

9

Pride and prejudice

DIVERSITÉ ET INCLUSION

What place has the LGBT community found in American society?



↑ Fair Haven, Kerstin Karlhuber, Breaking Glass Pictures (2016)

SCENARIO

The fight for LGBT rights in the United States has come a long way since the Stonewall Uprising of 1969. That night marked the beginning of the LGBT rights movement in the USA. In 2015, the Supreme Court decided to legalize gay marriage nationwide. Yet, the ruling didn't end the struggle for protection and equality.

FINAL TASK

Debate and name a square after a supporter of the LGBT cause in the USA



vidéo 14

a. Watch the scene from the film "Fair Haven". Brainstorm: who, what and why.
b. Imagine what will happen after this scene.
I don't think the therapy...

prof. 49
élève 40

- a priest
- LGBT = Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
- to be in the closet = to be secretly gay or lesbian
- to be torn between
- to discover who you are
- to do a conversion therapy
- to work: marcher, être efficace

99

DOCUMENTS



1 The history of a struggle

ANTICIPATE

- Read the title of the activity.
What could the audio be about?
- Listen to the audio.
Check your ideas.
- Listen again.
Take notes about **dates** and **facts**.
Create a timeline.
- What were the arguments of the people who opposed homosexuality?
Many Americans considered...

MEDIATION

- Look for information on Frank Kameny, Jack Nichols, Anita Bryant or Harvey Milk.
Share your findings with a classmate.
Write a short paragraph about the person your classmate has described to you.

If Harvey Milk hadn't become...



prof. 50

Fiche
PÉDAGOGIE
DIFFÉRENCIÉE

prof. 51-52
élève 41-42

TRAIN YOUR VOICE



Les lettres muettes

- Écoutez ces mots : **listen**, **right**, **psychosis**.
Quelles lettres ne sont pas prononcées ?
- L'anglais a tendance à prononcer toutes les lettres des mots. Cependant, il existe des combinaisons dans lesquelles il est fréquent qu'une ou plusieurs lettres ne soient pas prononcées :
 - Dans l'ensemble « st », il arrive que le « t » ne se prononce pas : **fasten**, **whistle**...
 - L'ensemble « gh » ne s'entend pas dans les verbes irréguliers tels que **brought**, **thought**... ou dans des mots tels que **tonight**, **daughter**, **although**...
 - Dans l'ensemble « psy », le « p » ne se prononce jamais : **psychiatric**...
- Écoutez les mots suivants et choisissez la bonne transcription phonétique pour chacun d'eux :
 - listen**: /'lisn/ ou /'listn/
 - right**: /raɪt/ ou /raɪgt/
 - psychosis**: /psɪ'kəʊsɪs/ ou /sɪ'kəʊsɪs/



2 Yep, I'm gay!

ANTICIPATE

- Look at the picture. Read the title of the activity.
Brainstorm all you know about Ellen DeGeneres, or make guesses.
- Read the text.
Sum up the consequences of her coming out.
Thanks to her coming out...
- Do you know any celebrities who did the same as Ellen in other fields or activities (sports, politics, etc.)?



When Ellen said the words “I’m gay” on national television in 1997, it signaled an era of hopeful change. It was slow progress then, but today Ellen DeGeneres is one of the most well-recognized and respected celebrities, and an out and proud lesbian. (...) Besides her work on The Ellen DeGeneres Show, Ellen’s groundbreaking success has been inspiring to others and removed the stigma from lesbian and bi storylines, making them an accepted part of what we see on television today.

After Ellen came out, we’ve watched women come out on mainstream television series including Friends, E.R., Buffy the Vampire Slayer, Pretty Little Liars and Glee. (...) Most of the more recent LGBT characters have been able to evolve into more nuanced, three-dimensional people whose gayness is just one facet of who they are, and not their defining characteristic. They have dated, had their hearts broken, gotten married, started families. Because Ellen came out, we have more than 30 actual lesbian/bi relationships on television today. Because Ellen came out, we finally have a lesbian character leading a show on network TV. Because of Ellen, there will be more to come.

↑ How Ellen DeGeneres changed TV forever, After Ellen (2015)

3 The Rainbow House

ANTICIPATE

- Look at the picture.**
Why do you think the White House was illuminated in rainbow colours?
- Read the 2 articles.**
Find one argument for and one argument against each of these statements.
 - President Obama was 100% in favour of same-sex marriage.
 - President Trump is 100% opposed to LGBT rights.
- What do you know about the present-day situation?**
Does the White House oppose or support LGBT rights?



↑ The White House lit up in rainbow colours (2015)

Long a proponent of civil unions, Mr. Obama said his views had changed in part because of prodding by friends who are gay and by conversations with his wife and daughters. "I had hesitated on gay marriage in part because I thought that civil unions would be sufficient," Mr. Obama said. "I was sensitive to the fact that for a lot of people, the word marriage was something that invokes very powerful traditions and religious beliefs."

↑ Obama says same-sex marriage should be legal,
The New York Times (2012)

The White House said on Monday that President Trump would leave in place a 2014 Obama administration order that created new workplace protections for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people. "President Trump continues to be respectful and supportive of LGBT rights, just as he was throughout the election," the statement said. "The president is proud to have been the first ever G.O.P. nominee to mention the LGBT community in his nomination acceptance speech, pledging then to protect the community from violence and oppression." While Mr. Trump remains opposed to the right of same-sex couples to marry, he has been more open to it than many in his party.

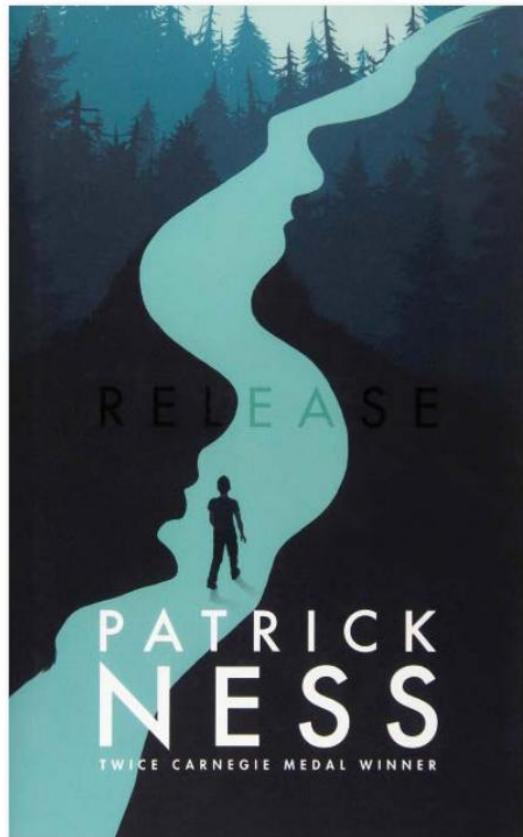
↑ Obama's protections for LGBT workers will remain under Trump,
The New York Times (2017)

prof. 53
élève 43

- **a disease** /dr'zi:z/
- **a pacesetter = a forerunner:** un précurseur
- **a struggle:** une lutte, une difficulté
- **to achieve equal rights / gender equality**
- **to be fired** /faɪərd/ = to lose your job
- **to be supportive > to be respectful**
- **to change sth for good = to change sth forever**
- **to come out = to announce being gay**
- **to endorse** /ɪn'dɔ:s/ = to support
- **to fight for gay rights**
- **to legalize gay marriage**
- **to pave the way for sth** /peɪv/: ouvrir la voie à qqch

- **La phrase conditionnelle en if → p. 196**
If Trump **doesn't support** LGBT people, many Americans **will** protest.
If I were gay, I **would not be** in the closet.
If Obama **hadn't fought** for LGBT rights, he **wouldn't have been** elected.
- **L'expression de la concession → p. 197**
In spite of what many people thought, Milk decided to run for office.
Despite the risks, Ellen DeGeneres decided to come out.
- **La voix passive → p. 194**
LGBT people **were fired** from their jobs and **arrested** by the police.
Homosexuality **was perceived** as a threat (by the Government).
LGBT people **had been marginalized** and **deprived** of their rights.

4 Of course he isn't



My Baby, she'd called him. For too long. For too many years. Until it stopped being a phrase of love and started to contain within it an iron weight of instruction. You will never be our equal, they seemed to be telling him, no matter how old you get. Especially when all his little friends growing up were girls. Especially when he never watched the Super Bowl but never missed the Oscars. Especially when he started to seem "a bit gay".

5 She'd actually said that in front of him at a Wendy's one Sunday night after church. "Do you think he might be a *bit* gay?" she'd asked across the table to his father, as fifteen-year-old Marty looked furiously into his chocolate Frosty and eleven-year-old Adam's face stung as keenly as a slapped sunburn.

All he had done was mention how fun the dance classes sounded that the son of his sixth-grade teacher was taking.

10 "No," his father said to his mother too quickly, too firmly. "And don't talk like that. Of course he isn't." With his eye on Adam, making clear this was only partly belief and mostly command and 100 percent denial of any dance classes.

15 The subject hadn't come up again, not once, in the intervening six years.

↑ **Release**, Patrick Ness (2017)

ANTICIPATE

a. Look at the book cover.

What words come to your mind?

Imagine the possible content of the story.

b. Read the text.

Check your ideas.

c. Read the text again.

Sum up the story in a few words.

Adam's mother suspects that...

d. Answer the questions:

1. What do we learn about Adam (personality, hobbies...)?
2. How would you describe Adam's mother and father?
3. What does this excerpt show about some parts of American society and homosexuality?

e. Imagine how the story develops.

The book is called "Release", so I assume that...

prof. 54
élève 44

- authoritarian = all powerful
- narrow-minded /'maɪndɪd/
= intolerant ≠ open-minded
- a denial /dɪ'næʃəl/ ≠ acceptance

to be arrested	discharged from the military
fired	
forsaken	
marginalized	
to consider homosexuality	dangerous harmful for society perverse a disease
to suffer discrimination	
homophobia	

WHO	WHY
an activist	to be committed to a cause
a pacesetter	to change sth forever for good
= a forerunner	
≈ a leader	
WHAT	
a clash = a confrontation	
a demonstration	
a march → to march	

to fight back
to pave the way for
to protest against
revolt
to raise awareness



UNFAIR TREATMENT

TO PROTEST

GAY REVOLUTION

ACHIEVEMENTS

PERSONAL

to accept yourself
to be proud
to come out ≠ to be in the closet

LEGAL

to achieve equal rights
to legalize gay marriage ≠ to ban same-sex marriage
to outlaw discrimination based on sexual orientation

POLITICAL

to be elected to public office
to endorse = to support

SHOWBUSINESS

to change TV | forever
for good
to have LGBT characters on TV

LGBT



lesbian
gay
bisexual
transgender

Make your own mind map

Choose one of the key moments in the history of the LGBT fight for equality in America presented in the unit and make a mind map with the words that best describe it.

PREPARATION TIME

How to win a debate

Suivez les conseils ci-dessous pour hisser votre candidat en tête de la sélection finale !

Avant votre présentation

- **Prenez les bonnes informations**

Selectionnez uniquement les informations pertinentes à présenter pour défendre votre candidat(e). Allez à l'essentiel !

Selon vous, laquelle de ces informations sur William Haines est la plus pertinente par rapport à votre objectif ?

- a. **William Haines was born in Staunton, Virginia on January 2, 1900.**
- b. **In the 1930s, he was asked by the film industry to end his relationship with his boyfriend but he refused.**



- **Croisez vos sources**

Il est important de confronter vos sources à d'autres publications afin de vous assurer de la véracité de vos recherches en anglais.

Pendant votre présentation

- **Soulignez les réussites**

Soulignez les réussites et ce qui rend votre candidat(e) unique. Pour cela, vous pouvez utiliser des structures telles que :

**He / She is one of the most + Adj...
If he / she hadn't done..., we would have...
He / She was awarded...**

- **Illustrez vos propos par des exemples**

L'exemple illustre l'argument et le fonde sur du concret pour le rendre plus convaincant. Trouvez des données chiffrées ou des faits concrets qui donneront du poids à votre discours.

Lors de la sélection finale

- **Prenez part au débat**

Soyez respectueux avec les autres. Utilisez des expressions pour argumenter.

Reliez chaque phrase à ce qu'elle exprime.

- a. I see your point, but...
 - b. Why don't we...?
 - c. What makes ... better than the rest is...
 - d. Besides / Moreover / What's more...
 - e. I'd like to say as well that...
 - f. I think my candidate has the edge because...
 - g. I understand what you mean, however...
 - h. I suggest that we vote to decide the winner.
 - i. Contrary to / As opposed to / Unlike...
1. Introducing a counter-argument
 2. Adding an idea
 3. Comparing and contrasting
 4. Making the decisive point
 5. Making a suggestion

TRAIN YOUR VOICE



L'accent de phrase (3)

prof. 55
élève 45

1 Écoutez cette phrase et **soulignez** les mots accentués.

Harvey Milk is one of the most famous LGBT activists. He was the first openly gay elected official in the history of California.

2 Il existe deux types de mots :

- les mots lexicaux, dont le sens est important dans la phrase (noms, adjectifs, verbes...);
- les mots grammaticaux (prépositions, articles, pronoms...).

Quel type de mots est accentué dans l'enregistrement de l'activité 1 ?

3 **Entraînez-vous** à prononcer la phrase précédente en faisant attention au sens.

FINAL TASK



DEBATE AND NAME A SQUARE AFTER A SUPPORTER OF THE LGBT CAUSE IN THE USA



The New York City Council has decided to name a square after an iconic supporter of the LGBT cause in the USA. As members of the council, you are having a debate to choose the name of the square.

MEDIATION

- a. Choose someone to be the moderator. He / She may ask questions to elicit more information about the candidates, propose reformulations, so that all the ideas are clear to everybody, help those who are having difficulties...
- b. Choose someone from the unit or a "famous first" from the following list:
 - William Haines (first openly gay Hollywood star)
 - Tammy Baldwin (first openly lesbian woman elected to Congress)
 - Harrison Browne (first openly transgender athlete in American pro sport)
- c. Look for information in this unit and / or on the internet about him / her.
- d. Write down who he / she is and what he / she did to advance the LGBT cause.
- e. Organise your notes and select three or four main points to defend your candidate.
- f. In groups, debate and decide who the square is going to be named after.

