

PRIDE

(20-30 minute session)

Grade: K to 4

Learning Outcomes & Lesson Focus

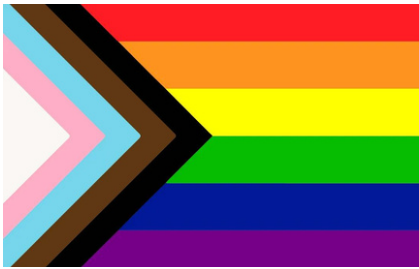
Students will:

- Identify the meaning of the term Pride
- Describe ways in which Pride can be shown
- Identify the applicability of Pride to the Gender, Sexuality and Relationship Diversity (GSRD (LGBTQ2+)) communities

Lesson Focus

As a result of the learning activities within this lesson students will be able to

- define the term Pride
- describe why communities celebrate Pride
- identify how one can show Pride
- recognize the cultural influences which have contributed to the GSRD (LGBTQ2+) communities celebrating Pride



Resources

Lesson Materials/Supplies

- dictionary for definition of Pride
- pictures of various Pride celebrations and events with a focus on GSRD (LGBTQ2+) communities, but also including imagery of "Hispanic Pride", "Black Pride" and other cultural pride events.

Print/Publications

- Links to Manitoba Curriculum - Kindergarten to Grade 8 - Physical Education/Health Education - Human Sexuality - https://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/cur/phys_hlth/hs_k-8/
- Manitoba Teachers' Society: @2LGBTQIA Lesson Plans - <https://www.mbteach.org/mtscms/2018/04/17/lgbtq-lesson-plans/>
- History of Pride Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbWzRhLlheQ>

Notes to Teacher

The use of the term Pride, even outside the context of Gay Pride or the GSRD (LGBTQ2+) communities, is sensitive due to its connection with religious or other beliefs. It will likely be necessary to acknowledge that there are both positive and negative connotations to the term pride.

When the lesson brings the focus of Pride to the GSRD (LGBTQ2+) communities, the concepts related to sexuality and gender identity might still be foreign to the students, and even the basic terms making up the acronyms might be unknown. It might be necessary to provide lead-in knowledge to the students which introduces that discrimination and harm has taken place based on who people "love" or "are attracted to".

Treat the topic of sexuality and gender roles with sensitivity, always showing consideration for others. Encourage students to respect differences and to celebrate the rights and feelings of others, keeping in mind that not all families/cultures value the same things. To neutralize the topic or make it less personal, choose stories or books about how social and cultural influences affect sexuality and gender roles. It is important to allow students to form their own opinions about what kinds of messages the media convey to youth.

Acronyms

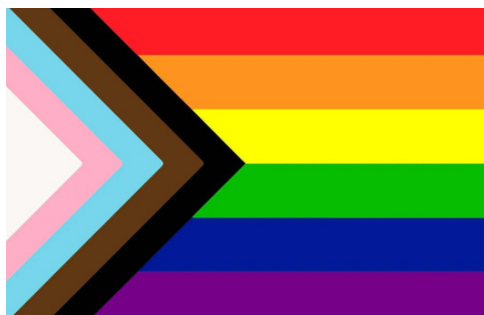
- LGBTQ2+: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, 2-Spirit
- There are many versions of acronyms for this community with letters being added, removed, or reordered based on who is being represented and how. There is no perfect or authorized version for use in education, rather, being aware of any local cultural sensitivities can assist in utilizing culturally competent language.

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Suggestions for Instruction

- There is a possibility that if you have not discussed *Pride* related topics in your classroom, you may need to begin by defining what some terms or acronyms (like LGBTQ2+) stands for. Similarly, there might also be a need to discuss the concept of human rights.
- Ask students to brainstorm definitions of the word *Pride*. Record ideas on the classroom board.
- In the context of this lesson, *Pride* is the promotion of the self-affirmation, dignity, equality, and increased visibility of social groups. If students have difficulty in comprehending the concept of *Pride*, or the instructor does not have adequate background, media such as “History of *Pride*” can be used to provide a more visual description. This resource is not specific to this region, so more relevant videos might be available from local/regional *Pride* organizations.
- Ask the students to provide reasons for people to engage in *Pride* activities, as well as how *Pride* can be shown. Record ideas on the classroom board.
- *Pride*, as opposed to shame and social stigma, is the predominant outlook that bolsters most human rights movements. **Gay pride, queer pride or GSRD (LGBTQ2+) pride** is therefore the promotion of the self-affirmation, dignity, equality, and increased visibility of GSRD (LGBTQ2+) people as a social group. *Pride* was born out of a fight for equal rights for GSRD (LGBTQ2+) people which has been growing for over 50 years, and many use it to spotlight the resilience, talent, and contributions of GSRD (LGBTQ2+) communities across the country.
- *Pride* is an opportunity for action and celebration; it is at once educational and engaging, bringing together people from all walks of life under a shared rainbow of diversity and inclusion. While *Pride* welcomes vastly different people of every persuasion, they all have one thing in common—a desire to see all Canadians treated equally, regardless of sexuality, race, gender identity, religion or any other label that might be used as an excuse to compromise their basic human rights
- Over a period of a week, have the student discuss with parents and family about how celebrating *Pride* promotes diversity and inclusion. Responses to this are intended to be used as the lead-in to Lesson 2 which covers the Rainbow Flag and its meaning.



Suggestions for Assessment

Observation

Teacher Assessment: Checklist

Observe whether the student can identify what is *Pride* and why it is celebrated.

Yes

No