

**1  
Day  
Course**

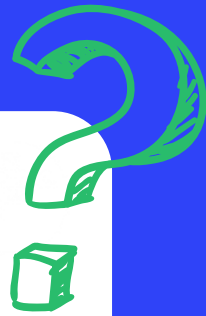


# **TRANSGENDER AWARENESS**

**3D Training**

**3D** THREE  
DIMENSIONAL  
TRAINING  
LTD

# What does transgender mean?



A trans person's gender identity is not the same as the sex on their original birth certificate.

As babies, our sex is recorded as male or female, based on physical characteristics.

(There are some people born with chromosomal or other physical differences that can make this a complex judgement. They may be referred to as **intersex**.)

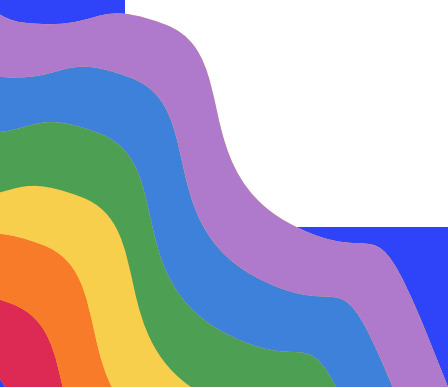
**Gender** is based on the behaviour, expectations and outward presentation typically considered to correspond to someone's sex.

**Gender identity** is based on self-perception - how we see and describe ourselves, and how we "present" to the world.

For example, someone whose sex is female might identify as male, or vice versa.

People who are **non-binary** do not consider themselves to have a solely male or female gender identity, or take a different approach to gender.

People who experience a difference between their sex and gender are referred to in medical terms as having **gender dysphoria** - and sometimes describe themselves as transgender, or trans.



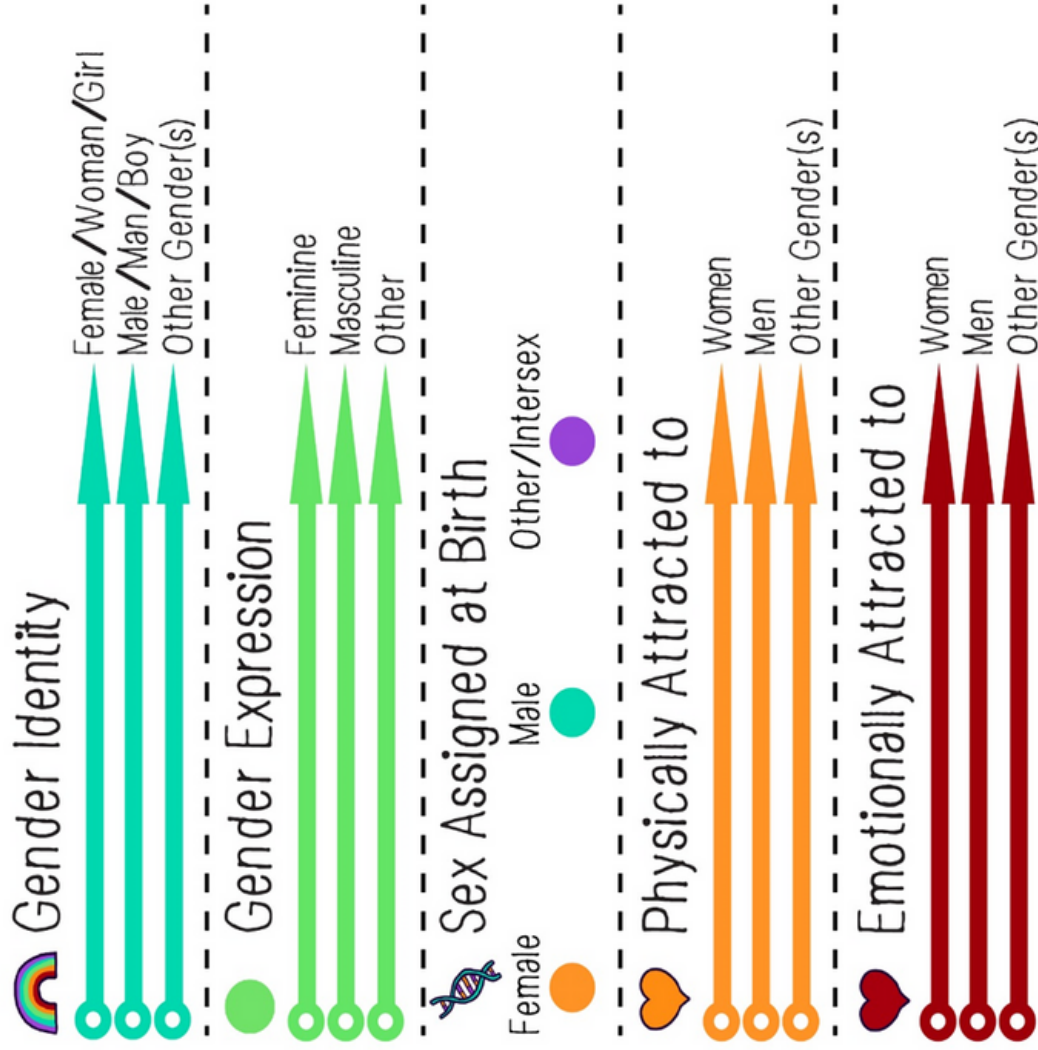
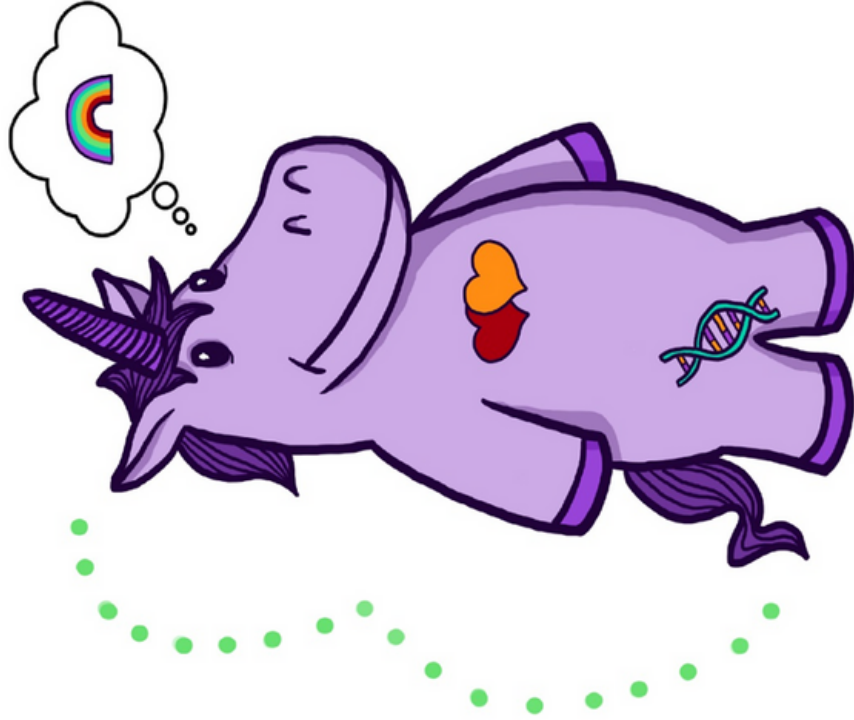
## Glossary of terms relating to sexual orientation and gender identity

<b>Sexual orientation (OR Sexuality)</b>	Someone's sexual identity. What types of people someone is attracted to.
<b>Lesbian</b>	A woman who is attracted to other women
<b>Gay</b>	A man or woman who is attracted to someone of the same gender
<b>Bisexual</b>	Someone who is attracted to more than one gender
<b>Pansexual</b>	Someone who is attracted to a person of any sex or gender
<b>Asexual</b>	Someone who experiences little or no sexual attraction
<b>Gender identity</b>	How you feel about your own gender
<b>Gender expression</b>	How you present your gender to everyone around you
<b>Biological sex</b>	How you are assigned based on what your doctor sees when you're born
<b>Transgender</b>	Someone who does not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth.
<b>Cisgender</b>	Someone who does identify with the gender they were assigned at birth
<b>Intersex</b>	Someone whose body has male and female features
<b>Non-binary</b>	Someone who does not identify as simply male or female
<b>Gender fluid</b>	Someone who feels differently about their gender at different times in their life
<b>Pronouns</b>	Words used to replace a person's name, e.g. he, she, they. 'They' can either be used to talk about more than one person, or as a gender-neutral pronoun for a singular person.
<b>Transition</b>	The process by which a transgender person begins living as the gender they identify with. This might involve using a new name, new pronouns, dressing differently, or sometimes (but not always) medical intervention.
<b>Gender dysphoria</b>	The clinical definition of the discomfort people feel when their gender identity does not match the sex they were assigned at birth.
<b>Questioning</b>	Someone who is questioning their sexual orientation or gender identity
<b>Queer</b>	A term that has changed a great deal through history and means different things to different people. While it used to be an insulting term for gay men, more recently, some people use it to mean anyone who does not identify as heterosexual and cisgender.
<b>Ally</b>	Someone who stands with people who identify a certain way, while <u>not identifying</u> that way themselves



# The Gender Unicorn

Graphic by:  
**TSER**  
Trans Student Educational Resources



To learn more, go to:  
[www.transstudent.org/gender](http://www.transstudent.org/gender)

Design by Landyn Pan and Anna Moore

# The Stonewall Riots



The Stonewall Riots, also called the Stonewall Uprising, began in the early hours of June 28, 1969 when New York City police raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay club located in Greenwich Village in New York City.

The raid sparked a riot among bar patrons and neighbourhood residents as police roughly hauled employees and patrons out of the bar, leading to six days of protests and violent clashes with law enforcement outside the bar on Christopher Street, in neighbouring streets and in nearby Christopher Park.

The Stonewall Riots served as a catalyst for the gay rights movement in the United States and around the world.

## **Constant Raids at Gay Bars**

The Stonewall Inn is a bar located in New York City's Greenwich Village that served as a haven in the 1960s for the city's gay, lesbian and transgender community.

At the time, homosexual acts remained illegal in every state except Illinois, and bars and restaurants could get shut down for having gay employees or serving gay patrons.

Most gay bars and clubs in New York at the time were operated by the Mafia, who paid corruptible police officers to look the other way and blackmailed wealthy gay patrons by threatening to "out" them.

During the early hours of June 28, 1969, the Stonewall Inn was raided by police with no warning. Armed with a warrant, police officers roughed up patrons and arrested people for bootlegged alcohol and other violations, including criminal mischief and disorderly conduct. More police arrived and the crowd erupted after police roughed up a woman dressed in masculine attire who had complained that her handcuffs were too tight.

People started taunting the officers, yelling "Pigs!" and "Copper!" and throwing pennies at them, followed by bottles. Some in the crowd slashed the tires of the police vehicles. As the mob grew, NYPD officers retreated into Stonewall barricading themselves inside. Some rioters used a parking meter as a battering ram to break through the door; others threw beer bottles, trash and other objects, or made impromptu firebombs with bottles, matches and lighter fluid.



# The Stonewall Riots



## MARSHA P. JOHNSON

Marsha P. Johnson was a black transgender woman and revolutionary LGBTQ rights activist. She later established the Street Transvestite (now Transgender) Action Revolutionaries (STAR), a group committed to helping homeless transgender youth in New York City.

Two transgender women of colour, Marsha P. Johnson and Sylvia Rivera (left) were said to have resisted arrest and were among those who threw bottles (or bricks or stones) at the police.

## SYLVIA RIVERA

Sylvia Rivera was a Latina-American drag queen who became one of the most radical gay and transgender activists of the 1960s and 70s. As co-founder of the Gay Liberation Front, Rivera was known for participating in the Stonewall Riots and establishing the political organisations STAR (Street Transvestite)



After the Stonewall Riots, a message was painted on the outside of the boarded-up bar reading, "We homosexuals plead with our people to please help maintain peaceful and quiet conduct on the streets of the village." This sign was written by the Mattachine Society—an early organization dedicated to fighting for gay rights.

In reporting the events, The New York Daily News resorted to homophobic slurs in its detailed coverage, running the headline: "Homo Nest Raided, Queen Bees Are Stinging Mad." The framed newspaper article hangs in near the entrance of Stonewall Inn to this day.



# The Stonewall Riots

## Stonewall's Legacy

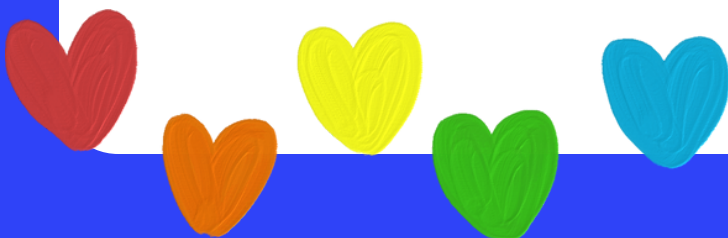
Though the Stonewall uprising didn't start the gay rights movement, it was a galvanizing force for LGBT political activism, leading to numerous gay rights organizations, including the Gay Liberation Front, Human Rights Campaign, GLAAD (formerly Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation), and PFLAG (formerly Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays).

On the one-year anniversary of the riots on June 28, 1970, thousands of people marched in the streets of Manhattan from the Stonewall Inn to Central Park in what was then called "Christopher Street Liberation Day," America's first gay pride parade. The parade's official chant was: "Say it loud, gay is proud."

**This is where the Pride parades we know today started!**

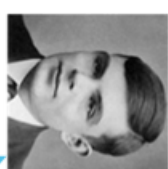


PRIDE!





# LGBTQ+ Timeline



1871

Fanny and Stella arrested for Cross-Dressing law is changed when they are found not guilty

1911

Ethel Smyth writes a book about her opera career discussing her lesbian lovers.

1928

Radclyffe Hall has her lesbian romantic novel banned for indecency

1952

Alan Turing prosecuted for homosexual acts despite his heroic war efforts.

1967

Partial decriminalisation of homosexuality for those over 21

1984

Chris Smith becomes the first openly gay MP

2004

Gender Recognition Act is introduced.

2001

Equal age of consent for all sexual relationships

1999

Transgender rights added to Sexual Discrimination laws.

1998

Russell Davies writes Queer as Folk about the Manchester Gay community

1989

Lisa Power starts Stonewall



2005

Hate Crime Protection for Sexual Orientation

2006

First Black Pride event **UK BLACK PRIDE**

2009

Equality Act introduced protecting LGBTQIA+ Rights

2011

Gareth Thomas international rugby star comes out as Gay

2011

Liberal Jews recognise same sex marriage.

2022

Scotland passes Gender Recognition Bill

2021

Methodist Church welcome same sex marriage

2017

Alan Turing Law pardons 50,000 men

2014

Same Sex marriage introduced

2012

Transgender rights protected from Hate Crimes



# Further Reading & support Resources

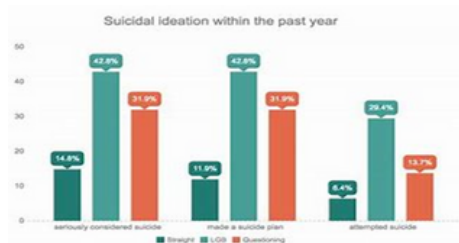
LGBT Foundation - Home



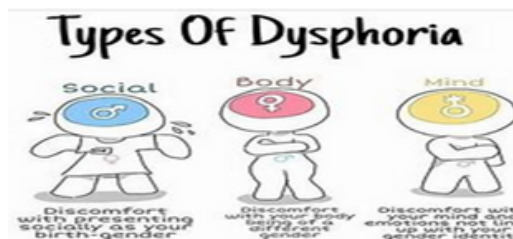
Parents - Mermaids (mermaidsuk.org.uk)



About LGBTQIA+ and mental health - Mind



Gender dysphoria - NHS (www.nhs.uk)



# Further Reading & support Resources

LGBT in Britain - Hate Crime and Discrimination | Stonewall



Brianna Ghey killing investigated as possible hate crime -  
BBC News



Check if you've experienced a hate crime or hate incident -  
Citizens Advice



0151 294 4749  
info@3dtrainng.uk.com

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**3D**  
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LTD

# TRANSGENDER AWARENESS

The transgender community is often poorly understood and misrepresented in mainstream media. This is largely due to years of misgendering, misinformation and stereotyping. This one day course will help you to recognise your responsibility for promoting equality, diversity and encouraging a zero-tolerance environment for discrimination, harassment, victimisation and bullying to the LGBTQ+ community.

## What does the course cover?

Gender Identity and Sexual Diversity

LGBTQ+ Terminology

LGBTQ+ History

Mental Health

Transgender Awareness

Gender non-conformity in children

Gender dysphoria

Trans rights

LGBTQ+ Legislation

Marriage and civil partnership

Inclusivity, prejudice, stereotyping, discrimination

How to report prejudice and discrimination

**To book on to this courses or if you have any questions please  
contact the team:**

**info@3dtraining.uk.com | 0151 294 4749**



@3dtraining.uk