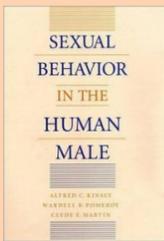


# American LGBTQ+ History Timeline

## LGBTQ+ as a Mental Disorder Before 1956

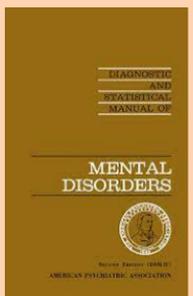


### I. Alfred Kinsey and "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" (1948)

Kinsey, a Biologist and sex researcher, published research showing that homosexual behavior is not limited to those that identify as homosexual. His data suggested that 37% of all men have partaken in homosexual activity at least once.

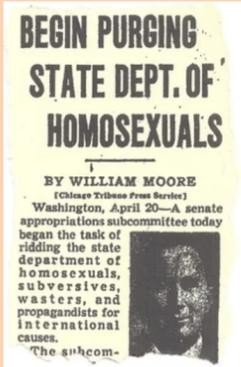
### III. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (1952)

The American Psychiatric Association listed homosexuality as a "sociopathic personality disturbance" in their first published manual to help guide psychologists in treating their patients. No evidence or data is provided to support this argument.



### II. "The Lavender Scare" (1950)

The US Senate published a report titled "Employment of Homosexuals and Other Sex Perverts in Government" after secretly spying on government workers. This report argued that homosexuality is a mental illness, making any LGBTQ+ government worker a "security risk." As a result, 4,380 gay men and women were discharged from the military and about 500 government workers were fired. Two years later, President Eisenhower signed Executive Order 10450, banning any LGBTQ+ individuals from working for the federal government



### IV. Evelyn Hooker and "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual" (1956)

After administering psychological tests to both heterosexual and homosexual males, Hooker published a research paper arguing that heterosexual and homosexual males do not differ significantly. This research influenced the psychological field to change its perceptions of the LGBTQ+ community.

## 1966 - 1969

### I. THE JULIUS BAR "SIP-IN" (1966)



The New York Liquor Authority passed a law prohibiting bars and restaurants from serving LGBTQ+ customers, arguing that homosexuals are "disorderly." LGBTQ+ activists visited Julius Bar in Greenwich Village, announced their sexual orientation, and refused to leave when denied service. After suing the New York Liquor Authority, the NYC Commission on Human Rights declared that everyone has the right to be served.

### Civil Disobedience & Riots

### II. THE STONEWALL INN RIOTS (1969)

Customers of the Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village in New York rioted after police raided the popular gay bar at 1 AM. Police routinely raided the bar in an effort to clean the neighborhood of "sexual deviants." For 3 days, LGBTQ+ protestors rioted and fought against the police, considered a major turning point in the modern LGBTQ+ rights movement.



## LGBTQ+ Politics & Politicians 1974 - 1977

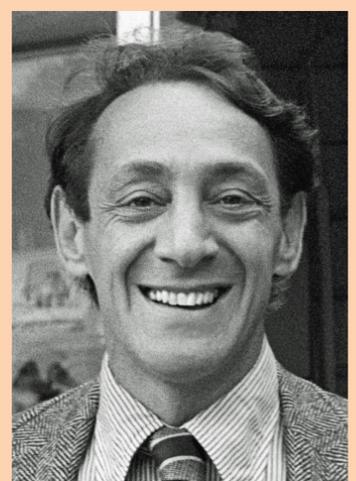
### I. KATHY KOZACHENKO (1974)

Kathy Kozachenko became the first openly gay American ever to be elected into public office when she won a seat on the Ann Arbor, Michigan City Council.



### II. HARVEY MILK (1977)

Harvey Milk won a seat on the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. He introduced a gay rights ordinance protecting LGBTQ+ individuals from being fired from their jobs because of their sexual orientation. In 1978, Dan White assassinated Milk because of jealousy and depression, not homophobia. When White was convicted to only 7 years in prison, 5,000 protestors ransacked San Francisco's City Hall, causing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth in property damage.



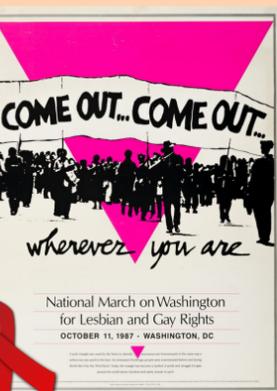
## 1981 - 1988

### II. NATIONAL MARCH ON WASHINGTON (1987)

Hundreds of thousands of LGBTQ+ activists marched on Washington DC to demand that President Ronald Reagan address the AIDS crisis. President Reagan refused to publicly speak about AIDS until his last year in office.

### III. WORLD AIDS DAY (1988)

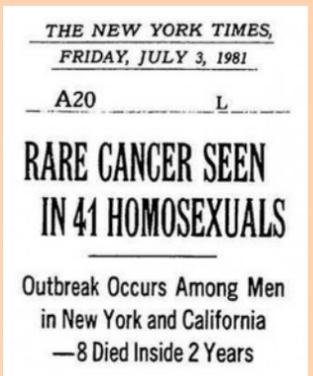
The World Health Organization organized the first World AIDS Day to help raise awareness of the spreading AIDS pandemic.



## AIDS

### I. GAY RELATED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY (1981)

The New York Times published the first report of a rare pneumonia and skin cancer found in 41 gay men in New York and California. This disease was initially called GRID (Gay Related Immune Deficiency Disorder). However, when the disease began to be detected outside of the gay community, the name is changed to AIDS.



## Matthew Shepard Act

## 2009

On October 28, 2009, The Matthew Shepard Act was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama. This law expanded the 1969 Federal Hate Crime Law to include "crimes motivated by a victim's actual or perceived gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or disability." Matthew Shepard was tortured and killed in Wyoming for being gay.



## 2010

## Repealing "Don't Ask, Don't Tell"

The United States Senate voted 65 - 31 to repeal the US military's policy known as "Don't Ask, Don't Tell." This policy forbade the US military from asking applicants questions about their sexual orientation. However, it also forbade LGBTQ+ Americans from expressing their sexual orientation or publicly declaring that he or she is part of the LGBTQ+ community



## End of The Defense of Marriage Act 2011

President Obama declared that his administration will no longer defend or promote the Defense of Marriage Act. This law defined marriage as "a legal union between one man and one woman." It also banned the recognition of same-sex marriage.



## 2015 - onward

## Legalization of Gay Marriage

On June 26, 2015, the United States Supreme Court declared same-sex marriage legal in all 50 states with a 5-4 decision in the case Obergefell v. Hodges.

