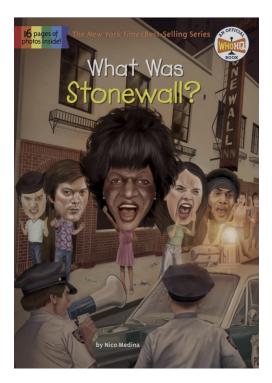


WHAT WAS STONEWALL?



Book Summary:

Teaches children select historical events involving the LGBT+ community.

Summary of Concerns:

This book contains alternate sexualities; alternate gender ideologies; controversial cultural commentary; mild violence; and references to discrimination and hate.

Juvenile

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1	It was a Friday, and folks at the Stonewall Inn were celebrating. The world-famous gay bar was packed.
	Lesbian: a woman whose physical, romantic, emotional attraction is to other women. Gay: people whose physical, romantic, emotional attractions are to people of the same sex. Gay people (both gay men and lesbians) have also been referred to as homosexual, but that term is considered aggressive and offensive today. (" Straight" people, who are attracted to the opposite sex, are also known as heterosexual.) Bisexual: someone who forms physical, romantic, emotional attractions to more than one gender. Transgender: people whose gender (how they feel on the inside, and how they express themselves) is different from the sex (male or female) they had or were assigned when they were born. Some trans people decide to undergo surgery or other medical treatment so their outward appearance matches their true self. Queer: once considered an offensive term, some people have reclaimed it to refer to any identity that is not strictly heterosexual. Some queer people prefer to be called "they" instead of "he" or "she." Then there are some people (+/ Plus) who don't feel that any of these categories fully describe them.
8	Outside the Village—and even within it—they faced disapproval and discrimination. But queer culture blossomed nonetheless. Dazzling costume balls featuring drag queens were held across the Village and other downtown neighborhoods. (A drag queen is a man who dresses and performs as a woman.)
12	A lesbian culture developed in cities like New York. Drag kings—women who dressed and performed as men—appeared in nightclubs.
14	Some speakeasies catered to queer people. Eve's Hangout was popular with lesbians. Prohibition may have made queer life easier.
15	Cross-dressing—dressing in the traditional clothing of the opposite sex—was outlawed. But the government wouldn't give licenses to bars that served queer people.
18	In many places today, it is still legal to fire people—or refuse to hire them—because they are LGBTQ
32	This law unfairly denied gay people the right to gather at bars. Gay people—by simply being gay—were considered "disorderly." Some bars displayed signs that read: "If you're gay, go away."
	Usually, when the cops busted a gay bar, everyone just went home. But tonight was different.
45	Inside the bar, Seymour Pine and his officers were having trouble with the drag queens. Many of them were angrily resisting arrest. A number of lesbians were fighting back, too. Cross-dressing was against the law, so women wearing men's clothing were subject to arrest.
48	But as the lesbians were removed from the bar, some officers struck the women and touched their private parts. One officer hit a lesbian in the head with a billy club. Finally, she was lifted off the ground and thrown into the car! The brutality shocked the crowd. Bruised and bloodied, the woman screamed at the assembled crowd: "Why don't you do something?!"



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50	"Dirty coppers!" people screamed as they pelted the police with copper pennies. Then came nickels and quarters. Then glass bottles. Cobblestones from the street. Bricks from a nearby construction site. "Pigs!" the crowd roared at the cops. They rocked the police cars and paddy wagon back and forth. They slashed tires.
52	Stonewall was theirs—how dare the cops occupy it! The hail of bricks and bottles continued, shattering the bar's glass windows. A team of drag queens and other men ripped a parking meter out of the sidewalk. They used it as a battering ram and busted the front door open. The crowd rained bottles and cans into the entryway. The cops managed to shut the front door and barricade it with furniture. Next, the protesters turned to fire. They poured cigarette-lighter fluid into glass bottles. Then they lit the bottles and hurled them into the bar's windows. A trash can full of garbage was shoved in the bar's busted windows and set aflame.
54	A transgender black woman, Marsha dressed in both men's and women's clothing and modeled for the gay pop-artist Andy Warhol.
55	Sylvia Rivera (1951–2002) was a transgender Latina drag queen from New York City. She was reportedly among the first to throw a bottle at the cops. "It's the revolution!" she screamed.
59	The riot police began to chase down protesters. Heads were busted. There were beatings.
60	Cooper Do-nuts in Los Angeles was a popular twenty-four-hour hangout for gay men, drag queens, and trans people. In 1959, police raided the diner and arrested five people. Everyone poured into the street. They hurled doughnuts, coffee mugs, and trash at the police. The cops fled but returned with backup to beat and arrest a number of rioters.
69	They chanted: "Two, four, six, eight—gay is just as good as straight!" And: "Three, five, seven, nine—lesbians are mighty fine!"
73	Sylvia Rivera, the activist who cofounded STAR House, criticized gay-rights groups for ignoring the struggles of nonwhite gay and transgender people. Many of them ended up in jail, where they were beaten by guards and other inmates. Trans people were not even welcome in some gay bars.
76	Lesbian activists not only had to fight homophobia—the fear and hatred of gay people— they also had to fight for their rights as women.
78	HIV/ AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease. It can also be spread by using unclean hypodermic needles, so drug users are at risk. AIDS can affect anyone, not just LGBTQ + people.
97	One night in 2016, a gunman opened fire at Pulse, an Orlando, Florida, nightclub. Like the Stonewall Inn, Pulse was a very special place for the local queer community. It was supposed to be a safe space to gather and have fun. Forty-nine people were killed that night. In 2017, twenty-nine transgender people- most of them nonwhite women- were murdered nationwide, the most ever recorded at the time. In 2017, there were fifty-two hate-based homicides, the deadliest year for LGBTQ+ people on record.