

SPECTACULAR

WILL BE

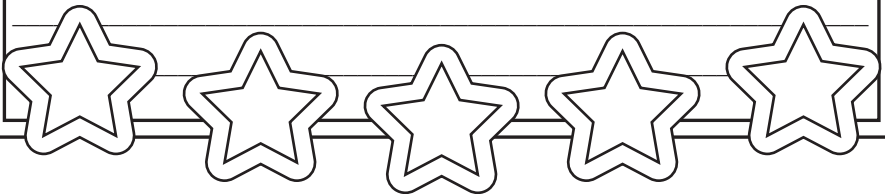
CELEBRATE
WHO YOU ARE!



POSITIVE WORDS

Use this space to write positive words that make you feel strong, loved, and proud. They can be affirmations, song lyrics, quotes, or powerful words.

YOU BELONG



FLY YOUR OWN FLAG

What colors, shapes, letters, words, etc. best represent your life, identity, feelings, and dreams? Use the space below to organize what makes you you, and then use those elements to design your own flag on the next page!

COLORS: _____

SHAPES: _____

LETTERS: _____

WORDS: _____

ANIMALS: _____

PEOPLE: _____

SYMBOLS: _____

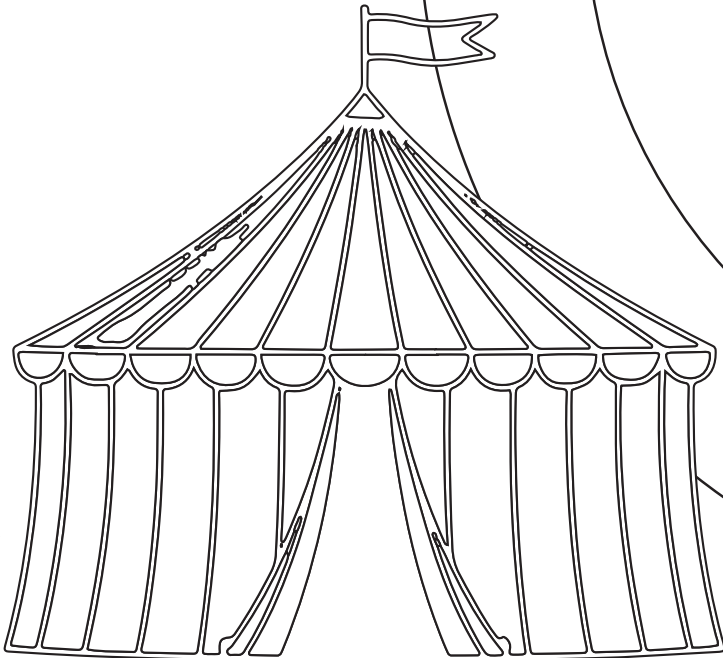
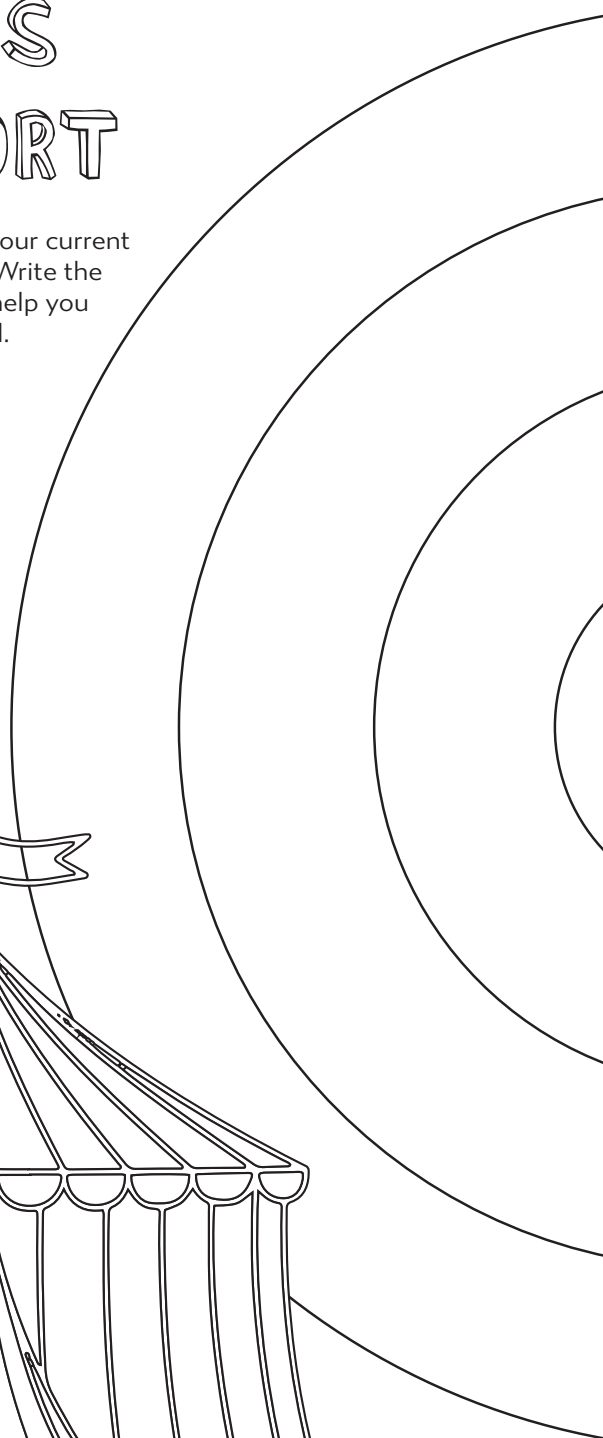
OTHER ELEMENTS: _____

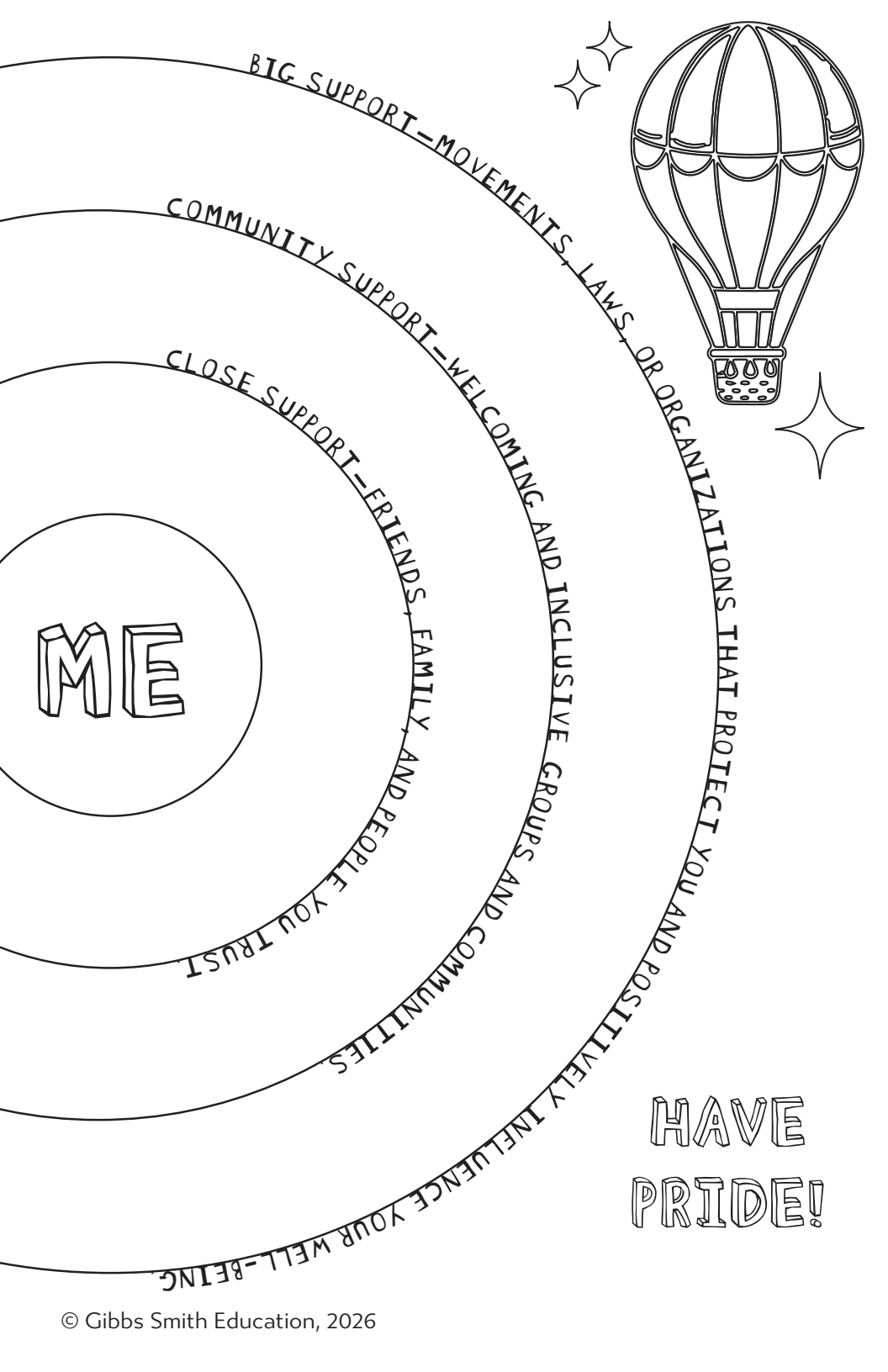
YOUR STORY MATTERS



CIRCLES OF SUPPORT

Use the circles to write down your current or potential support systems. Write the people, places, or groups that help you feel safe, happy, and loved.





ME

CLOSE SUPPORT—FRIENDS, FAMILY, AND PEOPLE YOU TRUST

COMMUNITY SUPPORT—WELCOMING AND INCLUSIVE GROUPS AND COMMUNITIES

BIG SUPPORT—MOVEMENTS, LAWS, OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROTECT YOU AND POSITIVELY INFLUENCE YOUR WELL-BEING

HAVE
PRIDE!

INTO THE ARCHIVES

The Stonewall Uprising

We tend to look at history as a collection of facts—names, dates, statistics—and to a certain extent, it is. But the study of history isn't just about memorizing facts; it's about gathering and analyzing those facts to tell a story about what happened. Stories are not facts. While stories can be "true," they are still influenced by the experiences, biases, and intentions of the storyteller. Examine the following stories about the same event. Pay attention to which facts the storytellers choose to include (and which they don't) and how they present those facts.

DOCUMENT #1

Sheridan Square this weekend looked like something from a William Burroughs novel as the sudden specter of "gay power" erected its brazen head and spat out a fairy tale the likes of which the area has never seen ...

"Gay Power!" "I like boys!" —these and many other slogans were heard all three nights as the show of force by the city's finery met the force of the city's finest. The result was a kind of gay liberation, as the gay brigade emerged from the bars, back rooms, and bedrooms of the Village and became street people.

—Lucian Truscott, "Gay Power Comes to Sheridan Square," *The Village Voice*, 1969

DOCUMENT #2

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.

—"4 Policemen Hurt in 'Village' Raid," *The New York Times*, 1969

DOCUMENT #3

They huddled with some of the top brass that had already arrived, and isolated beer cans, thrown by the crowd, hit their van and cars now and again. Suddenly, two cops darted into the crowd and dragged out a boy who had done absolutely nothing. As they carried him to a waiting van brought to take off prisoners, four more cops joined them and began pounding the boy in the face, belly, and groin with night sticks. A high shrill voice called out, "Save our sister!" and there was a general pause, during which the "butch"-looking "numbers" looked distracted.

Momentarily, 50 or more homosexuals who would have been described as "nelly" rushed the cops and took the boy back into the crowd. They then formed a solid front and refused to let the cops into the crowd to regain their prisoner, letting the cops hit them with their sticks, rather than let them through.

It was an interesting side-light on the demonstrations that those usually put down as "sissies" or "swishes" showed the most courage and sense during the action. Their bravery and daring saved many people from being hurt, and their sense of humor and "camp" helped keep the crowds from getting too nasty or too violent.

—Dick Leisch, *The Advocate*, 1969

Observe

1. What are the differences among the sources?
2. What words or phrases give you clues about how each author felt about the Stonewall Uprising?

Evaluate

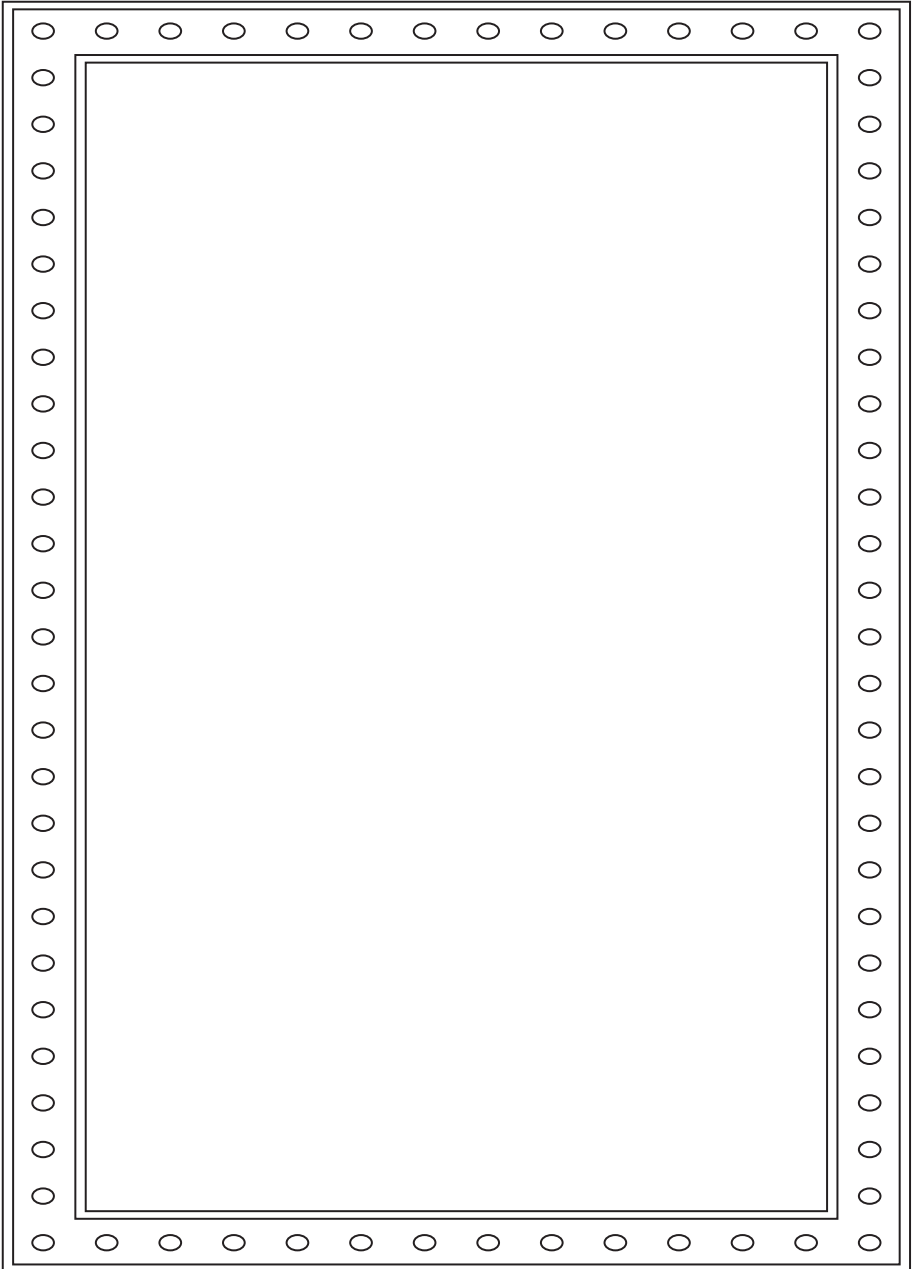
3. Which source do you find the most "credible"? Why?
4. Which article's explanation of events is structured the best in your opinion? Why?

Conclude

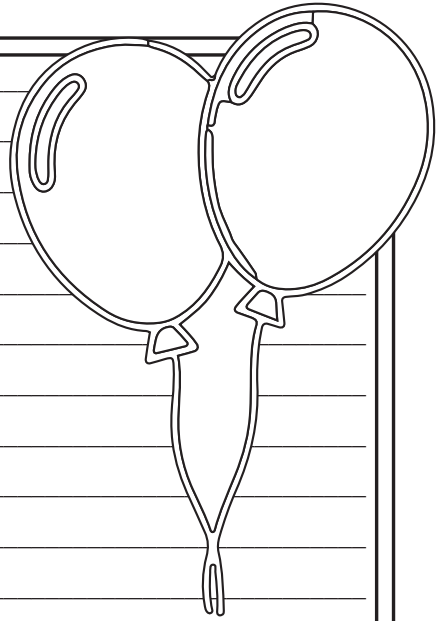
5. Based on the sources, what do you think is the significance of the Stonewall Uprising?
6. Do you think the sources help us understand the Stonewall Uprising? Why or why not?

BUILD A SAFE SPACE

Imagine a place you feel completely safe. Think about the people, places, and activities that bring you comfort. Think about the environment, the vibe, and your surroundings. Use this page to build a safe space for yourself and others!



DEAR ME, _____



Write a kind letter to yourself. Talk to yourself like you would to a friend.
What do you need to hear? Remind yourself how amazing you are!

LETTER TO MYSELF

TO ENRICH AND INSPIRE HUMANKIND

