



LGBTQ+ edition

#BeatTheBoredom



WELCOME to your personal MSV “Beat the Boredom” Activity Pack

We, at MSV, want you to stay active physically and mentally and enjoy a variety of activities that you can do on your own

This special edition activity pack celebrates LGBTQ+ month.

Don't worry, we have also included your favourites...

word searches, crosswords, trivia and colouring.

Please speak to your scheme manager if you need access to coloured pens etc. If you have any suggestions for future activities, we want to hear from you



ENJOY and STAY SAFE

CELEBRATING LGBTQ+ MONTH...



LGBTQ+ History Month focuses on the celebration and recognition of LGBTQ+ people and culture; past and present to give educators scope to talk about the bigger picture of LGBTQ+ experience, in which LGBTQ+ people were the agents of change rather than just victims of prejudice...

The Equality Act 2010 introduces a single equality duty on public bodies such as schools. It takes all previous equalities legislation and combines them into one overarching act. The Equality Act specifically protects the rights of people who hold characteristics in one or more of the following groups: race, disability, sex, age, religion or belief, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity and gender reassignment. These groups are called protected strands or characteristics :

Age: A person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 – 30 year olds).

Disability: A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Gender reassignment: The process of or desire to transition from one gender to another.

Marriage and civil partnership: Marriage is defined as a 'union between a man and a woman'. Same-sex couples can have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. Same sex marriage legislation is currently being passed and is expected to be law by April 2014 in England and Wales – and around the same time in Scotland.

Pregnancy and maternity: Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

Race: People defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.

Religion and belief/non-belief: Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live to be included in the definition.

Sex: Legally, the Equality Act describes 'sex' as whether someone is a man or a woman.

Sexual Orientation: Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes

Combined characteristics is recognised under the Act that a person may be discriminated against due to combined characteristics such as receiving both racism and homophobia.



PEOPLE OF HISTORY AND INFLUENCE

Throughout history, there have been many LGBTQ+ people who left their mark on the world...

Stormé DeLarverie (1920-2014)

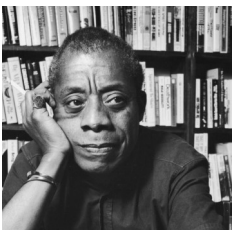
Dubbed the 'Rosa Parks of the gay community', Stormé DeLarverie is widely regarded as the woman who started the fight back against the police during the Stonewall raid of 1969, an event that helped define a change in LGBTQ+ rights activism. She died in 2014 at the age of 93.

Gore Vidal (1925-2012)

The essays American writer Gore Vidal penned were in favour of sexual freedom and equality, and against prejudice. His 'The City and the Pillar' published in 1948, was one of the first modern gay-themed novels. He was a radical and a maverick, although he was no Pride marcher. He died at the age of 86 in 2012 and was buried next to his long-time companion Howard Austen.

Alexander the Great (356-323 BC)

Alexander the Great was king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon: a bisexual military genius who through the years had many partners and mistresses. His most controversial relationship was with a young Persian eunuch named Bagoas, who Alexander kissed publicly at a festival of athletics and arts. He died at the age of 32 in 323 BC.

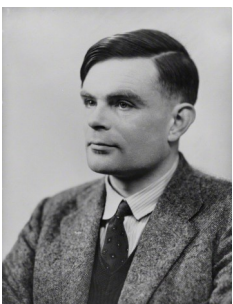


James Baldwin (1924-1987)

In his teen years, American novelist James Baldwin began to feel smothered for being both African-American and gay in a racist and homophobic America. Baldwin escaped to France where he wrote essays critiquing race, sexuality and class structures. He brought to light the challenges and complexities black and LGBTQ+ people had to face at the time. He died in 1987 at the age of 63.

David Hockney (1937-)

Born in Bradford, artist David Hockney's career flourished in the 1960s and 1970s, when he flitted between London and California, where he enjoyed an openly gay lifestyle with friends like Andy Warhol and Christopher Isherwood. Much of his work, including the famous Pool Paintings, featured explicitly gay imagery and themes. In 1963, he painted two men together in the painting 'Domestic Scene, Los Angeles', one showering while the other washes his back. He is considered one of the most influential British artists of the 20th century.



Alan Turing (1912-1954)

Mathematician Alan Turing played a pivotal role in cracking intercepted coded messages that enabled the Allies to defeat the Nazis in many crucial moments and in so doing helped win World War Two. In 1952, Turing was convicted for having a relationship with 19-year-old Arnold Murray. At the time it was illegal to engage in gay sex, and Turing underwent chemical castration. He took his own life at the age of 41 after using cyanide to poison an apple. Turing was eventually pardoned in 2013, which led to new legislation pardoning all gay men under historical gross indecency laws. He was named 'The Greatest Person of the 20th Century' following a public vote on the BBC last year.



Colette (1873-1954)

The French author and legend Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, better known as Colette, lived openly as a bisexual woman and had relationships with many prominent queer ladies including Napoleon's niece Mathilde 'Missy' de Morny. Police were called to the Moulin Rouge back in 1907 when Colette and Missy shared a kiss on the iconic stage. Best known for her novel 'Gigi', Colette also wrote the 'Claudine' series, which follows the titular character who ends up despising her husband and has an affair with another woman. Colette died in 1954 at the age of 81.

Touko Laaksonen (Tom of Finland) (1920-1991)

Dubbed the 'most influential creator of gay pornographic images', Touko Laaksonen - better known by his pseudonym Tom of Finland - was a Finnish artist known for his highly masculinised homoerotic fetish art, and for his influence on late twentieth century gay culture. Over the course of four decades, he produced some 3,500 illustrations, mostly featuring men with exaggerated primary and secondary sex traits, wearing tight or partially removed clothing. He died in 1991 at the age of 71.



Gilbert Baker (1951-2017)

What would the world be with the iconic rainbow flag? Well, the LGBTQ community has this man to thank. Gilbert Baker was an American artist, gay rights activist and designer of the rainbow flag which debuted back in 1978. The flag has become widely associated with LGBT+ rights, and he refused to trademark it saying it was a symbol for everyone. To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Stonewall riots, Baker created the world's largest flag, at the time. In 2017, Baker died in his sleep at the age of 65 in his New York City home.

Tab Hunter (1931-2018)

Tab Hunter was Hollywood's all-American boy and the ultimate heartthrob who made his way into the hearts of every teenage girl (and gay boy) around the world. One of Hollywood's most high-profile romantic leads, he was arrested in 1950 for disorderly conduct, connected to his rumoured homosexuality. After a successful career, he wrote an autobiography in 2005 where he publicly acknowledged he was gay for the first time. He had a long-term relationship with Psycho star Anthony Perkins and figure skater Ronnie Robertson before marrying his partner of more than 35 years, Allan Glaser. Three days before his 87th birthday in 2018, he died of a cardiac arrest.



Marsha P Johnson (1945-1992)

Marsha P Johnson was a gay liberation activist and an African-American transgender woman. Known as an outspoken advocate for gay rights, Marsha was one of the prominent figures in the Stonewall uprising in 1969. She co-founded the gay and transvestite advocacy organization S.T.A.R. (Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries), alongside close friend Sylvia Rivera. Due to her mental health issues, many gay activists had been reluctant at first to credit Johnson for helping to spark the gay liberation movement of the early 1970s. Shortly after the 1992 pride parade, Johnson's body was discovered floating in the Hudson River. Police initially ruled the death a suicide, but friends were adamant that she did not have suicidal thoughts, and it was widely believed she was the victim of a transphobic attack.

In 2012, New York police reopened the investigation into her death as a possible homicide, before eventually reclassifying her cause of death from 'suicide' to 'undetermined'. Her ashes were released over the Hudson River by her friends following a funeral at a local church.



Mark Ashton (1960-1987)

Mark Ashton was an Irish gay rights activist who co-founded the Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners Movement with close friend Mike Jackson. The support group collected donations at the 1984 Lesbian and Gay Pride march in London for the miners on strike, and the story was later immortalised in the 2014 film *Pride*, which saw Ashton played by actor Ben Schnetzer. Ashton also served as General Secretary of the Young Communist League. In 1987 he was admitted to Guy's Hospital after being diagnosed with HIV/Aids. He died 12 days later of an Aids-related illness at the age of 26.

Oscar Wilde (1854-1900)

Oscar Wilde was one of London's most popular playwrights in the early 1890s. He is best remembered for his epigrams and plays, his novel 'The Picture of Dorian Gray', and the circumstances of his criminal conviction for homosexuality and imprisonment at the height of his fame. Oscar was initiated into the Victorian underground of gay prostitution by Lord Alfred Douglas and he was introduced to a series of young working-class male prostitutes from 1892 onwards. He tried to sue the father of his lover for defamatory, but his books were crucial in his conviction and were quoted in court as evidence of his 'immorality'. After being forced to do hard labour for two years, his health had suffered greatly from the harshness of prison. After, he had a feeling of spiritual renewal and requested a six-month Catholic retreat but it was denied. Although Douglas had been the cause of his misfortunes, he and Wilde were reunited in 1897 and they lived together near Naples for a few months until they were separated by their families. Oscar spent his last three years impoverished and in exile. By November 1900, Wilde had developed meningitis and died five days later at the young age of 46. In 2017, Wilde was pardoned for homosexual acts under the Policing and Crime Act 2017. The Act is known informally as the Alan Turing law.

Wilfred Owen (1893-1918)

Wilfred Owen was one of the leading poets of the First World War. Close friends said Owen was homosexual, and homoeroticism is a central element in much of Owen's poetry. Through fellow soldier and poet Siegfried Sassoon, Owen was introduced to a sophisticated homosexual literary circle which broadened his outlook and increased his confidence in incorporating homoerotic elements into his work including a reference to Shadwell Stair, a popular cruising spot for gay men in the early 20th Century. Sassoon and Owen kept in touch during the war and in 1918 they spent an afternoon together. The two never saw each other again. Three weeks later, Owen bid farewell to Sassoon as he was on the way back to France. Sassoon waited for word from Owen but was told that he was killed in action on November, 4 1918 during the crossing of the Sambre–Oise Canal, exactly one week before the signing of the Armistice which ended the war. He was only 25. Throughout his life and for decades after, accounts of his sexuality were obscured by his brother, Harold, who had removed any discreditable passages in Owen's letters and diaries after the death of their mother. Owen is buried at Ors Communal Cemetery, Ors, in northern France.

Divine (1945-1988)

Divine was an American actor, singer, and drag queen. Closely associated with the independent filmmaker John Waters, Divine was a character actor, usually performing female roles in movies and theatre and adopted a female drag persona for his music career. Divine – whose real name was Harris Glenn Milstead - considered himself to be male and was not transgender. He identified as gay, and during the 1980s had an extended relationship with a married man named Lee. He initially avoided informing the media about his sexuality and would sometimes hint that he was bisexual, but in the latter part of the 1980s, he changed this attitude and began being open about his homosexuality. On advice from his manager, he avoided discussing gay rights believing it would have had a negative effect on his career. In 1988, he died in his sleep, at age 42, of an enlarged heart.



Andy Warhol (1928-1987)

Andy Warhol was an American artist, director and producer who was a leading figure in the visual art movement known as pop art. He lived openly as a gay man before the gay liberation movement. In an interview in 1980, he indicated that he was still a virgin but in 1960 he received hospital treatment for condylomata, a sexually transmitted disease. Throughout his career, Warhol produced erotic photography and drawings of male nudes. Many of his most famous works draw from gay underground culture or openly explore the complexity of sexuality and desire. The first works that Warhol submitted to a fine art gallery, homoerotic drawings of male nudes, were rejected for being too openly gay. After gallbladder surgery, Warhol died of cardiac arrhythmia in February 1987 at the age of 58.

Derek Jarman (1942-1994)

Derek Jarman was an English film director, stage designer, diarist, artist, gardener, and author. For a generation he was a hugely influential, high-profile figure at a time when there very few famous out gay men. His art was an extension of his social and personal life and he used his platform as a campaigner and created a unique body of inspiring work. He founded the organisation at the London Lesbian and Gay Centre at Cowcross Street, attending meetings and making contributions. Jarman participated in some of the most best-known protests including the march on Parliament in 1992. In 1986, he was diagnosed as HIV-positive and discussed his condition in public. In 1994, he died of an Aids-related illness in London, aged 52. He died the day before a key vote on the age of consent in the House of Commons, which campaigned for an equal age for both gay and straight sex. The Commons reduced the age to 18 rather than 16. The LGBTQ community had to wait until the year 2000 for full equality in relation to same-sex consent.



Freddie Mercury (1946-1991)

Freddie Mercury is regarded as one of the greatest singers in the history of popular music and was known for his flamboyant stage persona as the frontman of Queen and his four-octave vocal range. After growing up in Zanzibar, Mercury and his family moved to Middlesex and in 1970, the iconic singer formed the legendary band with Brian May and Roger Taylor. In the early 1970s, Mercury had a long-term relationship with Mary Austin, whom he lived with for several years. By the mid-1970s, he had begun an affair with a male American record executive at Elektra Records, and in 1976, Mercury told Austin of his sexuality, which ended their relationship. While some claimed he hid his sexual orientation from the public, others claimed he was 'openly gay'. Some have said he identified as bisexual. Freddie met Jim Hutton in 1984 and was hired as Mercury's hairdresser and ended up moving in with him at his Garden Lodge home about two years later. Hutton, who died in 2010, said Freddie was diagnosed with HIV in April 1987, with Queen guitarist Brian May having said members of the band were only told "shortly before he died." Mercury confirmed he had contracted the virus in 1991, the day before he died at the age of 45. Hutton reportedly was at his side when he took his last breath. Freddie's legacy was immortalised in the Queen

biopic, *Bohemian Rhapsody*, with Rami Malek portraying the music legend.



Harvey Milk (1930-1978)

Harvey Milk was an American politician and the first openly gay elected official in the history of California, where he was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. Although he was the most pro-LGBT politician in the United States at the time, politics and activism were not his early interests; he was neither open about his sexuality nor civically active until he was 40, after his experiences in the counterculture movement of the 1960s. Milk's political career centred on making government responsive to individuals, gay liberation, and the importance of neighbourhoods to the city. On November 27, 1978, Milk and Mayor George Moscone were assassinated by Dan White, who was another city supervisor. Milk was 48 at the time of his death. His remains were cremated, and his ashes were split. Most of the ashes were scattered in San Francisco Bay. Other ashes were encapsulated and buried beneath the sidewalk in front of 575 Castro Street, where Castro Camera had been located. There is a memorial to Milk at the Neptune Society Columbarium, ground floor, San Francisco, California. Despite his short career in politics, Milk became an icon in San Francisco and a martyr in the gay community. In 2002, Milk was called "the most famous and most significantly open LGBT official ever elected in the United States". In 2008, Gus Van Sant directed a biopic called Milk written by Dustin Lance Black which went on to win Best Original Screenplay at the 2009 Academy Awards.

Lili Elbe (1882-1931)

Lili Elbe was a Danish transgender woman and among the early recipients of gender reassignment surgery. She was born Einar Magnus Andreas Wegener, and was a successful painter under that name. During this time, she also presented as Lili and was introduced publicly as Einar's sister. In 1930, Elbe went to Germany for gender reassignment surgery, which was highly experimental at the time. A series of four operations were carried out over a period of two years. After successfully transitioning, she changed her legal name to Lili Ilse Elvenes and stopped painting altogether. The name Lili Elbe was given to her by Copenhagen journalist Louise Lassen. Elbe began a relationship with French art dealer Claude Lejeune, whom she wanted to marry and with whom she wanted to have children. She was looking forward to her final surgery involving a uterus transplant. However, her immune system rejected the transplanted uterus, however, and she developed an infection. She died in 1931, three months after the surgery, of cardiac arrest brought on by the infection at the age of 48. Lili's life was brought to the big screen in the 2015 movie The Danish Girl with Eddie Redmayne starring as her.



Keith Haring (1958-1990)

Keith Haring was an American artist whose pop art and graffiti-like work grew out of the New York City street culture of the 1980s. After public recognition he created larger scale works such as colourful murals. His later work often addressed political and societal themes – especially homosexuality and Aids – through his own iconography. Haring was openly gay and was a strong advocate of safe sex, however, in 1988, he was diagnosed with Aids. From 1982 to 1989, he was featured in more than 100 solo and group exhibitions as well as produced more than 50 public artworks in dozens of charities, hospitals, day care centres, and orphanages. He used his imagery during the last years of his life to speak about his illness and to generate activism and awareness about Aids. In 1989, he established the Keith Haring Foundation to provide funding and imagery to Aids

organisations and children's programs, and to expand the audience for his work through exhibitions, publications and the licensing of his images. Haring died on February 16, 1990, of Aids-related illness at the age of 31. He is commemorated in the Aids Memorial Quilt. Madonna declared that the first New York date of her 1990 Blond Ambition World Tour would be a benefit concert for Haring's memory and donated all proceeds from her ticket sales to Aids charities.



Larry Kramer (1935-2020)

Larry Kramer was an American playwright, author, film producer, public health advocate, and LGBT rights activist. Kramer grew frustrated with bureaucratic paralysis and the apathy of gay men to the Aids crisis and he co-founded GMHC (originally called Gay Men's Health Crisis) and ACT UP (the Aids coalition to Unleash Power), two of the leading organisations that responded to the Aids epidemic. In 1988, stress over the closing of his play 'Just Say No', only a few weeks after its opening, forced Kramer into the hospital after it aggravated a congenital hernia. While in surgery, doctors discovered liver damage due to Hepatitis B, prompting Kramer to learn that he was HIV-positive. People living with HIV were routinely considered inappropriate candidates for organ transplants because of complications from HIV and perceived short lifespans. Out of the 4,954 liver transplants performed in the United States, only 11 were for HIV-positive people. Kramer, who wed his long-term partner David Webster in 2013 after 22 years together, became a symbol for infected people who had new leases on life due to advances in medicine.



Rock Hudson (1925-1985)

Rock Hudson was an American actor, generally known for his turns as a leading man during the 1950s and 1960s and was viewed as a prominent "heartthrob" of the Hollywood Golden Age. Although Hudson was discreet about his privacy throughout his life, the fact that he was gay was reportedly known in the film industry. In 1955, Confidential magazine threatened to publish an exposé about Hudson's secret homosexuality. Soon after the Confidential incident, Hudson married his agent Henry Willson's secretary Phyllis Gates. She filed for divorce after three years in April 1958, citing mental cruelty. Unknown to the public, Hudson was diagnosed with HIV in 1984, just three years after the emergence of the first cluster of symptomatic patients in the US, and only one year after the initial identification by scientists of the HIV virus that causes Aids. Over the next several months, Hudson kept his illness a secret and continued to work while, at the same time, traveling to France and other countries seeking a cure—or at least treatment to slow the progress of the virus. At around 9am on October 2,

1985, Hudson died in his sleep from Aids-related complications at his home in Beverly Hills at age 59, less than seven weeks before what would have been his 60th birthday. He was the first major celebrity to die from an Aids-related illness. Shortly before his death Hudson made the first direct contribution, \$250,000, to amfAR, The Foundation for Aids Research, helping launch non-profit organization dedicated to Aids/HIV research & prevention.

Sylvia Rivera (1951-2002)

Sylvia Rivera was a Latina American gay liberation and transgender rights activist significant in the LGBT history of New York City and of the US as a whole. Rivera, who identified as a drag queen, was a founding member of both the Gay Liberation Front and the Gay Activists Alliance. With her close friend Marsha P. Johnson, Rivera co-founded the Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries (STAR), a group dedicated to helping homeless young drag queens, LGBTQ+ youth and trans women. She was raised by her Venezuelan grandmother, who disapproved of her effeminate behaviour, particularly after Rivera began to wear makeup in fourth grade. As a result, Rivera began living on the streets at the age of 11 and worked as a child prostitute. She was taken in by the local community of drag queens, who gave her the name Sylvia. At a 1973 gay liberation rally in New York City, Rivera, representing STAR, gave a brief speech from the main stage in which she called out the heterosexual males who were preying on vulnerable members of the community. Rivera died during the dawn hours of February 19, 2002 at St. Vincent's Hospital, of complications from liver cancer. She was 50. In 2016 Sylvia Rivera was inducted into the Legacy Walk.



Jackie Shane (1940-2019)

Jackie Shane was an American soul and rhythm and blues singer, who was most prominent in the local music scene of Toronto in the 1960s. Considered to be a pioneer transgender performer, she was a contributor to the Toronto Sound and is best known for the single 'Any Other Way'. She soon became the lead vocalist for The Motley Crew, and relocated to Toronto with them in late 1961 before having a successful music career of her own. In 1967, the band and Jackie recorded a live LP together by which time she was often performing as a woman, not just hair and make-up, but in pantsuits and even dresses. Throughout her active musical career and for many years thereafter, Shane was written about by nearly all sources as a man who performed in ambiguous clothing that strongly suggested femininity. The few sources that actually sought out her own words on the matter of her own gender identification were more ambiguous but she appeared to simply dodge questions about her gender altogether. Shane faded in prominence after 1970-71, with even her own former bandmates losing touch with her. For a while, it was reported she had committed suicide or to have been stabbed to death in the 1990s. Shane died in her sleep, at her home in Nashville, in February 2019, her body was discovered on February 21.

Jean-Michel Basquiat (1960-1988)

Jean-Michel Basquiat was an American artist of Haitian and Puerto Rican descent. Basquiat first achieved fame as part of SAMO, an informal graffiti duo who wrote enigmatic epigrams in the cultural hotbed of the Lower East Side of Manhattan during the late 1970s, where hip hop, punk, and street art cultures coalesced. By the 1980s, his neo-expressionist paintings were being exhibited in galleries and museums internationally. Basquiat had romantic and sexual relations with both men and women. His long-term girlfriend, Suzanne Mallouk, specifically described his sexuality in Jennifer Clement's book, *Widow Basquiat*, as "not monochromatic". She said he was attracted to people for all different reasons - "boys, girls, thin, fat, pretty, ugly. It was, I think, driven by intelligence. He was attracted to intelligence more than anything and to pain." In 1988, he died of a heroin overdose at his art studio at the age of 27. The Whitney Museum of American Art held a retrospective of his art in 1992.



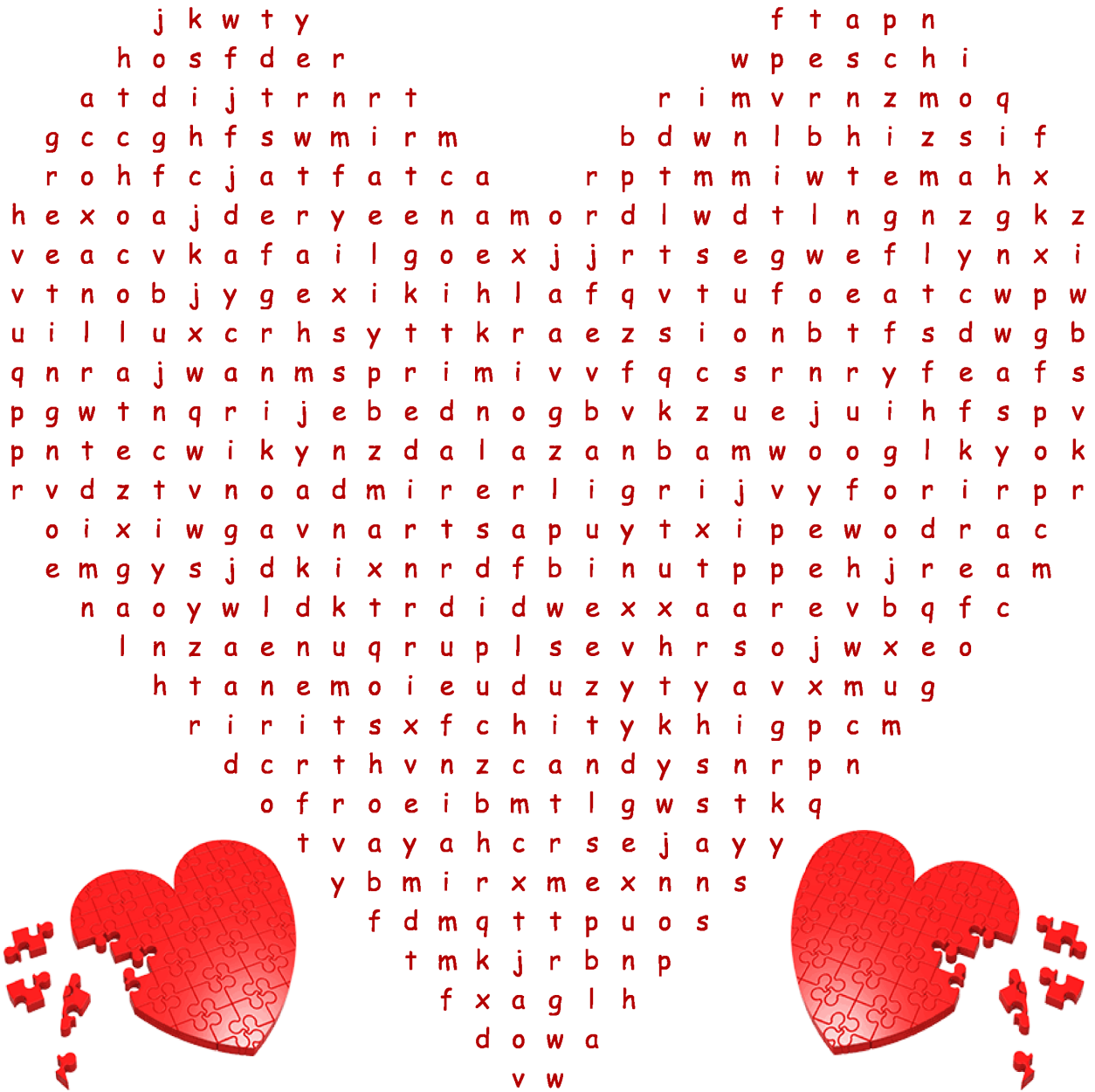
Leslie Cheung (1956-2003)

Leslie Cheung was a Hong Kong singer and actor. He is considered "one of the founding fathers of Cantopop" for achieving huge success both in film and music. Cheung debuted in 1977 and rose to prominence as a teen heartthrob and pop icon of Hong Kong in the 1980s, receiving numerous music awards. He is the first foreign artist to hold 16 concerts in Japan, a record that has yet to be broken and also a record holder as the best-selling C-pop artist in Korea. Cheung distinguished himself as a Canto-pop singer through embodying the politics, sexual and gender identity of a queer subject position. He announced his same-sex relationship with Daffy Tong during a concert in 1997, earning him prestige in LGBTQ communities in China, Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. In an interview with Time magazine in 2001, Cheung said he identified as bisexual. Cheung was diagnosed with depression and committed suicide on April 1, 2003 by jumping off the 24th floor of the Mandarin Oriental hotel in Hong Kong. He

was 46 years old. Before his death, Cheung mentioned in interviews that he had become depressed because of negative comments about gender-crossing in his *Passion Tour* concert. He had planned to retire from stage performance because of the strain of being a gay artist in Hong Kong. On 12 September 2016, on what would have been Cheung's 60th birthday, over one thousand fans joined Florence Chan in the morning at Po Fook Hill Ancestral Hall for prayers.

(this section is courtesy of 'attitude.co.uk')

Valentines Day



admirer
chocolate
february
gift
kindness
pink
roses
sweetheart

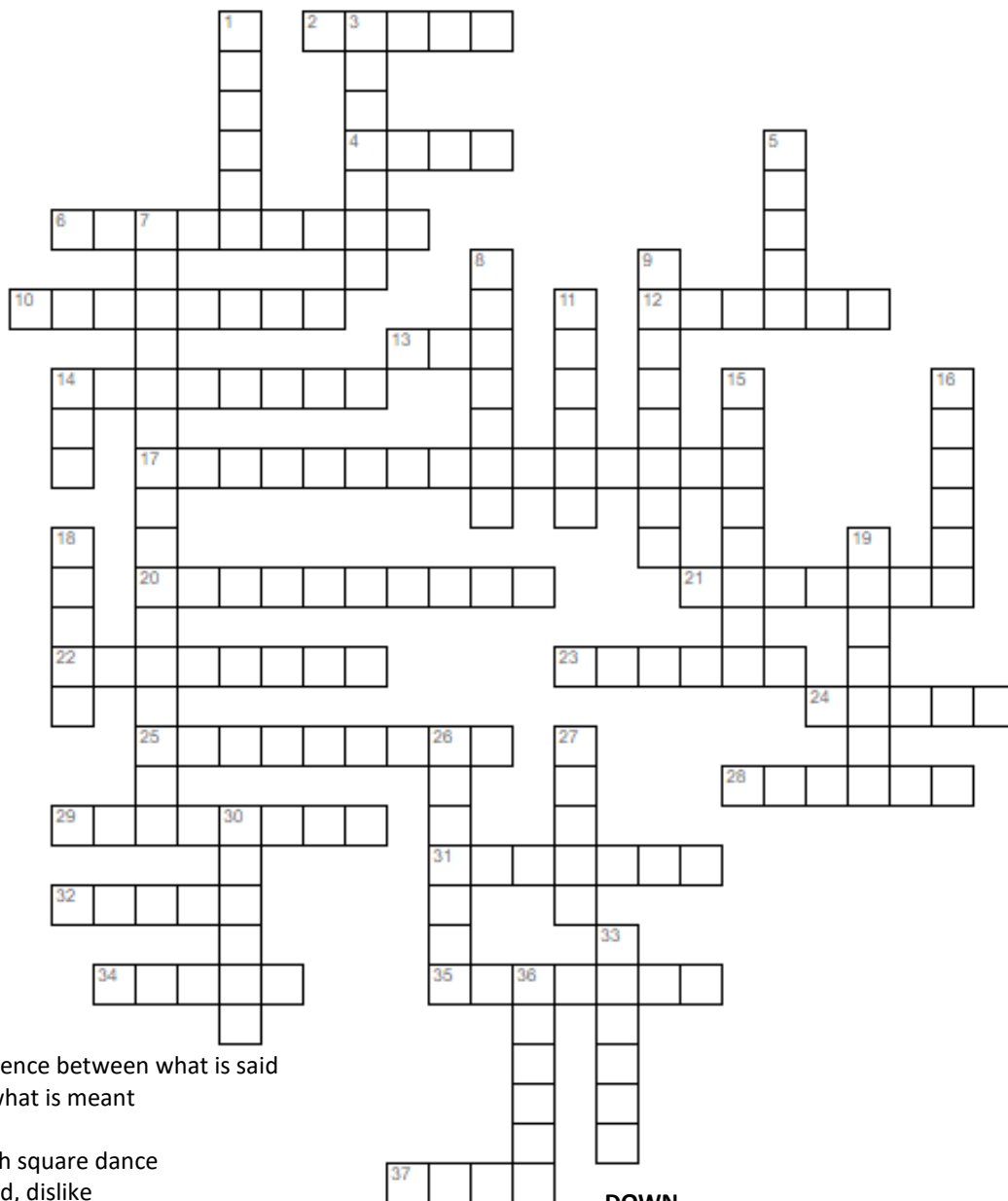
candy
cupid
flowers
greeting
love
red
saint
tradition

card
day
fourteenth
happy
mine
roman
sentimental
valentine

caring
feast
friend
heart
party
romantic
sweet



ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND



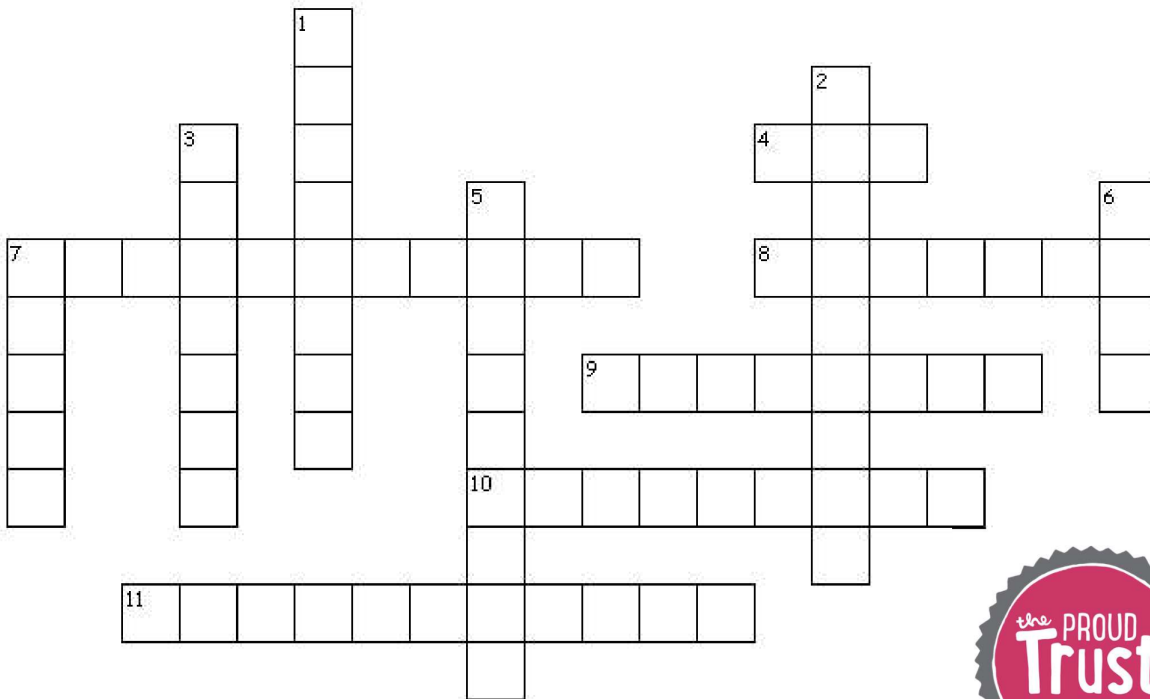
ACROSS

- 2 difference between what is said and what is meant
- 4 does
- 6 french square dance
- 10 hatred, dislike
- 12 a uniform
- 13 play on words
- 14 small berries
- 17 an object, idea or animal given human characteristics
- 20 decorated
- 21 mythical beast with head and wings of an eagle and body of a lion
- 22 dancing or frolicking
- 23 mocking piece of literature intended to ridicule
- 24 dizzy
- 25 disrespect
- 28 disgusting
- 29 a flower use to make herbal tea
- 31 grooves or trenches
- 32 strange
- 34 rod used to stir ashes in the fireplace
- 35 uses like or as
- 37 wise man, knowledgeable

DOWN

- 1 person who makes and sells hats
- 3 willingly
- 5 servant to king or queen; a deceitful person
- 7 human qualities to animals
- 8 slow, lazily
- 9 shoe polish
- 11 middle eastern pipe
- 14 mutt, mixed breed stray dog
- 15 took the risk
- 16 large soup bowl with lid
- 18 slow learner; someone thought to be unintelligent
- 19 a type of fish
- 26 nut and fruit candy covered in syrup
- 27 to take away power
- 30 small amount as in food
- 33 smooth, flat pieces of rock students use to write on with chalk
- 36 mess, confusion

LGBT+ LINGO CROSSWORD



Across

4. A man who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to other men. Sometimes used by women who are attracted to women too (3)
7. A person who is exploring their own sexual orientation and/or gender identity (11)
8. A person who experiences no, or little sexual attraction towards other people (7)
9. A person of any gender who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to people of their own gender, and other genders (8)
10. An umbrella term for gender identities outside of the "gender binary" of "women" and "men" (3-6)
11. A person whose gender identity does not align or "match" with the sex and gender role they were assigned at birth. Often the term is shortened to the first five letters (11)

Down

1. A person who is attracted to people of a different gender (8)
2. A person of any gender who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to people regardless of their gender identity (9)
3. A woman who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to other women (7)
5. A person whose gender aligns or "matches" with the sex they were assigned at birth. Sometimes shortened to first three letters (9)
6. A person who believes in equality, and fights against inequalities faced by groups that they do not belong to (4)
7. A complex term that has more than one meaning. Historically it was used as a negative insult, however some people feel they have "reclaimed" the word and it has a positive meaning. Some people use it as a collective term for LGBT+ people, and some to explain their gender, sexual or political identity (5)



LGBTQ+ TERMINOLOGY ANAGRAMS

Words people might use to describe their sexual orientation:

DEFINITION	ANAGRAM	YOUR ANSWER
A woman who is attracted to other women.	Snail Be	
A man who is attracted to other men. Sometimes used by women who are attracted to women too.	Yag	
A person of any gender who experiences attraction to people of their own gender, and other genders.	Axis Blue	
A person of any gender who is attracted to people of all genders.	Panel Ax Us	
A person who is attracted to people of a different gender, e.g. a man who is only attracted to women.	Art Sight	
A person of any gender or sexual orientation who experiences little, or no, sexual attraction, and who may still experience other types of attraction, such as physical or romantic attraction.	Axle Usa	

Words people might use to describe their gender identity:

DEFINITION	ANAGRAM	YOUR ANSWER
A person whose gender identity is in some way different to the gender they were assigned at birth.	Grands Enter	
A person whose gender is the same or mostly the same as they were assigned at birth.	Disc Green	
An umbrella term for gender identities which fall outside of the gender binary of 'women' and 'men'.	Rain Bonny	

Other words people might use to describe other elements of their identities, and experiences:

DEFINITION	ANAGRAM	YOUR ANSWER
A person who is uncertain about and/or exploring their own sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	Quieting Son	
Historically this word was used as a negative insult, however many people feel they have reclaimed the word to have a positive meaning. Some people use it as a collective term for LGBT+ people, and some use it to explain their gender, sexual or political identity. Some people still use this word as an insult, this is not ok and should be challenged.	Reeuq	
A term for the collective discrimination against and/or fear or dislike of LGBT+ people (including those perceived to be LGBT+). This also includes the perpetuation of negative myths and stereotypes through jokes and/or through personal negative thoughts about LGBT+ people.	A Blight Bop	

DID YOU KNOW...



Striving to learn something new every day is a great way to keep your mind active. You'll be surprised how many facts you are capable of maintaining.

Information retrieval helps us exercise our brains...

- ⇒ Manchester was the first city in the world to commemorate its LGBT past by commissioning a local artist to set rainbow tiles into flagstones across the city, marking historical LGBT places of interest
- ⇒ Manchester was the birthplace of Vegetarianism. Inspired by the sermons of Reverend William Cowherd, the vegetarian movement began in 1809, in the borough of Salford. Now visitors can book themselves onto a cookery course at the Cordon Vert School, based at the headquarters of The Vegetarian Society.
- ⇒ goldfish can see both infrared and ultraviolet light
- ⇒ the smallest bones in the human body are found in your ear
- ⇒ cats spend 66% of their life asleep
- ⇒ Switzerland eats the most chocolate equating to 10 kilos per person per year
- ⇒ money is the number one thing that couples argue about
- ⇒ macadamia nuts are toxic to dogs
- ⇒ when lightning strikes it can reach up to 30,000 degrees celsius
- ⇒ spiders are arachnids and not insects
- ⇒ each time you see a full moon you always see the same side
- ⇒ stewardesses is the longest word that is typed with only the left hand
- ⇒ honey is the only natural food which never spoils
- ⇒ M&M's chocolate stands for the initials for its inventors Mars and Murrie
- ⇒ you burn more calories eating celery than it contains (the more you eat the thinner you become)
- ⇒ the only continent with no active volcanoes is Australia
- ⇒ the longest street in the world is Yonge street in Toronto Canada measuring 1,896 km (1,178 miles)
- ⇒ about 90% of the worlds population kisses
- ⇒ Coca-Cola originally contained cocaine



WORD OF THE DAY

Your mission is to use one of these words during your day...

1. **grouse** [pronounced: grous]
To grumble; complain
2. **shibboleth** [pronounced: shib-uh-lith]
A common saying or belief with little current meaning or truth
3. **belly-wash** [pronounced: bel-ee-wosh]
Any barely drinkable liquid or beverage, as inferior soda, beer, coffee or soup
4. **flocculent** [pronounced: flok-yuh-luhnt]
Like a clump or tuft of wool
5. **cause celebre** [pronounced: kawz-suh-leb-ruh]
Any controversy that attracts great public attention
6. **beamish** [pronounced: bee-mish]
Bright, cheerful, and optimistic
7. **discombobulate** [pronounced: dis-kuhm-bob-yuh-leyt]
To confuse or disconcert, upset, frustrate
8. **bunkum** [pronounced: buhng-kuhm]
Insincere talk, claptrap, humbug
9. **guileless** [pronounced: gahyl-lis]
Sincere, honest, straightforward, frank
10. **badinage** [pronounced: bad-n-ahzh]
Light, playful banter or raillery
11. **lustrum** [pronounced: luhs-truhm]
A period of five years



Join Rainbow Roofs our LGBT+ Customer Group

As a proud member of HouseProud, we have partnered with other North West housing providers to create our LGBT+ customer group 'Rainbow Roofs'.

Meeting once a month, the group focuses on raising the voices of LGBT+ customers and issues impacting them.

So far the group have explored:

- Hate crime and its impact on LGBT+ people
- Housing for older LGBT+ people
- LGBT+ calendar of events
- LGBT+ training for MSV colleagues

We're looking for LGBT+ MSV customers to represent us at this important group.

Could our next member be you?

Contact Cath Coombe for more information

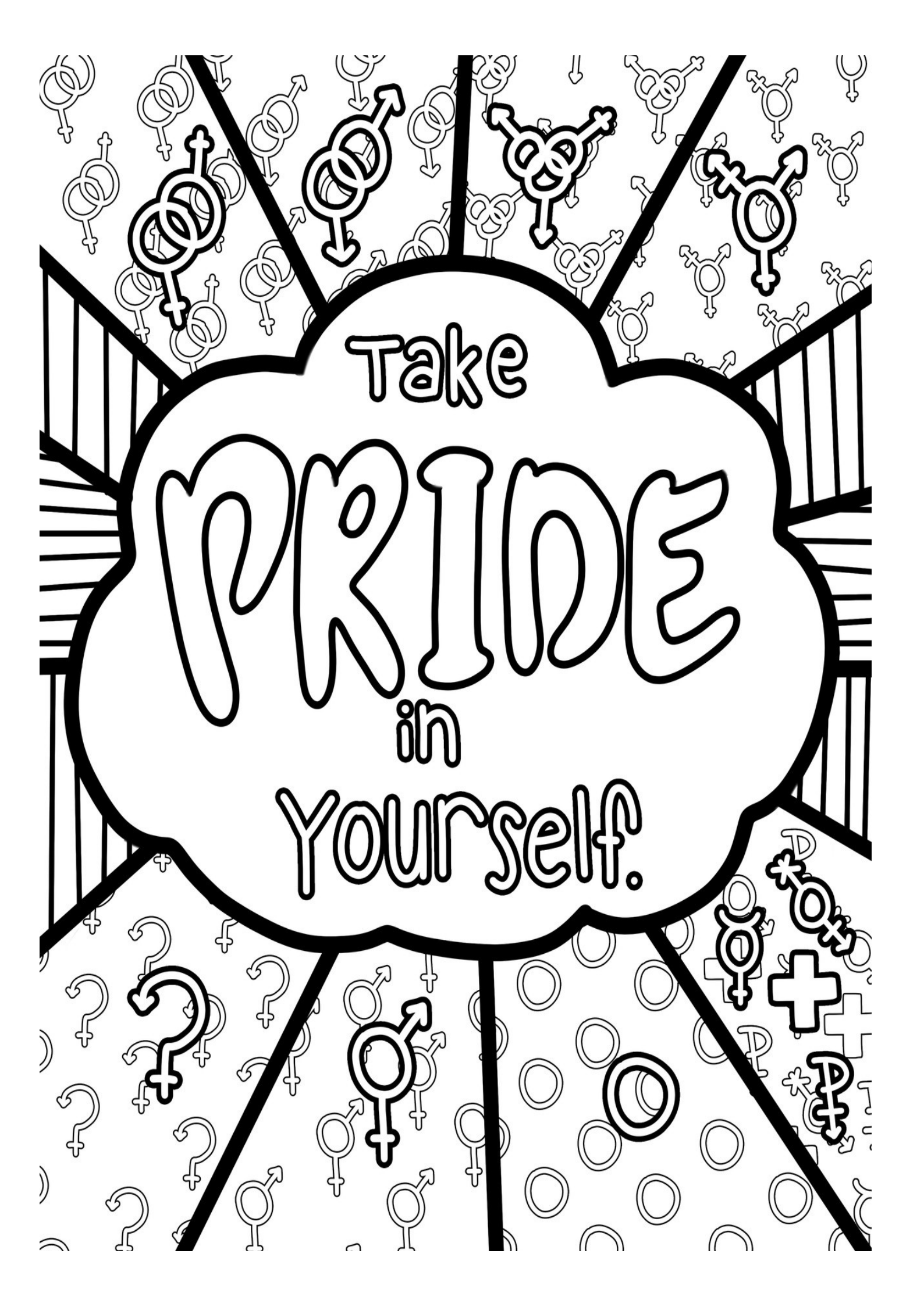
07876 841 977

Catherine.Coombe@msvhousing.co.uk



HouseProud





Take

PRIDE

in

Yourself.







TERMINOLOGY

[*noun*] the system of terms belonging or peculiar to a science, art, or specialized subject

A

ACE

Ace is an umbrella term used to describe a variation in levels of romantic and/or sexual attraction, including a lack of attraction. Ace people may describe themselves using one or more of a wide variety of terms, including, but not limited to, asexual, aromantic, demis and grey-As.

ALLY

A (typically) straight and/or cis person who supports members of the LGBT community.

B

BI

Bi is an umbrella term used to describe a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards more than one gender. Bi people may describe themselves using one or more of a wide variety of terms, including, but not limited to, bisexual, pan, queer, and some other non-monosexual and non-monoromantic identities.

BIPHOBIA

The fear or dislike of someone who identifies as bi based on prejudice or negative attitudes, beliefs or views about bi people. Biphobic bullying may be targeted at people who are, or who are perceived to be, bi.

BUTCH

Butch is a term used in LBT culture to describe someone who expresses themselves in a typically masculine way. There are other identities within the scope of butch, such as 'soft butch' and 'stone butch'. You shouldn't use these terms about someone unless you know they identify with them.

C

CISGENDER or CIS

Someone whose gender identity is the same as the sex they were assigned at birth. Non-trans is also used by some people.

COMING OUT

When a person first tells someone/others about their orientation and/or gender identity.



D

DEADNAMING

Calling someone by their birth name after they have changed their name. This term is often associated with trans people who have changed their name as part of their transition.

F

FEMME

Femme is a term used in LGBT culture to describe someone who expresses themselves in a typically feminine way. There are other identities within the scope of femme, such as 'low femme', 'high femme', and 'hard femme'. You shouldn't use these terms about someone unless you know they identify with them.

G

GAY

Refers to a man who has a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards men. Also a generic term for lesbian and gay sexuality - some women define themselves as gay rather than lesbian. Some non-binary people may also identify with this term.

GENDER

Often expressed in terms of masculinity and femininity, gender is largely culturally determined and is assumed from the sex assigned at birth.

GENDER DYSPHORIA

Used to describe when a person experiences discomfort or distress because there is a mismatch between their sex assigned at birth and their gender identity. This is also the clinical diagnosis for someone who doesn't feel comfortable with the sex they were assigned at birth.

GENDER EXPRESSION

How a person chooses to outwardly express their gender, within the context of societal expectations of gender. A person who does not conform to societal expectations of gender may not, however, identify as trans.

GENDER IDENTITY

A person's innate sense of their own gender, whether male, female or something else (see non-binary), which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at birth.

GENDER REASSIGNMENT

Another way of describing a person's transition. To undergo gender reassignment usually means to undergo some sort of medical intervention, but it can also mean changing names, pronouns, dressing differently and living in their self-identified gender. Gender reassignment is a characteristic that is protected by the Equality Act 2010, and it is



further interpreted in the Equality Act 2010 approved code of practice. It is a term of much contention and is one that Stonewall's Trans Advisory Group feels should be reviewed.

GENDER RECOGNITION CERTIFICATE (GRC)

This enables trans people to be legally recognised in their affirmed gender and to be issued with a new birth certificate. Not all trans people will apply for a GRC and you currently have to be over 18 to apply.

You do not need a GRC to change your gender markers at work or to legally change your gender on other documents such as your passport.

GILICK COMPETENCE

A term used in medical law to decide whether a child (under 16 years of age) is able to consent to their own medical treatment, without the need for parental permission or knowledge.



HETEROSEXUAL / STRAIGHT

Refers to a man who has a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards women or to a woman who has a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards men.

HOMOSEXUAL

This might be considered a more medical term used to describe someone who has a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards someone of the same gender. The term 'gay' is now more generally used.

HOMOPHOBIA

The fear or dislike of someone, based on prejudice or negative attitudes, beliefs or views about lesbian, gay or bi people. Homophobic bullying may be targeted at people who are, or who are perceived to be, lesbian, gay or bi.



INTERSEX

A term used to describe a person who may have the biological attributes of both sexes or whose biological attributes do not fit with societal assumptions about what constitutes male or female. Intersex people may identify as male, female or non-binary. Stonewall works with intersex groups to provide its partners and stakeholders information and evidence about areas of disadvantage experienced by intersex people but does not, after discussions with members of the intersex community, include intersex issues as part of its current remit at this stage.



L

LESBIAN

Refers to a woman who has a romantic and/or sexual orientation towards women. Some non-binary people may also identify with this term.

LESBOPHOBIA

The fear or dislike of someone because they are or are perceived to be a lesbian.

LGBT

The acronym for lesbian, gay, bi and trans.

N

NEURODIVERSE

Where neurological differences are recognised and respected in the same way as any other human difference.

NON-BINARY

An umbrella term for people whose gender identity doesn't sit comfortably with 'man' or 'woman'. Non-binary identities are varied and can include people who identify with some aspects of binary identities, while others reject them entirely.

O

ORIENTATION

Orientation is an umbrella term describing a person's attraction to other people. This attraction may be sexual (sexual orientation) and/or romantic (romantic orientation). These terms refers to a person's sense of identity based on their attractions, or lack thereof. Orientations include, but are not limited to, lesbian, gay, bi, ace and straight.

OUTED

When a lesbian, gay, bi or trans person's sexual orientation or gender identity is disclosed to someone else without their consent.

P

PERSON WITH A TRANS HISTORY

Someone who identifies as male or female or a man or woman, but was assigned the opposite sex at birth. This is increasingly used by people to acknowledge a trans past.



PAN

Refers to a person whose romantic and/or sexual attraction towards others is not limited by sex or gender.

PASSING

If someone is regarded, at a glance, to be a cisgender man or cisgender woman. Cisgender refers to someone whose gender identity matches the sex they were 'assigned' at birth. This might include physical gender cues (hair or clothing) and/or behaviour which is historically or culturally associated with a particular gender.

PRONOUN

Words we use to refer to people's gender in conversation - for example, 'he' or 'she'. Some people may prefer others to refer to them in gender neutral language and use pronouns such as they/their and ze/zir.



QUEER

Queer is a term used by those wanting to reject specific labels of romantic orientation, sexual orientation and/or gender identity. It can also be a way of rejecting the perceived norms of the LGBT community (racism, sizeism, ableism etc). Although some LGBT people view the word as a slur, it was reclaimed in the late 80s by the queer community who have embraced it.

QUESTIONING

The process of exploring your own sexual orientation and/or gender identity.



ROMANTIC ORIENTATION

A person's romantic attraction to other people, or lack thereof. Along with sexual orientation, this forms a person's orientation identity. Stonewall uses the term 'orientation' as an umbrella term covering sexual and romantic orientations.



SEX

Assigned to a person on the basis of primary sex characteristics (genitalia) and reproductive functions. Sometimes the terms 'sex' and 'gender' are interchanged to mean 'male' or 'female'.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

A person's sexual attraction to other people, or lack thereof. Along with romantic orientation, this forms a person's orientation identity. Stonewall uses the term 'orientation' as an umbrella term covering sexual and romantic orientations.



T

TRANS

An umbrella term to describe people whose gender is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth. Trans people may describe themselves using one or more of a wide variety of terms, including (but not limited to) transgender, transsexual, gender-queer (GQ), gender-fluid, non-binary, gender-variant, crossdresser, genderless, agender, nongender, third gender, bi-gender, trans man, trans woman, trans masculine, trans feminine and neutrois.

TRANSGENDER MAN

A term used to describe someone who is assigned female at birth but identifies and lives as a man. This may be shortened to trans man, or FTM, an abbreviation for female-to-male.

TRANSGENDER WOMAN

A term used to describe someone who is assigned male at birth but identifies and lives as a woman. This may be shortened to trans woman, or MTF, an abbreviation for male-to-female.

TRANSITIONING

The steps a trans person may take to live in the gender with which they identify. Each person's transition will involve different things. For some this involves medical intervention, such as hormone therapy and surgeries, but not all trans people want or are able to have this. Transitioning also might involve things such as telling friends and family, dressing differently and changing official documents.

TRANSPHOBIA

The fear or dislike of someone based on the fact they are trans, including denying their gender identity or refusing to accept it. Transphobia may be targeted at people who are, or who are perceived to be, trans.

TRANSSEXUAL

This was used in the past as a more medical term (similarly to homosexual) to refer to someone whose gender is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth. This term is still used by some although many people prefer the term trans or transgender.

U

UNDETECTABLE

HIV medication (antiretroviral treatment, or ART) works by reducing the amount of the virus in the blood to undetectable levels. This means the levels of HIV are so low that the virus cannot be passed on. This is called having an undetectable viral load or being undetectable.

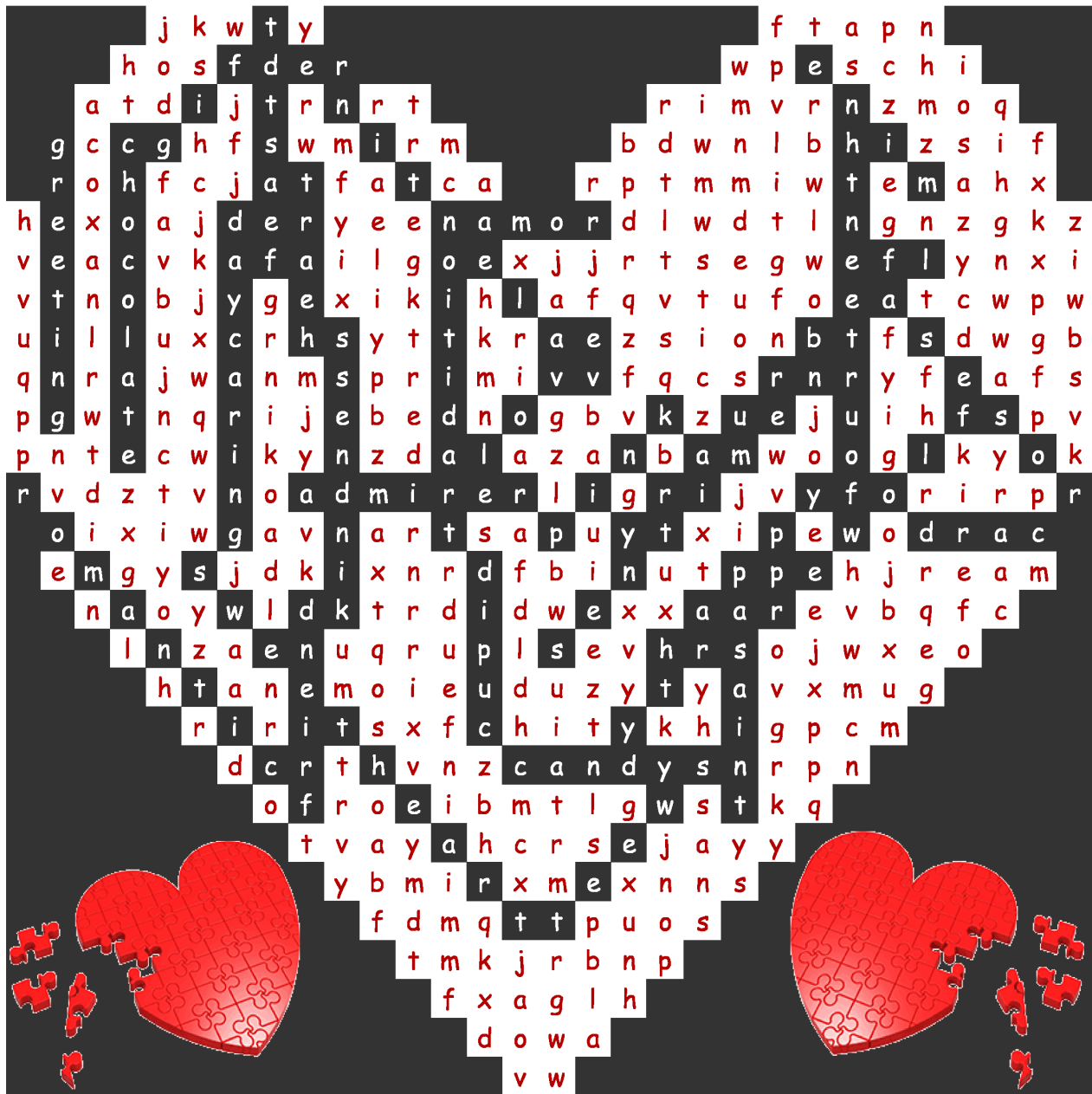


QUIZ ANSWERS

spoiler alert:
answers are from this point forward

ANSWER

WORD SEARCH



admirer
chocolate
february
gift
kindness
pink
roses
sweetheart

candy
cupid
flowers
greeting
love
red
saint
tradition

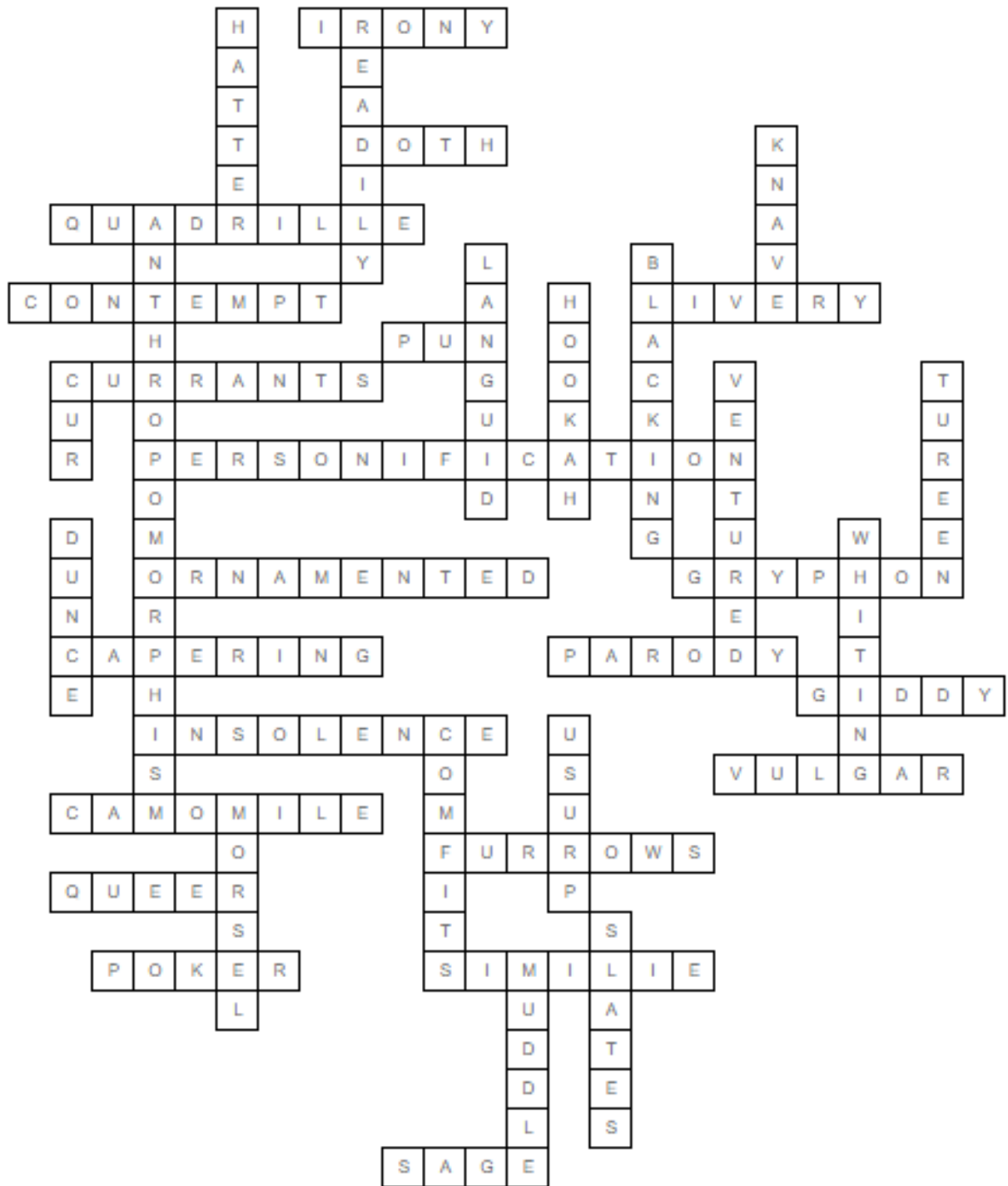
card
day
fourteenth
happy
mine
roman
sentimental
valentine

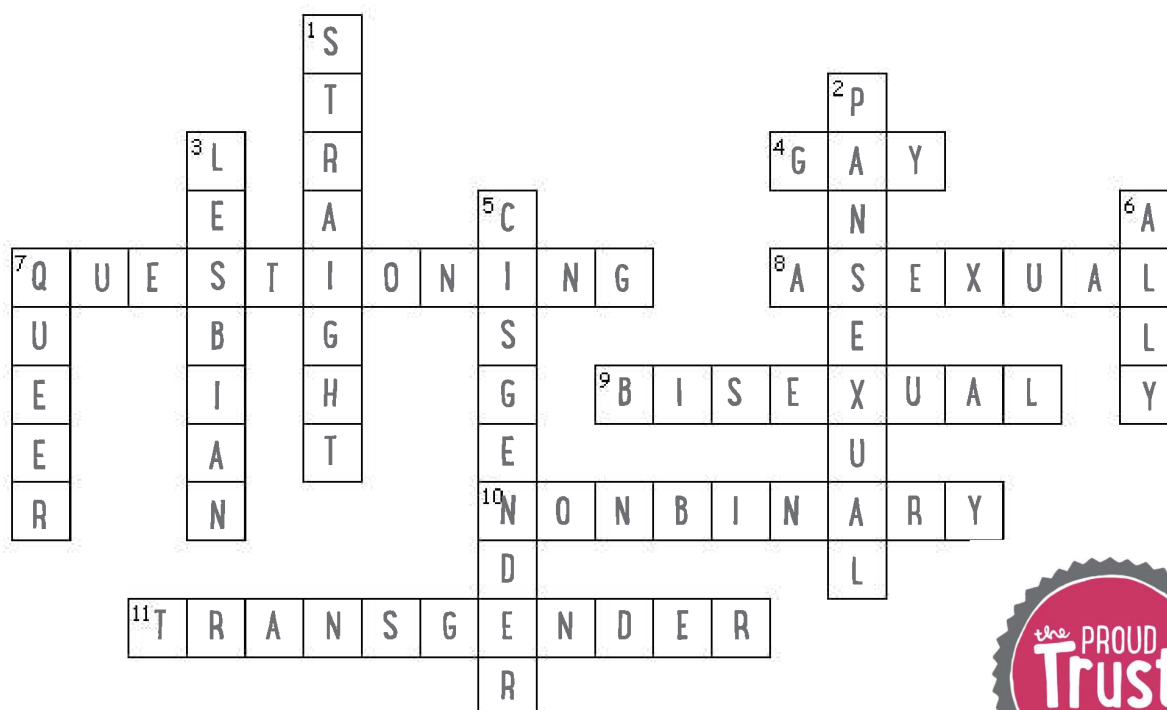
caring
feast
friend
heart
party
romantic
sweet

CROSSWORD

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland

Crossword/Vocabulary Puzzle





Across

4. A man who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to other men. Sometimes used by women who are attracted to women too (3)
7. A person who is exploring their own sexual orientation and/or gender identity (11)
8. A person who experiences no, or little sexual attraction towards other people (7)
9. A person of any gender who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to people of their own gender, and other genders (8)
10. An umbrella term for gender identities outside of the “gender binary” of “women” and “men” (3-6)
11. A person whose gender identity does not align or “match” with the sex and gender role they were assigned at birth. Often the term is shortened to the first five letters (11)

Down

1. A person who is attracted to people of a different gender (8)
2. A person of any gender who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to people regardless of their gender identity (9)
3. A woman who experiences romantic and/or sexual attraction to other women (7)
5. A person whose gender aligns or “matches” with the sex they were assigned at birth. Sometimes shortened to first three letters (9)
6. A person who believes in equality, and fights against inequalities faced by groups that they do not belong to (4)
7. A complex term that has more than one meaning. Historically it was used as a negative insult, however some people feel they have “reclaimed” the word and it has a positive meaning. Some people use it as a collective term for LGBT+ people, and some to explain their gender, sexual or political identity (5)

Words people might use to describe their sexual orientation:

DEFINITION	ANAGRAM	YOUR ANSWER
A woman who is attracted to other women.	Snail Be	Lesbian
A man who is attracted to other men. Sometimes used by women who are attracted to women too.	Yag	Gay
A person of any gender who experiences attraction to people of their own gender, and other genders.	Axis Blue	Bisexual
A person of any gender who is attracted to people of all genders.	Panel Ax Us	Pansexual
A person who is attracted to people of a different gender, e.g. a man who is only attracted to women.	Art Sight	Straight
A person of any gender or sexual orientation who experiences little, or no, sexual attraction, and who may still experience other types of attraction, such as physical or romantic attraction.	Axle Usa	Asexual

Words people might use to describe their gender identity:

DEFINITION	ANAGRAM	YOUR ANSWER
A person whose gender identity is in some way different to the gender they were assigned at birth.	Grands Enter	Transgender
A person whose gender is the same or mostly the same as they were assigned at birth.	Disc Green	Cisgender
An umbrella term for gender identities which fall outside of the gender binary of 'women' and 'men'.	Rain Bonny	Non-binary

Other words people might use to describe other elements of their identities, and experiences:

DEFINITION	ANAGRAM	YOUR ANSWER
A person who is uncertain about and/or exploring their own sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	Quieting Son	Questioning
Historically this word was used as a negative insult, however many people feel they have reclaimed the word to have a positive meaning. Some people use it as a collective term for LGBT+ people, and some use it to explain their gender, sexual or political identity. Some people still use this word as an insult, this is not ok and should be challenged.	Reeuq	Queer
A term for the collective discrimination against and/or fear or dislike of LGBT+ people (including those perceived to be LGBT+). This also includes the perpetuation of negative myths and stereotypes through jokes and/or through personal negative thoughts about LGBT+ people.	A Blight Bop	LGBTphobia



Stronger Together