**Group 1 The History of the Pride Flag**

Gilbert Baker(openly gay man + drag queen) designed the flag in 1978, Pride flag started with 8 colours, pink was then dropped due to it being a hard colour to source in fabric production, which brought it down to 7 colours. Then for Chicago (?) Pride they wanted a flag that could be split down two sides of the parade so they dropped another colour and brought it down to the six colours we know today. Each colour has a meaning. In the early 2000s black and brown were added to the six colours to show the respect needed to be given to the original instigators of the Stonewall Riot (Marsha P Johnson, Sylvia Rivera and Stormé DeLarverie), who were all people of colour. In the late 2010s another version of the pride flag was created that is called the Progress flag that included the brown and black bits as well as the colours of the trans flag, again to recognise the disadvantaged sections of the community and to give further acknowledgement to Marsha P Johnson and Sylvia Riviera, who were both trans women. There are now hundreds of flags for all different sexualities and genders but it all began with the original 8 colour rainbow pride flag.

 Gilbert later revealed he was urged by Harvey Milk to create a symbol for pride, Harvey Milk was one of the first openly gay officials elected in the U.S.
Every colour in the flag has its meaning - red for life, orange for healing, yellow for sunlight, green for nature, blue for harmony and purple for spirit.



o<https://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/entry/rainbow-pride-flag-history_n_5b193aafe4b0599bc6e124a0?ri18n=true>

Original rainbow pride flag had eight colors!

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay_and_Lesbian_Kingdom_of_the_Coral_Sea_Islands>

**Group 2 The Film – The 13th (2016 film)**

Put your research here!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=krfcq5pF8u8>

The film explores the "intersection of race, justice, and [mass incarceration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_incarceration) in the United States;"

What extent is mass incarceration the norm in USA?

Slaves - voting system, after civil rights act and voting rights act (no reason form BAME not to change their own lifes,) White supremacy, fight the drugs (Nixon)-- if you are out of prison you cannot vote , not eligible for food stamps etc. 1 in 17 men of white men go to jail 1 in 3 BAME

history of racial inequality in the United States, focusing on the fact that the nation's prisons are disproportionately filled with African-Americans.

<https://www.npr.org/2016/12/17/505996792/documentary-13th-argues-mass-incarceration-is-an-extension-of-slavery?t=1595329936213>

<https://www.bfi.org.uk/news-opinion/sight-sound-magazine/reviews-recommendations/13th-ava-duvernay>

<https://www.birminghamupdates.com/blm-how-can-i-help-educate-yourself-with-documentaries-film/>

Netflix’s *13th* has become so influential that the streaming giant released the whole documentary on YouTube, allowing viewers everywhere to learn about the lasting effects of the 13th Amendment and how it led to America’s mass incarceration problem. Director Ava DuVernay combines archival footage with a mixture of interviews from powerful political figures to create a product that will stand the test of time—a forever piece of learning material.

“A lot of people have the intention of doing well but don’t know how,” Wynn said.

The documentary is titled after the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery and involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime.

Documentary follows the history and current life of Black America. It highlights the extent of corruption of the criminal justice system and evidences the level white supremacy still ongoing in the USA.

Mass incarceration and unfair arrest rates (stop and search rates)

Stronger punishments, coercion, arrest and conviction.

Three strikes policy, Mandatory minimums, crack cocaine,

Government lies, exploitation of the 13th amendment loophole. Follows the history from slavery to civil rights to black power to black lives matter.

The 13th Amendment states: “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.”

<https://www.amazon.co.uk/New-Jim-Crow-Michelle-Alexander/dp/1595586431>

**Gorup 3 Sarah Parker Remond (slavery abolitionist)**

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* African American abolitionist, popular antislavery lecturer (England, Scotland, Ireland), women’s right advocate.
* With the support and financial backing of her family, delivering her first lecture against slavery at the age of 16
* The Remonds' home was a haven for black and white abolitionists, and they hosted many of the movement's leaders, including [William Lloyd Garrison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Lloyd_Garrison) and [Wendell Phillips](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wendell_Phillips), and more than one fugitive slave fleeing north to freedom.
* 1832, Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded by her mother
* It is in 1853 that Remond rose to prominence among abolitionists, when she refused to sit in a segregated theater section.
* 1853, Howard Athenaeum, Boston,refused segregated seating; forced to leave and pushed down some stairs.She sued in a civil suit for damage, winning 500 dollars and an end to segregated seating at the hall.
* She became active in the Ladies’ London Emancipation Society

“I appeal on behalf of four million men, women and children who are chattels in the Southern States of America,” declared abolitionist Sarah Parker Remond, to an audience in Liverpool in 1859, two years before the outbreak of the American Civil War. “…not because they are identical with my race and colour, though I am proud of that identity, but because they are men and women.”

Salem in the 1840s was a center of anti-slavery activity, and the whole family was committed to the [abolition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism_in_the_United_States) movement. John Remond was a life member of the [Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Anti-Slavery_Society).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-:1-2) Sarah Remond's older brother [Charles Lenox Remond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Lenox_Remond) was the first black lecturer of the [American Anti-Slavery Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Anti-Slavery_Society)'s and considered a leading black abolitionist. Nancy Remond was one of the founders of the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-:0-1) Nancy not only taught her daughters the household skills of cooking and sewing but also to seek liberty lawfully; she wanted them to take part in society.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-hine-3) With her mother and sisters, Sarah Remond was an active member of the state and county female anti-slavery societies, including the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, the New England Anti-Slavery Society, and the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. She also regularly attended antislavery lectures in Salem and Boston.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-:1-2)

She had bought tickets by post for herself and a group of friends, including historian [William C. Nell](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_C._Nell), to the popular opera, [*Don Pasquale*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Don_Pasquale)*,* at the [Howard Athenaeum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Howard_Athenaeum) in Boston.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-VSL-7) When they arrived at the theatre, Remond was shown to segregated seating. After refusing to accept it, she was forced to leave the theatre and pushed down some stairs.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-hine-3) Remond sued for damages and won her case. She was awarded $500, and an admission by theatre management that she was wronged; the court ordered the theater to integrate all seating.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-VSL-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-8)

In 1856, the [American Anti-Slavery Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Anti-Slavery_Society) hired a team of lecturers, including Remond; her brother Charles, already well known in the US and Britain; and [Susan B. Anthony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Susan_B._Anthony), to tour New York State addressing anti-slavery issues. Over the next two years, she, her brother, and others also spoke in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-:1-2) She and other African Americans were often given poor accommodation due to racial discrimination.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-hine-3)

Although inexperienced, Remond rapidly became an effective speaker. William Lloyd Garrison praised her "calm, dignified manner, her winning personal appearance and her earnest appeals to the conscience and the heart."[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-9) Sarah Clay wrote that Remond's every word "waked up dormant aspirations which would vibrate through the ages."[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-:0-1) Over time, she became one of the society's most persuasive and powerful lecturers.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-10)

[Abby Kelley Foster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abby_Kelley_Foster), a noted abolitionist in Massachusetts, encouraged Remond when they toured together in 1857.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-sterling-11) On December 28, 1858, Remond wrote in a letter to Foster:[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Parker_Remond#cite_note-12)

I feel almost sure I never should have made the attempt but for the words of encouragement I received from you. Although my heart was in the work, I felt that I was in need of a good English education ... When I consider that the only reason why I did not obtain what I so much desired was because I was the possessor of an unpopular complexion, it adds to my discomfort.

Influenced by the atrocities she had witnessed and persuaded by her friends, Remond started speaking publicly in the community and around the North-East United States. On these tours she also faced prejudice and had to stay in private homes, being refused hotel rooms.

**Group 4 Mermaid ( Charity)**

Put your research here!

<https://mermaidsuk.org.uk/about-us/>

Offers support and advice to children and young people as well as their parents/ carers

 Can Offers trainings to schools and educational orgs

Its a charity helping children diverse kids and young people.

Shows parents how to support their transgender kids the best way they can.

The charity has been running for 25 years. Since 1995.

Improves self-esteem and social skills of children and young people.

Reduces isolation and loneliness for gender-variant and transgender children, young people and their familes

Improves awareness, understanding and practises of teachers, gp’s, CAMHS, Social SErvices and other proffessionals

Helps young people to cope better with mental and emotional distress, and equips their parents with what they need to offer individual support.