

GLSEN creates safe and inclusive K-12 schools for LGBTQ students. We envision a world in which every child learns to respect and accept all people, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, and/or expression.

Each year, GLSEN programs and resources reach tens of thousands of K-12 schools across the United States, and our network of 40 communityled chapters in 27 states brings GLSEN's expertise to local communities. GLSEN's progress and impact have won support for our work at all levels of education in the United States and sparked an international movement to ensure equality for LGBTQ students and respect for all in schools.

For more information on GLSEN's policy advocacy, student leadership initiatives, public education, research, and educator training programs, please visit glsen.org.





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GLSEN's LGBTQ History Coloring Book features leaders and groundbreaking events in American history that highlight people with LGBTQ identities. By bringing this book into classrooms, students can learn about icons like Sylvia Rivera and Marsha P. Johnson, inspirational trans women of color who amplified the LGBTQ Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, and We'Wha, a creative and talented indigenous, two-spirit Zuni tribe member from New Mexico. The leaders and events within this first edition were chosen by our National Student Council of young LGBTQ leaders to highlight the diversity within the LGBTQ community, and shed light on the influence of LGBTQ leaders who are all too often erased.

It's imporant to bring LGBTQ visibility into your classroom, in every subject area and grade. GLSEN research shows that LGBTQ-inclusive curriculum not only affirms LGBTQ students, but it also contributes to greater feelings of safety in school. We believe inclusive curriculum helps students understand their connection to history and provides opportunities for non-LGBTQ students to question stereotypes and better understand the world around them.

Classroom Considerations:

- This book should be used to supplement and support conversations you are already having about LGBTQ icons and history. Go to www.glsen.org/lgbtqhistory for more.
- Be sure to begin with photos, articles, or books about these icons before passing out coloring book pages to your students. While students are encouraged to add details to the backgrounds and choose the fabulous colors on Marsha P. Johnson's necklaces, it is important that they do their best to represent the skin tone of these historical figures. This can be a great opportunity to discuss the beauty of the diversity of skin tones as well as the importance of racial identity along with LGBTQ identity.
- Some LGBTQ icons and events from this book come from the LGBTQ Civil Rights Movement. These pages can be used to support discussions about activism, making change, other social justice movements, and the 1960s in America.
- Students can be broken into groups and each given a page of the coloring book to learn about, color, and share with the class. Alternatively, each day or each week can begin with learning about one of these events or icons at a time.
- GSAs can use this coloring book to learn more about LGBTQ history, and can color and share with the rest of their school to spread LGBTQ awareness and celebration.
- Coloring can be for adults too! While this is a classroom resource, the adults in your school or family members in your community can also use this book to learn more about LGBTQ history.
- Stay tuned for our second edition! We will continue to grow this coloring book resource with more pages for LGBTQ history each year. Check out our interactive history timeline at www.glsen.org/lgbtqhistory for a list of iconic people and events to learn about.

Bringing the LGBTQ History Coloring Book into your classroom can bring to life these often untold stories and can also begin a celebration of LGBTQ history and identity in your school.



# WE'WHA

Born in 1849, We'Wha was an Indigenous Two-Spirit Zuni tribe member from New Mexico. As a child being Two-Spirit, We'Wha learned a mixture of Zuni feminine and masculine traditional roles. We'Wha' was a skilled potter and weaver. We'Wha was one of the first Zuni people to sell their pottery and weaving to white people and others outside of their tribe. For this, they were a pioneer in sharing the beauty

of traditional Indigenous art. We'wha also served as an ambassador from their tribe in Washington, D.C. in 1886.





#### **BAYARD RUSTIN**

Bayard Rustin started making change through activism as a child by protesting against segregation with the NAACP. Bayard organized boycotts, protests, and other initiatives to protect the civil rights of many people with marginalized identities. In the 1960s, Bayard played an important role in the Black Civil Rights Movement as an advisor to Martin Luther King Jr. Due to Bayard's multiple identities

in the Black Civil Rights Movement as an advisor to Martin Luther King Jr. Due to Bayard's multiple identities as a gay Black man, Bayard was pressured to step back from the spotlight as an organizer for the March on Washington.





### **COMPTON CAFETERIA RIOTS**

Gene Compton's Cafeteria was a 24-hour diner San Francisco. It served as a community spot for trans women and drag queens who were often being arrested for breaking gender stereotypes, such as wearing lipstick or mascara, or even wearing a blouse that buttoned on the "wrong" side. In 1966, the trans activists stood up to police at the Compton Cafeteria and fought against police brutality and

LGBTQ discrimination. This helped to set the groundwork for other LGBTQ activism in America.





# **MARSHA P JOHNSON & SYLVIA RIVERA**

Marsha P. Johnson was a Black trans woman. Sylvia Rivera was a queer Latinx trans woman. Both led the resistance protest that sparked the Stonewall riots in New York in 1969, which happened when Marsha P. was celebrating her 25th birthday. This pair later founded STAR (Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries) and ran the STAR House that supported LGBTQ homeless youth. They were loud and persistent activists who fought hard for all people in the trans & gender expansive communities, especially those who have multiple marginalized identities like trans women of color, and low-income LGBTQ people.





# **MARRIAGE EQUALITY**

In 2015, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of nationwide marriage equality. Edith "Edie" Windsor, depicted here overseeing this marriage ceremony, was an LGBTQ rights activist who led the charge for marriage equality in the United States when she successfully won a case that overturned Section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA). Edie continued to advocate for LGBTQ rights through a number of

organizations such as GLAD (Legal Advocates & Defenders) and the Israeli LGBT rights group "A Wider Bridge", until her death in 2017.





# LAVERNE COX

Laverne Cox was born in 1972 in Alabama. She is an actress, activist, and media spokesperson who advocates for trans rights, including visibility of trans women of color. This moment shows Laverne Cox accepting her Emmy for The T Word, a documentary sharing the stories of seven trans

youth ages 12-24. The documentary won a Daytime Emmy Award, making Laverne Cox the first transgender woman to receive an Emmy as an Executive Producer. She continues to spread her brilliance through the numerous projects that she leads or is a part of.

