A large, vibrant rainbow flag is the central focus, held high by a crowd of people. The flag's colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple—are clearly visible. In the background, other people are seen, some wearing rainbow-themed clothing, and a yellow balloon is partially visible on the left. The scene is outdoors, likely at a Pride parade or festival.

History of LGBTQ+ rights in England

Cantarella Alessandro
Cigliano Lorenzo
Merlo Sara



The Tudors (1485-1603)

- Considered a Church affair up until 1533
- Became a state matter just before the Act of Supremacy by Henry VIII (1534)



Buggery act (1533-1861)

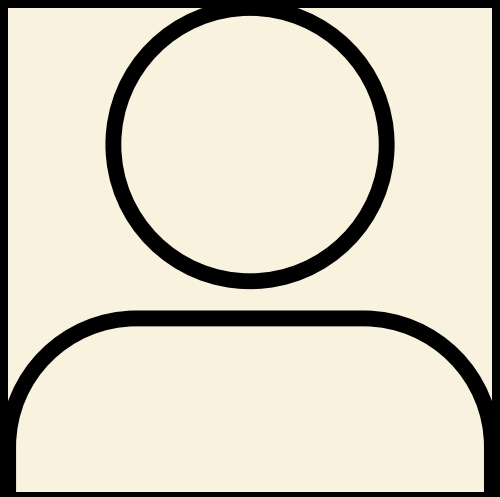
abolished by Mary I and reinstated by Elizabeth I



: death by hanging

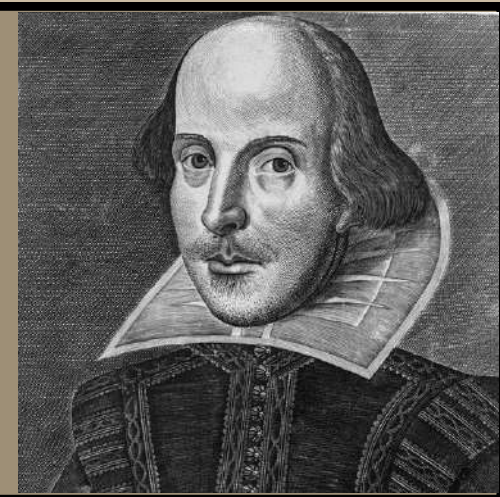
- It is important to note that at the time the concept of Homosexuality, just like that of Heterosexuality, didn't exist





Notable figures:

William Shakespeare



King James I of England
(James VI of Scotland)



It is speculated that both
W.Shakespeare and King James I were
bisexuals

The Tudors (1485-1603)



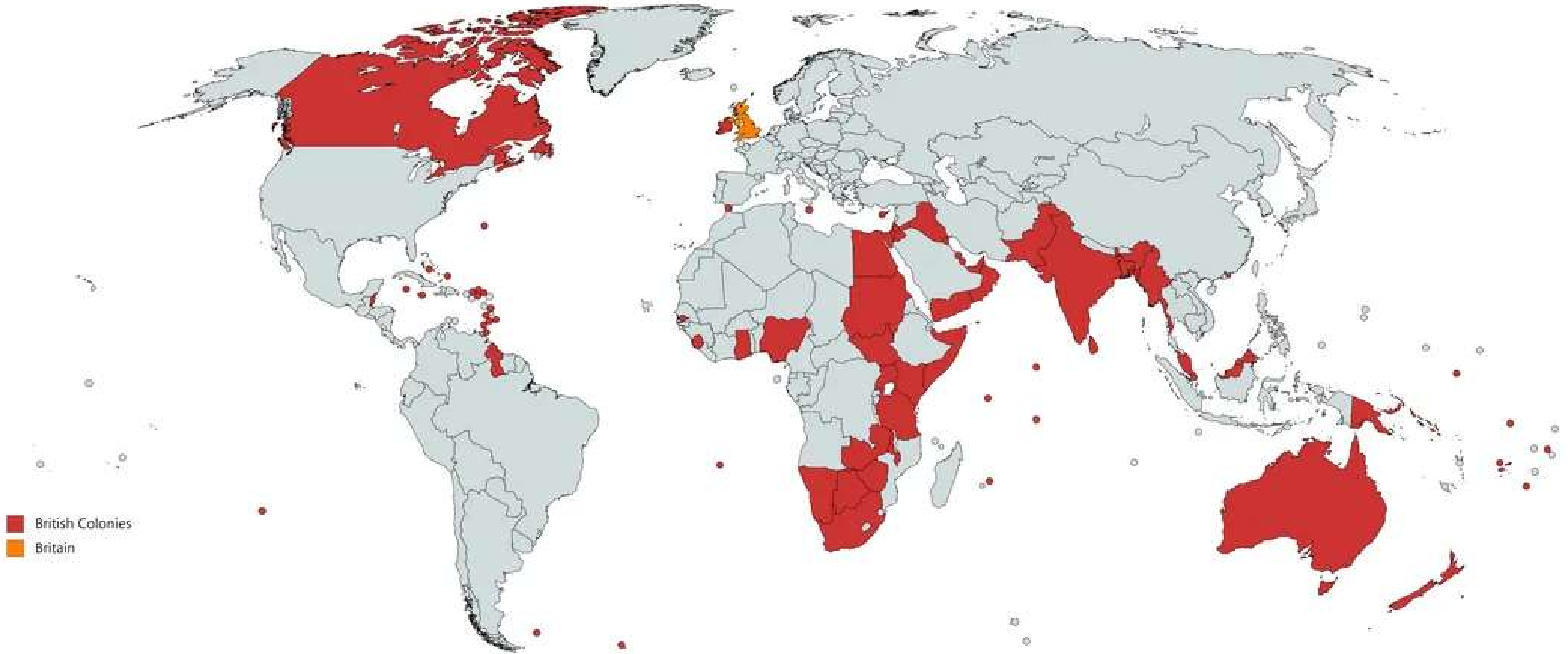


Colonization



England greatly influenced in many ways the territories they colonized, but this was very detrimental for LGBT rights

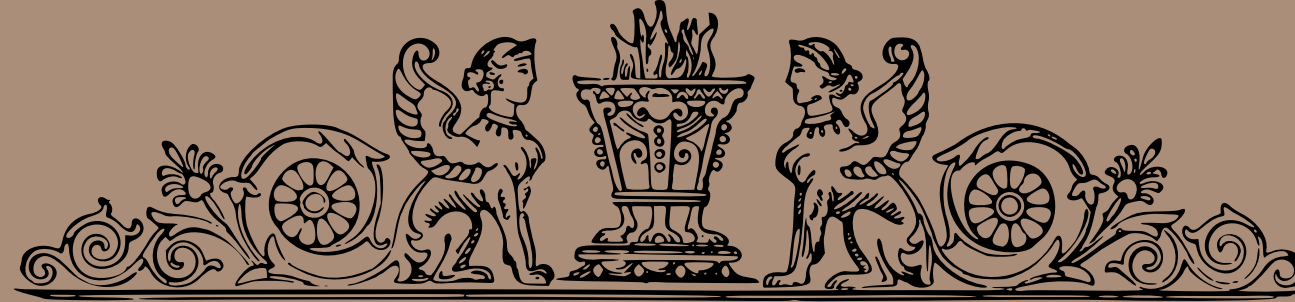
Starting from 1860, a number of legal codes criminalizing homosexual relations were spread throughout the colonies



Still today, many of the former colonies retain the measures imposed during this period. In fact, of the 73 countries that criminalize homosexuality, 38 of them were under control of the British Empire

A detailed oil painting depicting Queen Victoria and Prince Albert with their children in a grand, ornate room. Queen Victoria is seated in the center, wearing a white gown with a blue sash and a crown. Prince Albert stands to her right, dressed in a dark suit with a red sash and medals. Several children are gathered around them, some seated and some standing, all in elaborate Victorian-era clothing. The room features a large red curtain, a chandelier, and a vase of flowers. The overall atmosphere is one of royal grandeur and domestic intimacy.

Victorian era (1837-1901)



Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885

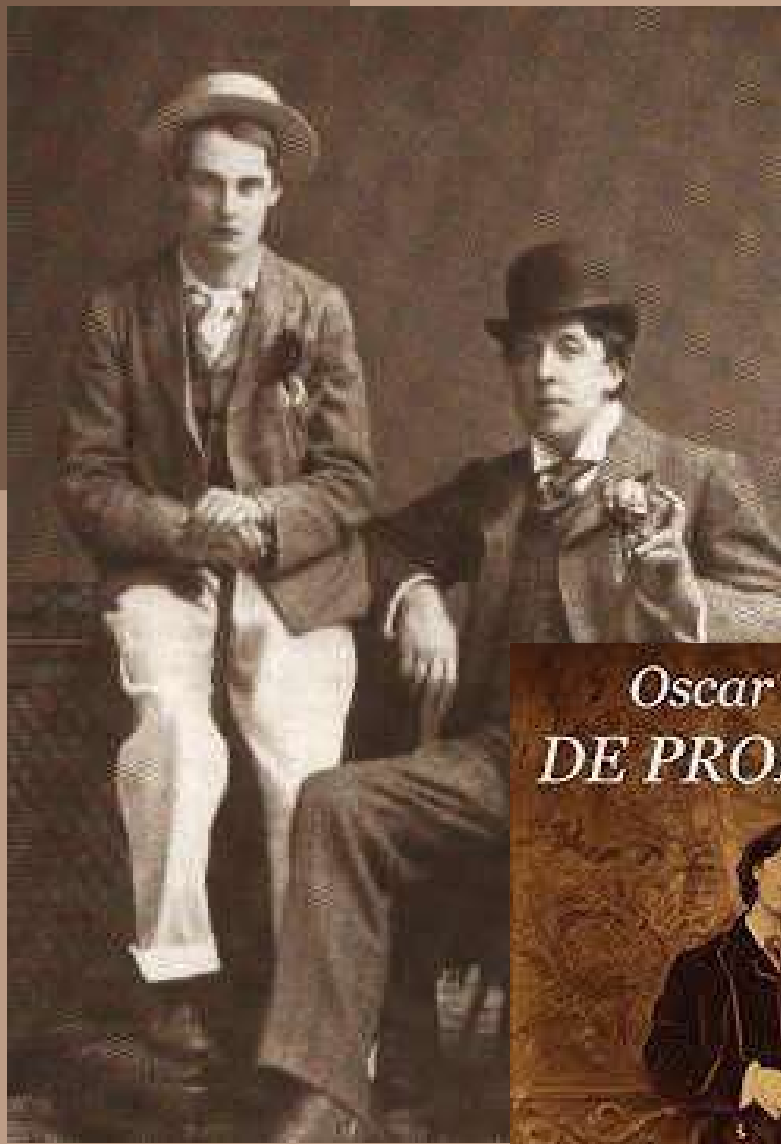


Minimum 2 years of imprisonment

Also known as "An Act to make further provision for the Protection of Women and Girls, the suppression of brothels, and other purposes".

- **Raised age of consent to 12.**
- **Police could arrest suspect prostitutes and examine them for venereal diseases.**
- **Any man found guilty of gross indecency with another male should be punished.**





“the love that dare not speak its name”

-Lord Alfred Douglas-



1° trial: April 26, 1895


2° trial: May 21, 1895



Punishment: 2 years of imprisonment and labour



The imprisonment of Oscar Wilde



From 1900's to today

Ballroom Culture



- Born in the 20th Century from the black and latino queer communities, the first one was in Harlem.
- The Houses were families lead by a "mother" or a "father" that would compete against each other on the runway.
- Houses also offered shelter and protection to queer individuals.

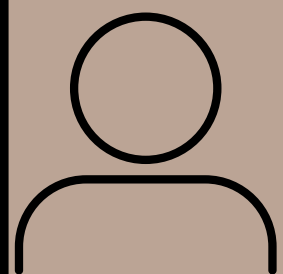
During ww2

-High prosecution rates

-Laws and procedures against homosexuals are starting to be questioned



: imprisonment, chemical castration

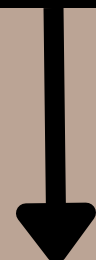


Alan Turing

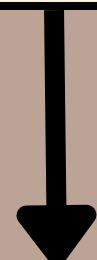


A turning point

1957:Wolfenden report



1967:Sexual Offences Act



Partial legalisation of same
sex acts



HOME OFFICE
SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT

Report of the Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution

*Presented in Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
and the Secretary of State for Scotland
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1957*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
FIVE BILLINGSGATE

A turning point

-New York, june 1969: Stonewall riots

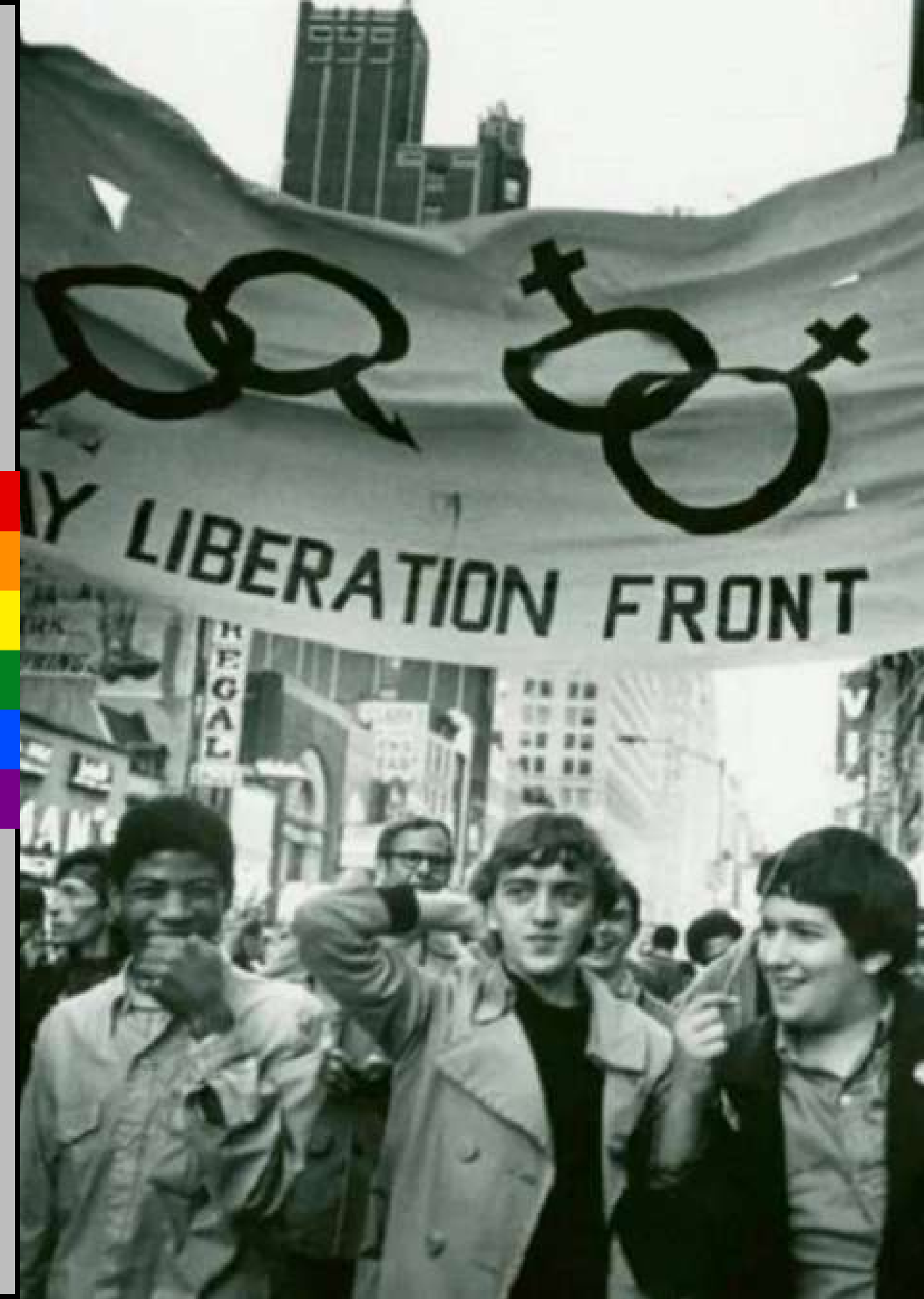
**ACTIVE FIGHTS AGAINST
DISCRIMINATIONS**

-1970: Gay Liberation Front

-late 1980's: the initialism **LGBT** (then
GLBT,now LGBTQ+)is born



the "L" comes first to honour
the solidarity of lesbians
towards gay men during the
AIDS crisis



Trans rights in the UK



1946: Micheal Dillon, "*Self, a Study in Endocrinology*": Dillon was the first transgender male to undergo phalloplasty

1951: Roberta Cowell, first Transgender Woman to undergo vaginoplasty in the UK



'Where the mind cannot be made to fit the body, the body should be made to fit, approximately at any rate, to the mind.'

R.Dillon

1921: first time "lesbianism" is addressed (though negatively) by Parliament



DEBATE

Is it right to talk about queer history and queer rights in school?

What can we do to help reduce prejudice against queer people?

What can/should your country do to protect queer people?





Thank you for your attention