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# LGBT Pride in 2020

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 Key Stage 2  
Scotland P4 to P7



# Who are Stonewall?

This resource is produced by Stonewall, a UK-based charity that stands for the freedom, equity and potential of all lesbian, gay, bi, trans, queer, questioning and ace (LGBTQ+) people. At Stonewall, we imagine a world where LGBTQ+ people everywhere can live our lives to the full. Founded in London in 1989, we now work in each nation of the UK and have established partnerships across the globe. Over the last three decades, we have created transformative change in the lives of LGBTQ+ people in the UK, helping win equal rights around marriage, having children and inclusive education.

Our campaigns drive positive change for our communities, and our sustained change and empowerment programmes ensure that LGBTQ+ people can thrive throughout our lives. We make sure that the world hears and learns from our communities, and our work is grounded in evidence and expertise.

Stonewall is proud to provide information, support and guidance on LGBTQ+ inclusion; working towards a world where we're all free to be. This does not constitute legal advice, and is not intended to be a substitute for legal counsel on any subject matter. To find out more about our work, visit us at [www.stonewall.org.uk](http://www.stonewall.org.uk).

Registered Charity No 1101255 (England and Wales) and SC039681 (Scotland)



# What is LGBT Pride?

LGBT stands for lesbian, gay, bi and trans.

Every year around the world, thousands of LGBT people gather together to celebrate LGBT pride.

Pride events are normally big marches or parades with music, singing, dancing and colourful costumes.

They give LGBT a chance to show that they are proud of who they are.



# Pride in the UK

There are lots of different pride events in the UK.

In 2019 there were 1.5 million people at London Pride. The mayor of London was at the front of the march.

LGBT people take their friends and family to pride and it is a great day out.



# Pride around the world

Johannesburg Pride, in South Africa, is the biggest LGBT pride event in Africa. Thousands of people join in.



70,000 went to Seoul Pride in 2019. It's South Korea's biggest LGBT pride event.



# Pride around the world

There are some countries where it is not very safe to take part in LGBT pride.

In Russia it is against the law to have an LGBT pride march. Every year the police in Russia arrest the people that go to Moscow Pride.



In Uganda it is against the law to be LGBT. Some brave people still choose to march at Kampala Pride. They do it to show that LGBT people are people too.



# Pride 2020

Covid-19 means that LGBT pride marches can't take place this year. LGBT people have had to find different ways to celebrate pride.

In the UK there is lots going on. Pride Inside will have lots of music, comedy, dancing and speeches. People will be able to watch it and join in online.

Digital Youth Pride is an event which will give LGBT young people the chance to celebrate pride online.



# Alan Turing

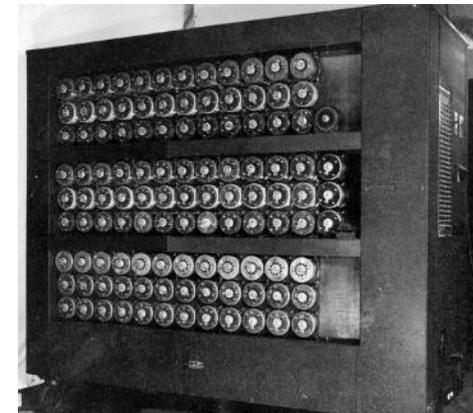
Digital pride events would not be possible without Alan Turing.

Alan Turing was born in London in 1912. He was excellent at maths.

During World War 2, Alan worked at a place called Bletchley Park. The Germans had been using a machine called Enigma. This put all of their messages into code.

Alan and his team made a machine to break the code. It was called the Bombe and was a very early type of computer.

The Bombe found out what the German messages meant. Alan Turing's work at breaking the code helped to end the war.



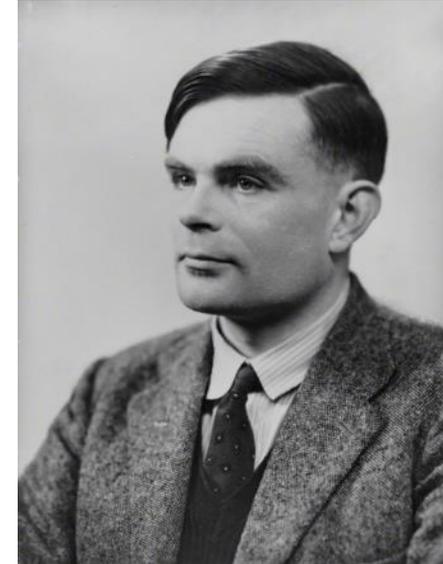
# Alan Turing

After the war Alan Turing worked at designing and improving the very first computers.

In those days it was against the law to be gay. One day the police found out that Alan Turing was gay and arrested him.

Alan died in 1954 after eating poison.

From 2021, Alan Turing's picture will be on £50 notes.



# Sophie Wilson

Sophie Wilson is a trans woman, but that's only a tiny part of who she is. She was born in Leeds in 1957 and has always liked computers.

When she was 20, she made a computer for feeding cows. After that Sophie got a job at Acorn Computers. She started making computers for scientists and engineers. Sophie also helped make a computer called the BBC Micro. BBC Micros were used in schools all over the UK.



# Sophie Wilson

In 1983 Sophie helped to make a microprocessor called the ARM. A microprocessor is a tiny part of a computer that helps computers to work well.

This tiny part is very important and is now used in all sorts of things. Without ARM microprocessors we couldn't have mobile phones or iPads.

Lots of people will use their mobile phone or tablet device to take part in LGBT pride online. They can thank Sophie Wilson that they can do that.



# Audrey Tang

Audrey Tang was born in Taiwan in 1981. She has always liked computers. When she was 16, Audrey set up her own computing business.

Audrey is the first trans person to be a government official. A government official is someone who helps to run a country. In 2016, Audrey was made the Digital Minister for Taiwan. This means she uses computers and apps to solve problems for the people of Taiwan.



# Audrey Tang

Audrey made an app to let people in Taiwan have their say about important things. In 2016, someone said that plastic straws should be banned. People agreed and soon plastic straws were banned in Taiwan.

During Covid-19, Audrey's work has helped people. One of the apps she made lets people to see how many face masks are in stock in their local shop.



# Nergis Mavalvala

Nergis Mavalvala was born in Pakistan in 1968. She went to college in the USA. When she was at college, she realised that she is a lesbian.

Nergis made something called a laser interferometer. This is a machine that has made it easier for scientists to understand space.



# Nergis Mavalvala

Nergis' work has been very important and she has won lots of awards. She is now a professor and still works to find out more about space and the world.

Nergis lives with her partner and their two sons.



# Celebrating everyone

At Stonewall we think it's very important to celebrate the fact that everybody is different. It is good to celebrate when people do something that helps other people.

Who do you want to celebrate?

