

Maple Ridge History Analysis

LGBTQ+ History



**MAPLE RIDGE
MUSEUM**
& COMMUNITY ARCHIVES

Introduction

This booklet serves as an introduction to LGBTQ+ history in Canada. Students will learn important LGBTQ+ terms as well as the time line of important events in LGBTQ+ Canadian history.

Learning Outcomes

This activity is recommended for students in Grades 8-10, lower grade level students may need more help and activities can be modified as needed. This activity connects to Social studies BC curriculum competencies. The Learning outcomes and skills developed for this worksheet are:

- LGBTQ+ terms
- Identify LGBTQ+ flags
- LGBTQ+ historic timeline

Instructions

Begin by exploring the "Important LGBTQ+ terms" page to establish foundational understanding for the rest of the worksheet. While activities can be completed in any sequence, following the order may enhance comprehension. Each page has individual instructions. Once the booklet is completed check your answers.

Supplies

- pen or pencil

Important LGBTQ+ Terms Matching Activity

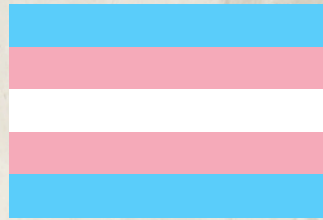
This list is incomplete and some definitions may differ

TERM	DEFINITION
Gender Identity	A woman who is attracted to other women.
Sex	The personal sense of one's own gender.
Sexuality	A person's identity in relation to the gender or genders to which they are typically sexually attracted.
Gender Expression	The set of biological attributes of a person which most often distinguishes them as male or female.
Romantic Attraction	The ways in which a person expresses their gender identity, typically through their appearance, dress, and behaviour.
LGBTQ+	A person who's sexual attraction is not determined by sex or gender identity.
Lesbian	A person who does not subscribe to conventional gender distinctions but identifies with neither, both, or a combination of male and female genders.
Gay	An initialism that is often used as an umbrella term.
Bisexual	An emotional response that arises from a desire for a romantic relationship with the recipient.
Questioning	A person who's gender identity differs from their sex.
Transgender	A person who is attracted to men and women.
Queer	A person who is attracted to people of the same gender. It is often used to describe men.
Aromantic	A person who is unsure of their sexuality, gender or both.
Asexual	An umbrella term for sexual and gender minorities who are not heterosexual or are not cisgender. It is a reclaimed slur who's use is still debated.
Genderqueer\Non-Binary	A person who rarely or never experiences romantic attraction.
Pansexual	A person who rarely or never experiences sexual attraction.
Intersex	A person who does not have a fixed gender.
Genderfluid	A person who does not fit the typical definitions for male or female bodies..
Cis (gender)	A person who's gender identity corresponds with their biological sex.

Learn the Flags Activity

Match flags with their corresponding identities.





















TERMS

Transgender

Pansexual

Bisexual

LGBTQ+

Asexual

Genderfluid

Non-Binary

Aromantic

Intersex

Lesbian

Where is all the LGBTQ+ History?

Almost anyone who has done any casual research into LGBTQ+ history will find a large period (pre- 1960's) where little to no confirmed and explicit evidence of queer people and relationships exist. Why is that?

This lack of evidence obviously does not mean that LGBTQ+ people and identities sprung into existence in the 1960's as there is some evidence of LGBTQ+ people and relationships that dates as far back as 9,600 BCE. Unfortunately, there are many factors both past and present that have forcibly repressed LGBTQ+ voices in history. These include, but are not limited to:

Fear of persecution. In order for some kind of evidence to exist, LGBTQ+ people had to feel safe enough to document their sexuality or gender identity during a time in history where they could be jailed or killed. This led to fewer people documenting their LGBTQ+ relationships and identities.

Destruction of evidence. Evidence of LGBTQ+ people and identities not only had to be documented in the first place but then that evidence also had to survive past their deaths. Often evidence of queerness was edited out or destroyed by family members as a way to protect their family.

Heterosexism. Historical same-sex relationships (especially between women) are often read as just being incredibly close friendships or have been edited to minimize the romantic or sexual side of the relationship.

Different views on sexuality and gender identity. For most of human history, there was not an identity associated with being LGBTQ+. Being queer or acting queer was something that a person did and not something that a person was. This makes identifying LGBTQ+ people in history more difficult.

Financial reasons. For a long time in human history, a large portion of the population were illiterate meaning that they would not have been able to write their own accounts of their lives or even get their picture taken. This has a compounding effect on the historical evidence of marginalised groups including LGBTQ+ people. Meaning that evidence of queer people is rare but evidence of middle or lower class queer people is even more rare.

An Incomplete Canadian LGBTQ+ History Timeline

Place the following historic events in Canada's LGBTQ+ history on the timeline.

