

Communication: The Rainbow Riots

Maddie Gough, Madison Hess, Quynh Leighton
Junior Division
Group Exhibit
Exhibit: 494
Process Paper: 500

Process Paper

When we first learned about the National History Day project, we immediately thought of the LGBTQ+ community, and specifically, the Stonewall riots. This topic has always been of interest to us, as some of our friends are part of this community. We were always curious about how this community came to be, and why people are against it. Throughout American history, protests have been a key method of communication to our society. The Stonewall Riots are a prime example of this. The first day of rioting was violent, but peaceful protests also came to be, with hundreds of people gathering on streets and showing their pride.

While conducting research, we primarily used well-known sources, such as *The New York Times*, *CNN*, and *The Washington Post*. Though primary sources were harder to find, we managed to get first-hand accounts, and interviews with participants, which were the most helpful to our group, as it gave us insight on what it was like to be in the riots.

When we first got together for this project, we divided work based on our individual strengths. I focused on writing, while other members focused on research and visual appeal. We split the annotations as evenly as possible, citing our sources as we found them. When we were happy with our progress, we decided on the background of our trifold: the pride flag, a symbol of diversity.

The Stonewall Riots are what many considered the kickstart of the Gay Rights Movement, the turning point of a long battle. It inspired thousands of people to stand up for their basic human rights, and continue to fight for them through protests. One of the effects of the riots was the creation of the Gay Liberation Front, an organization dedicated to the LGBTQ+ community. The historical argument of our project was a very important part of our project, so, while writing our thesis, we made several different drafts trying to make our argument clear. The first draft was relatively well worded, but it exceeded the word limit and didn't quite make a

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historical argument. The second draft was within the word limit and had a historical argument, but it didn't have a connection to the NHD theme for this year. The third draft, however, had a good combination of all three. That was the draft we used for the final project. The final draft of our physical exhibit included a timeline of events to display changes that occurred as a result of Stonewall. The first riot had very little people in attendance, but, after Stonewall, more and more people joined the cause, until there were over 200,000 people attending the protests.

The Stonewall uprising was vital to creating the Gay Rights Movement, a historical event that shifted the public's perspective about homosexuality, little by little. While the LGBTQ+ community is still fighting for their rights, they have made significant progress since 1969. They can marry, wear the clothing that they want, and openly express themselves like never before.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary:

“American Experience; Stonewall Uprising; Interview with Seymour Pine, 1 of 2.” *American Archive of Public Broadcasting*, americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb-aacip_15-64thvx10.

This primary source gave us an interview with Inspector Pine. Inspector Pine was the officer who led the raid against Stonewall in 1969.

Angerer, Drew. “Stonewall Inn Newspaper.” *Getty Images*, www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/newspaper-from-1969-hangs-on-the-wall-near-the-front-news-photo/542779362?et=Zm79U-UQRjZrjiQGmxQZAw.

This primary image helped me further understand the early press reactions to the Stonewall riots. It also displayed what the bar was like before the riots happened and the building burned down.

“Disasters.” *NYCdata: Stonewall Inn Riot - 1969*, www.baruch.cuny.edu/nycdata/disasters/riots-stonewall.html.

This source gave a good picture of the Stonewall Inn. The image also gave us background and information about the incident at the Stonewall Inn.

“Gay Liberation Front Platform Statement, December 2, 1970,” Digital Public Library of America, <https://dp.la/item/278dba0fc139b3683a884bf1a5fc2662>.

This source was a written statement from the Gay Liberation Front. It was helpful in finding the psychological reasons why society judged them so harshly.

“GBH Openvault.” *American Experience; Stonewall Uprising; Interview with Raymond Castro*,
2 of 2, openvault.wgbh.org/catalog/V_9556DB84295B4659B8D895F6E26A29D6.

This source was an interview with Raymond Castro. Raymond Castro was a participant of the riots.

Grinberg, Emanuella. “How the Stonewall Riots Inspired Today's Pride Celebrations.” *CNN*,
www.cnn.com/2019/06/28/us/1969-stonewall-riots-history/index.html.

This CNN article describes the full events of the riots. It has several primary pictures, one of which was used for our project.

Hevesi, Dennis. “Seymour Pine Dies at 91; Led Raid on Stonewall Inn.” *The New York Times*,
The New York Times, 8 Sept. 2010,
www.nytimes.com/2010/09/08/nyregion/08pine.html.

This article summarizes the death of Seymour Pine, the officer who led the raid on Stonewall.
We used an older image of him on our trifold board

“Homosexuals Not Abnormal.” *We're Here, We're Queer, and We're in the Public Record!* -
Spotlight Exhibits at the UC Berkeley Library,
exhibits.lib.berkeley.edu/spotlight/queer/catalog/22-1168.

One of the images from this website was an old newspaper describing the riots. We used this on our final project.

“I Have to Go off’: Activist Sylvia Rivera on Choosing to Riot at Stonewall.” *The Guardian*,
Guardian News and Media, 23 June 2019,
www.theguardian.com/us-news/2019/jun/23/i-have-to-go-off-activist-sylvia-rivera-on-choosing-to-riot-at-stonewall.

This primary source was an interview with Sylvia Rivera, speculated to have thrown the first brick at officers during the raid. She, along with Marsha P. Johnson, also participated in the peaceful protests that followed the events of the riots.

Li, Louis Lucero. “Memories of That Night at the Stonewall Inn, From Those Who Were There.”
The New York Times, The New York Times, 16 June 2019,
www.nytimes.com/2019/06/16/us/revisiting-stonewall-memories-history.html

This source was helpful because it gave a few first hand accounts of what happened at the riots. It also shows how the people participating saw the riots differently than the ones who did not.

Marcus, Eric. “Marsha P. Johnson & Randy Wicker.” *Making Gay History*, Making Gay History,
16 Mar. 2020, makinggayhistory.com/podcast/episode-11-johnson-wicker/.

This source gave us another interview with Marsha P. Johnson, a key figure in the Stonewall Riots and the trans/queer community. She was one of the many who had been rumored to have thrown the first brick at officers.

Stuart, Tessa. “Full Moon Over the Stonewall: Howard Smith's Account of the Stonewall Riots.”
The Village Voice, 26 June 2015, www.villagevoice.com/2015/06/26/full-moon-over-the-stonewall-howard-smiths-account-of-the-stonewall-riots/.

This source gave me important insight on what it was like to participate in the Stonewall riots. It also gave our project its first primary source. We got a few quotes from here.

Suson, Esther Elizabeth, et al. "New York's Stonewall Riots: Catalyst for Change." *Hankering for History*, 3 Aug. 2015,
hankeringforhistory.com/new-yorks-stonewall-riots-catalyst-change/.

This article featured a primary image that we used on our exhibit. The image showed protestors struggling with police officers.

Tenbarge, Kat. "The Real History behind the Stonewall Riot: One of the Most Pivotal Moments in LGBT History." *Insider*, Insider, 28 June 2019,
www.insider.com/stonewall-history-what-happened-during-riots-lgbt-2019-6.

Our group used a picture provided in this article for our visual presentation. The article summarizes the events of the Stonewall riots.

"The Spark That Lit the Gay Rights Movement, Four Decades Later." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 2 July 2010,
www.pbs.org/wnet/need-to-know/culture/the-spark-that-lit-the-gay-rights-movement-four-decades-later/1873/.

This source gave us an interview of a participant in the riots. In the interview, the participant speaks about their experience during the riots.

"The Stonewall Riot and Its Aftermath." *Stonewall 25: Cases 1-2*,
www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/eresources/exhibitions/sw25/case1.html.

This website featured multiple primary images, one of which we used for the visual aspect of our project. The image was of a news article describing the riots.

“UF HSA Office of Political Affairs.” *Facebook*, www.facebook.com/pg/UFHSAOPA/photos/.

This website provided our group with a photo to use on our physical exhibit. The image was of a paragraph describing the diagnosis of homosexuality before the Stonewall riots.

Secondary:

“A Brief History of Civil Rights in the United States: Introduction.” Guides, guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=592919.

This site features a timeline of basic events in the LGBTQ+ fight for equal rights timeline. It includes the Stonewall riots, and the legalization of same sex marriage, along with other significant events for the LGBTQ+ movement.

“Before Stonewall, a Reminder | Historical Society of Pennsylvania.” *Hsp.org*, 20 July 2015, hsp.org/blogs/fondly-pennsylvania/before-stonewall-a-reminder. Accessed 16 Mar. 2021.

This site gives us more information about the Annual Reminders. We used a photograph from here, the one about the dress codes.

Brockell, Gillian. “The Transgender Women at Stonewall Were Pushed out of the Gay Rights Movement. Now They Are Getting a Statue in New York.” *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 27 June 2019, www.washingtonpost.com/history/2019/06/12/transgender-women-heart-stonewall-riots-are-getting-statue-new-york/.

This site gave us information about the gatekeeping that happened then and now in the LGBTQ+ community. Gatekeeping is generally defined as restricting or controlling access to something.

Burey, Jodi-Ann. “‘It Wasn't No Damn Riot’: Celebrating Stonewall Uprising Activist Stormé DeLarverie.” *The Riveter*, 29 June 2020, theriveter.co/voice/it-wasnt-no-damn-riot-celebrating-stonewall-uprising-activist-storme-delarverie/.

This source gave us information about lesbian icon Storme DeLarverie, who was believed to have encouraged the crowd to fight back, starting the riots. Her actions that morning set the ball rolling for the LGBTQ+ rights movement.

Butigan, Ken. “LGBTQ Everywhere: The Power of Marching on Washington - Waging Nonviolence.” *Waging Nonviolence*, 11 Oct. 2012, wagingnonviolence.org/2012/10/lgbtq-everywhere-the-power-of-marching-on-washington/. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021.

This article gave us information on the two marches on Washington. Specifically, it gave us a bit more insight on the Second March on Washington.

By. “Marsha P. Johnson, a Transgender Pioneer and Activist.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 8 Mar. 2018, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2018/obituaries/overlooked-marsha-p-johnson.html.

This article was an obituary of Marsha P. Johnson, a transgender woman who participated in the riots. Images of her protesting in the streets of New York were pictures we found in our research.

Center, LGBTQ. "Asexuality, Attraction, and Romantic Orientation." *LGBTQ*,
lgbtq.unc.edu/resources/exploring-identities/asexuality-attraction-and-romantic-orientation.

This source helped me define often misused terms such as gender and biological sex. Romantic attraction and sexual orientation were also defined on this website.

Crimmins, Peter. "Marking 50 Years of Struggle and a Week of Equality, Annual Reminders to March Again in Philly." *WHYY*, WHYY, 30 June 2015,
whyy.org/articles/marking-50-years-of-struggle-and-a-week-of-equality-annual-reminders-to-march-again-in-philly/.

This source gave us some pictures of the Annual Reminders in Philadelphia. We also got information about the Annual Reminders, which helped us prove our historical argument.

Congress, Library of. "LGBTQ+ Studies: A Resource Guide: Stonewall Era and Uprising." *Research Guides*, guides.loc.gov/lgbtq-studies/stonewall-era.

This source had a collection of primary sources available to use. The collection included pictures, documents, and written statements

"Federal Leg." *HRC*, www.hrc.org/resources/federal-legislation.

This source gave us a list of laws put up to protect the LGBTQ+ community over the past few years. These laws helped prevent possible discrimination against them.

"15 Inspiring Quotes from LGBTQ Leaders." *Mental Floss*, 28 June 2017,
www.mentalfloss.com/article/502121/inspiring-quotes-lgbtq-leaders.

We got some more quotes from this source. It listed the names of some important people in the Gay Rights movement.

.Fitzsimons, Tim. "LGBTQ History Month: The Road to America's First Gay Pride March."

NBCNews.com, NBCUniversal News Group, 8 Oct. 2018,

www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/

[lgbtq-history-month-road-america-s-first-gay-pride-march-n917096](http://www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/lgbtq-history-month-road-america-s-first-gay-pride-march-n917096).

This gave us a collective timeline to the LGBTQ+ rights movement. It also showed us the road to the Pride Parade.

"Full Moon Over the Stonewall: Howard Smith's Account of the Stonewall Riots." *The Village*

Voice, 26 June 2015, www.villagevoice.com/2015/06/26/full-moon-over-the-stonewall

[-howard-smiths-account-of-the-stonewall-riots/](http://www.villagevoice.com/2015/06/26/full-moon-over-the-stonewall-howard-smiths-account-of-the-stonewall-riots/).

This source helped me figure out what happened during the incident of the Stonewall riots. It also helped me understand the short term effects better.

Gailey, Phil. "DEMOCRATS SEEK HOMOSEXUALS' VOTES." *The New York Times*, The

New York Times, 25 July 1983,

www.nytimes.com/1983/07/25/us/democrats-seek-homosexuals-votes.html.

This is a newspaper about the Democrats trying to get the LGBTQ+ community on its side for the election. They hoped it would win them more votes.

“Gay Liberation Front Platform Statement, December 2, 1970,” Digital Public Library of America, <https://dp.la/item/278dba0fc139b3683a884bf1a5fc2662>

This source was a written statement from the Gay Liberation Front, elaborating on the possible reasons why they are discriminated against. It was helpful in providing information to quote off of or use in our final presentation.

"Gay Rights Movement Launched, June 27, 1969-July 2, 1969." DISCovering U.S. History, Gale, 1997. Gale In Context: Middle School, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BT2104241557/MSIC?u=cecilcntyl&sid=MSIC&xid=ea462bfc>. Accessed 29 Sept. 2020.

This site gave me insight on the events leading up to the Stonewall riots. There were also other documents related to discriminatory laws against lgbtq+ individuals.

Geoghegan, Tom. “Stonewall: A Riot That Changed Millions of Lives.” *BBC News*, BBC, 17 June 2019, www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-48643756.

This gave us some interesting information about the Stonewall Riots. It also gave what happened after.

“Getting Rid of Sodomy Laws: History and Strategy That Led to the Lawrence Decision.” *American Civil Liberties Union*, www.aclu.org/other/getting-rid-sodomy-laws-history-and-strategy-led-lawrence-decision.

This source gave me some more information about the laws against sodomy and homosexuality. These laws were eventually removed and replaced with laws protecting the rights of homosexuals.

Goalcast, et al. "Top 24 Ellen DeGeneres Quotes to Inspire Pride in Who You Are." *Goalcast*, 31 Oct. 2019,
www.goalcast.com/2017/09/19/top-24-ellen-degeneres-quotes-to-inspire-pride-in-who-you-are/.

This source gave us a quote from Ellen DeGeneres, a famous lesbian woman who's coming out helped push the LGBTQ+ community further into the public eye. We got another quote from here.

Gold, Michael, and Derek. "Stonewall Riot Apology: Police Actions Were 'Wrong,' Commissioner Admits." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 6 June 2019,
www.nytimes.com/2019/06/06/nyregion/stonewall-riots-nypd.html.

This secondary source helped me understand how the press reacts now to the Stonewall riots in the present and how the police view the incident. The NYPD issued an official apology regarding their actions during the riots years later.

Grantham-Philips, Wyatte, and Natalia Alamdari. "Sarah McBride Becomes First Openly Transgender State Senator in the Nation, Elected in Delaware." *USA Today*, Gannett Satellite Information Network, 4 Nov. 2020,
www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/elections/2020/11/03/sarah-mcbride-become-first-openly-transgender-state-senator-u-s/6153308002/.

This site gave me some information on how rights for transgender people are improving. For example, the don't ask, don't tell policy was removed recently.

Green, Lucy Santos. "Stonewall and Its Impact on the Gay Liberation Movement." *Stonewall and Its Impact on the Gay Liberation Movement* | DPLA,

This source gave our group insight on how tensions exploded between the Gay rights movement and law enforcement. The article explains the relationship between the two in excruciating detail.

"Harry Hay Quotations at QuoteTab." *QuoteTab*, 2019,
www.quotetab.com/quotes/by-harry-hay. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021.

This source was used for a quote by Harry Hay. Hay was a communist gay rights leader who founded the Mattachine Society.

Hastings, Christobel. "How Lavender Became a Symbol of LGBTQ Resistance." *CNN*, Cable News Network, 4 June 2020,
www.cnn.com/style/article/lgbtq-lavender-symbolism-pride/index.html.

This source gave us an idea of important symbols in the LGBTQ+ movement. One of these being Lavender.

History.com Editors. "Stonewall Riots." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 31 May 2017,
www.history.com/topics/gay-rights/the-stonewall-riots.

This site helps portray the events of the Stonewall riots in a historical view. It also explains why the events happened and what led to the incident.

“House Passes the Equality Act: Here’s What It Would Do.” *NPR.org*, 24 Feb. 2021,
www.npr.org/2021/02/24/969591569/house-to-vote-on-equality-act-heres-what-the-law-would-do. Accessed 16 Mar. 2021.

This article explains the new Equality Act in great detail. It has not been made official law, but if so, it will be a major step forward for the community.

Jackson, Hallie, and Courtney Kube. “Trump's Controversial Transgender Military Policy Goes into Effect.” *NBCNews.com*, NBCUniversal News Group, 12 Apr. 2019,
www.nbcnews.com/feature/nbc-out/trump-s-controversial-transgender-military-policy-goes-effect-n993826.

This article helped us understand that the transgender and LGBTQ+ community still have a long way to go in terms of equality. Although they stood up for their rights, they aren’t the perfect civil rights movement.

LGBTQ America: A Theme Study of ... - National Park Service. www.nps.gov/subjects/lgbtqheritage/upload/lgbtqtheme-law.pdf.

This article helped me understand why people were against homosexuals by presenting the reader with facts and solid reasoning. The article also uses evidence from studies about homophobia.

“LGBT America: By the Numbers.” *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 13 July 2016,
www.pbs.org/weta/washingtonweek/blog-post/lgbt-america-numbers

This article gave us some statistics from 2016 of the LGBTQ+ American population. Researchers found it difficult to find a more exact estimate of this particular population.

"LGBTQ Pride Month." *Gale In Context Online Collection*, Gale, 2020. *Gale In Context: High School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/RQYADB814991129/SUIC?u=cecilcntyl&sid=SUIC&xid=092a6ed2>. Accessed 20 Oct. 2020.

This secondary source helped me understand what actually happened during the first Stonewall riot, and how and why it started. More specifically, Marsha P. Johnson, Sylvia Rivera, and Storme DeLarverie were all named and well known participants of the riots.

"LGBTQ Rights Milestones Fast Facts." *CNN*, Cable News Network, 6 Nov. 2020, www.cnn.com/2015/06/19/us/lgbt-rights-milestones-fast-facts/index.html.

This source provided our group with a complete and accurate timeline. It was very helpful in finding the dates of important events for our topic.

LGBTQ Rights." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 28 June 2019, www.history.com/news/stonewall-riots-facts-gay-rights-lgbt.

This gave me a list of facts about the Stonewall Riots. This helped us to find more sources about Stonewall Inn.

"LGBTQ+ Studies: A Resource Guide: Stonewall Era and Uprising." *Research Guides*, guides.loc.gov/lgbtq-studies/stonewall-era.

This source helped me understand how the people at the event felt about the Stonewall Riots, and how they feel about the outcome. As of 2021, most people in America support the LGBTQ+ community, although there is still some backlash.

Markham, Miles. "What Does the Bible Say About Homosexuality?" *HRC*,

www.hrc.org/resources/what-does-the-bible-say-about-homosexuality.

There are multiple verses in the Bible that supposedly condemn homosexuality. This particular website was helpful in debunking those verses.

Massie, Victoria M. "LGBTQ Religion Activist: It's Time to Talk about America's Faith-Based Homophobia Problem." *Vox*, Vox, 15 June 2016,

www.vox.com/2016/6/15/11932454/orlando-shooting-LGBTQ-homophobia-religion.

This article featured a secondary source, a picture, that we used in our exhibit. The picture portrayed people protesting against homosexuality, calling it a sin.

"Milestones in the American Gay Rights Movement." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service,

www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/stonewall-milestones-american-gay-rights-movement/.

This source gave us a timeline of the 20th/21st century LGBTQ+ events. We got more information on things like the Marches on Washington and how the community slowly got rights.

Morgan, Thad. "The Gay 'Sip-In' That Drew from the Civil Rights Movement to Fight Discrimination." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 18 June 2018, www.history.com/news/gay-rights-sip-in-juslius-bar.

This article provided our group with a picture of sip-ins, which were peaceful protests that occurred before the riots. People would enter a bar, announce their sexuality, and if the bar refused to serve them, they would sue.

Nprchives. "The National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights, All Things Considered, 10/14/1979." *Nprchives*, 1 Aug. 2018, nprchives.tumblr.com/post/176495977211/the-national-march-on-washington-for-lesbian-and.

This source provided us with a picture of the First March on Washington. We also learned more about the marches and the evolution of LGBTQ+ rights.

"NYC Pride March." *NYC LGBT Historic Sites Project*, www.nyclgbtsites.org/site/starting-point-of-nycs-first-pride-march/.

This source gave us a picture of the first pride parade. We also got information about the first pride parade here.

"Our History of Marching on Washington." *Washington Blade: Gay News, Politics, LGBT Rights*, 11 June 2017, www.washingtonblade.com/2017/06/11/history-marching-washington/.

We got a picture from this site. We also used it to get some information about the marches on Washington.

Painter, Chad. "How the New York Media Covered the Stonewall Riots." *The Conversation*, 31 July 2020, theconversation.com/how-the-new-york-media-covered-the-stonewall-riots-117954.

This source helped me understand how the press covered the Stonewall riots and how they viewed the incident. We assume, based on an article we found describing the riots, that the press viewed the riots as a random act of violence, almost unprovoked.

Parenthood, Planned. "Sex and Gender Identity." *Planned Parenthood*, www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/gender-identity/sex-gender-identity.

In our society, gender and biological sex are often mistaken to be the same thing, which they aren't. I found this webpage useful in properly defining those terms.

"Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security." *The White House*, The United States Government, www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-secretary-defense-secretary-homeland-security/.

This source gives us more information about the transgender military ban. This ban was finally removed by President Biden in January 2021.

"President Obama Designates Stonewall National Monument." *Whitehouse.gov*, Whitehouse, 24 June 2016,

obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2016/06/24/president-obama-designates-stonewall-national-monument. Accessed 18 Mar. 2021.

We used a quote from this site. We used the one about Obama dedicating the Stonewall National Monument.

Pruitt, Sarah. "Once Banned, Then Silenced: How Clinton's 'Don't Ask, Don't Tell' Policy Affected LGBT Military." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 25 Apr. 2018, www.history.com/news/dont-ask-dont-tell-repeal-compromise.

This site gave me some useful information about the way the military was for gays and lesbians. Most couldn't be open about their sexuality, until the removal of the don't ask don't tell policy.

Pruitt, Sarah. "What Happened at the Stonewall Riots? A Timeline of the 1969 Uprising." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 13 June 2019, www.history.com/news/stonewall-riots-timeline.

This article gave our group a full timeline of the events of the Stonewall Riots. It also gave the time in which these events occurred, and some of the early reactions.

"Radford University: Virginia: Best in the Southeast." *Radford.edu*, 13 Jan. 2021, www.radford.edu/content/radfordcore/home.html.

In particular, this website gave our group a picture to put in the final project. The picture depicted the diagnosis of homosexuality before the riots occurred.

Reti, Irene. "The 1960s." *UC Santa Cruz*, 1989, library.ucsc.edu/reg-hist/the-1960s.

This source explained how the media and news described people who were gay or lesbian. It also described how people were treated on the streets and or in their homes.

Reuters Graphics. "Forsaken Transgender Pioneers Recognized 50 Years after Stonewall."

Reuters,

2021, graphics.reuters.com/USA-LGBT-STONEWALL/010092NF3GR/index.html.

Accessed 16 Mar. 2021.

We used this website for a picture of the transgender activists Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson. We also got some more information about their lives and activism regarding transgender people and the Stonewall Riots.

Ryan, Hugh. "How Dressing in Drag Was Labeled a Crime in the 20th Century." History.com,

A&E Television Networks, 25 June 2019,

www.history.com/news/stonewall-riots-lgbtq-drag-three-article-rule

This source helped us better understand why so many drag queens/kings and transgender people were arrested during the riots. This was mostly due to the three article rule, which wasn't even technically a law. It stated that one couldn't wear over three items of clothing associated with the opposite sex.

Sibilla, Nick. "How Liquor Licenses Sparked the Stonewall Riots." Reason.com, Reason, 28

June 2015, reason.com/2015/06/28/how-liquor-licenses-sparked-stonewall/.

This source gave me an idea of the liquor law that led to the Stonewall Inn being raided by the police. The owners of the bar were appealing to homosexuals while serving illegal liquor, mostly to gain more profit.

Stein, Perry. "Pride's Raucous Parades Began as Suit-and-Tie Protests Called the 'Annual Reminder'." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 12 June 2020, www.washingtonpost.com/news/retropolis/wp/2017/06/11/from-restrained-to-radical-to-raucous-a-history-of-pride-celebrations-in-the-u-s/.

This gave us an idea of what the Annual Reminders were in Philadelphia. Also why the Stonewall Riots were such a huge deal to the LGBTQ+ community.

Steinmetz, Katy. "See Obama's 20-Year Evolution on LGBT Rights." *Time*, Time, 10 Apr. 2015, time.com/3816952/obama-gay-lesbian-transgender-lgbt-rights/

This article gave us information on Obama's take on LGBTQ+ rights. We got a quote from here.

Sternlicht, Alexandra. "NYC Cancels Pride March For First Time In History." *Forbes*, Forbes Magazine, 20 Apr. 2020, www.forbes.com/sites/alexandrasternlicht/2020/04/20/nyc-cancels-pride-march-for-first-time-in-history/?sh=32efd73e7864.

This source provided our group with an image of the current pride parade. The picture also helped our project to look more visually appealing and to display current views on the LGBTQ+ community.

Suyin Haynes, and Video by Arpita Aneja. "You've Probably Heard of the Red Scare, but the Lesser-Known, Anti-Gay 'Lavender Scare' Is Rarely Taught in Schools." *Time*, Time, 22 Dec. 2020, time.com/5922679/lavender-scare-history/. Accessed 16 Mar. 2021.

This article gave us more background information in case of questions asked by the judges. It details the Lavender Scare, which was a fear of gay people in the '50s and '60s.

Tan, Avianne. "Celebrations Break Out After Same-Sex Marriage Legalized Nationwide." *ABC News*, ABC News Network, 26 June 2015, 1:01, abcnews.go.com/US/celebrations-break-sex-marriage-legalized-nationwide/story?id=32051778.

This article describes early reactions to the legalization of same sex marriage. Our group used a picture as a part of the trifold presentation.

"THE LAVENDER SCARE." *Uwm.edu*, 2017, uwm.edu/lgbtfilmfestival/event/the-lavender-scare/. Accessed 17 Mar. 2021.

This site gave us access to a picture we used about the Lavender Scare. We also got a bit of basic information about the scare.

"The Stonewall Riot and Its Aftermath." *Stonewall 25: Cases 1-2*, 24 Aug. 2011, www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/eresources/exhibitions/sw25/case1.html.

This source helped me realise what a big impact the Stonewall riots had on everyone. It really did affect the conversation, and laws for the LGBTQ+ community.

The Stonewall Riots: June 28, 1969." *Global Events: Milestone Events Throughout History*, edited by Jennifer Stock, vol. 6: North America, Gale, 2014. *Gale In Context: High School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/UEMNFP167694742/SUIC?u=cecilcntyl&sid=SUIC&xid=08d34f6a>. Accessed 14 Oct. 2020.

This article helped me understand the long term effects and short term effects of what the Stonewall riots did, and how they had affected history. For example, pride month, which occurs in June, is dedicated to the LGBTQ+ community.

“The Stonewall Riots of 1969 - East Shore Unitarian Church, Bellevue WA.” *East Shore Unitarian Church, Bellevue WA*, 29 June 2020, esuc.org/the-stonewall-riots-of-1969/. Accessed 17 Mar. 2021.

We didn't use this site for much research, but it was extremely helpful in learning more about the riots. It gave us quite a lot of detail and information concerning the riots.

“Transgender Military Service.” *HRC*, www.hrc.org/resources/transgender-military-service.

This talks about transgender people and how they still aren't able to serve in the U.S. military. Discrimination among transgender people in the military is still a problem.

Weinmeyer, Richard. "The Decriminalization of Sodomy in the United States." *Journal of Ethics* | *American Medical Association*, American Medical Association, 1 Nov. 2014, journalofethics.ama-assn.org/article/decriminalization-sodomy-united-states/2014-11.

This source gave us at the decriminalization of sodomy and homosexuality in America after/before/during the Stonewall Uprising. More and more of these discriminatory laws were removed as the years went on.

White, Abbey. "Even before the Stonewall Riots, Philly's Annual Reminders Called for Gay Rights." <https://www.inquirer.com>, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 8 June 2019, [fusion.inquirer.com/life/stonewall-annual-reminders-philadelphia-new-york-lgbt-rights-history-20190608.html](https://www.inquirer.com/life/stonewall-annual-reminders-philadelphia-new-york-lgbt-rights-history-20190608.html).

We got a good chunk of information about the Annual Reminders and gay protests before Stonewall to help us prove our historical argument and that change had occurred at Stonewall.

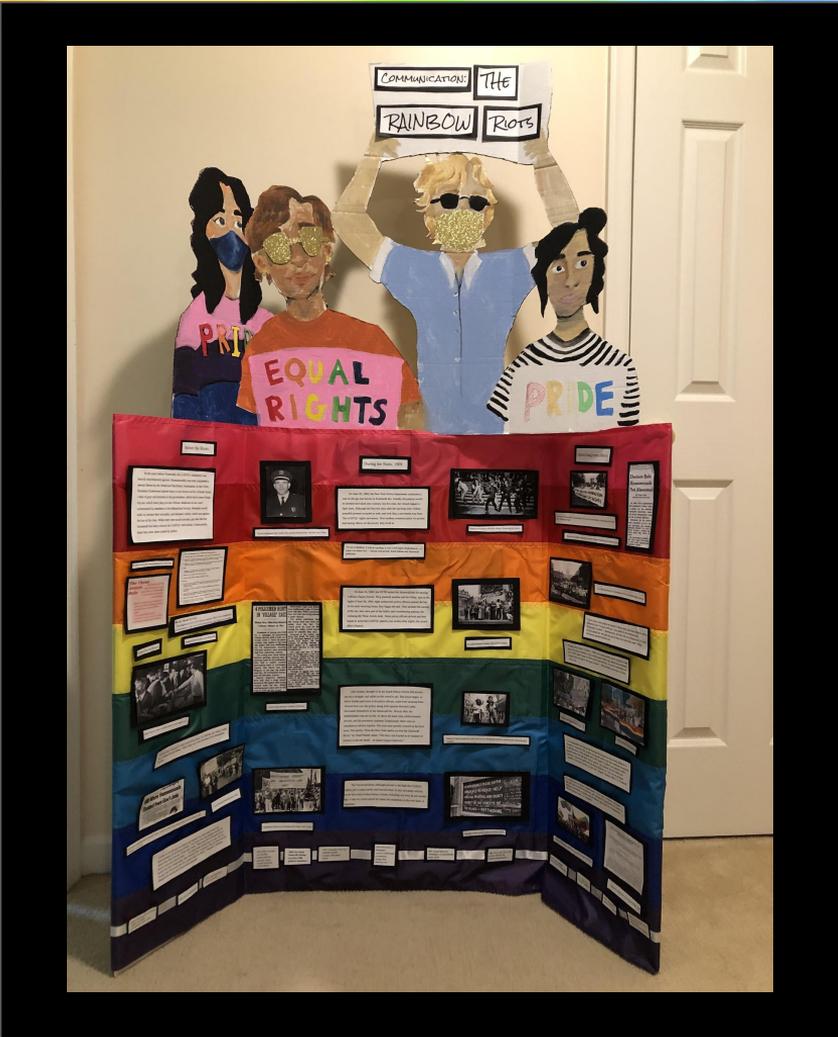
Williams, Lena. "200,000 March in Capital to Seek Gay Rights and Money for AIDS." *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 12 Oct. 1987, www.nytimes.com/1987/10/12/us/200000-march-in-capital-to-seek-gay-rights-and-money-for-aids.html.

This source gave us the numbers for the second March On Washington. This is where the people protested about the AIDS crisis.

Wilson, Michael. "The Night the Stonewall Inn Became a Proud Shrine." *The New York Times*, *The New York Times*, 27 June 2019, www.nytimes.com/2019/06/27/nyregion/stonewall-inn-nyc-1969.html.

This was a detailed and long timeline of events at the Stonewall Riots. It included helpful quotes to aid our project.

Full Exhibit



Left Top Panel Photo

Before the Riots.

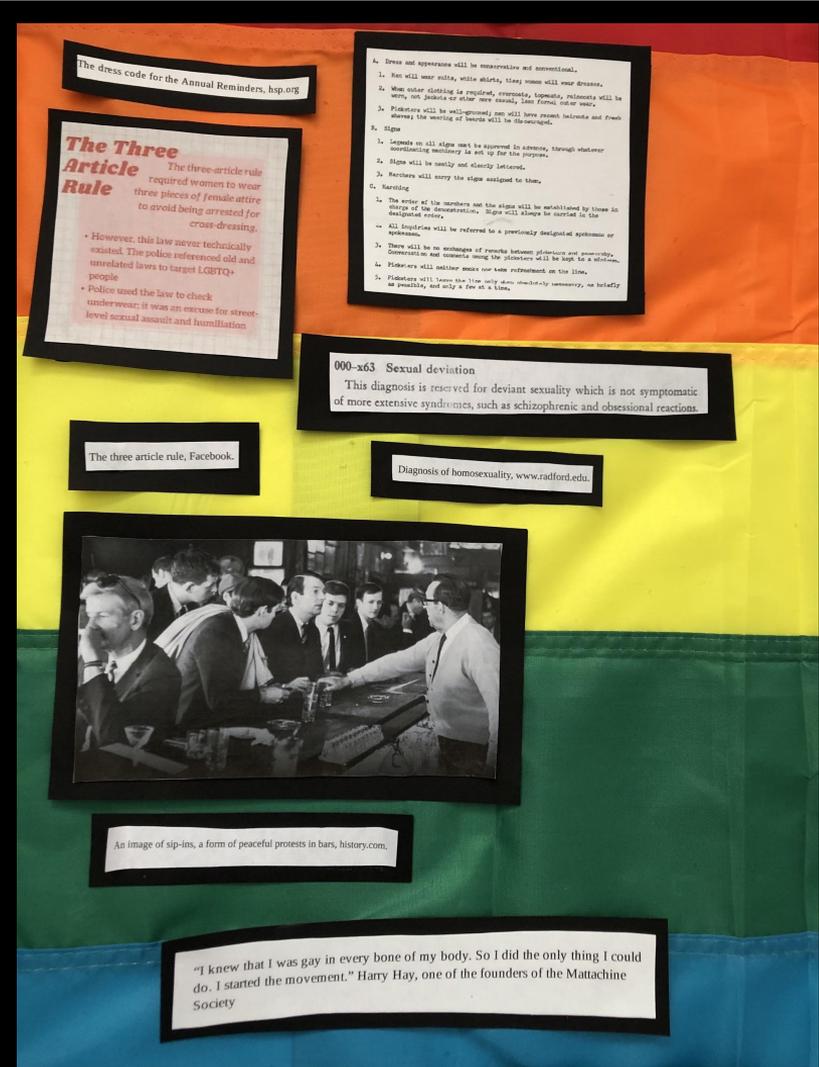
In the years before Stonewall, the LGBTQ+ community was heavily discriminated against. Homosexuality was even considered a mental illness by the American Psychiatric Association. In the 1950s, President Eisenhower started what is now known as the Lavender Scare: a fear of gays and lesbians in the government, which led to mass firings. Sip ins, which were plays on the African American sit-ins, were orchestrated by members of the Mattachine Society. Members would walk in, declare their sexuality, and demand a drink, which was against the law at the time. While they were social outcasts, gay bars like the Stonewall Inn were a haven for LGBTQ+ individuals. Unfortunately, these bars were often raided by police.

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Left Center Panel Photo

Source Credit Text: The dress code for the Annual Reminders, hsp.org
The three article rule, Facebook.
Diagnosis of homosexuality, www.radford.edu.
An image of sip-in's, a form of peaceful protests in bars, history.com



The dress code for the Annual Reminders, hsp.org

The Three Article Rule
The three-article rule required women to wear three pieces of female attire to avoid being arrested for cross-dressing.

- However, this law never technically existed. The police referenced old and unrelated laws to target LGBTQ+ people
- Police used the law to check underwear; it was an excuse for street-level sexual assault and humiliation

4. Dress and appearance will be conservative and conventional.
1. Men will wear suits, white shirts, dress shoes and wear dressers.
 2. Men under clothing is prohibited, overalls, t-shirts, pajamas will be worn with shorts or other more casual, less formal, and/or worn.
 3. Picketers will be well-groomed, men will have respect haircuts and fresh shaves; the wearing of beards will be discouraged.
5. Signs
1. Legends on all signs must be approved in advance, through whatever coordinating machinery is set up for the purpose.
 2. Signs will be neatly and clearly lettered.
 3. Members will carry the signs assigned to them.
6. Harassing
1. The order of the members and the signs will be established by those in charge of the demonstration. Signs will always be carried in the designated order.
 2. All facilities will be referred to a previously designated spokesman or spokeswoman.
 3. There will be no exchanges of remarks between picketers and passers-by. Conversation and remarks about the picketers will be kept to a minimum.
 4. Picketers will neither smoke nor have refreshment on the line.
 5. Picketers will leave the line only when absolutely necessary, as briefly as possible, and only in five at a time.

000-x63 Sexual deviation
This diagnosis is reserved for deviant sexuality which is not symptomatic of more extensive syndromes, such as schizophrenic and obsessional reactions.

The three article rule, Facebook.

Diagnosis of homosexuality, www.radford.edu.



An image of sip-ins, a form of peaceful protests in bars, history.com.

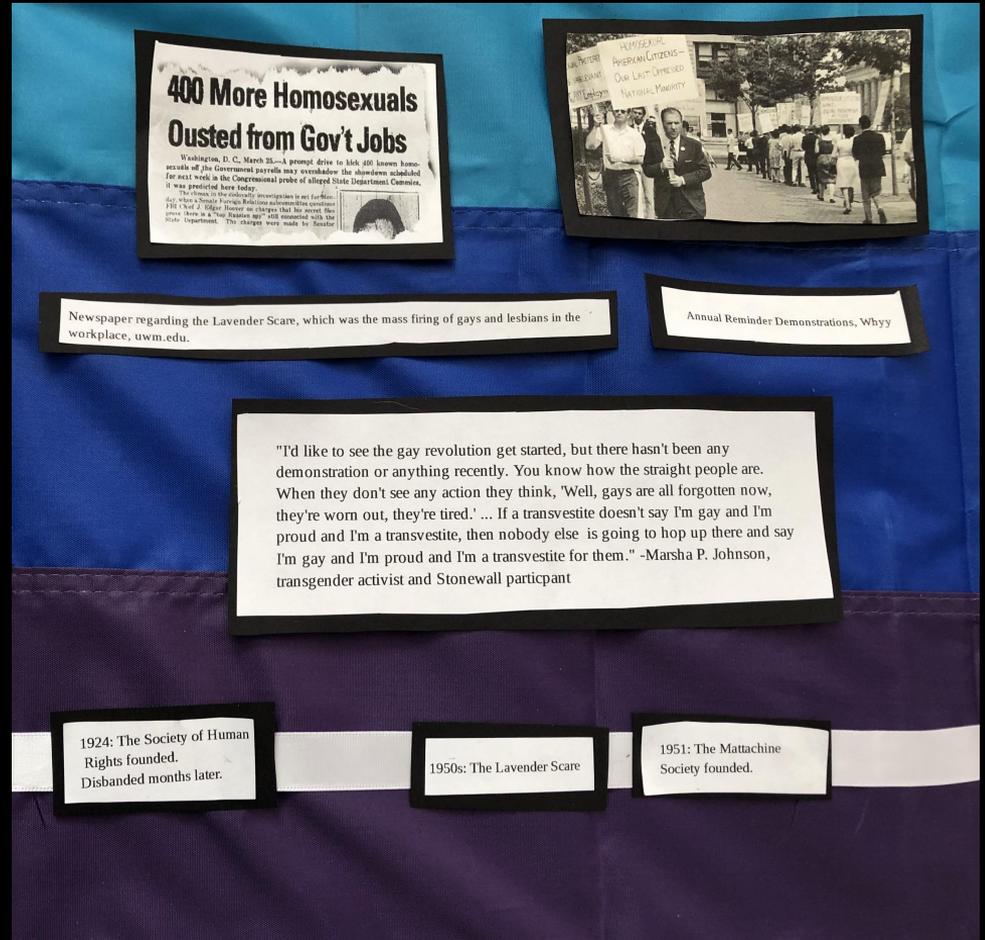
"I knew that I was gay in every bone of my body. So I did the only thing I could do. I started the movement." Harry Hay, one of the founders of the Mattachine Society

Left Center Panel Text

“I knew that I was gay in every bone of my body. So I did the only thing I could do. I started the movement,” Harry Hay, one of the founders of the Mattachine Society.

Left Bottom Panel Photo

Source Credit Text: Annual Reminder Demonstrations, Whyyy.
Newspaper regarding the Lavender Scare, which was the mass firing of gays and lesbians in the workplace, uwm.edu.



Left Bottom Panel Text

"I'd like to see the gay revolution get started, but there hasn't been any demonstration or anything recently. You know how the straight people are. When they don't see any action they think, 'Well, gays are all forgotten now, they're worn out, they're tired.' ... If a transvestite doesn't say I'm gay and I'm proud and I'm a transvestite, then nobody else is going to hop up there and say I'm gay and I'm proud and I'm a transvestite for them." -Marsha P. Johnson, transgender activist and Stonewall participant

1924: The Society of Human Rights founded.
Disbanded months later.

1950s: The Lavender Scare

1951: The Mattachine Society founded.

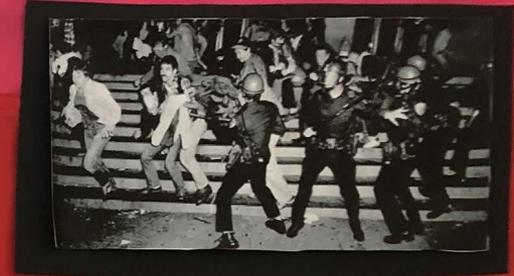
Center Top Panel Photo



Picture of inspector Pine, leader of the raid on Stonewall Inn, The New York Times.

During the Riots, 1969.

On June 28, 1969, the New York Police Department conducted a raid on the gay bar known as Stonewall Inn. Usually the patrons would be arrested and taken into custody, but this time, the crowds began to fight back. Although the first few days after the uprising were violent, peaceful protests occurred as well; and with that, a movement was born. The LGBTQ+ rights movement. Their endless communication via protest had lasting effects on the society they lived in.



Protestors struggling with police officers, Hankering for history.

"It was a rebellion, it was an uprising, it was a civil rights disobedience— it wasn't no damn riot." - Storme DeLarverie, butch lesbian and Stonewall participant

Source Credit Text: Picture of inspector Pine, leader of the raid on Stonewall Inn, The New York Times. Protestors engaging with officers, Hankering for history.

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“It was a rebellion, it was an uprising, it was a civil disobedience--it wasn't no damn riot.”--Storm DeLaverie, butch lesbian and Stonewall participant.

Center Center Panel Photo

Source Credit Text: Article about the riots, Columbia University.

Peaceful protestors taking to the streets, Insider.

Marsha P. Johnson (left) and Sylvia Rivera, two transgender activists, march in the streets, Reuters Graphics

4 POLICEMEN HURT IN 'VILLAGE' RAID

Molee Near Sheridan Square Follows Action at Bar

Hundreds of young men went on a rampage in Greenwich Village shortly after 3 A.M. yesterday after a force of plainclothes men raided a bar that the police said was well-known for its homosexual clientele. Thirteen persons were arrested and four policemen injured.

The young men threw bricks, bottles, garbage, pennies and a parking meter at the policemen, who had a search warrant authorizing them to investigate reports that liquor was sold illegally at the bar, the Stonewall Inn, 53 Christopher Street, just off Sheridan Square.

Deputy Inspector Seymour Pine said that a large crowd formed in the square after being evicted from the bar. Police reinforcements were sent to the area to hold off the crowd.

Plainclothes men and detectives confiscated cases of liquor from the bar, which Inspector Pine said was operating without a liquor license.

The police estimated that 200 young men had been expelled from the bar. The crowd grew to close to 400 during the melee, which lasted about 45 minutes, they said.

Arrested in the melee, was Dave Van Ronk, 33 years old, of 15 Sheridan Square, a well-known folk singer. He was accused of having thrown a heavy object at a policeman and later paroled in his own recognizance.

The raid was one of three held on Village bars in the last two weeks, Inspector Pine said. Charges against the 13 who were arrested ranged from harassment and resisting arrest to disorderly conduct. A patrolman suffered a broken wrist, the police said.

Thousands of young men congregated outside the inn last night, reading about condemnations of the raid.

A sign on the door said, "This is a private club. Members only." Only soft drinks were being served.

Article about the riots, Columbia University.

On June 24, 1969, the NYPD raided the Stonewall Inn for serving without a liquor license. They planned another raid for Friday, and on the night of June 28, 1969, eight undercover police officers entered the bar. In the early morning hours, they began the raid. They arrested the owners of the bar, who were part of the Mafia, and crossdressing patrons, for violating the Three Article Rule. More police officers arrived and they began to arrest the LGBTQ+ patrons, but unlike other nights, the crowd didn't disperse.



Peaceful protestors taking to the streets, Insider.

One woman, thought to be the butch lesbian Storme DeLarvair, put up a struggle, and called on the crowd to act. The crowd began to throw bottles and coins at the police officers, some even taunting them. Around four a.m. the police, along with reporter Howard Carter, barricaded themselves in the Stonewall Inn. Shortly after, the establishment was set on fire. At about the same time, reinforcements arrived, and the protestors scattered. Surprisingly, there were no casualties or serious injuries. The riots were quickly covered in the local news. The article, "How the New York media covered the Stonewall Riots," by Chad Painter, states: "The story was framed as an instance of lawless youth run amok — an almost unprovoked riot."



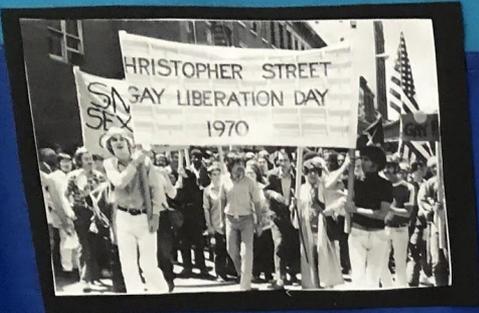
Marsha P. Johnson (left) and Sylvia Rivera, two transgender activists, march in the streets. Reuters Graphics

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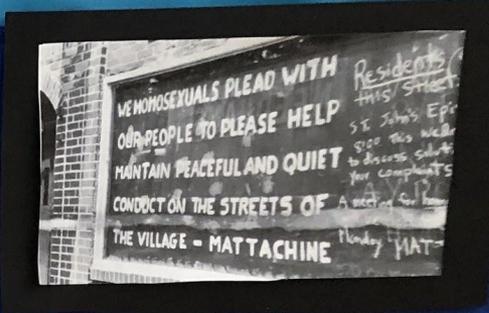
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Center Bottom Panel Photo



Christopher Street Gay Liberation Day Parade, NYC LGBT

The Stonewall Riots, although pivotal in the fight for LGBTQ+ rights, isn't a particularly well known event. In fact, not many schools cover this event in their history classes, including our own. In our current age, it may be controversial for some, but awareness, at the very least, is important.



Messages written on the windows of the Inn, CNN.

1965-1969: Less than one hundred people attend the peaceful, formal Annual Reminder in Philadelphia.

1969: The violent Stonewall Uprising. Less than 1,000 people in attendance.

1970: Christopher Street Gay Liberation Parade. Around 2,000 people attend.

1979: First March on Washington. Around 75,000 people in attendance, straight allies attend as well.

1987: Second March on Washington. Around 200,000 people attend.

1993: Don't Ask, Don't Tell, put into effect by the Clinton Administration.

Source Credit Text: Messages written on the windows of the inn, CNN. Christopher Street Gay Liberation Day Parade, NYC LGBT.

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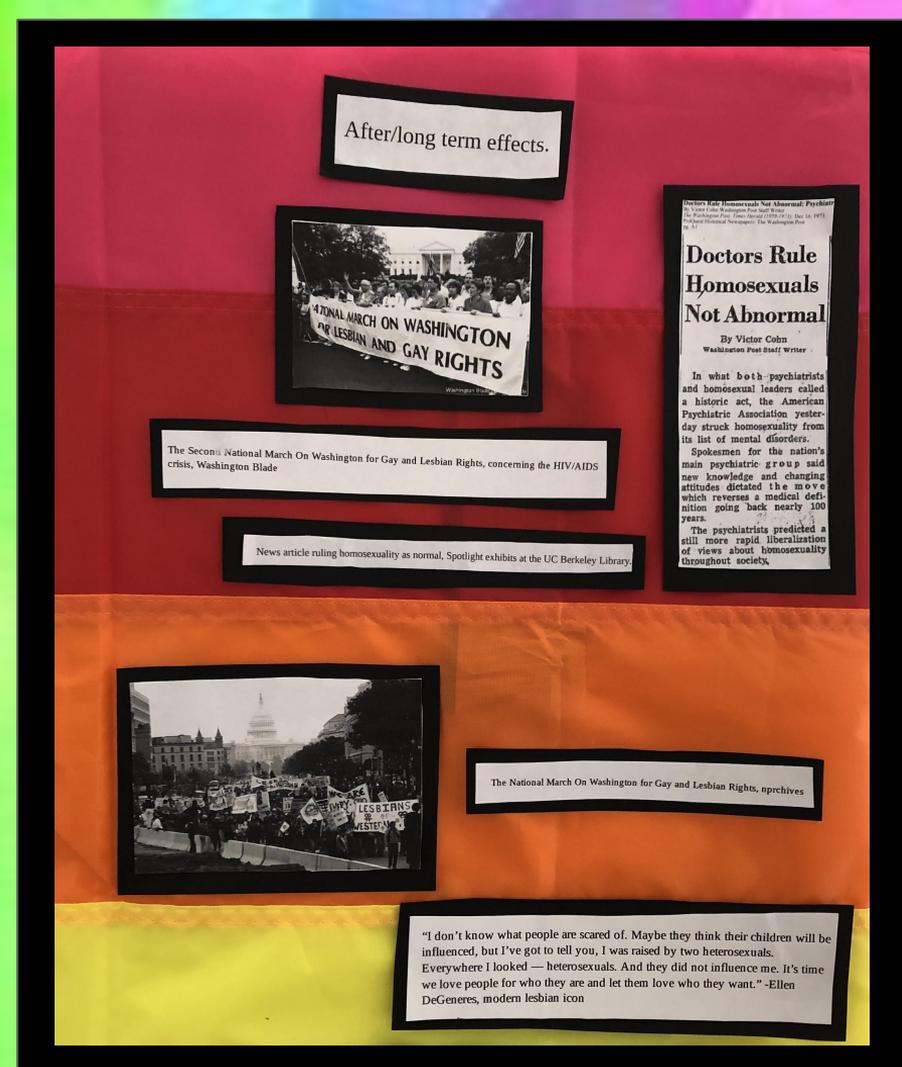
1979: First March on Washington. Around 75,000 people in attendance; straight allies attend as well.

1987: Second March on Washington. Around 200,000 people attend.

1993: Don't Ask, Don't Tell put into effect by the Clinton Administration.

Right Top Panel Photo

Source Credit Text: News article ruling homosexuality as normal, Spotlight exhibits at UC Berkeley Library.
The Second National March on Washington for Gay and Lesbian rights, concerning the HIV/AIDS crisis, Washington Blade.
The National March on Washington for Gay and Lesbian Rights, nprchives.



Right Top Panel Text

“I don’t know what people are scared of. Maybe they think their children will be influenced, but I’ve got to tell you, I was raised by two heterosexuals. Everywhere I looked--heterosexuals. And that did not influence me. It’s time we love people for who they are and let them love who they want.”-Ellen DeGeneres, modern lesbian icon.

Right Center Panel Photo

"Today, this country is richer — filled with more equality, more acceptance, and more love than yesterday. And for the people of this city, where the movement for LGBT rights began in 1969 at the Stonewall Inn, we can be proud that we helped blaze the trail to this great victory." - Bill de Blasio, the mayor of New York City



People protesting against homosexuality, Vox.



The current day pride parade, Forbes.

"I'm designating the Stonewall National Monument as the newest addition to America's National Park System. Stonewall will be our first national monument to tell the story of the struggle for LGBT rights. I believe our national parks should reflect the full story of our country, the richness and diversity and uniquely American spirit that has always defined us. That we are stronger together. That out of many, we are one." -Barack Obama, 44th U.S. President

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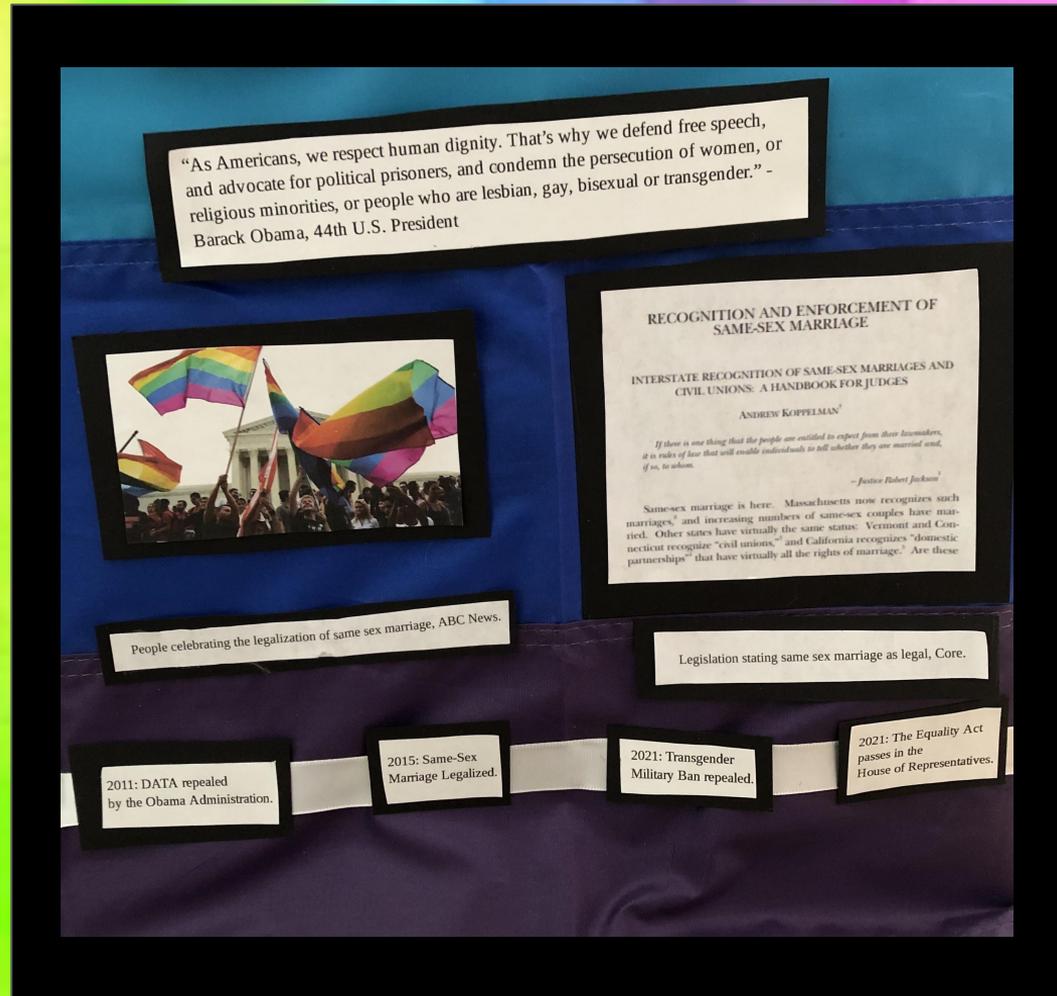
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“Today, this country is richer--filled with more equality, more acceptance, and more love than yesterday. And for the people of this city, where the movement for LGBT rights began in 1969 at the Stonewall Inn, we can be proud that we helped blaze the trail to this great victory.”-Bill de Blasio, the mayor of New York City

Right Bottom Panel Photo

Source Credit Text: People celebrating the legalization of same-sex marriage, ABC News.
Legislation stating same-sex marriage as legal, Core.



Right Bottom Panel Text

“As Americans, we respect human dignity. That’s why we defend free speech, and advocate for political prisoners, and condemn the persecution of women, or religious minorities, or people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender.” - Barack Obama, 44th U.S. President

2011: DATA
repealed
by the Obama
Administration.

2015:
Same-Sex
Marriage
Legalized.

2021:
Transgender
Military Ban
repealed.

2021: The Equality Act
passes in the
House of Representatives.