

W10.L1:

Name _____

ANALYZING CAUSES + EFFECTS OF THE STONEWALL UPRISING

Directions: Analyze the primary and secondary sources and determine if each describes a cause, account, or effect of the Stonewall Uprising. Place the letter of each source in a column then briefly describe in your own words what you learned. Note that some sources might provide multiple sets of information. If that is the case, the source letter and description should be placed in each column.

	Sources	Description
Causes of the Uprising		
Accounts of the Uprising		
Effects of the Uprising		

Mar 2, 1982

becomes the first U.S. state to outlaw discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Mar 1987
Founded at the Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center in Manhattan,

(AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power) used civil disobedience and nonviolent protest to demand government action on the AIDS crisis, as nearly 60,000 had died worldwide and over 40,000 in the U.S. were HIV-positive.

Dec 21, 1993

The Department of Defense issues a directive which prohibits the U.S. Military from barring applicants from service based on their sexual orientation. "Applicants... shall not be asked or required to reveal whether they are homosexual". This becomes known as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell."

Sept 21, 1996

President Clinton signs the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) into law. The law defines marriage as a legal union between one man and one woman and that no state is required to recognize a same-sex marriage from out of state.

Nov 4, 2008

California Voters approve Proposition 8, making same-sex marriage in California illegal. This decision brought national attention from gay-rights supporters across the U.S. and inspires the campaign.

Aug 4, 2010

A federal judge in San Francisco decides that LGBTQ+ people have the constitutional right to and that Prop 8 is unconstitutional. Lawyers will challenge this finding.

Feb 23, 2011

President Obama states his administration will no longer defend the "Defense of Marriage Act" (DOMA), which bans the recognition of same sex marriage in certain states.

June 15, 2020

The U.S. Supreme Court rules that the 1964 Civil Rights Act Protects LGBTQ+ from discrimination.

July 1982

Gay community leaders and activists met with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in Washington, D.C., to advocate for renaming Gay-Related Immune Deficiency (GRID) to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), as evidence showed the virus was not limited to gay people, leading to the CDC's adoption of the term.

Oct 11, 1988

ACT UP's first national demonstration at the pressured faster drug approvals, leading to expanded access to treatments like AZT and shifting medical decision-making to include patient advocacy.

May 8, 2004

becomes the first state to legalize gay marriage. The court finds the prohibition of gay marriage unconstitutional because it denies dignity and equality of all individuals. In the following 6 years, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Iowa, and Washington D.C. will follow suit.

Oct 28, 2009

Act is passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama. This expands the 1969 Federal Hate Crime Law to include crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability.

Dec 18, 2010

The U.S. Senate votes 65-31 to repeal "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, allowing LGBTQ+ people to serve openly in the U.S. military

June 26, 2015

With a 5-4 decision in the Obergefell v. Hodges case, the U.S. Supreme Court declares same-sex marriage legal in all 50 states.

Dec 13, 2022

The Supreme Court rules for Marriage Equality Act requires all states to recognize legally performed same-sex and interracial marriages and repeals the 1996 Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA)

USP 183 13 Do Now

NO

Analyze how things have changed

RAIDING A "DRAG."

A Fall Where All the Ladies Were Imitations.

Six colored men, dressed in elegant female attire, were arraigned in the dock at the Police Court this morning on a charge of being suspicious persons. They were arrested last night at a "drag" held at the house of Pierce Lafayette, a colored messenger in the Pension Office, No. 1716 Fifth street. The names of the defendants are Benjamin, Daniel and Dorsey Swan, Ed. Williams, William Johnson and Charles Meyers.

They nearly all had on low neck and short sleeve silk dresses, several of them with trains. They all wore corsets, bustles, long hose and slippers, and everything that goes to make a female's dress complete. One of them had on a pink satin Mother Hubbard, trimmed with fur, a long wig and bangs and pink hose, and old gold slippers, bogus diamond earrings and breastpins, and pearl necklace. The lace on their skirts was very heavy, and apparently of good material.

The raid was made by Detectives Raff, Horn, Carter and Mahon, and Sergeant Hollinberger, and the reserve of the Eighth Precinct. The house was nicely furnished, and the ball was in full blast when the officers arrived, about 10:30 o'clock. Each of the detectives and Sergeant Hollinberger and one of the privates took one of the stylishly-dressed individuals on their arms and marched them to the station house, followed by a large crowd. They each got three months on the farm.

The Washington Critic, January 15, 1887

SOURCE A

THREE CENTS.

"THE QUEEN" RAIDED.

UNEXPECTED INTERRUPTION TO HER BANQUET AND BALL.

A "Drag Party" Raided.

This morning John Smith, Jacob Byard, William Dorsey, who by the way, was the "Queen," Charles Myers, Jacob Lewis, John Lewis, Samuel Lewis, Samuel Jackson, James Waters, Laura Howard, James Taylor, Benjamin Moore and Lewis Jackson were charged in the Police Court with being suspicious characters.

Last night, attired in handsome silks and satins, each in complete feminine costume, they indulged in a "drag" in a quiet-looking house on the south side of F street, near Twelfth. The "party" was raided by Lieutenant Amiss and the officers of the First Precinct.

Nearly all of the "girls" succeeded in procuring bail, ex-Commissioner of Pensions Dudley becoming bond for William Dorsey, who is in his employ.

© The Evening Star via The Library of Congress

The Evening Star, April 1888

William Dorsey Swann was born into slavery in 1858 in Hancock, Maryland. After the Civil War, his parents bought a farm where he was raised before he moved to Washington, DC for greater work opportunities.

During the 1880s and 1890s, Swann organized a series of secret balls in Washington, D.C. He called his gatherings "drags"—possibly a corruption of "grand rag," an antiquated term for a masquerade ball. He called himself the "queen of drag". Most of the attendees of Swann's gatherings were formerly enslaved gay men. As a result, Swann and his attendees were arrested in police raids numerous times. These articles detail two of the arrests, one the first documented case of arrest for female impersonation in the United States.

In 1896, Swann was convicted on a charge of "keeping a disorderly house" and received a 10-month sentence. At trial, the judge told Swann: "I would like to send you where you would never again see a man's face and would then like to rid the city of all other disreputable persons of the same kind". Swann demanded a pardon from President Grover Cleveland, an act that made him the first-known activist to take legal action to defend the queer community. Cleveland denied the pardon.

SOURCE B

Authorities continued to raid bars and establishments that catered to gay men and women throughout the first half of the 20th Century.

This *New York Times* article from 1959 details a campaign by the State Liquor Authority to close taverns and either suspend them or revoke their licenses.

2 MORE BARS CLOSED

Total of 12 Shut Down in
State Clean-Up Drive

Two more bars were closed here yesterday by the State Liquor Authority. This brought to twelve the number of establishments closed by the authority in its campaign against taverns that cater to prostitutes, homosexuals or criminals.

The authority announced that it had revoked the license of the Kent Restaurant Corp., 130 West Forty-fifth Street, which operates Hurley's Cafe at that location. It charged that the place was run as a "clip joint" with girls inducing male patrons to buy drinks.

Another tavern, Chez Elle, at 108 West Seventy-third Street, which is operated by the B. V. L. Cafe, Inc., was closed to serve out seventy days of a previous 100-day suspension. The tavern was charged with encouraging a homosexual clientele.

The New York Times, October 31, 1959



Photo: New York Public Library

SOURCE C

Frank Kameny was a World War II veteran with a Ph.D. from Harvard who worked as an astronomer in the U.S. Army's Army Map Service. In 1957, however, he was fired from his position because of his homosexuality. This was part of the "Lavender Scare", a moral panic about homosexual people serving in the US government.

Following his firing, Kameny took on an activist role. He became president of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a gay rights organization. In the photo above, Kameny leads a protest march outside Independence Hall in Philadelphia 1965.

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SENATE ACCEPTS BAN ON ADULTERY

Follows Assembly in Revision
of State's Penal Law

By **JOHN SIBLEY**

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, June 9—A complete revision of the state's Penal Law, the first since 1881, won final legislative approval today by a vote of 45 to 10 in the Senate.

As the Assembly did earlier, the Senate passed two amending bills that retain adultery and homosexual acts as crimes. The Legislature thus rejected the view of its special Penal Law Commission that these should be treated as matters of morality, rather than law.

Although the commission chairman, Assemblyman Richard J. Bartlett, personally opposed the retention of adultery and homosexuality in the law, he said he would urge Governor Rockefeller to approve the amendments since a majority of his colleagues voted for them.

The Senate vote to retain adultery as a crime was 38 to 17. The vote on the homosexuality measure was 39 to 16.

Shuttle in Chicago
New Ticket Prices
Landed 11 Million

ing three tickets.

SOURCE D

Prior to 1962, sodomy was a felony in every state, punished by a lengthy term of imprisonment and/or hard labor. This article from New York in 1965, details how the State Assembly voted to retain both adultery and "homosexual conduct" as criminal acts despite a commission recommending these be seen as matters of morality.



Source: Wikimedia Images

SOURCE E

It was illegal for gay people to drink in New York's bars until 1966. When the law was overturned, police used other methods to harass gay people out in public. An arcane 1845 New York law made it a crime to have your "face painted, discolored, covered, or concealed, or [be] otherwise disguised... [while] in a road or public highway." This was intended to stop farmers from dressing like American Indians to fight off tax collectors.

By 1969, police were using this to justify the "three-article rule". Women had to have three pieces of "female attire" in order to avoid being arrested for cross-dressing.

The Stonewall Inn was one of the few places in New York City where gay people could usually drink and dress as they pleased. This was because the Stonewall was owned by the mafia. The Genovese crime family paid off the police weekly and operated as a BYOB establishment. It is debated about whether the bribe was not paid before the raid.

SOURCE F



Source: Wikimedia Images

Stormé DeLarverie was born in New Orleans to a Black mother and a white father in 1920. She was an MC, singer, bouncer, and bodyguard who performed and hosted at the Apollo Theater and Radio City Music Hall.

She was a “male impersonator” in the Jewel Box Revue, the only racially integrated drag troupe: worked in Chicago as a bodyguard to mobsters, and one wonders if she picked up (or offered) some style tips.

In the early-morning hours of June 28, 1969 New York police raided the Stonewall Inn. These police raids on gay bars were frequent, occurring on average once a month for each bar. Police would check IDs and take customers dressed as women to the bathroom to verify their gender. Any people dressed in non-gender conforming clothing would be arrested.

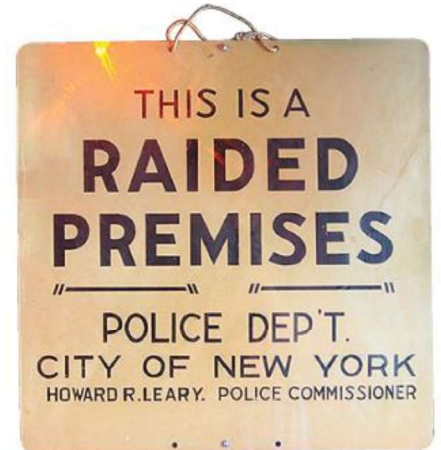
A scuffle broke out when Stormé DeLarverie was handcuffed and escorted from the bar. She briefly broke free of the police but was grabbed by four policemen. She was then struck on the head with a baton after she complained that her handcuffs were too tight.

Bystanders recalled that DeLarverie sparked the crowd to fight when she looked at bystanders and shouted, “Why don't you guys do something?” After an officer picked her up and heaved her into the back of the wagon, the crowd became a mob and became violent.

SOURCE G

“We all had a collective feeling like we’d had enough of this... It wasn't anything tangible anybody said to anyone else, it was just kind of like everything over the years had come to a head on that one particular night in the one particular place and it was not an organized demonstration... Everyone in the crowd felt that we were never going to go back. It was like the last straw. It was time to reclaim something that had always been taken from us....

All kinds of people, all different reasons, but mostly it was total outrage, anger, sorrow, everything combined, and everything just kind of ran its course. It was the police who were doing most of the destruction. We were really trying to get back in and break free. And we felt that we had freedom at last, or freedom to at least show that we demanded freedom. We weren't going to be walking meekly in the night and letting them shove us around—it's like standing your ground for the first time and in a really strong way and that's what caught the police by surprise. There was something in the air, freedom a long time overdue and we're going to fight for it. It took different forms, but the bottom line was, we weren't going to go away. And we didn't.”



- Michael Fader, Stonewall Inn patron



SOURCE H

Marsha P. Johnson (the “P” stood for “Pay It No Mind,” which is what Marsha would say in response to questions about gender) was one of the first to resist police intimidation at the Stonewall Inn.

Johnson was not present at Stonewall when police first arrived. However, after learning of the raid Johnson immediately went to the bar and became a leader in the uprising.



The year after the Stonewall Uprising, Johnson and fellow activist Sylvia Rivera founded an organization to support gay and trans individuals who had been left homeless.

Johnson was a fixture at marches, sit-ins, and protests for gay rights throughout the 1970s. Johnson can be seen at different protests from the 1970s in these two photos.

Photos: Richard C. Wandel



SOURCE I

After the Stonewall Uprising, the bar was boarded up but remained open for a few more weeks before it finally closed. The Mattachine Society (a gay-rights organization) painted the message seen above on the outside of the bar.

Each year after Stonewall, the community commemorated the anniversary with “Christopher Street Gay Liberation Day”. The annual march through New York City eventually developed into the modern-day Pride March.



Thousands of Homosexuals Hold A Protest Rally in Central Park

By LACEY FOSBURGH

Thousands of young men and women homosexuals from all over the Northeast marched from Greenwich Village to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park yesterday, proclaiming “the new strength and pride of the gay people.”

From Washington, Boston and Cleveland, from Ivy League colleges, from Harlem, the East Side and the suburbs, they gathered to protest laws that make homosexual acts between consenting adults illegal and social conditions that often make it impossible for them to display affection in public, maintain jobs or rent apart-

ments. “We’re probably the most harassed, persecuted minority group in history, but we’ll never have the freedom and civil rights we deserve as human beings unless we stop hiding in closets and in the shelter of anonymity,” said 29-year old Michael Brown. He is a founder of the Gay Liberation Front, an activist homosexual organiza-

As the group gathered in Continued on Page 25, Column 3

The A.P.A. Ruling on Homosexuality

The Issue Is Subtle, The Debate Still On

Last weekend, the Board of Trustees of the American Psychiatric Association approved a change in its official manual of psychiatric disorders. "Homosexuality per se," the trustees voted, should no longer be considered a "psychiatric disorder"; it should be defined instead as a "sexual orientation disturbance." Ideas and Trends asked two psychiatrists, Robert L. Spitzer, M.D., associate professor of clinical psychiatry at Columbia, and member of the nomenclature committee of the A.P.A., and Irving Bieber, M.D., clinical professor of psychiatry at the New York Medical College and chairman of the research committee on male homosexuality, to discuss the A.P.A. decision. An edited version of their discussion follows.

At the outset, they were asked to state their positions on the question: "Is homosexuality a psychiatric disorder?"

SOURCE J

In 1973, the American Psychiatric Association changed its official stance on homosexuality. After years of classifying it as a "psychiatric disorder", the influential organization changed its stance to classify it as a "sexual orientation disturbance".

This December 1973 article in the New York Times featured a debate between two psychiatrists talking about their feelings on the issue.

*"What you have in a homosexual adult is a person whose heterosexual function is crippled like the legs of a polio victim.
"What are we going to call this? Are you going to say that this is normal? That person who has legs that have been actually paralyzed by polio is a normal person even though the polio is no longer active?"*

—Dr. Irving Bieber



Dr. Irving Bieber (right) and Dr. Robert L. Spitzer discuss the question: "Is homosexuality a psychiatric disorder?"

"We feel we have to keep step with times. Psychiatry, which once was regarded as in the vanguard of the movement to liberate people from their troubles, is now viewed by many, and with some justification, as being an agent of social control. So it makes absolute sense to me not to list as a mental disorder those individuals . . . not in conflict with their sexual orientation."

—Dr. Robert L. Spitzer