
LGBT Pride in 2020

♡ Key Stage 2
Scotland P4 to P7



Who are Stonewall?

This resource is produced by Stonewall, a UK-based charity that stands for the freedom, equity and potential of all lesbian, gay, bi, trans, queer, questioning and ace (LGBTQ+) people. At Stonewall, we imagine a world where LGBTQ+ people everywhere can live our lives to the full. Founded in London in 1989, we now work in each nation of the UK and have established partnerships across the globe. Over the last three decades, we have created transformative change in the lives of LGBTQ+ people in the UK, helping win equal rights around marriage, having children and inclusive education.

Our campaigns drive positive change for our communities, and our sustained change and empowerment programmes ensure that LGBTQ+ people can thrive throughout our lives. We make sure that the world hears and learns from our communities, and our work is grounded in evidence and expertise.

Stonewall is proud to provide information, support and guidance on LGBTQ+ inclusion; working towards a world where we're all free to be. This does not constitute legal advice, and is not intended to be a substitute for legal counsel on any subject matter. To find out more about our work, visit us at www.stonewall.org.uk.

Registered Charity No 1101255 (England and Wales) and SC039681 (Scotland)



What is LGBT Pride?

Every year around the world, thousands of LGBT people gather together to celebrate LGBT pride. The first LGBT pride march was held in New York in 1970, to mark the anniversary of the Stonewall riots. During the Stonewall riots, LGBT people fought back against unfair treatment by the police.

Pride events are normally big marches or parades with music, singing, dancing and colourful costumes. They're a time for LGBT people to show they're proud to be LGBT.



Pride in the UK

LGBT people and their friends and family take part in pride events up and down the country. 1.5 million people attended London Pride in 2019 and the march was led by Sadiq Khan, the Mayor of London.

It is safe for people in the UK to attend pride marches and many LGBT people take their children with them.



Pride around the world

Whilst LGBT people in the UK can safely take part in pride events, the same is not true for everyone in the world.

Pride marches are banned in Russia. Despite this, LGBT people march in Moscow every year. Every year they are arrested.

In Uganda it is illegal to be LGBT, so a lot of people are afraid to even take part in a pride march. However, some people do still bravely choose to march in Kampala Pride.



Pride around the world

In Myanmar, it's illegal to be gay or bi. Trans people also experience discrimination. However, there is growing acceptance for LGBT people. Myanmar Pride is a boat parade.



Seoul Pride was attended by more than 70,000 people in 2019. LGBT people in South Korea have found increasing levels of acceptance over the course of the past 10 years.



Pride around the world

Pride has been celebrated in Johannesburg, South Africa since 1990. It's the biggest LGBT pride event in Africa and attracts thousands of visitors.



In Turkey it's a different story. It's not against the law to be LGBT in Turkey, but LGBT pride events are often banned by the police. Despite this, thousands took part in Istanbul Pride 2019. Eventually the march was stopped by police.



Pride 2020

The Covid-19 outbreak means that LGBT pride marches can't take place this year. However, that hasn't stopped LGBT people from finding ways to celebrate pride.

People from all around the world will come together virtually for Global Pride, a 24 hour live streamed event.

LGBT organisations in the UK have worked together to create Pride Inside. It's an online platform and there will be all sorts of events with artists, musicians, comedians, DJs and activists.

There's also going to be a Digital Youth Pride, which will give LGBT young people an opportunity to celebrate pride online.



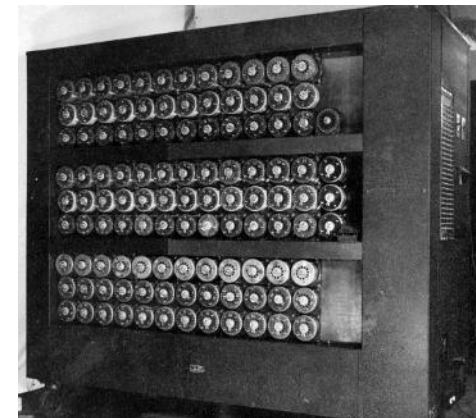
Alan Turing

Digital pride events would not be possible without Alan Turing.

Alan Turing was born in London in 1912. He was excellent at maths and went to study it at Cambridge University. After that he became a researcher in the field of maths. This work would influence his later work in computing.

During World War 2, Alan went to work at Bletchley Park. This was where all of the government code breakers were based during the war. The German military put all of their messages into code using a machine called the Enigma. It was incredibly hard to break the code because the machine was so complicated.

Alan and his team created a code breaking machine called the Bombe – this was an early version of a computer. The Bombe decoded a huge number of messages. Alan Turing's work is credited with bringing an end to the war.



Alan Turing

Everybody that had worked at Bletchley Park during World War 2 had to keep their work secret. After the war, Alan Turing went on to work on designing computers. He went to work at the University of Manchester and wrote the first ever computer programming manual.

Alan Turing was gay. It was illegal to be gay at the time, so Alan had to keep it a secret. One day there was a break in at Alan's home near Manchester. The police discovered that it was Alan's ex-boyfriend that had broken in. As a result, Alan was arrested for being gay. He was given the choice of going to prison or taking some medication that would stop him being interested in having boyfriends or girlfriends. He chose the medicine, which had upsetting side effects.

In 1954 Alan was found dead as a result of poisoning.

From 2021, Alan Turing's picture will be on £50 notes in the UK.



Sophie Wilson

Sophie Wilson is a trans woman, but that's only a tiny part of who she is. She was born in Leeds in 1957 and after leaving school, she went to Cambridge University to study Computer Science. When she was 20, she developed a microcomputer which could be used to electronically feed cows.

After university Sophie went to work at Acorn Computers, and started making computers for scientists and engineers.

Sophie worked to improve the programming language used by Acorn and this led to the release of the BBC Micro-computer. Over a million BBC Micros were sold and used in thousands of U.K. schools. At this time, schools would only have one or two computers for the children to use.



Sophie Wilson

In 1983 Sophie worked with a colleague called Steve Furber to design a microprocessor called the ARM. Microprocessors are tiny computer chips that contain a circuit with lot of tiny components – without them, computers wouldn't work.

ARM microprocessors are now used in thousands of electronic products. You'll find one in TVs, mobile phones and iPads as well as many other electronic items. There are more than 4 ARM microprocessors for every person on earth. Without them, we wouldn't have smart phones or iPads at all.

Many people will be taking part in digital pride activities through their phone or tablet device, something that wouldn't be possible if it weren't for Sophie Wilson's important contribution.



Audrey Tang

Audrey Tang was born in Taiwan in 1981 and is Taiwan's Digital Minister. When she was 16, Audrey set up an IT business and went on to establish several companies. She has worked to make free software across the world and has also worked to create new programming languages.

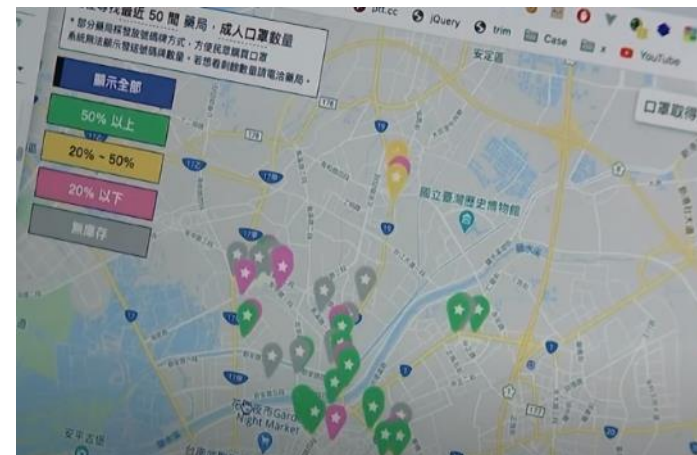
Audrey is trans. In 2016, she became the first transgender government official when she was made Taiwan's Digital Minister. She is committed to giving everyone a say in government policy.



Audrey Tang

The digital tool that Audrey created allows Taiwanese people to express their opinion on issues which then influence government decisions. For example, in 2019 someone suggested a ban on plastic straws to save the environment. A huge number of people agreed and soon the Taiwanese government had banned plastic straws.

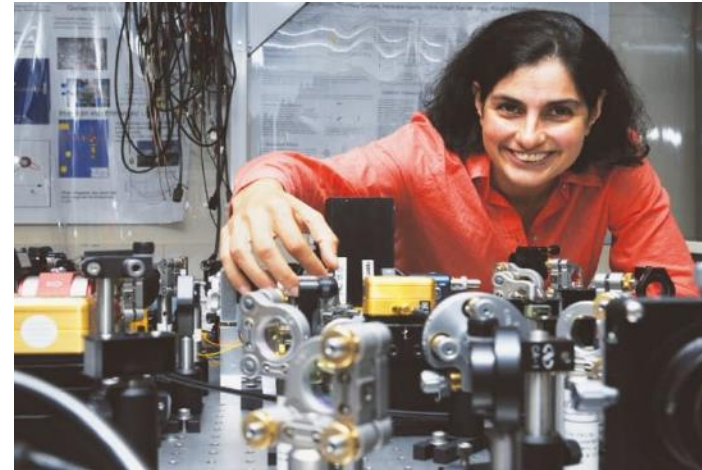
During the Covid-19 outbreak, Audrey's work has helped to prevent panic amongst Taiwanese citizens. One of the apps she has developed allows people to see how many face masks are in stock in their local shop.



Nergis Mavalvala

Nergis Mavalvala was born in Karachi, Pakistan in 1968. After finishing school, she went to study at a college in the USA. When she was at college, she realised that she is a lesbian.

When she was a graduate student, Nergis developed a laser interferometer. This is a piece of equipment that was used to prove one of Albert Einstein's important predictions true. Thanks to the equipment that Nergis developed, scientists have a new way of understanding space and the universe, especially in relation to black holes.



Nergis Mavalvala

In 2010 Nergis was awarded a MacArthur Fellowship, which is a prestigious grant given to people who will make significant advances in the world.

Nergis is now a professor and she continues to research gravitational waves and to develop the instruments used to measure them. She lives with her partner and their two sons.



Celebrating everyone

At Stonewall we think it's important to celebrate people's differences and to recognise that even though someone might be different to you, they can still play an important role in society.

Whose contribution do you want to celebrate?

