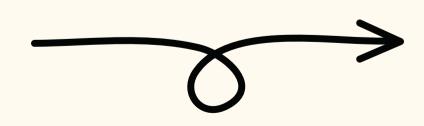






# Creating an LGBTQ+History Timeline







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The LGBTQ+ rights movement has a long and complex history filled with struggles, victories, and ongoing challenges.

Today, we're going to explore some key moments in the fight for LGBTQ+ rights around the world. You'll work together to organize historical events, images, and dates to build a timeline of important achievements and challenges.

The goal is to understand the progress made and the obstacles that the LGBTQ+ community has faced in creating an inclusive society.



#### **Key Aims of the Timeline Activity:**

- **Develop Historical Awareness:** Learn about significant events and achievements in the LGBTQ+ rights movement over the past two centuries.
- **Encourage Collaboration:** Work in groups to piece together the timeline, fostering teamwork and shared understanding.
- **Promote Critical Thinking:** Reflect on how these historical moments relate to current issues and your own perceptions of LGBTQ+ rights.
- Inspire Empathy and Advocacy: Understand the struggles and victories of the LGBTQ+ community and how this history informs the ongoing fight for equality.



# **Instructions for the Activity:**





You will be divided into small groups. Each group will receive:

- Event Cards: Descriptions of important LGBTQ+ events.
- Year Cards: The dates when these events took place.
- Photo Cards: Images that represent the events.



Your task is to match the event, year, and photo and place them in the correct chronological order.

Once you have arranged your timeline, your group will present it to the class.



Time Limit: 20 minutes



#### **Rules for Group Work:**

- Every group member should participate in discussing where each event fits in the timeline.
- Work together to match the Event Cards, Year Cards, and Photo Cards.
- Arrange the cards in the correct order on the timeline.
- Once you believe the timeline is accurate, review it and make any necessary changes before sharing with the class.
- Be ready to explain why you placed each event in its particular spot.





**Event:** Heinrich Hössli publishes the first essay advocating for same-sex love

**Description:** A pioneering work defending same-sex relationships at a time when homosexuality was widely condemned. Hössli's essay challenged prevailing norms and opened the door for future discussions about love between people of the same gender.

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**Year:** 1836







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**Event:** Karl-Heinrich Ulrichs begins advocating for gay rights

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**Description:** Ulrichs is considered one of the first activists to publicly defend homosexuality as a natural human condition. He published works and spoke at public events, laying the foundation for future LGBTQ+ activism.

**Year:** 1860s-1870s







**Event:** Magnus Hirschfeld founds the first LGBTQ+ rights group in Berlin

**Description:** The Scientific-Humanitarian Committee was created to fight the criminalization of homosexuality. It became a critical organization in the early fight for LGBTQ+ rights in Germany and beyond.

**Year:** 1897







**Event:** The Stonewall Riots in New York spark the modern LGBTQ+ rights movement

**Description:** The riots were a response to a police raid on the Stonewall Inn, a gay bar in New York. This event galvanized the LGBTQ+ community, leading to widespread political activism and the birth of the modern LGBTQ+ rights movement.

**Year:** 1969







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**Event:** Pride marches spread across major cities worldwide

**Description:** Pride marches, initially inspired by the Stonewall Riots, began as acts of protest and celebration of LGBTQ+ identity. These events grew quickly, raising visibility and awareness of LGBTQ+ rights and issues across the globe.

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**Year:** 19708







**Event:** The AIDS crisis and the rise of LGBTQ+ activism

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**Description:** The AIDS epidemic devastated the LGBTQ+ community, but also spurred activism. Groups like Act Up emerged to demand healthcare, raise awareness, and fight against the stigma surrounding the disease and the LGBTQ+ community.

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**Year:** 1980s







**Event:** The European Parliament calls for the decriminalization of homosexuality

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Description: This moment marked a significant push for LGBTQ+ equality across Europe. The call for decriminalization reflected a growing global consensus for LGBTQ+ rights and pressured countries to adopt more inclusive laws.

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**Year:** 1989



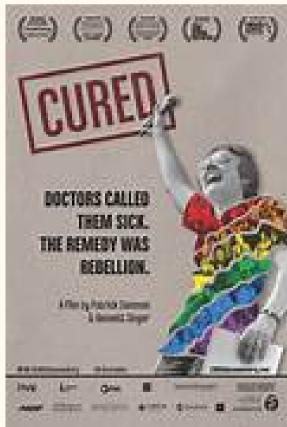




**Event:** The World Health Organization (WHO) removes homosexuality from its list of mental disorders

**Description:** A major victory for LGBTQ+ rights, this decision helped to destignatize homosexuality around the world. It acknowledged that being LGBTQ+ is not a mental illness, laying the groundwork for further legal and social acceptance.

**Year:** 1990





**Event:** Russia enacts anti-LGBTQ+ propaganda laws, facing global backlash

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**Description:** Russia introduced laws banning "propaganda" of LGBTQ+ relationships to minors, leading to increased discrimination and human rights violations against the LGBTQ+ community. This sparked international condemnation and raised awareness about the ongoing fight for LGBTQ+ rights in regions with regressive policies.

**Year:** 2013







**Event:** The U.S. Supreme Court legalizes same-sex marriage nationwide

Description: In a landmark ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that same-sex couples had the right to marry in all 50 states. This decision was celebrated worldwide and became a key moment in the global fight for marriage equality.

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Year: 2015







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**Event:** Hungary bans LGBTQ+ content in schools, sparking EU criticism

**Description:** This law, which restricts the discussion of LGBTQ+ topics in schools, has been widely condemned across Europe. It represents ongoing struggles for LGBTQ+ rights in certain parts of the world, despite progress elsewhere.

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Year: 2021





# Presentation of the Timeline and Discussion

- What patterns do you notice in LGBTQ+ history?
- Were there particular periods of progress or setbacks?
- Which event stood out to you the most? Why?
- Consider the impact of events like the Stonewall Riots or the WHO's decision to remove homosexuality from its list of disorders.
- How did external events (like the AIDS crisis or WWII) shape the LGBTQ+ rights movement?
- How has progress toward LGBTQ+ rights differed across the world?
- What role do you think activism plays in changing laws and social attitudes toward LGBTQ+ people?

#### **Reflection and Takeaway**

Take a moment to reflect on these questions:

- What did you learn from the timeline activity that you didn't know before?
- Why is it important to understand LGBTQ+ history?
- What do you think still needs to be done to achieve full equality and inclusion for LGBTQ+ people?





## **Key Learning Points**

- LGBTQ+ history is filled with both progress and setbacks, but it shows the power of activism in creating social and legal change.
- Events like the Stonewall Riots and the removal of homosexuality from the WHO's list of mental disorders are pivotal moments that have shaped LGBTQ+ rights today. Legal advancements in countries like the U.S. and European nations often influence LGBTQ+ rights movements and policies globally, leading to ripple effects in other regions.
- Understanding this history helps us appreciate the ongoing fight for equality and the importance of global solidarity in defending human rights.
- Activism, advocacy, and visibility remain crucial for achieving true inclusion and equality for all.
- Even with progress, challenges remain in many parts of the world, such as Russia's anti-LGBTQ+ laws or Hungary's school content ban, reminding us of the continuous fight for equality.



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