



# STONEWALL LESSON PACK –

## LGBT History Month 2021

This LGBT History Month, we're focussing on the lives and work of some courageous LGBT women. LGBT History Month was founded by Schools Out, who have been campaigning for LGBT inclusive education for 47 years. Due to Covid-19, we've created home learning packs as well as lesson packs to ensure that your students can benefit from the lesson content wherever they're learning. You'll find the home learning pack that mirrors this lesson pack on our [website](#). Each lesson pack has a PowerPoint and resources that you can use to support your whole class teaching. Adapt the content to best suit the needs of your class and to fit the amount of time you have available. We have also developed packs on this theme for pupils with SEND/ASN/ALN – these can be found on our [website](#).

## Who are Stonewall?

This resource is produced by Stonewall, a UK-based charity that stands for the freedom, equity and potential of all lesbian, gay, bi, trans, queer, questioning and ace (LGBTQ+) people. At Stonewall, we imagine a world where LGBTQ+ people everywhere can live our lives to the full. Founded in London in 1989, we now work in each nation of the UK and have established partnerships across the globe. Over the last three decades, we have created transformative change in the lives of LGBTQ+ people in the UK, helping win equal rights around marriage, having children and inclusive education.

Our campaigns drive positive change for our communities, and our sustained change and empowerment programmes ensure that LGBTQ+ people can thrive throughout our lives. We make sure that the world hears and learns from our communities, and our work is grounded in evidence and expertise.

Stonewall is proud to provide information, support and guidance on LGBTQ+ inclusion; working towards a world where we're all free to be. This does not constitute legal advice, and is not intended to be a substitute for legal counsel on any subject matter. To find out more about our work, visit us at [www.stonewall.org.uk](http://www.stonewall.org.uk).

Enjoyed this resource? Join us today!

Our expert team of qualified teachers and trainers have supported hundreds of settings in their inclusion journeys to make sure all children and young people are free to be themselves. [Our membership programmes for schools and colleges, and for children and young people's services, have something to offer every setting](#). Join us today and benefit from:

- CPD-accredited e-learning modules
- Regular professional development webinars
- Access to our award schemes
- Personalised support from our team

All this, and more, is included in the price you pay for membership.



Looking for custom training? Our experienced trainers can provide quality training sessions for ITT providers, teaching schools, professional development networks and many other providers. Email us [education@stonewall.org.uk](mailto:education@stonewall.org.uk) to find out more and discuss your needs.

## Year 3 & 4 or P4 & P5

**Learning objective:** To use a range of historical research methods

Activity	Details	Resources
Starter: 2 minute Memory challenge	<p>Discuss as a class: What does the word 'inspirational' mean to you?</p> <p>2 minute challenge: How many inspirational women from history can you think of?</p> <p>Working in groups, challenge the children to write as many inspirational women as they can in 2 minutes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspirational women LKS2 P4 P5 PowerPoint</li> <li>Inspirational women evidence pack</li> <li>Inspirational women fact files (differentiated)</li> <li>Top trumps template</li> </ul>
Group activity: Who was she?	<p>Share the LO. Explain that today the children are going to be learning about 5 courageous women. They are going to be history detectives. As a class, develop the success criteria.</p> <p>Split the class into 5 groups and give each group different 'evidence pack'.</p> <p>They should look at the 'evidence pack' and identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The name of the person</li> <li>What her job is/was</li> <li>Something that she did that was brave</li> <li>Any other information they can gather.</li> </ul> <p>They should write their ideas on whiteboards or in their books.</p>	<p><b>Other:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whiteboards and pens</li> </ul>
Individual/pair activity: Were your conclusions correct?	<p>Individually or in pairs, children read the fact file that corresponds to the woman from their 'evidence pack'.</p> <p>They should then each make a 'top trumps' card to represent the woman they had learnt about.</p>	



Group activity: Tell me about it!	<p>Re-group the children so that children are in groups of 5 with children that had been researching different women to them.</p> <p>Ask them to compare their 'top trumps' cards with each other. Each child should explain who their courageous woman was/is, what it was that made/makes her courageous and one additional fact about her.</p>	
Plenary: What do you know?	<p>As a whole class, children take part in the quiz from the PowerPoint.</p> <p>After the quiz, ask the children: What different methods did you use to learn about someone from history in this lesson? What was your preferred method? Think. Pair. Share.</p>	

## Year 5 & 6 or P6 & P7

**Learning objective:** To use and evaluate a range of historical research methods

Activity	Details	Resources
Starter: What is courage?	<p>Ask the children: What is courage?</p> <p>Give them 2 minutes to discuss the idea of courage in pairs and write anything they associate with courage on a whiteboard.</p> <p>Share children's definitions of courage as a class. Ensure that they understand that courage comes in all sorts of different ways and that courage can be linked to time and place – what was courageous in the past might not seem so courageous now, because society has changed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspirational women UKS2 P6 P7 PowerPoint</li> <li>Inspirational women evidence pack</li> <li>Inspirational women fact files (differentiated)</li> <li>Top trumps template</li> </ul>
Class discussion: How do we research?	<p>Share the LO. Explain that today the children are going to be learning about 5 courageous women. They are going to be history detectives.</p> <p>Ask children to suggest different types of research method they might be able to use. Think. Pair. Share.</p> <p>Explain that the children are going to be using a range of historical evidence to research their person.</p> <p>As a class, develop the success criteria for the lesson.</p> <p><i>If children are using online research materials, please check websites and videos in advance to ensure that the content they are accessing is appropriate. Always remind children of safe internet use.</i></p>	<p><b>Other:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whiteboards and pens</li> </ul>
Individual/pairs activity: History detectives	<p>Children use the fact files and 'evidence packs' to research one of the five courageous women.</p> <p>They should present their findings however they see fit, but some options could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A top trumps card</li> <li>A poster</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A PowerPoint presentation</li> <li>• A page for a reference book on courageous women</li> <li>• A one minute video</li> </ul> <p>Their work should answer the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Who was/is she?</li> <li>2. What did she do that was courageous?</li> <li>3. What were some of the main events in her life?</li> </ol>	
Plenary: Tell me about it!	<p>Children pair up with someone that had researched a different woman to them and present the findings of their research.</p> <p>Peer assessment: Has your partner answered the key questions?</p> <p>Self assessment: How did the different research methods compare? Which did you prefer?</p>	



# Catherine Duleep Singh Resources

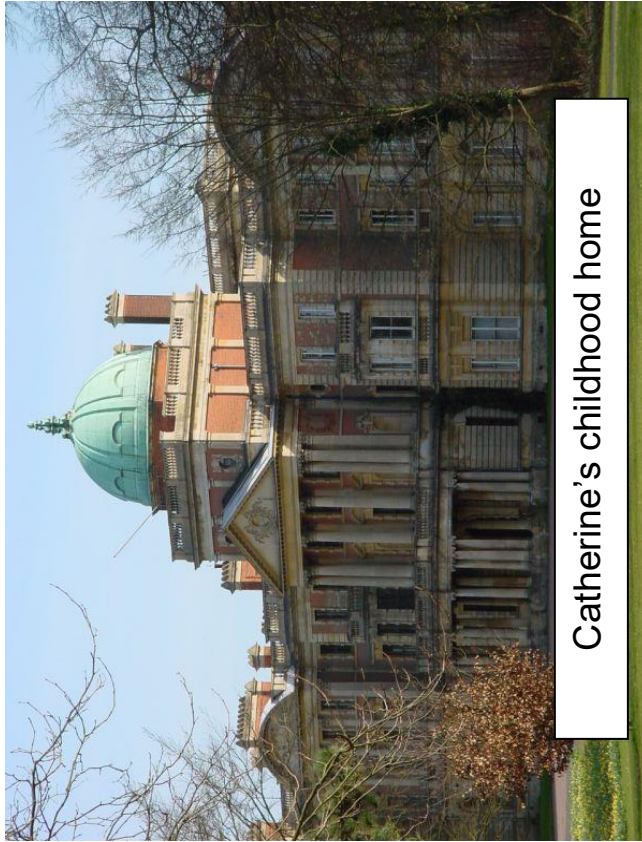
## Evidence pack











Catherine's childhood home

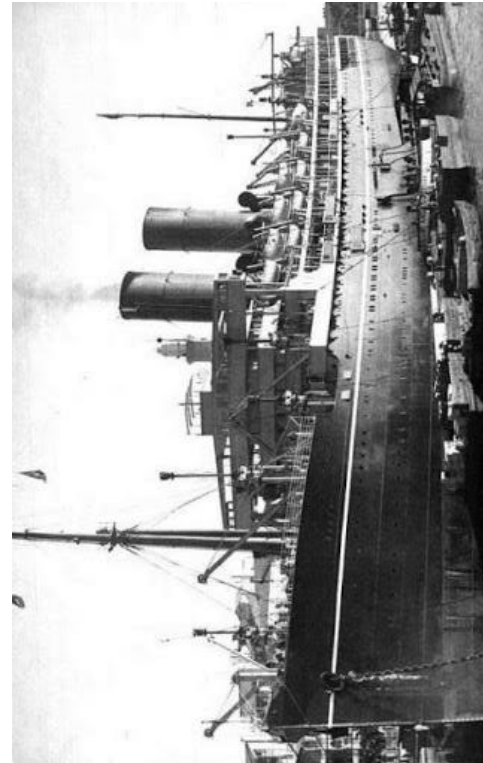
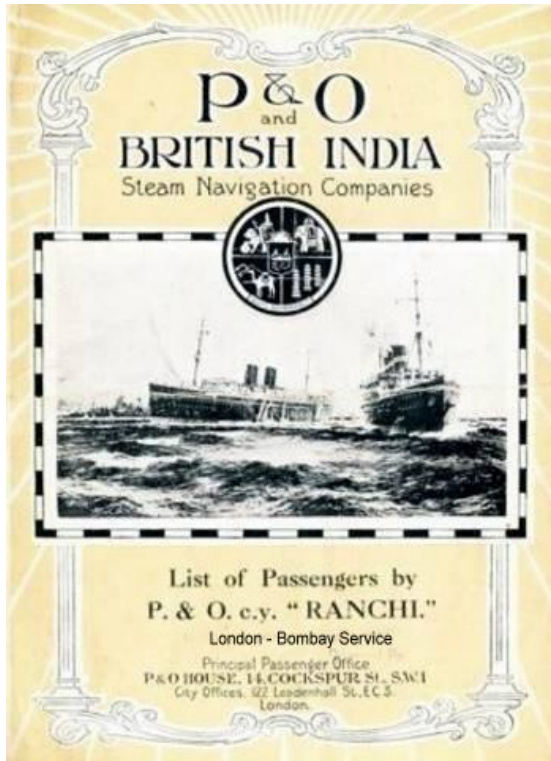


Catherine's teenage home, in the grounds of Hampton Court Palace.



Catherine's godmother





Registered Charity No 1101255 (England and Wales) and SC039681 (Scotland)



ED. Letter Code **DWQK** Borough, U.D. or R.D. *Wycombe R.D. (part)* Registration District and Sub-district *145/2*

ADDRESS.	SCHEDULE.		SURNAME AND OTHER NAMES.	O. V. S. P. or I.	M. or F.	Birth.		S. M. W. or D.	PERSONAL OCCUPATION.
	No.	Sub No.				Day.	Year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hammerley Lane - Hammerley</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>2. Hayward Dorothy</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>10 Jan 91</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>unpaid domestic duties</i>		
			<i>1. Chennelli Alfred</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>19 Feb 61</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i> Clerk in Holy Order (Retd)</i>		
			<i>2. Chennelli Margaret</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>13 Aug 75</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>unpaid domestic duties</i>		
			<i>3. Brundish Daniel</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>19 Mar 97</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Barista - at - Law</i>		
			<i>4. Brundish Stephen</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>7 Jan 02</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>unpaid domestic duties</i>		
<i>The Queens Head</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>1. Kibbels George</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>30 May 92</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Cabinet Maker Foreman</i>		
			<i>2. Kibbels Ellen</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>24 June 02</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>unpaid domestic duties</i>		
			<i>3. Kibbels Douglas</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>13 Apr 29</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>at school</i>		
<i>Colchatch House</i>	<i>24</i>		<i>1. Dulup Singh Kathira</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>27 Oct 71</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>private means</i>		
			<i>2. Dulup Singh Sophie</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>8 Aug 76</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>private means</i>		
			<i>3. Megester William</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>15 May 51</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>Research Physician</i>		
			<i>4. Kestain Willie</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>1 Dec 93</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Harvest Worker</i>		
<i>Retts 2453</i>	<i>25</i>		<i>5. HORTON HORTON</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>24 Sep 02</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>private means</i>		
			<i>6. Gutman Ernest</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>1 Feb 03</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Domestic Servant</i>		
			<i>7. Gutman Rose</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>19 Mar 97</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Domestic Servant</i>		
			<i>8. Reich Richard</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>2 June 05</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Domestic Servant</i>		
			<i>9. Reich Richard</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>16 Mar 05</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Domestic Servant</i>		

## BIRTHS registered in October, November, and December 1871.

District.	Vol.	Page	District.	Vol.	Page	District.	Vol.	Page
Glanford B.	7 a.	645	DUKES, Elizabeth.	Hackney	1 b.	414	DUNFORD, Agnes.	
Kidderminster	6 c.	253	— Ellen.	Alderbury	5 a.	181	— Albert James.	
Bromsgrove	6 c.	390	— Emma Penelope.	Wareham	5 a.	287	— Alice.	
Skirlaugh	9 d.	256	— Ernest William.	Pancras	1 b.	1	— Bertha Elizabeth R.	
Dudley	6 c.	120	— Lora.	Guisbro'	9 d.	461	— Charles Joseph.	
Driffield	9 d.	269	— Sarah.	Malton	9 d.	342	— Christopher Henry.	
Uxbridge	3 a.	29	DULAKE, Kate.	Milton	2 a.	741	— Edith.	
Belper	7 b.	481	— Matilda Alice.	Lambeth	1 d.	490	— George.	
Ashby Z.	7 a.	87	— Rosina.	Wandsworth	1 d.	571	— Jane.	
Bolton	8 c.	257	DULBER-SINGH, Female.	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a.	345	— John Thomas.	
Winchester	2 c.	81	DULEY, Alfred James.	Marylebone	1 a.	528	— Maria.	
	6 c.	393	— Arthur John.	Marylebone	1 a.	528	— Mark Thomas.	
				Bathurst Green	1 c.	217	— Mary Elizabeth.	

Names, &c., of Cabin Passengers.															
Ports of Registration	Names of Passengers	Age of each Adult of 15 years and upwards				Children between 1 & 12 years		Infants		Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passengers	English	Scottish	Irish	Foreigners	Ports at which Passengers have been landed
		Married		Single											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
to Australia	Mr Thomas Briscoe	1								Planter	1				
do	Dr. Mr. Dr. John Moore	1	1					1		Doctor				2	
do	Mr. Collingwood		1			1			1	Lady	1				
do	Mr. James Mann	1								Gentleman	1				
do	Mr. H. H. H. H.	1								Army Offr	1				
do	Mr. Alfred Little	1								Painter	1				
do	Mr. Catherine M. M.		1							Lady	1				
do	Mr. Angus		1							do	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.		1					1		do	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.		1							Monument	1				
do	Mr. Arthur Lowndes	1								Painter	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.	1								Gentleman	1				
to	Mr. John M. M.	1								See Planter	1				
to	Mr. M. M. M. M.		1					1		Lady	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.		1							do	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.	1								Judge	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.		1							Lady	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.				1					do	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.		1							do			1		
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.				1					do			1		
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.	1								do		1			
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.	1								Doctor	1				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.	1	1					1		Gentleman				2	
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.	1	1							Painter	2				
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.	1	1							Doctor		2			
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.				1									1	
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.				1									1	
do	Mr. M. M. M. M.				2					Painter	1	1			



M90/6/7/3/1

**NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES**  
**LAW-ABIDING** **NON-PARTY**

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# WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE

## TO TELL ALL ENGLAND WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE

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### THE WATLING STREET ROUTE

FROM  
**CARLISLE, JUNE 18<sup>TH</sup>, TO LONDON, JULY 26<sup>TH</sup>**

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MEETINGS WILL BE HELD ALL ALONG THE ROUTE AT

CARLISLE ...	JUNE 18th	ORMSKIRK ...	JULY 2nd	WOLVERHAMPTON ...	JULY 11th
WIGTON ...	" 18th	COLWYN BAY ...	" 3rd	BIRMINGHAM ...	" 12th
ASPATRIA ...	" 19th	PRESCOT ...	" 3rd	KNOWLE ...	" 14th
KESWICK ...	" 21st	RHYL ...	" 4th	LEAMINGTON ...	" 15th
GRASMERE ...	" 23rd	LIVERPOOL ...	" 4th	STRATFORD ...	" 16th
WINDERMERE ...	" 24th	CHESTER ...	" 5th	KINETON ...	" 17th
KENDAL ...	" 25th	MANCHESTER ...	" 5th	BANBURY ...	" 18th
ARNSIDE ...	" 26th	STOCKPORT ...	" 5th	OXFORD ...	" 19th
LANCASTER ...	" 27th	TARPORLEY ...	" 7th	THAME ...	" 21st
GARSTANG ...	" 28th	MACCLESFIELD ...	" 7th	HIGH WYCOMBE ...	" 22nd
PRESTON ...	" 30th	NANTWICH ...	" 8th	BEACONSFIELD ...	" 23rd
SOUTHPORT ...	JULY 1st	CONGLETON ...	" 8th	UXBRIDGE ...	" 24th
BANGOR ...	" 2nd	STOKE ...	" 9th	EALING ...	" 25th
PENMAENMAWR ...	" 2nd	STAFFORD ...	" 10th		

AND **LONDON - JULY 26th**

MID-DAY MEETINGS WILL BE HELD AT INTERMEDIATE PLACES ALONG THE ROUTE

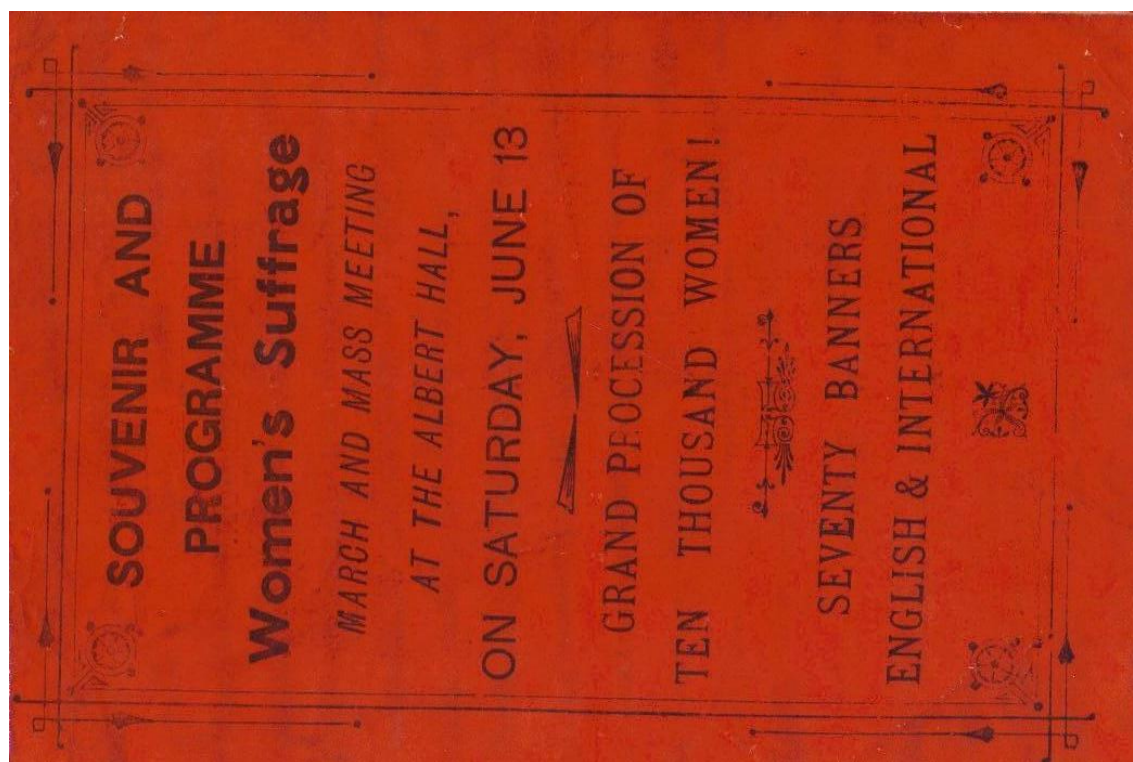
**ALL LAW-ABIDING SUFFRAGISTS ARE INVITED TO JOIN THE PILGRIMAGE**

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Full particulars may be obtained from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14 Gt. Smith St., Westminster, and the Watling St. Route Secretary, Manchester and District Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies, 16 Deansgate, Manchester.

THE WILLIAM MORRIS PRESS, LTD., MANCHESTER.









Jewish families being sent away from Germany, 1940s



A Jewish couple seeking asylum in the UK

5218

This document of identity is issued with the approval of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to young persons to be admitted to the United Kingdom for educational purposes under the care of the Inter-Aid Committee for children.

4982 **THIS DOCUMENT REQUIRES NO VISA.** 9



PERSONAL PARTICULARS.

Name BECK HELGA

Sex FEMALE Date of Birth 26.10.29

Place VIENNA

Full Names and Address of Parents  
BECK, IGNAZ & THERESA  
PRAGER STR 12,  
VIENNA XX1



## Catherine Duleep Singh

Catherine Hilda Duleep Singh was born on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1871. Her dad was called Maharaja Duleep Singh. He had been a member of a royal family from India.

When she was little, Catherine lived in Elvedon Hall. As a teenager, Catherine went to live at Hampton Court Palace. She had been asked to live there by Queen Victoria.

Catherine wanted women to be able to vote. She was a member of groups that worked to speak out about it.

When she was an adult, Catherine went to live in Germany. She lived there with her partner Lina. It was hard for Catherine when the Nazi Party were in power in Germany. This is because they were unkind to LGBT people, to people of colour and many other groups. It was hard, but Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until 1937.

The Nazi Party treated Jewish people very badly. Catherine and Lina helped Jewish families to move to live in England.

In 1937, Lina died and Catherine moved back to England. Catherine died in 1942.





## Catherine Duleep Singh

Catherine Hilda Duleep Singh was born on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1871. She had 2 sisters, 3 brothers and 2 half-sisters. Her father was Maharaja Duleep Singh, who had been Indian royalty.

The family lived in Elvedon Hall, which was very highly decorated. When Catherine's father went to India for a long visit, Catherine and her sisters went to live at Hampton Court Palace. They had been invited by Queen Victoria, their godmother.

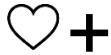
Catherine was a strong supporter of women's right to vote. The people who argued for women's right to vote were known as suffragists.



After a trip to India, Catherine went to live in Germany. She lived in there with her partner, Lina Schäfer. The Nazi Party in Germany made it hard to be LGBT and there was a big problem with racism. As a lesbian with an Indian dad, life will have been very difficult for Catherine. Despite this, Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until Lina died in 1937.

Jewish people were also targeted by the Nazi Party. Catherine and Lina helped Jewish families to escape Germany. This is something Catherine continued to do after Lina's death.

Catherine died in Buckinghamshire in 1942. In 1997, Catherine and Lina's Swiss bank account and deposit box were discovered. There was a rumour that the deposit box may have contained rare and expensive jewels, however it actually contained money.



## Catherine Duleep Singh

Catherine Hilda Duleep Singh was born on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1871. She had 2 sisters, 3 brothers and 2 half-sisters. Her father was Maharaja Duleep Singh, former ruler of Punjab, India.

The family lived in Elvedon Hall, which was very extravagantly decorated. When Catherine's father went to India for an extended visit, Catherine and her sisters moved to Hampton Court Palace. They had been invited to live there by Queen Victoria, who was their godmother.

Catherine was a strong supporter of women's right to vote. This was known as the suffragist movement. She was a member of the Fawcett Women's Suffrage Group, as well as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS).



After a trip to India, Catherine went to live in Germany. She lived in there with her partner, Lina Schäfer. As the Nazi Party gained power, life was increasingly difficult for people in Germany. LGBT people and people of colour faced a huge deal of discrimination, so life will have been hard for Catherine. Despite this, Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until Lina's death in 1937.

Jewish people were also targeted by the Nazi Party. Catherine and Lina helped several Jewish families to escape Germany. This is something Catherine continued to do after Lina's death.

When she died in 1942, Catherine had been living in Buckinghamshire. In 1997, Catherine and Lina's Swiss bank account and deposit box were discovered. There was a rumour that the deposit box may have contained rare and valuable jewels, however it actually contained a relatively small amount of money.





## Catherine Duleep Singh

Catherine Hilda Duleep Singh was born on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1871. She had 2 sisters, 3 brothers and 2 half-sisters. Her father was Maharaja Duleep Singh, former ruler of Punjab, India.

The family lived in Elvedon Hall, which was very extravagantly decorated. When Catherine's father went to India to try and regain his power, Catherine and her sisters moved to Hampton Court Palace. They had been invited to live there by Queen Victoria, who was their godmother. Catherine made her debut and was 'presented in court' in 1895.



Catherine was a strong supporter of the suffragist movement, which aimed to secure women's right to vote. She was a member of the Fawcett Women's Suffrage Group, as well as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) and was involved in numerous events.

After touring India, Catherine moved to Germany in 1904. She lived in Germany and Switzerland with her partner, Lina Schäfer. Lesbian relationships were frowned upon at the time, so life would have been more challenging for Catherine than for her sisters.

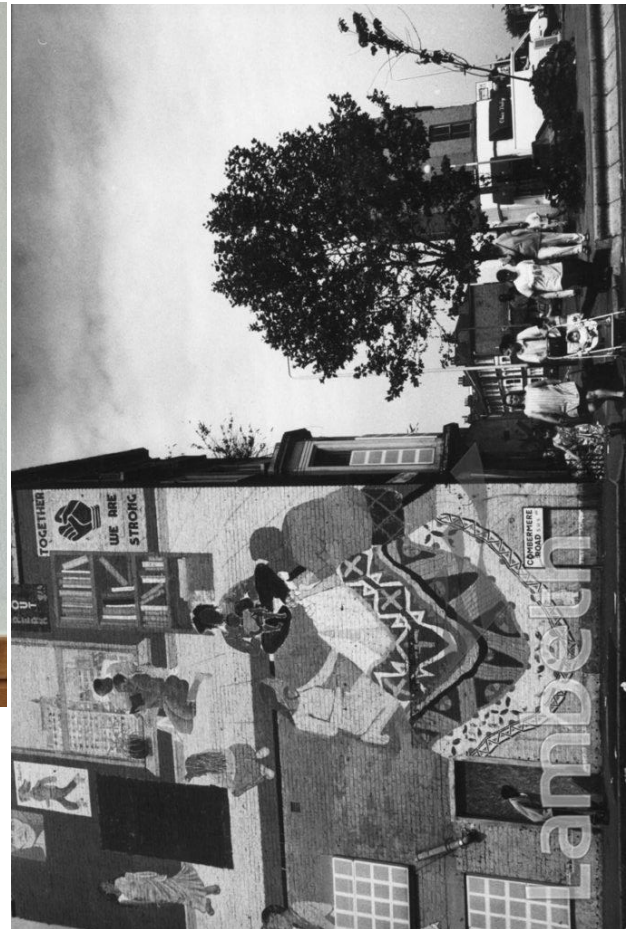
Life in Germany during the rise of the Nazi Party became increasingly difficult for Catherine. This was because LGBT people and people of colour faced a huge deal of discrimination. Despite this, Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until Lina's death in 1937. Jewish people were also targeted by the Nazi Party. Catherine and Lina helped several Jewish families to escape Germany. This is something Catherine continued to do after Lina's death. When she returned to England, she offered several German-Jewish refugees somewhere to live.

When she died in 1942, Catherine had been living in Buckinghamshire. She was cremated, and quarter of her ashes were buried next to Lina's coffin in Germany. The rest were taken to India. In 1997, Catherine and Lina's Swiss bank account and deposit box were discovered. There was speculation that the deposit box may have contained rare and valuable jewels, however it actually contained a relatively small amount of money.

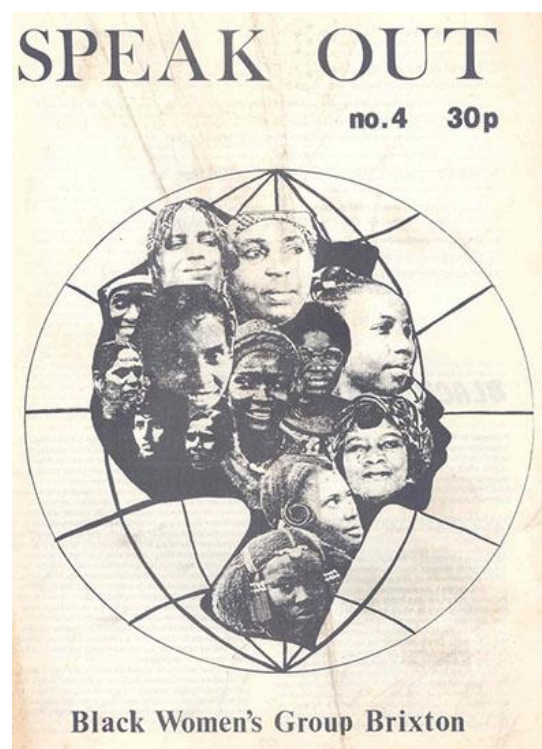
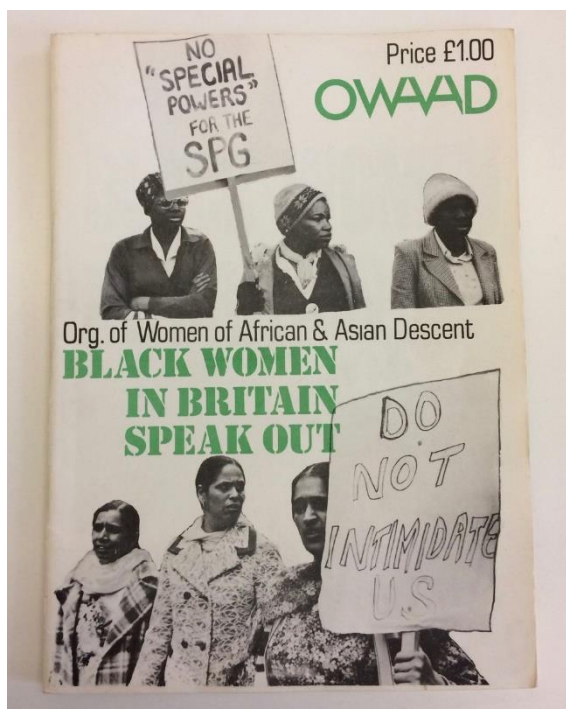
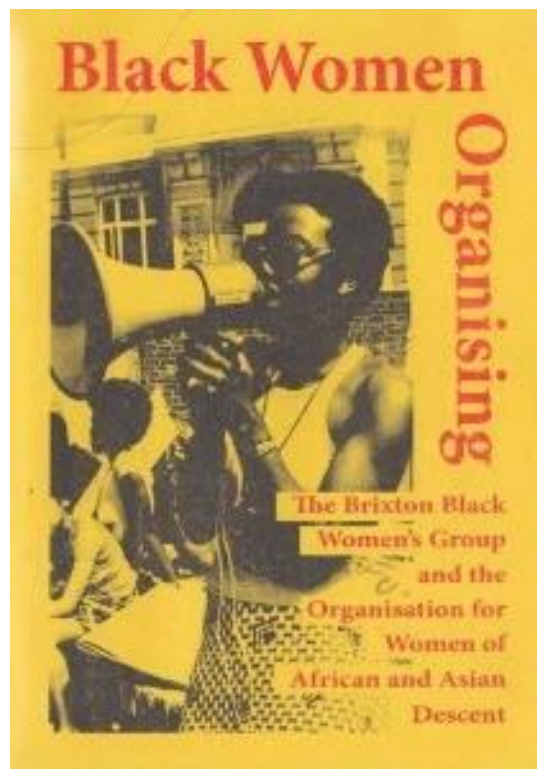


# Gail Lewis Resources

## Evidence pack











## Gail Lewis

Gail Lewis was born in 1951. She is known for her work with Brixton Black Women's Group.

Gail is a lesbian and she was worried that the other women at the group would be unkind to her. She went to join the group anyway and kept going for many years.

Brixton Black Women's Group was set up in the 1970s. They wanted Black women to be able to talk about things that made life hard. The group started to speak up about things that were unfair. In 1970 they opened the Brixton Black Women's Centre. The centre has now closed.



Gail still speaks up about things that make life hard for women. She now works at a university.



## Gail Lewis

Gail Lewis was born in London in 1951. She is known for her work with Brixton Black Women's Group.

As a teenager, Gail was involved in organisations such as the Black Liberation Front. She found that women's groups didn't talk about the issues she was most worried about.

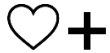
At first Gail was nervous about going to Black Women's groups. This was because she was worried that people would be unkind about her being a lesbian. She plucked up the courage and got involved with the Brixton Black Women's group.



The group was formed in the 1970s. The aim was for Black women to be able to talk about racism and about the things that made their lives difficult. Before long, the group started to campaign about the things that were important to them. At first the meetings were held in the women's homes, but in 1970 they opened the Brixton Black Women's Centre. The group stopped its work once the original members had moved on.

Gail was also involved in forming the Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent (OWAAD) in 1987. They spoke up about the things that made life difficult for Black and Asian women.

Gail still plays an important part in talking about issues affecting women. She is a writer, an academic and a psychoanalyst. She currently works at a university.



## Gail Lewis

Gail Lewis was born in London in 1951 and is known for her work in the Black Women's movement. As a teenager, Gail became involved in organisations such as the Black Liberation Front. She went to some feminist events but found that they were very focussed on white women's experiences.

At first Gail was nervous about going to Black Women's groups because she was worried about people being homophobic. However, she decided that the aims of the Brixton Black Women's group were important enough for her to give it a try. She left it a while before she came out to the group, and at first, she was the only openly lesbian woman.



Brixton Black Women's group was formed in the 1970s. They aimed to challenge racism and give women a space for political discussion. Originally it was a study group, but it soon became a community base and a campaigning organisation. The group aimed to represent Black women in a way that other organisations didn't. At first the meetings were held in the women's homes, but in 1970 they opened the Brixton Black Women's Centre. The group dissolved once the original members of the group had moved on.

Gail was also involved in forming the Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent (OWAAD) in 1987. They campaigned around a range of issues impacting Black and Asian women. These issues included immigration, domestic violence, school exclusions, health and policing.

Gail is still an active contributor to feminist conversations. She is a published writer, an academic and a trained psychoanalyst. She currently works as an academic studying gender.



## Gail Lewis

Gail Lewis was born in London in 1951 and is best known for her work in the Black Women's movement. As a teenager, Gail became involved in organisations such as the Black Liberation Front. She found it hard to be involved in feminism because so much of the conversations were focussed on white women.

Gail was initially nervous about going to Black Women's groups, for fear of homophobic discrimination. However, she decided that the aims of the Brixton Black Women's group were important enough for her to give it a try. It was some time before she came out to the group, and for a while she was the only openly lesbian woman.



Brixton Black Women's group was formed in the 1970s with the aim of challenging racism and as a place for women to discuss the impact of colonialism and capitalism. Originally it was a study group, but it soon became a community base and a campaigning organisation. The group aimed to represent Black women in a way that other feminist organisations didn't. At first the meetings were held in the women's homes, but in 1970 they opened the Brixton Black Women's Centre. Their approach to feminist campaigning developed over time. As the original members of the group had moved on, the group eventually dissolved.

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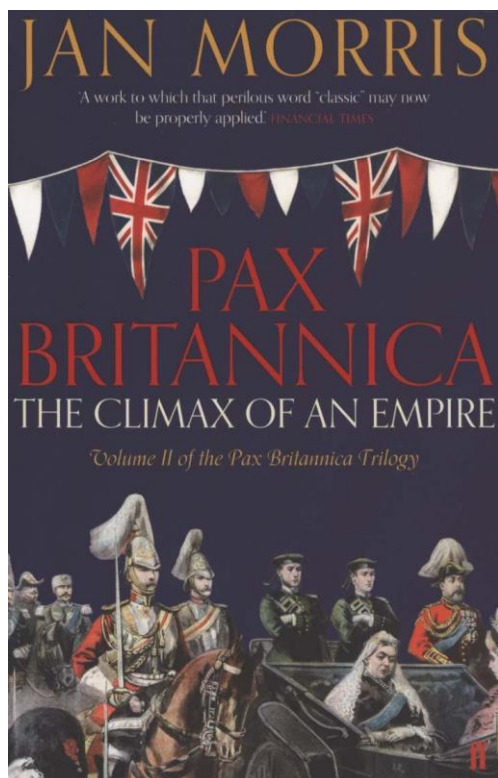
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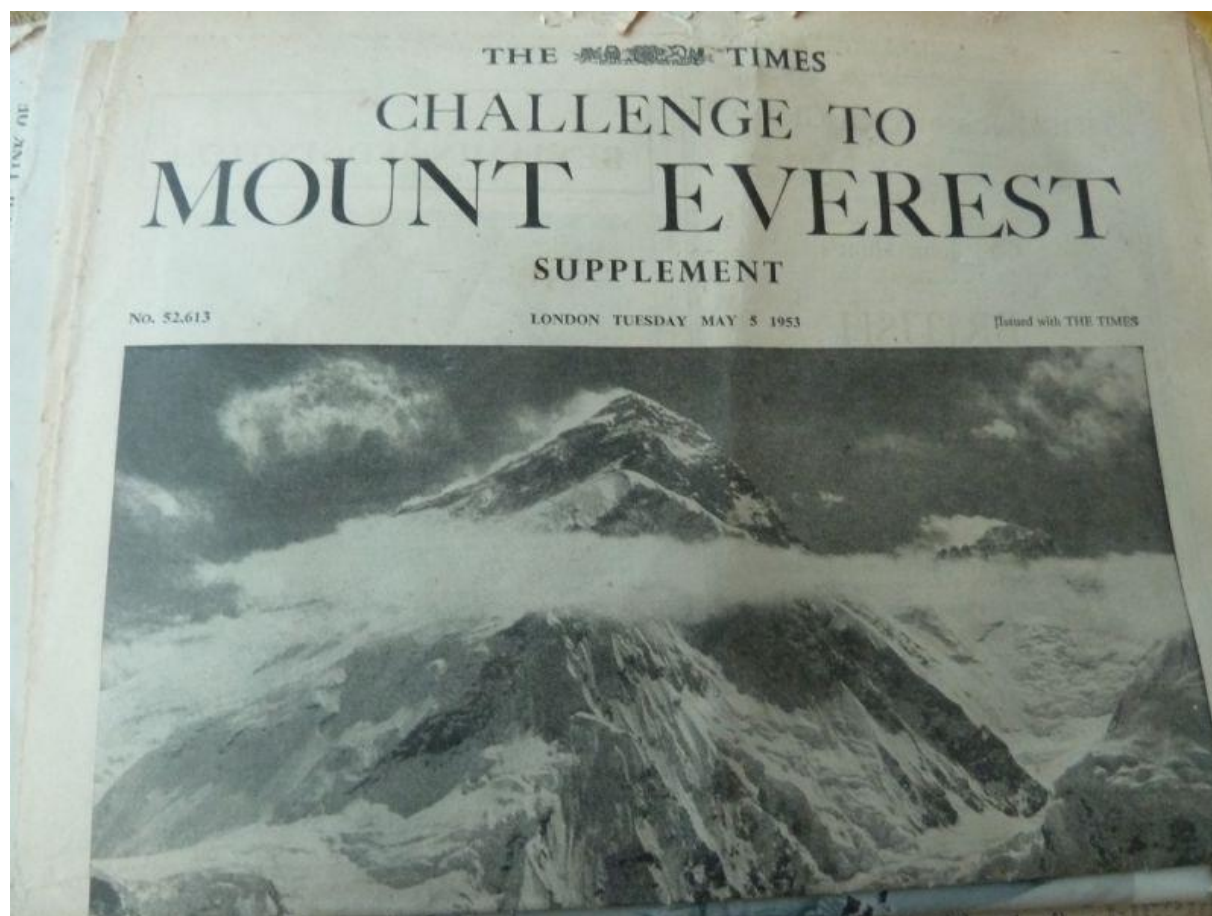
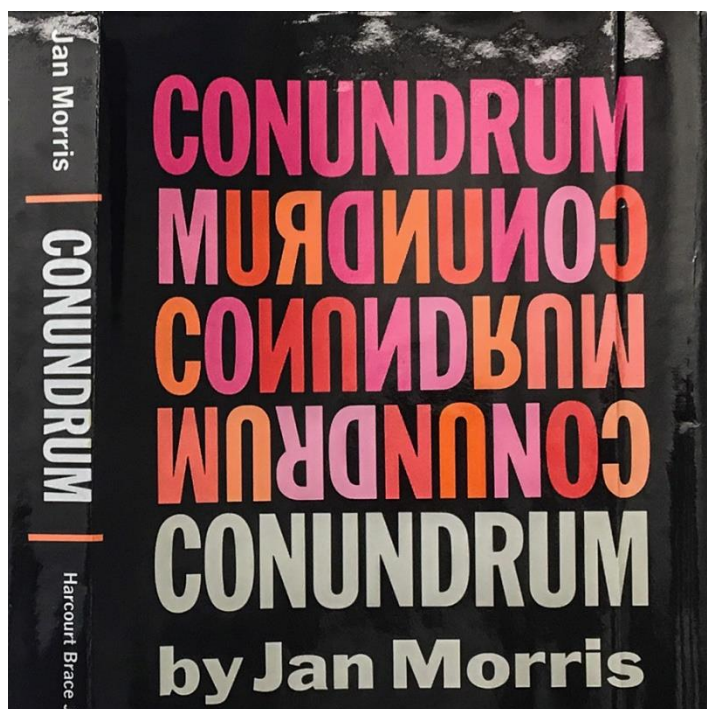
# Jan Morris Resources



## Evidence pack









## Jan Morris

Jan Morris was born in 1926. She was trans. This means that when she was born, everyone thought she was a boy.

Jan's got her first job when she was 16. She worked for a newspaper called the 'Western Daily Press'.

Jan went to fight in World War 2, so for a while she had to stop being a writer.

After the war, Jan got a job in Egypt. She was 22 at the time. That was where she met her wife Elizabeth. Because Jan hadn't told anyone she was trans and that she was a woman, they could get married. In those days, women were not allowed to marry each other.

In 1964, Jan told people that she was a woman. Jan wrote about her life in her book 'Conundrum'.

Jan was a travel writer. One of her most famous books was about Venice. Jan is also famous writing for three books about British history. When Edmund Hillary climbed Mount Everest, Jan was there to write about it.

Jan was a writer for all of her life. She used to sit and write in her house in Wales. On 19<sup>th</sup> November 2020, Jan died.







## Jan Morris

Jan Morris was born in Somerset in 1926. She was trans and didn't tell anyone she was a woman until the 1960s. For this reason, her parents raised her as if she was a boy. Jan's first job was at 16, as a reporter for Bristol's 'Western Daily Press'. When she went to fight in World War 2, Jan's writing had to wait.

When she was 22, Jan worked for the 'Arab News Agency' in Cairo. It was there that Jan met her wife Elizabeth. This was before Jan's transition, so their marriage was seen as a marriage between a man and a woman at first.



In 1964, Jan came out as trans and began her transition. There were very few openly trans people at the time, so this will have made life especially challenging. Jan wrote about her experience of being trans in her book 'Conundrum'.

Jan was a travel writer, and one of her most famous books was a 'biography' of Venice. Her book remains one of the most read books about Venice. Jan's three volume of history of Britain, 'Pax Britannica', is another particularly well-known piece of writing.

In 1953, Jan was the journalist that reported on Edmund Hillary's expedition up Mount Everest in 1953. In 1956 she was also the first person to prove that France and Israel had collaborated to invade Egyptian territory.

Jan was a writer for her entire life, spending much of her time writing from her home in Wales. She published her book 'Thinking Again' just a year before she died on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2020.



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However, Jan's career as a journalist had to be put on hold when she went to fight in World War 2.

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# Top Trumps

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Description:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Special skills:**

Bravery: /10

Commitment: /10

Intelligence: /10