**INTRODUCTION**

- The education system in the United States has increasingly taken steps to provide a more inclusive history of the country and the world.
- While LGBTQ and gender studies have increasingly entered college curricula, much work still has to be done for them to be integrated into public 9-12 curricula.
- It is necessary to expand the current Massachusetts history curriculum to include LGBTQ and gender studies to reflect current state regulations on multicultural education, and create a more positive learning environment.

**PURPOSE**

- To create a resource and reference tool to assist teachers in presenting LGBTQ and minority histories.
- To expand current curriculum standards to fill educational gaps and provide students with a more detailed American history.
- To aid in the recognition of all identities to promote greater inclusion within the classroom and between students.

**HISTORICAL OVERVIEW**

**AGE OF REFORM: 1900 to 1940**

- The Industrial Revolution, and the economic changes it brought about, influenced U.S. perceptions of gender
  - Cultural constructs of femininity and masculinity
  - Transitions of white women into the public sphere politically, economically, and socially
- Effects of industrialization and progressivism in regards to African Americans and those who later became known as gays and lesbians with the rise of metropolitan areas
- Important figures and concepts
  - Masculinity / Femininity
  - Jane Addams, Madame Naucaze and “Boston marriages”
  - Theodore Roosevelt and Imperialism
  - Ida B. Wells
  - Urbanization, The Great Migration and the “New Negro Movement”
  - Gene Malin and the Pansy Craze
  - Ma Rainey, Kokomo Arnold and the blues

**COLD WAR AMERICA AT HOME: 1945 to 1980**

- Cold War gender and sexual anxieties that arose from the belief that domestic stability and unity were essential for the U.S. to win
  - Anyone seen as deviant from the majority gender and sexual identity was seen as a potential threat to national stability
  - The Lavender Scare: Heightened anxiety of homosexuals within the United States government
    - Set the stage for political, economic, and social discrimination and oppression
    - Many who identified as LGBTQ hid their identities in order to escape persecution or harassment
- Minority groups that were seen as threats and persecuted by the government fought back and challenged state discrimination, including African American, gays, lesbians, bisexuals and transgender people
  - Important figures and concepts
    - Joseph McCarthy
    - Executive Order 10450
    - The McCarran - Walter Act of 1952
    - Christine Jorgensen
    - Frank Kameny and the Mattachine Society
    - Barbara Gittings and the Daughters of Bilitis
    - Bayard Rustin and Claudette Colvin
    - Betty Friedan and Second Wave Feminism

**FUTURE WORK**

- Further expansion of current curricula to incorporate a multicultural lens of history.
- Continued efforts in finding resources for teachers, so they can introduce inclusive material at lower levels.