

Timeline

PURPOSE:

to have a better understanding of the historical context of LGBT Latino/Hispanic people in the United States

ACTIVITY:

Review the Timeline and explain that the purpose of a timeline is to tell a story.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

- What moments stood out to you in this timeline?
- What were the roles of the heroes in this movement?
- What does this timeline tell us about being LGBT and Latino/Hispanic in the United States?
- What other dates or events may have been important to include and why?
- What do you notice about the chronology of the chart?
- What else may have been happening during similar periods that may have advanced or hindered the movement?
- Why is it important to examine this timeline and the history of Latino/Hispanic LGBT people in the United States?
- Can you make connections between important events in the histories of the heroes and larger historical events?

Important Moments in History

1818 Chile declares independence from Spain on September 18th.

1821 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua declare independence from Spain on September 15th. Mexico follows on the next day, September 16th.

1955 Daughters of Bilitis and Mattachine Society are founded with the leadership of Chicana and Cuban support, respectively.

1961 José Julio Sarria becomes the first openly gay candidate for public office, as he runs for SF Board of Supervisors. Four years later he founds the Imperial Court, which continues to fundraise and support LGBT causes.



1968 The first Hispanic Heritage Week is designated by President Johnson

1969 Sylvia Rivera, a Puerto Rican transgender activist helps spark the Stonewall Riots occur in New York City, one of the most revolutionary moments of the LGBT movement.



1970 Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries (STAR) is founded by Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson in New York City to provide support for and fight for the civil rights of transgender individuals, largely ignored by the gay rights groups.



1972 Comite Homosexual Latinoamericano (COHLA) established in NY, published AFUERA, a pamphlet on coming out, patriarchy, Marxism, and Third World liberation.

1975 Gay Latino Alliance (GALA) formed in SF Bay area and San José for political activism and socialization.

1981 Cherríe Moraga co-edited and released *This Bridge Called My Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color*.



1985 Austin Latino/Latina LGBT Organization established-the oldest LGBT Latina/Latino organization in the US.



1987 The National Latino(a) Lesbian and Gay Activists (later renamed Latino(a)Lesbian and Gay Organization (LLEGO)) is started.

Laura Esquivel speaks with Cesar Chavez about being Latina and lesbian at the Second National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights.



2004 Brazil allows civil unions for LGBT unions.

2008 Uruguay allows civil unions.

2009 Ecuador allows civil unions. Mexico embraces marriage equality.

Robert Garcia elected to Long Beach City Council.

1988 Hispanic Heritage Week is expanded to 30 days, starting on September 15th and ending October 15th, by President Reagan.

2010 Argentina allows marriage equality.

1994 Rose Troche makes her directorial debut with *Go Fish*.



2013 Colombia to allow marriage equality (had been offering civil unions since 2007).

2000 Orlando Cruz represents Puerto Rico in the Sydney Olympics.

Latino GLBT History Project founded.

2001 Alex Sanchez releases his first novel, *Rainbow Boys*.

