

Contents



TEACHER GUIDE

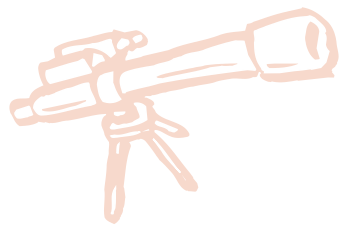
• Assessment Rubric	4
• How Is Our Resource Organized?	5
• Bloom’s Taxonomy for Reading Comprehension	6
• Vocabulary	6



STUDENT HANDOUTS

READING COMPREHENSION

• <i>Gender Roles in Different Time Periods and in Different Cultures</i>	
• <i>Stereotypes, Bias, Discrimination</i>	
• <i>Individuals Who Have Fought For Gender-Related Rights</i>	
• <i>Individuals Who Have Fought For Orientation-Related Rights</i>	7
• <i>Intersectionality: Fighting for Rights, Understanding and Respect on Multiple Fronts</i>	
• <i>Real World Case Studies & Statistics</i>	
• Hands-on Activities	13
• Crossword	17
• Word Search	18
• Comprehension Quiz	19



EASY MARKING™ ANSWER KEY

20

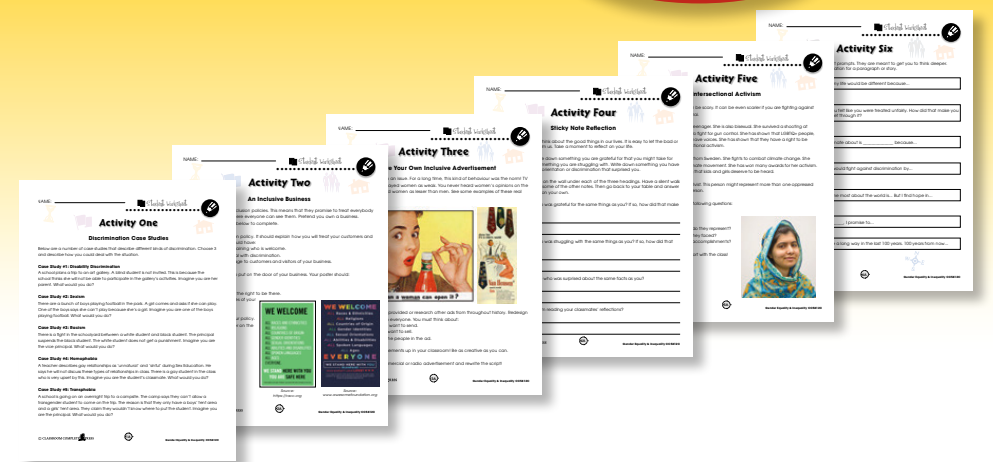
MINI POSTERS

23

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Individuals Who Have Fought For Orientation-Related Rights

1. Match the advocate on the left to their description on the right.

1 Peter Maloney	A Actor who has fought for LGBTQ2S+ rights.
2 Marsha P. Johnson	B Politician in Canada.
3 Elliot Page	C Played an important role in the Stonewall Uprising.

2. Think about the meaning of the word **advocate**. Do you think someone can be an advocate for just being themselves? Why or why not?

3. What is it that most LGBTQ2S+ advocates want for their community?

4. Think about the meaning of the word **norm**. How do advocates disrupt 'the norm'?



Individuals Who Have Fought For Orientation-Related Rights

Rights for the LGBTQ2S+ community have only existed in recent years. Same-gender marriage only became legal in 2005. In 2011, Nunavut became the last province or territory in Canada to allow same-gender parents to adopt. However, there are many basic rights that LGBTQ2S+ still don't have in Canada. Discrimination against LGBTQ2S+ people was once the norm. For example, in 1981, Operation Soap took place. More than 300 gay men were arrested when the Toronto Police raided four gay bathhouses. This act was considered a special turning point in the LGBTQ2S+ community. It has been compared to the 1969 Stonewall riots in New York City.



"How many years has it taken people to realize that we are all brothers and sisters and human beings in the human race?" - Marsha P. Johnson

One important activist to come out of the Stonewall riots was **Marsha P. Johnson**. Marsha was a Black transgender woman. She refused to back down to police when they raided the Stonewall Inn. This made her an icon within the LGBTQ2S+ community. She was an advocate that risked her own safety to fight for LGBTQ2S+ rights.

1969 Canada decriminalized homosexuality.	1972 Peter Maloney comes out as gay, becoming the first openly gay candidate to run for political office.	1974 First known same-gender marriage.	1977 Quebec becomes the first province or territory to ban discrimination based on sexual orientation.
1981 Operation Soap.	1987 Homosexuality is no longer considered a mental disorder.	1997 Sergeant Sylvain Durand becomes the first transgender to serve in the military.	2005 Same-gender marriage becomes legal in all of Canada.



Individuals Who Have Fought For Orientation-Related Rights

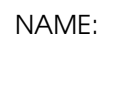
1. This photo was taken the day same-gender marriage was legalized. Why do you think the couple is so emotional?



(Source: Rick Loomis, Getty Images)

2. Look at the quotes from the advocates on pages 26 and 27. What is the message that they all share?

3. There were a number of advocates described in Chapters 3 and 4. Based on their descriptions, what do you think makes someone a strong and influential advocate?



Individuals Who Have Fought For Orientation-Related Rights

4. What made Marsha P. Johnson an icon in the LGBTQ2S+ community?

5. Some people have suggested the need for a Straight Pride. Do you think there is a need for one? Why or why not?

Graphic Organizer

6. Use the graphic organizer on page 12 to compare the rights and privileges some people have.

Rights are things that we are entitled to. There are many rights that we take for granted. Some oppressed groups don't have the same rights as others. For example, some straight people might take the right to get married for granted. In some countries, gays can be put in jail or killed just for being themselves. Some men might take their safety for granted. Many women feel unsafe walking on their own at night or in unsafe areas. Privileges are not guaranteed. They are extra experiences or opportunities that only some people get.

Research rights in Canada. Using the table graphic organizer, list the rights that ALL people have on the left side. On the right side, list the privileges that only SOME people have.

Example:

RIGHTS	PRIVILEGES
• legally marry the person they love	• feel safe expressing their love in public



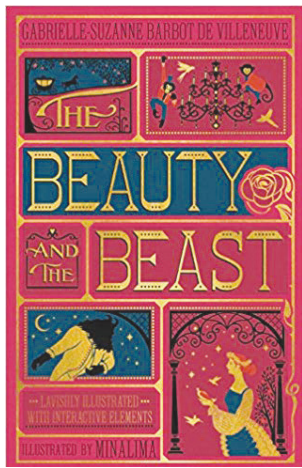
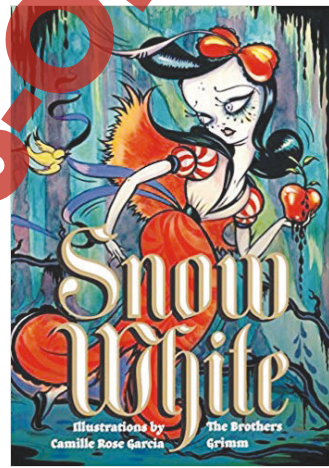
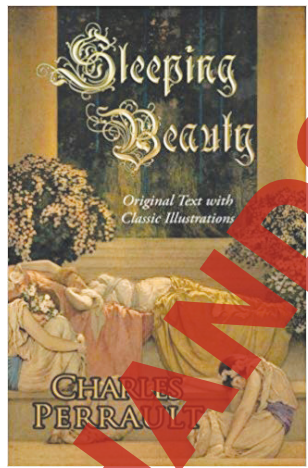
Change the Plot

Many children's stories or films have plots that give a negative message about girls. *Sleeping Beauty* needs a man to save her from a spell. *Snow White* is all about women trying to be more physically beautiful than her peers. *Beauty and the Beast* suggests that a woman should love men who treat them badly.

This is changing! Many recent movies have female characters who are heroes. *Frozen* is about two confident and powerful sisters. *Moana* is about a young princess who breaks the rules to save her people. *Brave* is about a girl who uses her bravery and skills to undo a curse.

Change The Plot

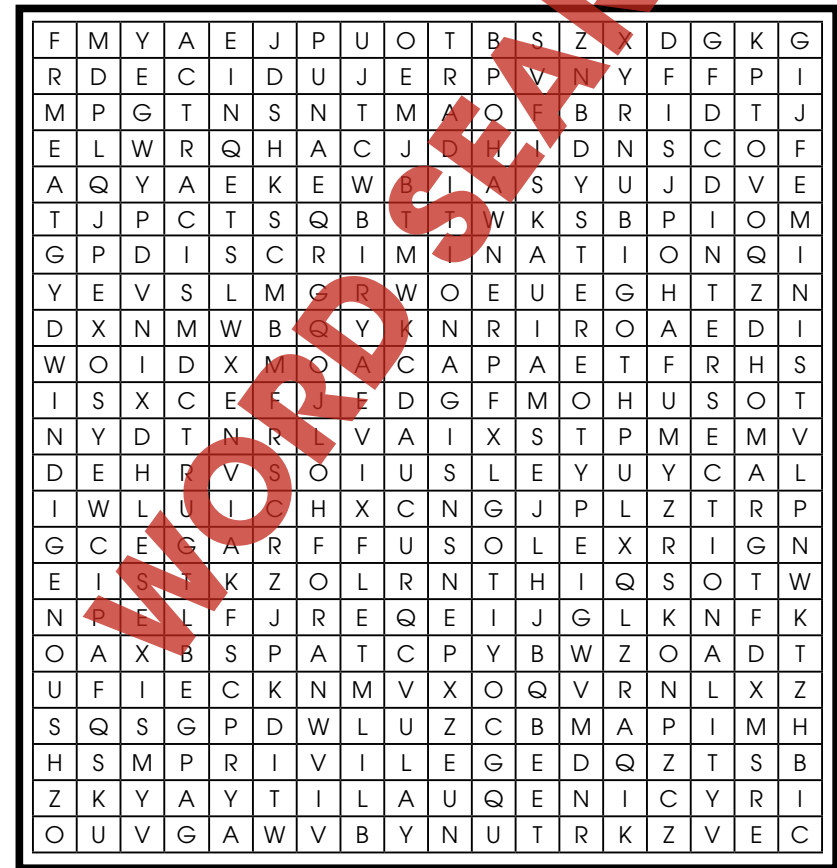
Research films or stories that share a negative message about girls. These stories often use lots of stereotypes. There are many examples! Use the web to help you. Then, choose one from your list. Rewrite the plot of the story so that it shows women as strong and independent. You can make minor or major changes. It is up to you.



Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally, and some are even written backwards.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| advocate | gender | prejudice | suffrage |
| bias | indigenous | privilege | tradition |
| bigot | inequality | racism | |
| discrimination | intersectionality | sexism | |
| feminist | norm | stereotype | |



Comprehension Quiz

Part B

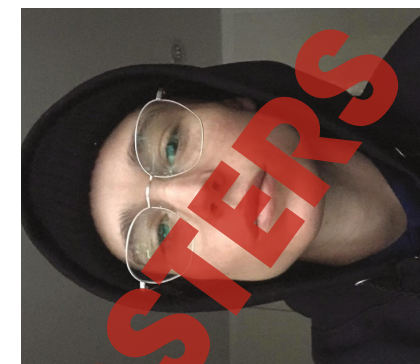
Answer each question in full sentences.

- What are TWO reasons why a person might prefer more traditional gender roles? 2
- What causes people to become advocates for a cause? 2
- What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination? 2
- What is intersectionality? Who might experience intersectional discrimination? 3
- What is privilege? Give one example. 3

Advocates for Gender and LGBTQ2S+ Equality



Aron Webster



Elliot Page



Wahneema Lubiano



Peter Maloney



Malala Yousafzai

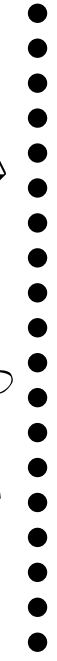


Emily Stowe



After You Read

NAME: _____



Individuals Who Have Fought For Orientation-Related Rights

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(Source: Rick Loomis, Getty Images)

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EASY MARKING

3. There were a number of advocates described in Chapters 3 and 4. Based on their descriptions, what do you think makes someone a strong and influential advocate?



1. The couple is so emotional because they finally got the right to marry the person they love. Because they finally gained equality.



2. All people are equal.

ANSWER KEY

3. They are all strong advocates because of their decision to continue fighting when they were faced with discrimination or hatred.





Individuals Who Have Fought For Orientation-Related Rights



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<p>1981</p> <p>Operation Soap.</p>	<p>1987</p> <p>Homosexuality is no longer considered a mental disorder.</p>	<p>1997</p> <p>Sergeant Sylvain Durand becomes the first transgender to serve in the military.</p>	<p>2005</p> <p>Same-gender marriage becomes legal in all of Canada.</p>



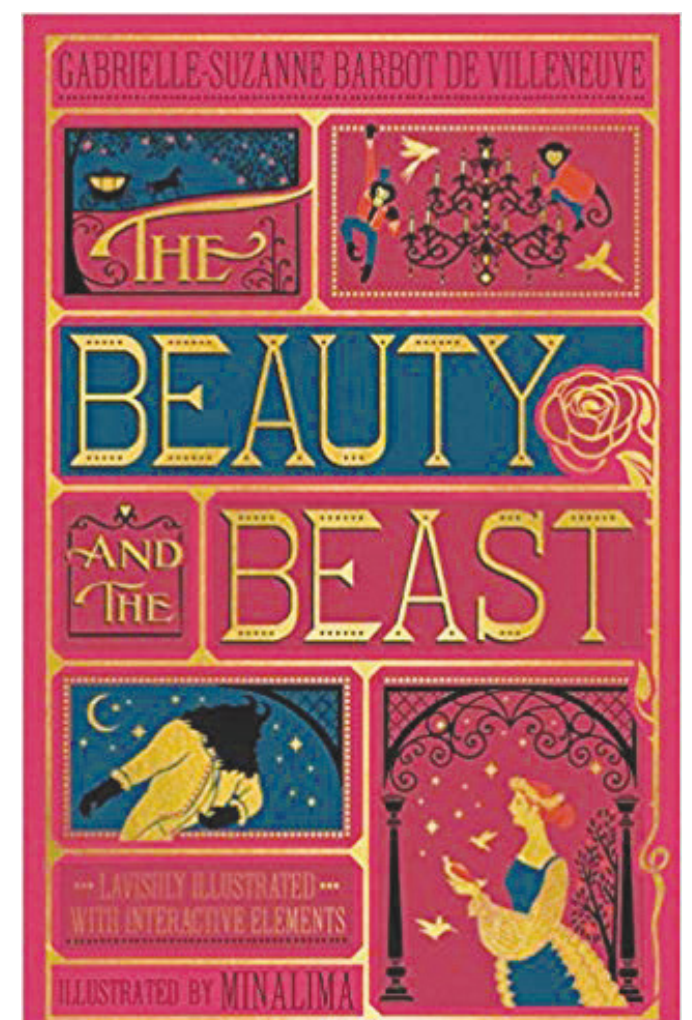
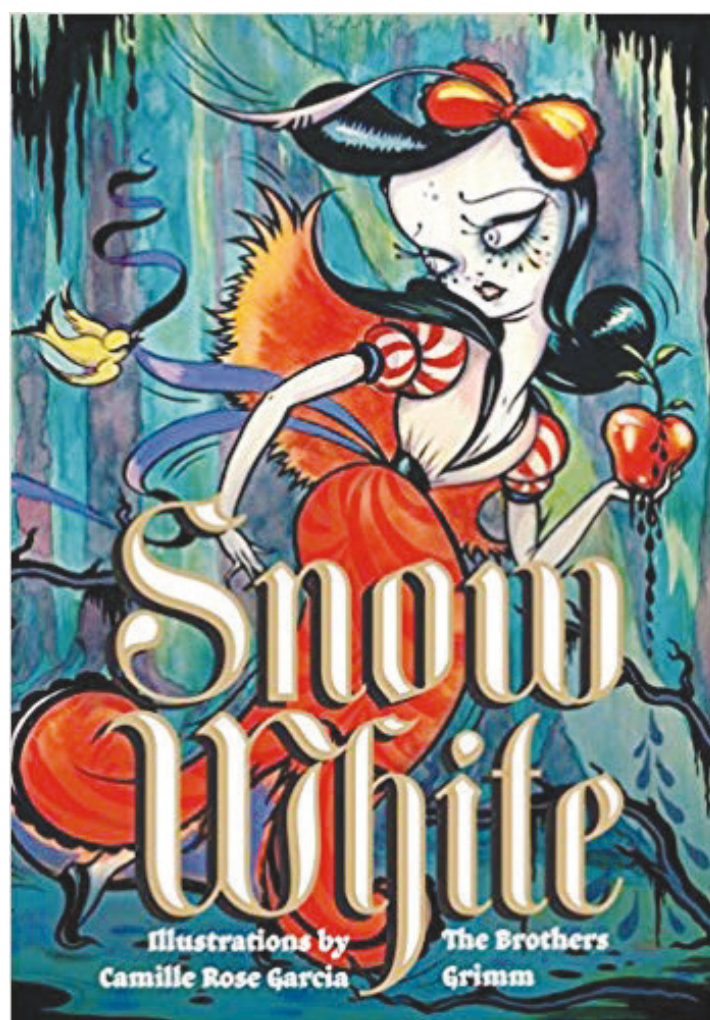
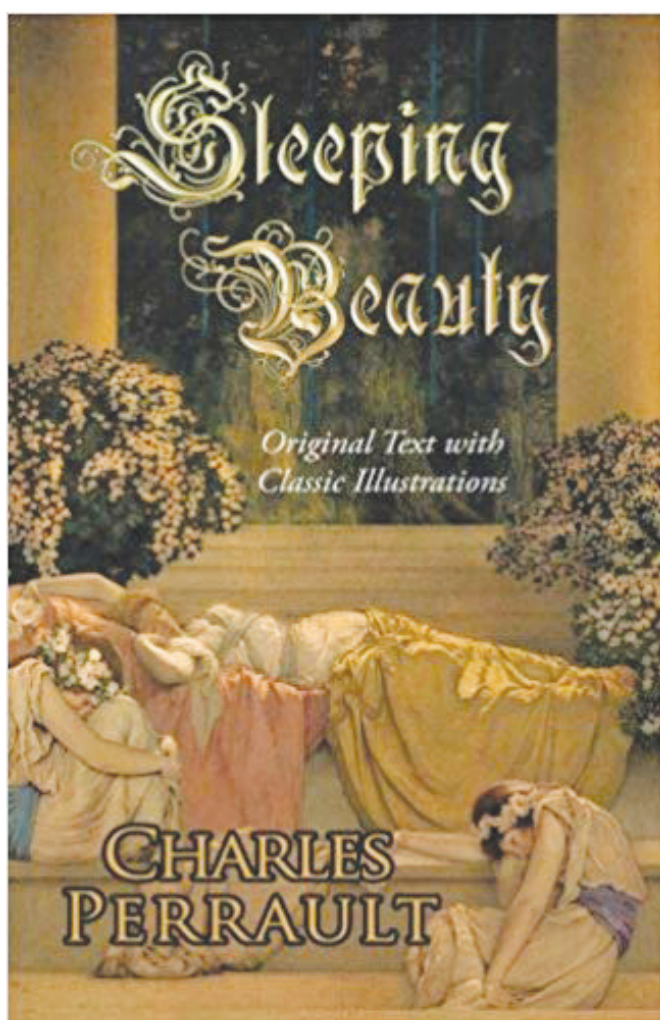
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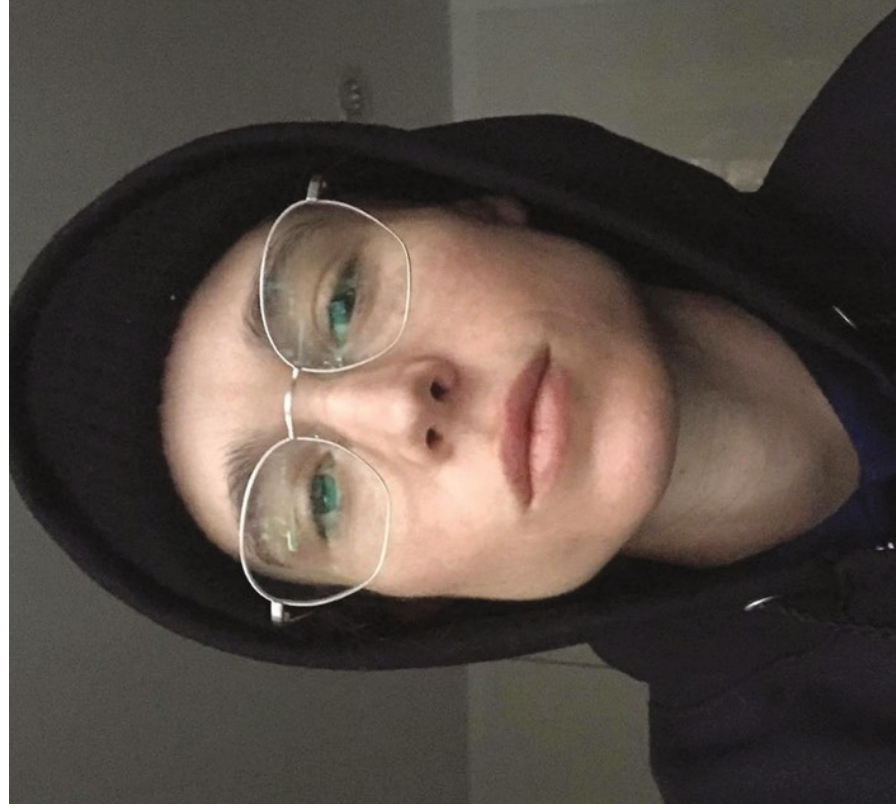
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