

Monday April 8th



GSA!

Done by the CY GSA

Essential Question:

What is LGBTQA+?





https://www.youtube.com/embed/JBkk172I_hM

LGBTQA+ stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Aromantic/Asexual

GSA stands for **G**ay **S**traight **A**lliance/**A**llegiance or **G**ender **S**exuality **A**lliance

Some common flags of sexualites you'll learn about to the right



Examples of Sexualities

Aromantic - Where you don't feel romantic attraction

Asexual - Not into sex, only attracted for the romance

Demisexual - They don't feel sexual attraction unless they feel a strong emotional connection to the person

Pansexual/romantic - Not limited in sexual choice with regard to biological sex, gender, or gender identity

Queer - Don't know what you are, but you know that you're different

Bisexual/romantic - Attracted to females or males

Gay:Homosexual/romantic - Into the same gender

Lesbian-You're a girl and you're attracted to another girl (basically gay)

Heterosexual/romantic:Straight- Attracted to opposite genders



Types of genders

Cisgender- you identify as your biological gender

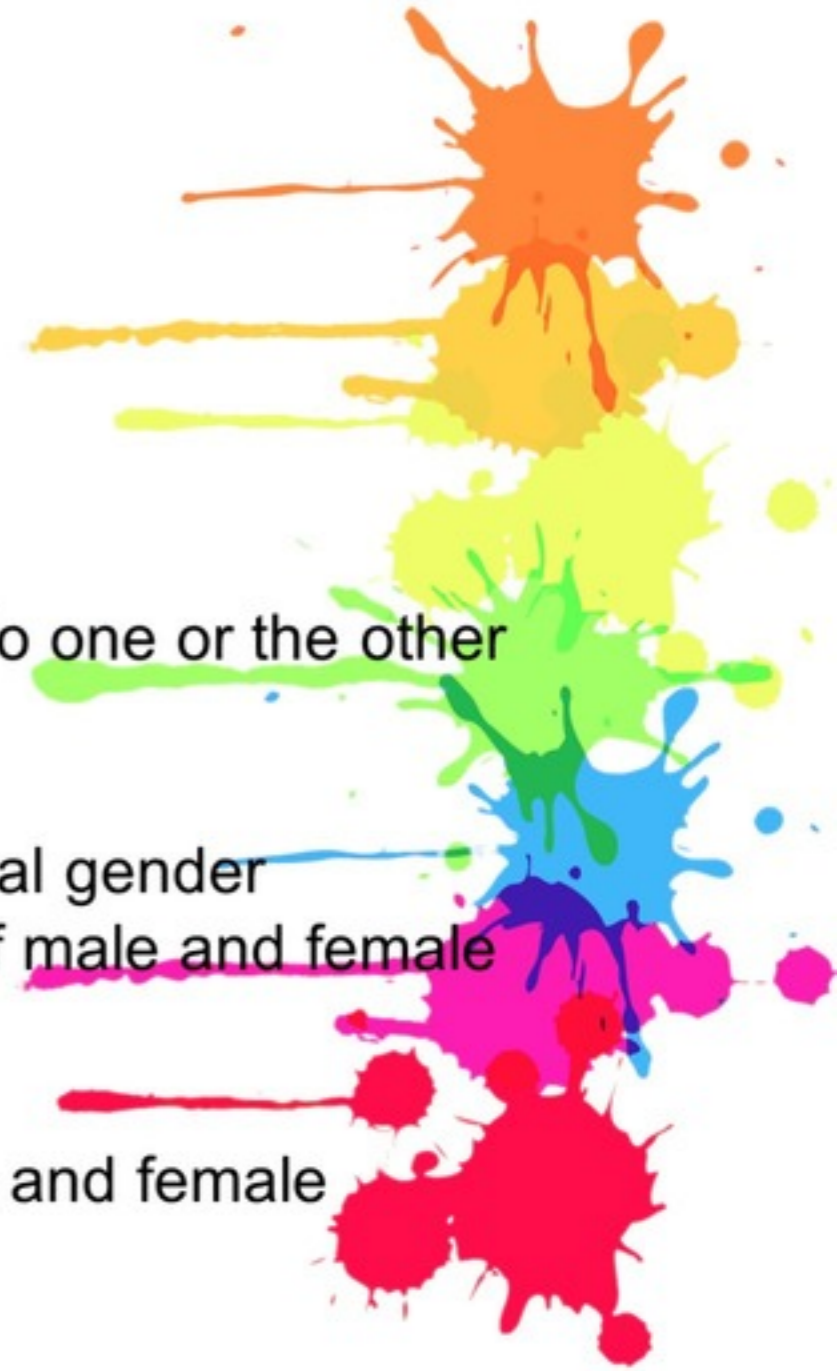
Androgynous - combination of male and female

Genderfluid - combination of genders, but may feel more akin to one or the other depending on how they feel

Genderqueer - a person who does not subscribe to conventional gender distinctions but identifies with neither, both, or a combination of male and female genders.

Non-Binary- Some who identifies as outside the binary of male and female

Intersexual- Someone who has both sets of genitals



Breaking stereotypes

What's not always true:

- Gay guys give great relationship advice
- Gay people have great fashion sense
- Bisexual people are confused
- Asexual people hate everyone
- Lesbian people are tomboys- flannel

-All gay people are feminine

-Transgender people want to become the opposite gender through surgery

-Bisexual people want to have a relationship with everyone they meet



Play Quizlet.live

End of Monday Slides

Tuesday April 9th

Essential Question: How can I be a good ally?



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What is an Ally?

An ally is an individual who speaks out and stands up for a person or group that is targeted and discriminated against. An ally works to end oppression by supporting and advocating for people who are stigmatized, discriminated against or treated unfairly.



What is an Ally?

For the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) communities, an ally is any person who supports and stands up for the rights of LGBT people.



What be an Ally?

All students are at risk of being bullied, harassed or called names at school, but LGBTQ+ students face particularly hostile school environments. Your visible support for these students can make a real difference in ways that will benefit the whole school.



Why be an ally?

- Nearly 9 in 10 LGBTQ students were harassed or assaulted at school. Sexual orientation and gender expression were the most commonly targeted characteristics.
- Students who experienced high levels of harassment and assault had poorer educational outcomes and lower psychological well-being.

Open Ended Question



Based on the statistics why do you think allyship is needed in this school?

Why be an ally?

- In addition to the damage it can do to LGBT students, anti-LGBTQ+ bias also affects other members of the school community. Anti-LGBTQ+ behavior creates a hostile environment and an uncomfortable and unsafe space for everyone. Homophobia and transphobia can be used to stigmatize, silence and, on occasion, target people who are perceived as LGBTQ+, but are not. If certain actions and behaviors are deemed "gay," students may avoid these for fear of being targeted for anti-LGBT+ behavior.

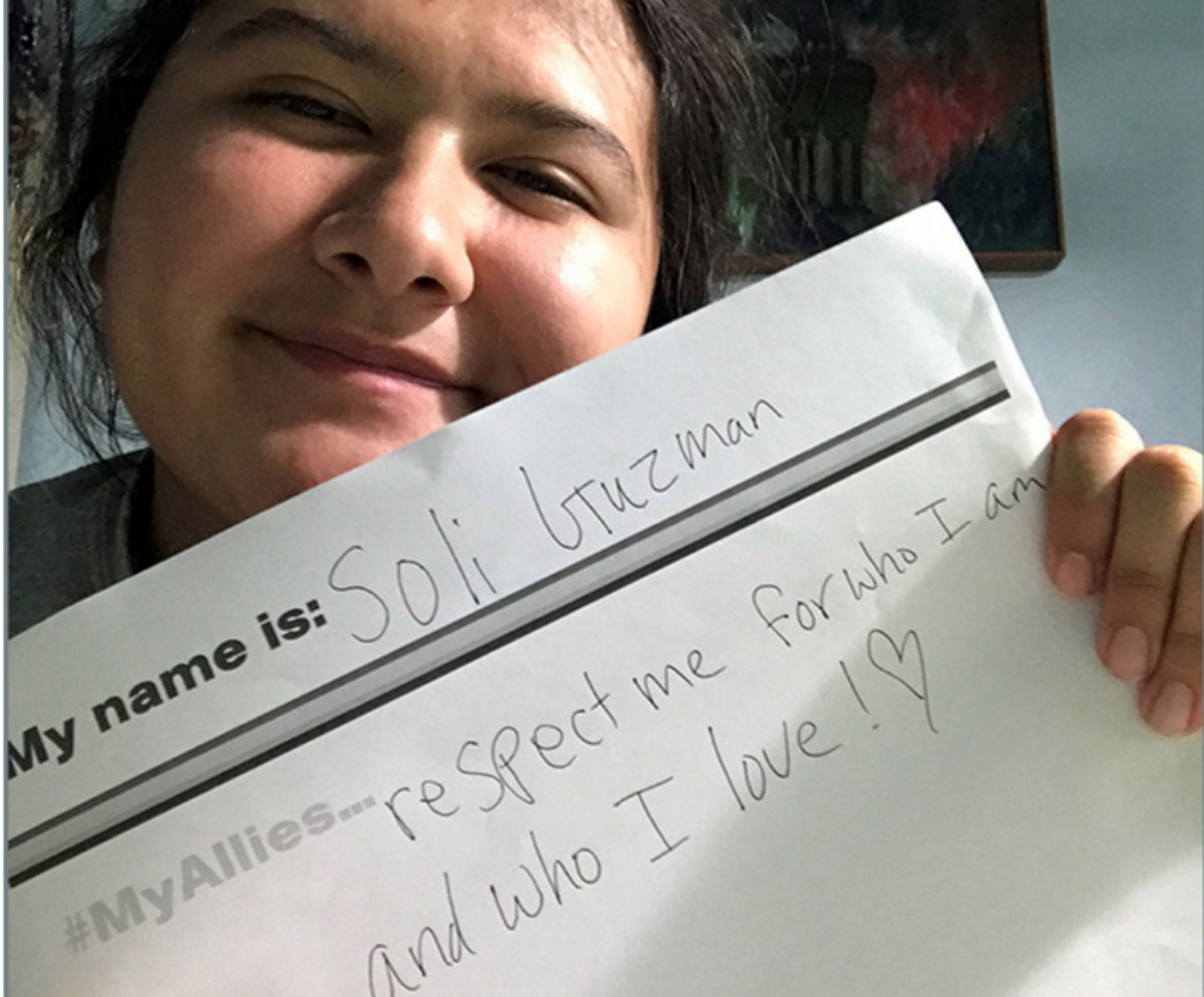
Poll

Have you seen examples of anti-LGBTQ+ name-calling, bullying or harassment in your school?

- Yes, Often
- Once in a while
- No, Never

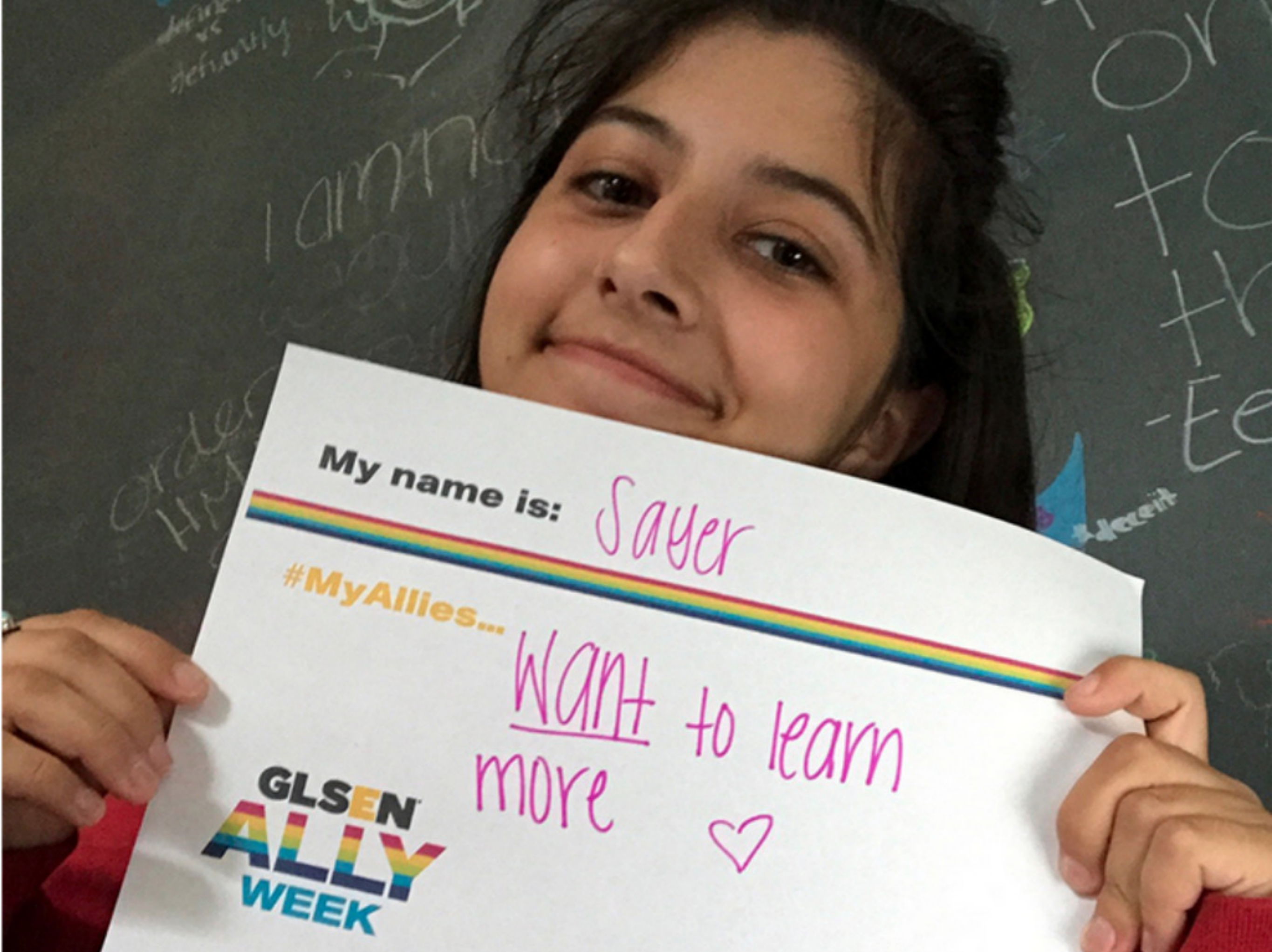


<https://www.youtube.com/embed/6z5pnZBB1Ik>



What do LGBTQ+ students want from allies?

The following slides are 9 examples of what GLSEN's National Student Council members need from their allies to make schools safer for LGBTQ+ students.





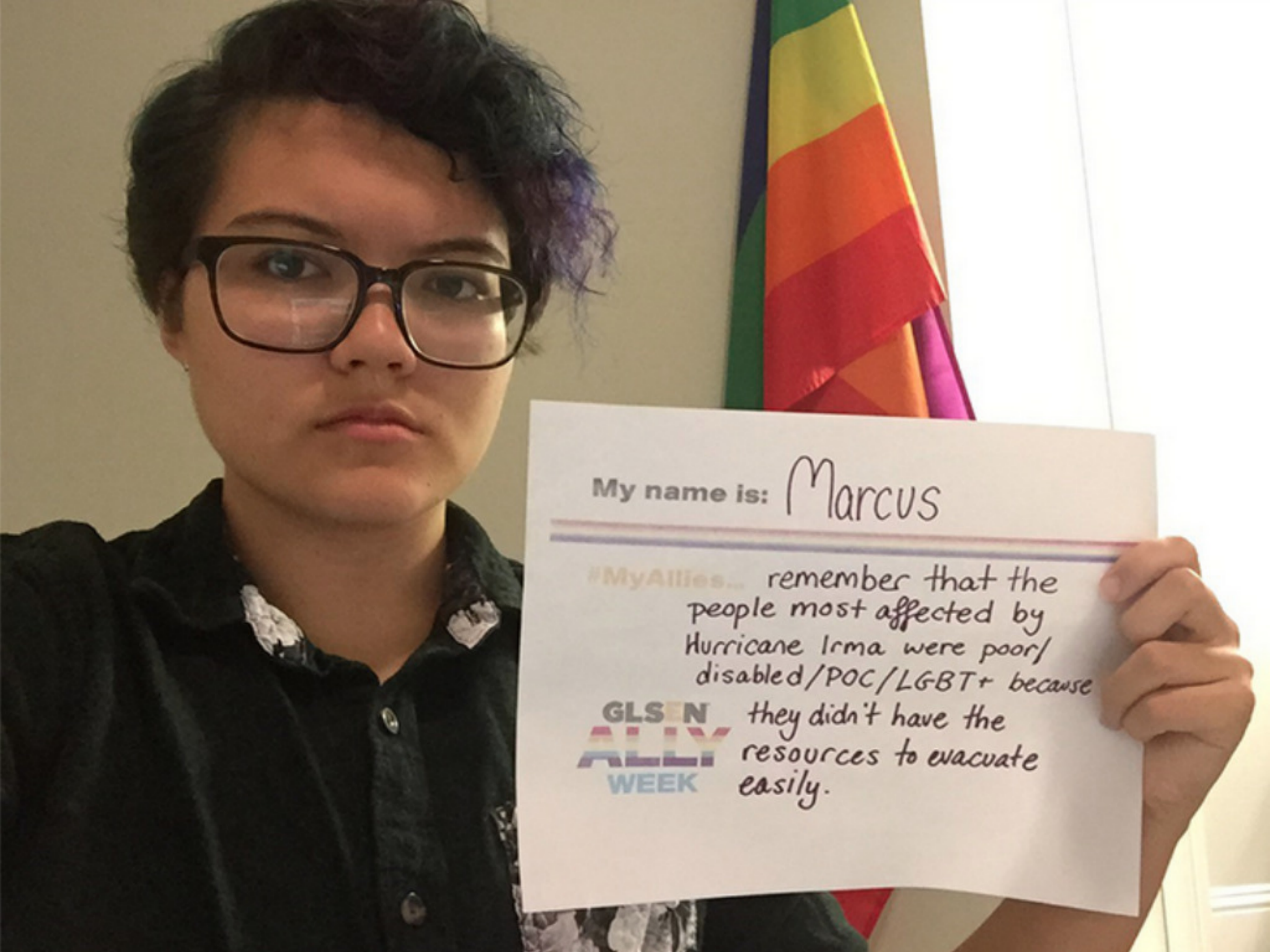
My name is: Marisa

#MyAllies...

advocate for me both
IN the classroom
and

GLSEN
ALLY
WEEK

OUT!



My name is: *Marcus*

#MyAllies... remember that the people most affected by Hurricane Irma were poor/ disabled/POC/LGBT+ because



they didn't have the resources to evacuate easily.

My name is: Imani (she/her)

#MyAllies...

DON'T WAIT
TO BE

ASKED

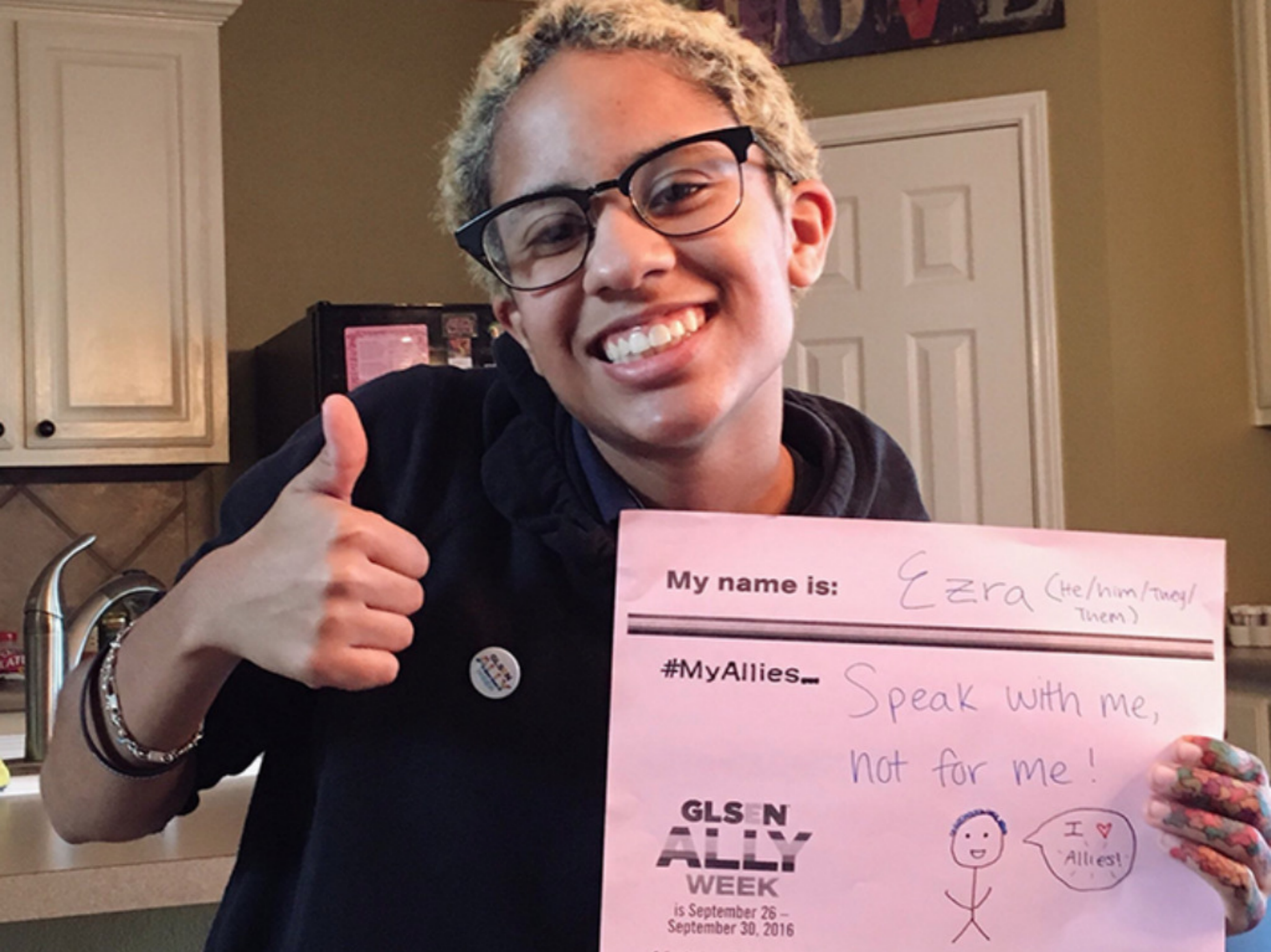
WELCAME

GLSEN
ALIV

My name is: Sarah

#MyAllies... validate my existence and experiences as a queer person of color



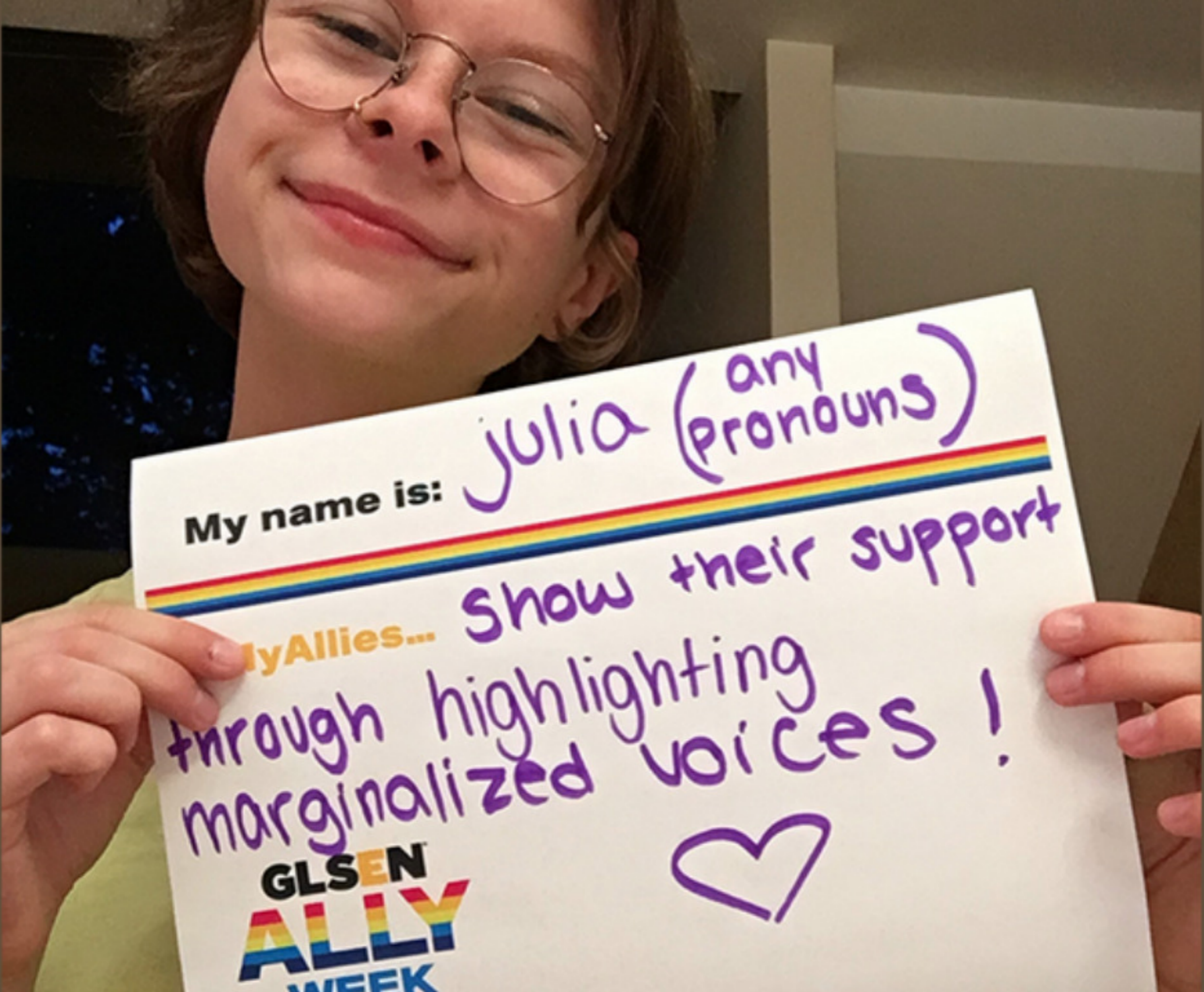


y name is: Danny

MyAllye - Bring
Inclusive
Curriculum
to the classroom.

GLSEN
ALLY
WEEK





My name is:

julia (any pronouns)

My Allies...

show their support

through highlighting marginalized voices!

GLSEN ALLY WEEK



How to be a good Ally

1. Be a listener.
2. Be open-minded.
3. Be willing to talk.
4. Be inclusive and invite LGBTQ+ friends to hang out with your friends and family.
5. Don't assume that all your friends and community members are straight. Someone close to you could be looking for support in their coming-out process. Not making assumptions will give them the space they need.
6. Anti-LGBTQ+ comments and jokes are harmful. Let your friends and family know that you find them offensive.

Ways to be respectful to people's sexualities and genders



Use the correct pronouns

If you get it wrong at the pronoun, apologize, ask what the correct one is and use it

Believe them. Even if you're against the sexuality or gender please at least pretend

Stay open minded to their many different ideas

Treat people how you want to be treated you hadn't gotten the gist of what we are trying to communicate with you



What does it mean to be a good Ally at Cal Young?

What will you do to be supportive?

Collaborate!

What does it mean to be a good Ally at Cal Young?

Wednesday April 10th

Essential Questions: How have LGBTQ+ people been treated in history? Who was Alan Turing?



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Alan Turing

1912-1954



Turing is most famous for helping break the German's Enigma Code during WW2.

He created the Bombe, a machine to decypher the Enigma Code.

He came up with the Turing Test, a method to test artificial intelligence

"A computer would deserve to be called intelligent if it could deceive a human into believing that it was human."

ALAN TURING: TRUE TO HIMSELF

Alan Turing (1912-1954) was an accomplished British mathematician, logician, cryptanalyst, philosopher, physicist, and biologist. He is often referred to as the father of the modern day computer and is credited with breaking the Nazi Enigma Code. WWII British cryptographer Captain Jerry Roberts is quoted as saying, "Without him – we would have lost the war." Soon after the end of the war, the British government awarded Turing with the Order of the British Empire for his contributions.

ALAN TURING: TRUE TO HIMSELF

Turing was also openly gay and in the early 1950s was arrested and punished for his sexual orientation by the same government he served.



Alan Turing. King's College Library, Cambridge. AMT/K/7/11. By kind permission of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge.

ALAN TURING: TRUE TO HIMSELF

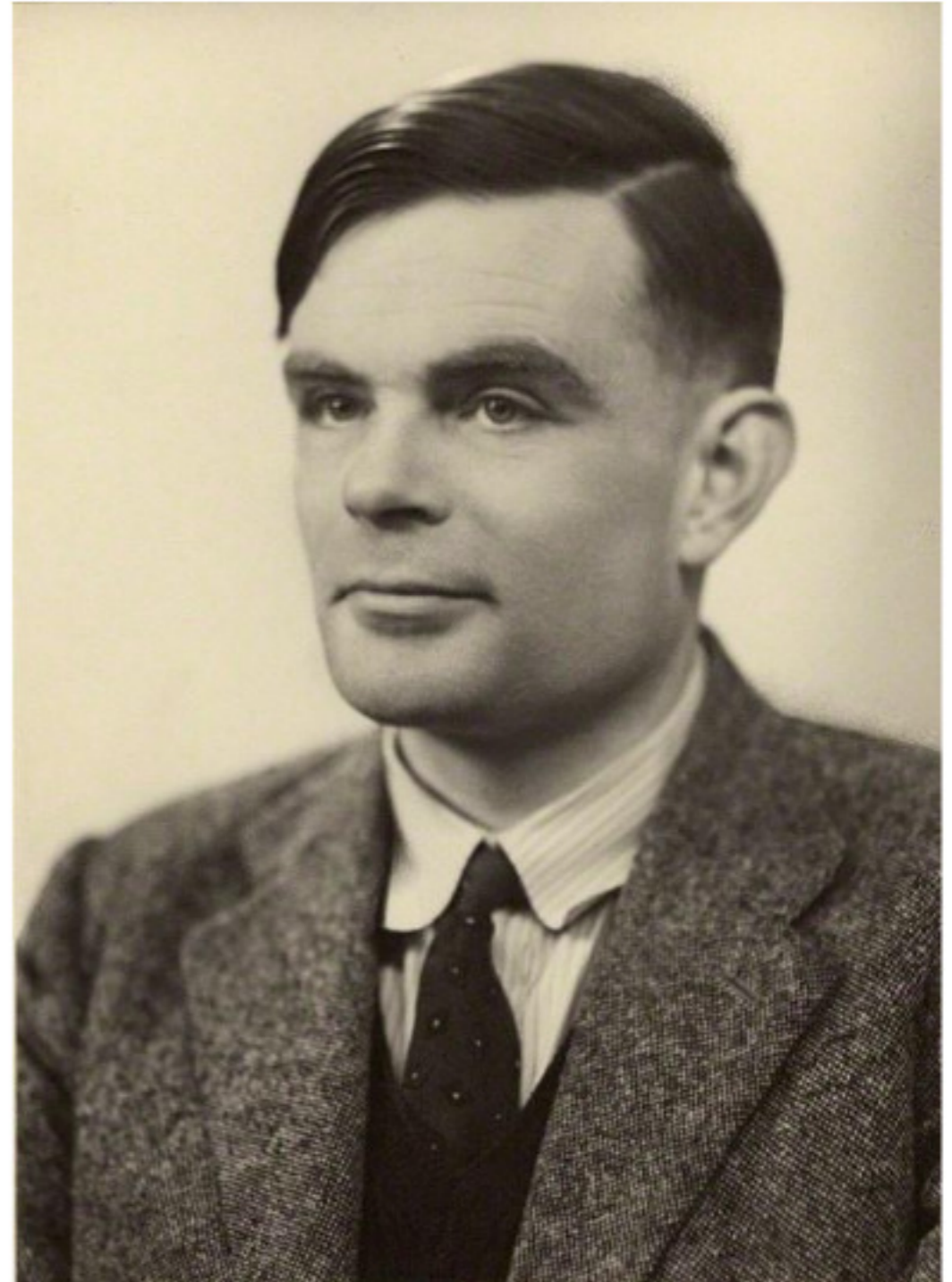
Turing's early school experiences were not very positive. Some teachers recognized his high intelligence but did not respect it. His report card was filled with criticism. Ranked at the bottom of his class, one English teacher wrote, "I can forgive his writing, though it is the worst I have ever seen, and I try to view tolerantly his unswerving inexactitude and slipshod, dirty, work,...but I cannot forgive the stupidity of his attitude towards sane discussion on the New Testament."

Discussion

1. How closely do your teachers' impression of you and your capabilities match who you think you really are?
2. How much does school experience define our accomplishments as people?

ALAN TURING: TRUE TO HIMSELF

When the police arrested Turing in 1952 on charges of "gross indecency," he never denied being gay. According to biographer Andrew Hodges, "He was particularly concerned to be open about his sexuality even in the hard and unsympathetic atmosphere."

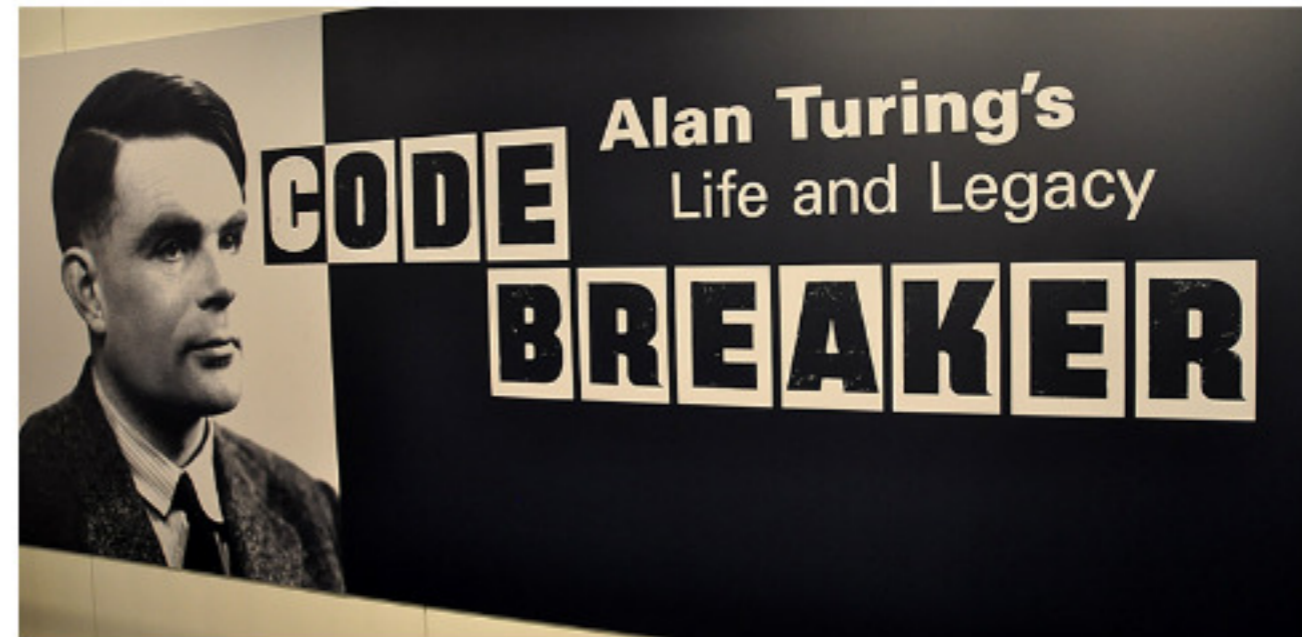


Discussion

1. What do you think motivated Turing to be so honest, especially when threatened with criminal punishment?
2. What did he gain and/or lose because of this?
3. Have you ever been confronted with the choice of standing up for yourself knowing that you would face negative consequences?
4. If so, how did you choose what to do and would you respond the same way if faced with the same situation today?

ALAN TURING: TRUE TO HIMSELF

Even though Turing's code-breaking abilities helped Britain and Allied Forces defeat Germany in WWII, he was later stripped of his security clearance and barred from intelligence work. One reason for this was the idea that being gay made him a security risk. Around the same time in the U.S., LGBT people were treated similarly.



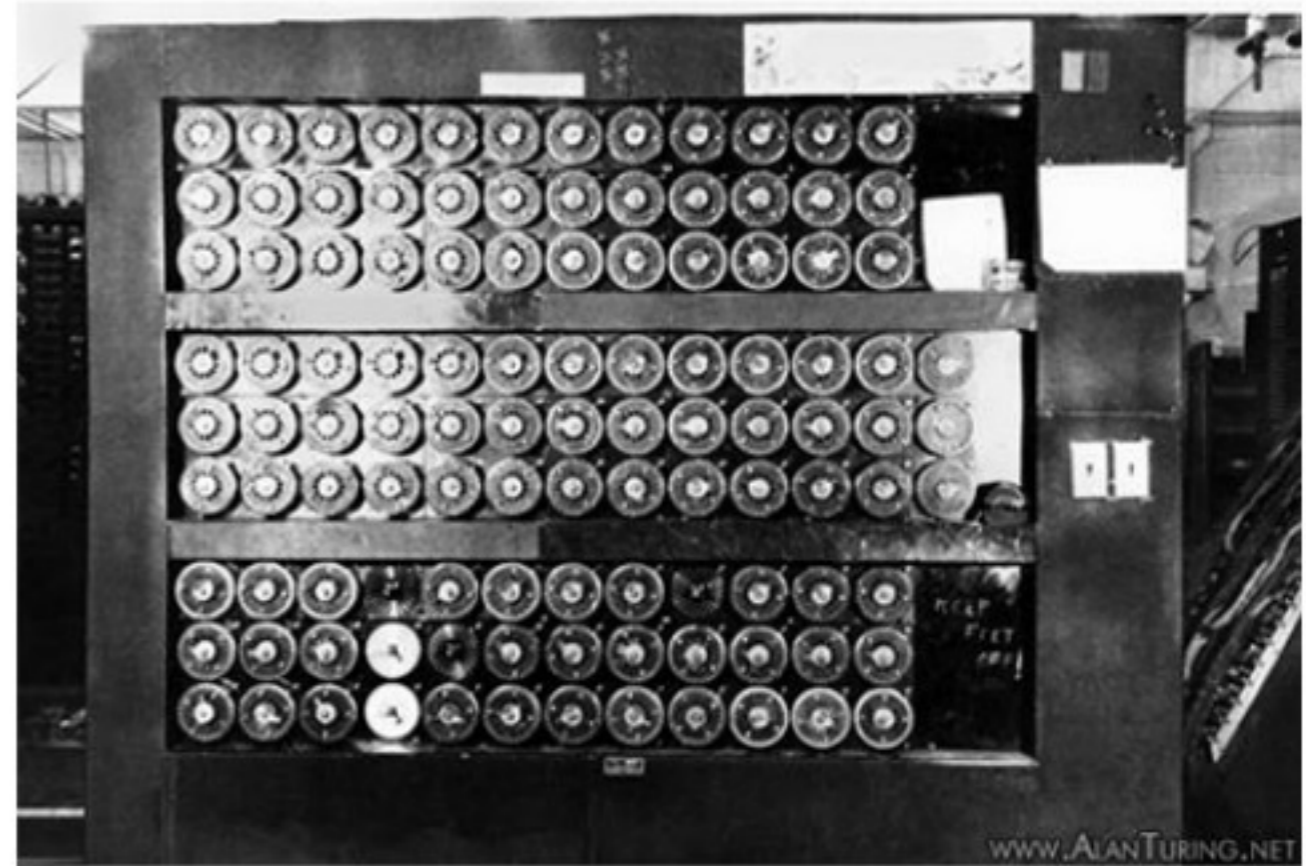
Discussion

1. What was your reaction to this part of his story?
2. Why do you think the British government considered Turing, and other gay people, a security risk?
3. What groups in our current society are considered dangerous or threats to national security?

ALAN TURING: TRUE TO HIMSELF

The central concept of modern computers are based on some of Turing's scientific theories. Since he died in 1954, Turing never saw a laptop, iPad or cell phone.

Many students learn about Turing in science, computer or history classes but most never know that he was openly gay.



Discussion

1. Why do you think his sexual orientation is often excluded from lessons about his life and accomplishments?
2. Why might it be important to learn about the various identities of historical figures?
3. What harm might come from not learning this information?

Discussion

1. What was your reaction to this part of his story?
2. Why do you think the British government considered Turing, and other gay people, a security risk?
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The Challenges That Remain for L.G.B.T. People After Marriage Ruling



<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/01/us/the-challenges-that-remain-for-lgbt-people-after-marriage-ruling.html>

The New York Times

Create an account or log in to keep reading.

CONTINUE

Thursday April 11th

Essential Questions: What is the day of silence?



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Day of Silence

History of Day of Silence

In 1996 at the University of Virginia the students organized the 1st day of Silence for a class assignment about non-violent protests with over 150 students participants.

In 1997 the organizers took their effort national and nearly 100 colleges and universities participated

In 2001, GLSEN became the official organizational sponsor for the event.

The Day of Silence is a national movement to highlight the silencing and erasure of LGBTQ students in school, which demands that school leaders take action to be more inclusive

Nearly 4 in 5 LGBTQ students don't see positive LGBTQ representation in their curriculum, nearly 9 in 10 experience verbal harassment, and almost a third miss school for feeling unsafe or uncomfortable.

[Home](#) > [Frequently Asked Questions about Day of Silence](#)

Frequently Asked Questions about Day of Silence ★

What is the Day of Silence?

The Day of Silence (DOS) is a student-led day of action on which those who support making anti-LGBT bullying and harassment unacceptable in schools participate in events recognize and protest the discrimination and harassment effect, the silencing – experienced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) students and their allies. Students who participate in DOS often take a vow of silence during the school day, handing out “speaking cards”, which explain the reason for their silence:

“Please understand my reasons for not speaking today. I am participating in silence, a national youth movement protesting the silence faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and their allies in schools. My deliberate silence echoes that silence, which is caused by harassment, discrimination, and prejudice. I believe that ending the silence is the first step towards fighting these injustices. Think about the voices you are not hearing today. What are you doing to end the silence?”



- > For Youth & GSAs
 - > Building Your GSA
 - > 10 Steps for Starting a Gay-Straight Alliance
 - > Elements of a GSA
 - > Fundraising Ideas for Your GSA
 - > Common GSA Challenges
 - > Sample GSA Group Agreements
 - > Sample GSA Mission Statements
 - > Running an Effective Meeting
 - > Developing Leadership
 - > Creating Inclusive GSAs

class project on nonviolent protest, over 150 students participated that first year. In 1997, organizers took their efforts to the national level and students on nearly 100 campuses and colleges participated. In 2001, the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) became the official organizational sponsor with new funding, staff and volunteers. Although GLSEN supports students’ efforts to organize Day of Silence activities in their schools, DOS is still very much a student-led event.

Why is there a need for Day of Silence, and how is it helpful?

- GSA and LGBTQ Students
 - > Know Your Rights – Wisconsin’s Pupil Nondiscrimination Law
 - > Model Anti-Bullying Policy

<https://gsafewi.org/resources/for-youth-gsas/gsa-actions-events/frequently-asked-questions-about-day-of-silence/>

Tomorrow Day of Silence - Ribbons available.

We encourage you to not speak the whole school day in honor of those part of the LGBTQA+ community who are silenced and hiding about their sexuality and/or gender.

Tomorrow Day of Silence - Ribbons available.

Please **DO NOT** use this day as an excuse to not participate in your classes!

Please **DO** use a pencil and paper to write what you need to say in class. You also have an iPad with you to type what you need to say in class. Let your teachers know that you are participating ahead of time!

Please **DO NOT** speak during lunch, break and passing time!

Please **DO** let your friends who aren't doing the Day of Silence understand why you aren't talking to them in advance.

Please **DO NOT** make a competition out of this event!

Please **DO** respect the purpose of the Day of Silence

Today, I am silent.

Please understand my reasons for not speaking today. I am participating in the Day of Silence, a national youth movement protesting the silence faced by lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and their allies. My deliberate silence echoes that silence, which is caused by harassment, prejudice, and discrimination. I believe that ending the silence is the first step toward fighting these injustices. Think about the voices you are not hearing today.



What are you going to do to end the silence?