



History Textbook Alignment: Grade 11

LGBT History Content and the California History-Social Science Framework

Author: Rob Darrow, Ed.D.

This rubric provides parents, teachers and administrators a tool to help evaluate how well history textbooks and instructional materials align with the LGBT history identified in the 2016 state History-Social Science Framework for Grade 11. State Board of Education History-Social Science Frameworks for K-12 are detailed here:

<https://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/hs/cf/hssframework.asp>.

For each subject matter standard, the following are provided:

- **Essential Questions**
Questions to ask of the text or program, based on the Framework.
- **Framework References**
Corresponding history standards in the Framework.
- **Content Rating**
A summary of standards is followed by a table in which to summarize the text or program's alignment.
- **Content Extension**
Additional material which would provide further context for understanding LGBT Americans and/or the LGBT Rights Movement referenced in this standard.
- **Key LGBT Historical Figures Included in the Framework**
A list of 23 notable LGBT Americans whose inclusion in a text or program would signify more thorough alignment with the Framework.

We suggest you use this rating system to guide your decisions about textbook selection at this grade level in your school or district:

Rating

3 – Aligned to Framework

2 – Somewhat aligned to Framework

1 – Not aligned to Framework

Grade 11

(Framework, Chapter 16)

Essential Questions

- In the section about the founding documents, is there a discussion about the importance of the Fourteenth Amendment in Supreme Court cases (e.g. Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Obergefell v. Hodges)?
- In the section about the 19th Amendment and women’s right, is there a discussion about Jane Addams and her partner, and about Boston marriages?
- In the section about the Harlem Renaissance, is there a discussion about how the clubs and culture were open to all people and the important LGBT individuals who helped to shape the culture?
- In the section about World War II, is there a discussion about the gay people who served in the military or those who were released via “blue discharges”? And about the influence of the American Psychiatric Association’s definition of homosexuality in screening military people?
- In the section about foreign policy after World War II, is there a discussion about the Lavender Scare, Executive Order 10450, and the development of gay rights organizations (Mattachine Society and Daughters of Bilitis)?
- Is there a discussion about the Stonewall Riots in 1969 and how this was a mobilizing event for LGBT rights?
- In the section about Contemporary American society, is there a discussion about the various court cases that furthered the LGBT rights movement (e.g. One v. Olesen, Schroer v. Billington and Obergefell v. Hodges)?
- Is there a discussion about key people in LGBT history such as Christine Jorgensen, Frank Kameny, Alfred Kinsey, Bayard Rustin, Alain Locke, Langston Hughes, Cleve Jones, Harvey Milk, Elaine Noble, Diane Schroer and others?
- Do instructional materials include perspectives and images of diverse people including a range of ethnicities, gender, and sexual orientation?
- How do the instructional materials support teaching about LGBT history and social science?
- Are additional literature selections included that are inclusive?

Framework References

- Framework, Chapter 16, Eleventh Grade. Page number references listed below.
- Framework, Chapter 20, p. 531. “Access and Equity.” The “Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Students” section discusses how textbooks and teaching should be inclusive of all students including ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.

Content Ratings

Founding of the Nation (1607-1877)

11.1: Students analyze the significant events in the founding of the nation and its attempts to realize the philosophy of government described in the Declaration of Independence.

11.1.3: History of the Constitution: Understand the history of the Constitution after 1787 with emphasis on federal versus state authority and growing democratization.

Rating	Event or Individual in the Framework	Comment
	(Framework p. 380) 1868 – Fourteenth Amendment Ratified. Gay rights advocates cite this amendment in support of equality for future court cases (See Obergefell v. Hodges)	

Content Extension 11.1

- 1714 - Sodomy laws in place in the early colonies and in colonial militia. These laws remained in place until challenged in 1925. (p. 422, Bowers v. Hardwick).

Industrialization, Rise as a World Power, World War 1, Harlem Renaissance and the Great Depression (1877 - 1939)

11.2: Students analyze the relationship among the rise of industrialization, large-scale rural-to-urban migration, and massive immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe.

11.2.9: Understand the effect of political programs and activities of the Progressives (e.g., federal regulation of railroad transport, Children's Bureau, the Sixteenth Amendment, Theodore Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson).

11.4: Students trace the rise of the United States to its role as a world power in the twentieth century.

11.5: Students analyze the major political, social, economic, technological, and cultural developments of the 1920s.

11.5.4: 19th Amendment / Women's Rights: Analyze the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment and the changing role of women in society.

Rating	Event or Individual in the Framework	Comment
	(Framework p. 388) 1889 – Jane Addams, along with other women, were on the forefront of social justice movements when they opened Hull House in Chicago, providing day care, libraries, classes, and an employment bureau for women. Addams had two long-term partners, Ellen Gates Starr and Mary Rozet Smith.	
	(p. 386) Some women formed marriage-like relationships known as “Boston Marriages”	
	(p. 392) 1917-1935 – The Harlem Renaissance was open to all people, including LGBT individuals: notable writers, poets, intellectuals, and musicians include Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Zora Neale Hurston, Professor Alain Locke, and Ma Rainey.	
	(p. 386) In the growing cities, young women and men who moved from farms and small towns to take up employment in factories, offices, and shops found themselves free from familial and community supervision in the urban environment. They flocked to new forms of commercialized entertainment, such as amusement parks, dance halls, and movie theaters, and engaged in less restricted forms of sexual intimacy, alarming some middle-class reformers. By the end of the century, concepts of	

	homosexuality and heterosexuality became defined as discrete categories of identity.	
	(p. 391, World War I) Young men serving abroad found European ideas about race and sexuality liberating.	
	(p. 388) Moreover, labor and social justice movements also called for education reform, better living conditions, wage equality, more social freedom for women, sometimes acceptance of, or at least tolerance for, women and men living outside of traditional heterosexual roles and relationships.	

Content Extension 11.2, 11.4, 11.5

- 1895 – Trial of writer Oscar Wilde in London, England; he was convicted for gross indecency (for his relationships with other men), and was sentenced to two years' hard labor in prison, the maximum penalty.
- 1920s and 1930s – Discussion of the annual Hamilton Lodge Ball that took place in Harlem New York.

World War II (1939-1945)

11.7: Students analyze America's participation in World War II.

Rating	Event or Individual in the Framework	Comment
	(p. 402) Students learn about the roles and sacrifices of American soldiers during the war, including the contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen, the 442nd Regimental Combat team, women and gay people in military service, the Navajo Code Talkers, and the important role of Filipino soldiers in the war effort.	
	(p. 405) Military officials established an unprecedented effort to screen out and reject homosexuals, though gay men and lesbians still served in the armed forces in significant numbers. (See: "Blue discharges").	

	(p. 402) By the end of the war, California would be the nation's fastest growing state, and the experience of war would transform the state demographically, economically, socially, and politically.	

Content Extension 11.7

- 1941 – Following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, all U.S. citizens participated in the war effort and enlistments occurred at the rate of 14,000 per day in 1942. Gay and lesbian people joined as well – men in the military living in same sex dorms, and women as part of the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) and in factories on the home front found themselves in same sex surroundings as well. In addition, men who fought in Europe, during their leave time, found same sex relationships more relaxed than in the U.S.
- 1933 – 1945 – Nearly 100,000 German homosexuals were rounded up and placed in concentration camps along with Jewish people. They were designated by a pink triangle on their clothing.
- 1945 – German Homosexuals, designated by a pink triangle on their clothing, remain interned in Nazi concentration camps after liberation by the Allied forces because Paragraph 175 of the German Criminal Code declared homosexual relations between males to be illegal.

Social Transformation and Foreign Policy Post WW2 / Lavender Scare (1945-1960)

11.8: Students analyze the economic boom and social transformation of post-World War II America.

11.9: Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.

11.10: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights.

11.10.6: Analyze the passage and effects of civil rights and voting rights legislation (e.g., 1964 Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act of 1965) and the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, with an emphasis on equality of access to education and to the political process.

11.10.7: Analyze the women's rights movement from the era of Elizabeth Stanton and Susan Anthony and the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the movement launched in the 1960s, including differing perspectives on the roles of women.

Rating	Event or Individual in the Framework	Comment
	(Framework p. 411) The public Red Scare overlapped with a Lavender Scare. Congress held closed-door hearings on the threat posed by homosexuals in sensitive government positions. A systematic investigation, interrogation, and firing of thousands of suspected gay men and lesbians from federal government positions extended into surveillance and persecution of suspected lesbians and gay men in state and local government, education, and private industry...the Lavender Scare shaped attitudes and policies related to LGBT people from the 1950s to the present.	
	(p. 415) Although the 1950s have been characterized as a decade of social calm, the struggles of African Americans, as well as women and LGBT people that emerged forcefully in the 1960s, had their roots in this period.	
	(p. 421) 1948 – Alfred Kinsey, an American biologist and sexologist at Indiana University issues the first report, <i>Sexual Behavior of the Human Male</i> , was published and discussed male homosexuality (Also known as the Kinsey report).	
	(p. 421) 1950 - The Mattachine Society formed in Los Angeles, California by activist Harry Hay and is one of the first sustained gay rights groups in the United States.	
	(p. 413) 1952 – Christine Jorgensen became one of the most famous transgender people when she underwent a sex change operation and went on to a successful career in show business.	
	(p. 421) 1955 – Daughters of Bilitis, the first lesbian rights organization is founded in San Francisco, California by Phyllis Lyon and Del Martin.	

	(p. 421) 1957 - Frank Kameny, an astronomer for the U.S. Army Map Service, was released from government service because of his homosexuality, an outgrowth of Executive Order 10450.	
	(p. 421) 1958 - One v. Olesen (Supreme Court Decision). Without oral arguments, the Supreme Court issued a decision stating that first amendment free speech rights protected the publishing of "One Magazine."	

Content Extension 11.8, 11.9, 11.10

- 1950 – U.S. Congress issues the report entitled "Employment of Homosexuals and Other Sex Perverts in Government" is distributed to members of Congress after the federal government had covertly investigated employees' sexual orientation. The report states since homosexuality is a mental illness, homosexuals "constitute security risks" to the nation.
- 1952 - The American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic manual lists homosexuality as a sociopathic personality disturbance that could be treated.
- 1953 (April 27) – Executive Order 10450 issued by President Dwight D. Eisenhower banning homosexuals from working for the federal government stating they are a security risk.

Vietnam, Civil and Voting Rights, and Protest Era (1960-1975)

11.10 Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights.

Rating	Event or Individual in the Framework	Comment
	(Framework p. 421) 1967: Boutilier v. Immigration and Naturalization Service (Supreme Court). Clive Boutilier, a Canadian citizen moved to New York with his parents in 1955. In 1963, he was living with his boyfriend and applied for U.S. citizenship. He was denied and deported.	
	(p. 416) 1967: Loving v. Virginia (Supreme Court). Anti-miscegenation laws.	

	(p. 421) 1969 (June 27-29) - The Stonewall Riots, New York City. ...police also were confronted by young activists when they raided gay bars and cafes and cares in Los Angeles and San Francisco.	
	(p. 421) 1969 – Gay Liberation Front and Gay Activist Alliance organizations formed in New York following the Stonewall Riots to advocate for LGBT rights.	
	(p. 420) California activists such as Harvey Milk and Cleve Jones were part of a broader movement that emerged in the aftermath of the Stonewall riots, which brought a new attention to the cause of equal rights for LGBT Americans.	
	(p. 421) By the mid-1970s, LGBT mobilization led to successes: the American Psychiatric Association stopped diagnosing homosexuality as a mental illness; 17 states had repealed laws criminalizing gay sexual behavior; 36 cities had passed laws banning antigay discrimination; and gay-identified neighborhoods had emerged in major cities.	
	(p. 431) 1974 - Elaine Noble becomes the first openly gay person to be elected as a state legislator; she served in the Massachusetts State House of Representatives for two terms.	

Content Extension 11.10

- 1961 – Frank Kameny, an astronomer dismissed from government service because he was gay, forms the Washington D.C. branch of the Mattachine Society (The society was originally founded in Los Angeles in 1950).
- 1966 – The Student Homophile League founded at Columbia University - the first such organization on a U.S. college campus.
- 1966 – Compton’s Cafeteria Riot, San Francisco. Transgender and drag queens in San Francisco reacted to ongoing harassment by the police force. After several days, the protests stopped. One of the outgrowths was the establishment of the National Transsexual Counseling Unit (NTCU) in support of transgender people.

- 1967 – The Oscar Wilde Memorial Bookshop opened in New York City by Craig Rodwell. The bookshop was the first of its kind in the U.S. that was devoted to gay history and gay rights.
- 1970 - The first gay pride marches were held in June in multiple cities across the United States on the first anniversary of the Stonewall Riots, including San Francisco and Los Angeles / West Hollywood.

Contemporary American Society (1976-2015)

11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.

11.11.2 Presidential policies: Discuss the significant domestic policy speeches of Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Carter, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton (e.g., with regard to education, civil rights, economic policy, environmental policy).

Rating	Event or Individual in the Framework	Comment
	(Framework p. 420) On the social and cultural front, feminists tackled day-to-day sexism with the mantra “The personal is political.” Many lesbians active in the feminist movement developed lesbian feminism as a political and cultural reaction to the limits of the gay movement and mainstream feminism to address their concerns.	
	(p. 431) 1977 – Harvey Milk was the first openly gay man elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.	
	(p. 431) 1980s - Students can learn about how such activism informed the history of the AIDS epidemic in the United States.	
	(p. 422) 1986 – Bowers v. Hardwick (Supreme Court Decision). Ruled by a vote of 5-4 that a Georgia sodomy law criminalizing oral and anal sex in private between consenting adults was legal.	
	(p. 422) 2003 - Lawrence v. Kansas (Supreme Court Decision). Ruled by a vote of 6-3 that a Kansas law forbidding gay or lesbian sex was unconstitutional	

	declaring the importance of constitutional liberty and privacy.	
	(p. 422) 2008: <i>Schroer v. Billington</i> . (U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C. 2008). The judge ruled that the Library of Congress had discriminated against a male-to-female transgender person. (Transgender Rights)	
	(p. 422) 2011: <i>Glenn v. Brumby</i> (Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, Georgia, 2011). Eleventh Circuit Court upholds lower court ruling that the Georgia General Assembly discriminated against a transgender male-to-female person. (Transgender Rights)	
	(p. 422) 2012: <i>Macy v. Holder</i> (Complaint with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Arizona, 2012). The commission ruled that discrimination against a transgender individual is sex discrimination based on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (Transgender Rights)	
	(p. 422) 2013 - <i>Hollingsworth v. Perry</i> / California Proposition 8 (Supreme Court Decision). Proponents of Proposition 8 in California appealed a lower court decision that ruled that Proposition 8 was unconstitutional to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rejected the appeal.	
	(p. 422) 2013 - <i>U.S. v. Windsor</i> / Repeal of the Defense of Marriage Act (Supreme Court Decision). The Court ruled 5-4 that defining marriage as just between a man and a woman is unconstitutional under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.	
	(p. 422) 2015 - <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> (Supreme Court Decision). The Court voted 5-4 that the fundamental right to marry is guaranteed to same-sex couples by both the Due Process Clause and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.	

Content Extension 11.11

- 1975 - The Bisexual Forum founded in New York City and the Gay American Indians Organization founded in San Francisco.
- 1976 – The book, *Gay American History: Lesbians and Gay Men in the U.S.A.* is written by Jonathan Ned Katz based on his play of 1972. This was the first book that documented gay history in the U.S.
- 1978 (June 25) - In San Francisco, the rainbow flag is first flown during the Gay Freedom Parade; the flag becomes a symbol of gay and lesbian pride.
- 1979 - Over 100,000 people participated in the National March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights. Chapters of the national organization of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG) are founded across the United States.
- 1987 – The organization, ACT UP formed in New York. The purpose of ACT UP was to impact the lives of people living with AIDS, to advocate for legislation, medical research and treatment, and to bring an end to the disease. The organization is still active today.
- 1993 – The U.S. Congress passed and President Bill Clinton signed “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” that allowed gay and lesbian people to serve in the military. They would not be asked their sexual orientation during enlistment screening.
- 1998 - Matthew Shepard, a 21-year-old student at the University of Wyoming, was brutally attacked and tied to a fence in a field outside of Laramie, Wyo. and left to die because he was gay. He died from his wounds several days later. In response, Congress passed the “Hate Crimes Prevention Act”, a law against bias crimes directed at lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people, 10 years later in 2009.
- 2008 (November) – Proposition 8 passes with a 52% yes vote in California declaring that marriage is between a man and a woman. Lead to Supreme Court case (Hollingsworth v. Perry).
- 2010 – The U.S. Congress passed and President Barack Obama signed the repeal of “Don’t Ask Don’t Tell” so that gay and lesbian people could serve openly in the military. One person present at the signing ceremony in the White House was Frank Kameny who had been released from military service in 1958 because of discriminatory policies against gay and lesbian people.

Key LGBT Historical Figures Included in the Framework

Rating for textbook review

- 3 – Included
- 2 – Somewhat included
- 1 – Not included

Rating	Event or Individual	Comment
	Jane Addams (p. 388)	
	Harry Hay (p. 421)	
	Cleve Jones (p. 420)	
	Frank Kameny (p. 421)	
	Alfred Kinsey (p. 421)	
	Harvey Milk (p. 420)	
	Jose Sarria (p. 421)	
	Del Martin (p. 421)	
	Phyllis Lyon (p. 421)	
	Sylvia Rivera (p. 421)	
	Ella Baker (p. 417)	
	Fannie Lou Hamer (p. 417)	
	Bayard Rustin (p. 417)	
	Elaine Noble (p. 431)	
	Alain Locke (p. 393)	
	Langston Hughes	
	Countee Cullen (p. 393)	
	Gertrude “Ma” Rainey (p. 393)	
	Zora Neale Hurston (p. 393)	
	Christine Jorgensen (p. 413)	
	Diane Schroer (p. 422)	
	Beth Glenn (p. 422)	
	Mia Macy (p. 422)	

Others who could be included: Rock Hudson, Ellen DeGeneres, Craig Rodwell, Jonathan Ned Katz, Other transgender Individuals: Albert Cashier, Charley Parkhurst, Chaz Bono, LaVerne Cox, Thomas Beatie, Renee Richards, Billy Tipton.