking office. The lenient sentence afforded to his assassin sparked a series of violent riots in 1979: the "White Night Riots".



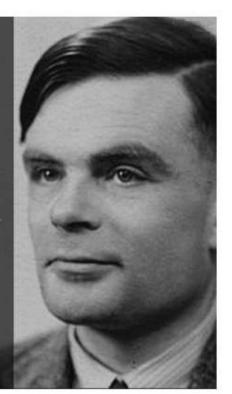
Alicia Garza (1981 - Present) is an African-American activist, writer, selfidentified queer woman and co-founder of the Black Lives Matter movement. Garza is credited with inspiring the rallying call following a 2013 open love-letter to black people which she published on Facebook, closing with "...our lives matter - Black Lives Matter", in 2015, Garza led the Freedom Ride to Ferguson, Missouri - where she helped to establish chapters of BLM across the States, and has organised a series of protests against police brutality. She has been awarded the Bayard Rustin Community Activist Award twice for her work fighting racism.



ALAN TURING (1912 - 1954)

Turing was a British scientist and mathematician. During WWil, Turing initiated major advancements in code-breaking - predominantly German ciphers, which played a central role in enabling the Allies to defeat the Nazis. Yet, in 1952 Turing was prosecuted for homosexual acts' and accepted chemical castration as an alternative to prison. 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.

f ≥ tiecampaign





Moments That Shaped LGBT History

Introduction

Sometimes it is hard in education to wonder where in the curriculum you can place certain events or Moments that you feel are important for a learner's education but will also enhance the topic that you are studying. It is important that we 'normalise' the impact of the LGBT community to our society, culture and history. Below is a timeline of key events in LGBT history - Moments - that can be used to achieve this. You can adopt these and look further into them, in order to explore how you can use them to suit your own curriculum needs in whichever subject area you specialise in. Remember - It only takes a moment to use a Moment.

The CfE curriculum areas appear at the end of each Moment. For examples of 'Psychology', please look under 'Sciences'. Where 'Health and Wellbeing' is mentioned, it relates to 'Physical Education', As all of these Moments are of great interest to our LGBT learners and their peers, all of them fall under the 'Health and Wellbeing' curriculum.

Moments

- 1869 The term "homosexuality" appears in print for the first time in a German-Hungarian. pamphlet written by Karl-Maria Kertberry (1824-1882). - Languages/Social Studies/Religious and Moral Education
- 1895 The trial of British poet playwright and author Oscar Wilde results in his prosecution. under the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 for 'gross indecency" - that is, same sex relations. He is sentenced to two years of hard labour in prison - Languages/Expressive Arts
- 1910 Emma Goldman first begins speaking publicly in favour of homosexual rights. Magnus Hirschfeld later wrote "she was the first and only woman, indeed the first and only American, to take up the defence of homosexual love before the general public." - Social Subjects/Religious and Moral Education
- 1913 The British Society for the Study of Sex Psychology is founded by a group of theorists and activists, with Edward Carpenter as president. Carpenter was a proponent of the theory of the 'homosexual' as a third sex and lived openly with his lover. George Merrill. The Society was particularly concerned with homosexuality, aiming to combat legal discrimination against homosexuality with scientific understanding. Members included George Cecil Ives, Edward Carpenter, Montague Summers, Stella Browne, Laurence Housman, Havelock Ellis, George Bernard Shaw, and Ernest Jones - Sciences/Religious and Moral Education/Languages/Expressive Arts
- 1919 In Berlin, Germany, Doctor Magnus Hirschfeld co-founds the Institut für Sexualwissenschaft (Institute for Sex Research), a pioneering private research institute and counselling office. It's library of thousands of books was destroyed by Nazis in May 1933 -
- 1923 Lesbian Elsa Gidlow, born in England, publishes the first volume of openly lesbian love poetry in the United States, titled "On A Grey Thread" - Languages
- 1931 In Berlin in 1931, Dora R becomes the first known transgender woman to undergo vaginoplasty. - Religious and Moral Education/Sciences



Photo: Forrester High School, "LGBT and Allies" stall













