

How can you be an ally for the LGBTQ+ community?

Do Now: Answer the Do Now on page 20 of your booklet.

Stretch: What influences our beliefs and decisions?

LGBTQ+		Used by those wanting to reject specific labels of romantic/sexual orientation and/or gender identity.
Bi		An umbrella term used to describe a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards more than one gender.
Gay		The acronym used for people who identify as lesbian, gay, trans, queer and questioning.
Lesbian		Refers to a man who has a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards men. It can also be a generic term for lesbian and gay sexuality.
Queer		An umbrella term to describe people whose gender is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth.
Trans		Refers to a woman who has a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards women.

Connect

Last week we focussed on the history associated with the **LGBTQ+** community. We know that some people were discriminated against based on their **gender identity, sexuality** or presence within the LGBTQ+ community.

Today we are going to focus on the discrimination that is still evident across the UK and the world today and we're going to consider how we can be an effective **ally**. This is important so that we can empathise and promote inclusivity within the LGBTQ+ community.

Safe Space

- It's okay to get things wrong.
- You don't have to contribute if you don't feel comfortable.
- There is a non-judgemental approach – we challenge the opinion not the person.
- Conversations stay in this classroom – unless adults deem there to be a safeguarding issue.

Show Mutual Respect

- Follow our two ground rules.
- STAR and Track to show respect to the speaker.
- Adhere to the Brook Best Pledge.

Challenge Yourself

- Enjoy the lessons, challenge your perceptions, and learn how to seek further knowledge, understanding and support.

Today we are learning the word
'ally'.



It was important to her that her
friends were strong **allies** of the
LGBTQ+ community.

Ally

Noun

A person or organization that actively supports the rights of a minority or marginalized group without being a member of it.

Examples

1. I'm an **ally** to women and this makes me a proud feminist.
2. Being an **ally** is a kind thing to do as it makes people feel safe and comfortable.
3. There are lots of ways you can be an **ally** for the LGBTQ+ community such as attending Pride events.

Glossary

Phobia	An extreme or irrational (not logical or reasonable) fear of or aversion to something.
Biphobia	The fear or dislike of someone who identifies as bi based on prejudice or negative attitudes, beliefs or views about bi people.
Homophobia	The fear or dislike of someone, based on prejudice, or negative attitudes, beliefs or views about lesbian, gay or bi people.
Lesbophobia	The fear or dislike of someone because they are or are perceived to be a lesbian.
Transphobia	The fear or dislike of someone based on the fact they are trans, including denying their gender identity or refusing to accept it.

What are the definitions?

Task: With your partner can you remember the definitions of the following key words?

Phobia

Biphobia

Homophobia

Lesbophobia

Transphobia



How many did you get correct?

Phobia	An extreme or irrational (not logical or reasonable) fear of or aversion to something.
Biphobia	The fear or dislike of someone who identifies as bi based on prejudice or negative attitudes, beliefs or views about bi people.
Homophobia	The fear or dislike of someone, based on prejudice, or negative attitudes, beliefs or views about lesbian, gay or bi people.
Lesbophobia	The fear or dislike of someone because they are or are perceived to be a lesbian.
Transphobia	The fear or dislike of someone based on the fact they are trans, including denying their gender identity or refusing to accept it.

A history of LGBTQ+ rights in the UK

Buggery Act of 1533 – Passed by Parliament during the reign of Henry VIII. This was the first law that made male homosexuality a target for prosecution. If convicted, it was punishable by death. This rule was changed in 1861, and instead it was punishable by 10 years imprisonment.

Wolfenden Report 1957 – The report recommended that ‘homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence’. It took the government 10 years to implement these recommendations. In 1967 it was decriminalised (for men over the age of 21).

Section 28 of the Local Government Act 1988 - Margaret Thatcher’s conservative government banned schools from ‘promoting’ homosexuality. This legislation prevented the discussion of LGBT issues and stopped pupils getting the support they needed.

A history of LGBTQ+ rights in the UK

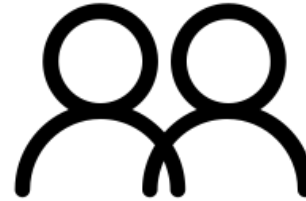
Section 28 was replaced in 2003, and in 2009 the then Prime Minister David Cameron apologised for the legislation. Prior to this, in 2000, the age of consent for same-sex relations was lowered to 16. In 2002 equal rights were granted to same-sex couples applying for adoption.

Civil Partnership Act 2004 – Allowed same-sex couples to legally enter into binding partnership, similar to marriage. The subsequent **Marriage (same-sex couples) act 2013** then went further, allowing same-sex couples in England and Wales to marry.

The Gender Recognition Act 2004 – Gave trans people full legal recognition of their gender, allowing them to acquire a new birth certificate. However, gender options are limited to 'male' and 'female.'

The Equality Act 2010 – Gave LGBTQ+ employees protections from discrimination, harassment and victimisation at work.

A history of LGBTQ+ rights in the UK



Task: Which part of the UK's history of LGBTQ+ rights do you find most shocking?

Why is it important to learn about the history of LGBTQ+ rights in the UK?

LGBTQ+ rights around the world.

71

Countries criminalise private, consensual, same-sex sexual activity. The majority of these specifically criminalise men. Almost half of these are Commonwealth nations.

43

Countries criminalise private, consensual, sexual activity between women. Even in countries where they do not explicitly criminalise women, lesbians and bisexual women have been subjected to arrest or the threat of arrest.

11

Countries impose the death penalty for same-sex sexual activity. These are: Iran, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Yemen Afghanistan, Brunei, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar and UAE.

15

Countries criminalise the gender identity and/or expression of transgender people.

Have we made progress?

Although there has been huge progress made there is still a long way to go to ensure that members of the LGBTQ+ community feel respected, valued and included in day-to-day life.

Many groups and individuals within the community experience regular **discrimination** from both within and outside the LGBTQ+ community.

This discrimination can be through organisations or institutions as well as personal discrimination.

Does it concern you?

There might be times when you don't understand or have knowledge in relation to LGBTQ+ issues. That is absolutely fine, there are lots of places and people you can go to in order to learn more.

However, the important thing is to remember that often the choices of another person don't affect or concern you in anyway. If this is the case you have no right to insult, discriminate or disrespect a person.

It's really important that we don't judge a person based on their gender identity or sexual orientation. You wouldn't want to be judged for something that is a part of your identity such as your eye colour or your religion so you shouldn't judge a person based on any of their characteristics either.

LGBTQ+ Discrimination at BMA

At school we have a **zero-tolerance policy** towards any behaviour or language which discriminates against anyone, including those who belong to the LGBTQ+ community. This also includes any language or behaviour which is shown towards individuals or groups based on perceptions that a person may have e.g. assuming a person is gay and using an offensive slur against them.

Furthermore, the use of certain phrases such as 'that's so gay' will not be accepted. Describing something negative as 'gay' implies that to be gay is a negative thing and we know that is not true.

At BMA, we are upstanders and we are kind.

How can you be an ally for the LGBTQ+ community?

Do Now

Go back to **page 3** of your booklet and complete your Baseline Assessment with your green pen.

Do you know more than you did at the start of the topic?

Stretch

On your MWB write down one thing you would like to learn more about from this topic of PSHE.

Endpoint Assessment

You are going to take part in an 8-question quiz which covers content from this topic of PSHE.

The questions are on **page 21** of your booklet.

When marking your answers it's important that you use green pen to tick or cross. If your answer is wrong, you must correct it using green pen.

After marking the quiz, you should write your score at the bottom.

There will be lots of merits available so try your best!

Endpoint Assessment

1. Define discrimination.
2. Give an example of a protected characteristic.
3. True or false: Our beliefs can be influenced by other people.
4. 'Treating people unfairly because of their skin colour or background' is the definition of which key term?
5. What is religious discrimination?
6. True or false: Gender refers to the biological aspects of a person's body.
7. The belief in social, economic and political equality of the sexes' is the definition of which key term?
8. What does LGBTQ+ stand for?

Endpoint Assessment

1. Define discrimination.

Unjust or prejudicial treatment of people based on different characteristics.

2. Give an example of a protected characteristic.

Any of the following: Age, gender reassignment, being married or in a civil partnership, being pregnant or on maternity leave, disability, race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

3. True or false: Our beliefs can be influenced by other people.

True.

4. 'Treating people unfairly because of their skin colour or background' is the definition of which key term?

Racism.

5. What is religious discrimination?

The unfair treatment of people based on their religion.

6. True or false: Gender refers to the biological aspects of a person's body.

False.

7. The belief in social, economic and political equality of the sexes' is the definition of which key term?

Feminism.

8. What does LGBTQ+ stand for?

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning.

Stonewall

www.stonewall.org.uk

Childline

www.childline.org.uk

0800 11 11 11

Leicester Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender Centre

www.leicesterlgbtcentre.org

Samaritans

www.samaritans.org

You can also:

- Speak to a member of staff at school – your Form Tutor, Head of Year or Assistant Head of Year. Any member of staff is here to help!
- Send an email to safe@brook-tmet.uk.
- Speak to an adult that you trust – this might be a sibling, a parent or grandparent. As long as this person is trustworthy then it's a good idea!