

Starter: Recap Quiz!

Round 1: Social and Legal Changes

1. **Which UK law made same-sex relationships between men illegal until 1967?**
 - A. Sexual Offences Act 2003
 - B. Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885
 - C. Gender Recognition Act 2004

2. **What was Section 28 (1988), and why did LGBTQ+ activists protest against it?**
 - A. It banned schools from promoting LGBTQ+ relationships
 - B. It allowed same-sex marriage in the UK
 - C. It made conversion therapy illegal

3. **What major LGBTQ+ legal change happened in the UK in 2013?**
 - A. Same-sex marriage was legalised
 - B. The Wolfenden Report was published
 - C. Section 28 was introduced

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Round 2: LGBTQ+ Representation in Music & Sport

4. Which sportsperson became the first openly gay professional footballer in the UK?
 - A. Justin Fashanu
 - B. Olly Alexander
 - C. Billie Jean King

5. Which music genre provided a safe space for LGBTQ+ people in the 1970s?
 - A. Disco
 - B. Punk
 - C. Classical

6. Who challenged gender norms with their 1972 *Top of the Pops* performance of *Starman*?
 - A. Elton John
 - B. David Bowie
 - C. Freddie Mercury

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Round 3: LGBTQ+ Activism & Protests

7. What was the first UK Pride march, held in 1972, inspired by?
 - A. The Stonewall Riots in the USA
 - B. The formation of the Gay Liberation Front
 - C. The introduction of same-sex marriage

8. When was Section 28 repealed in England and Wales?
 - A. 1994
 - B. 2003
 - C. 2010

9. Which law was passed in 2017 to pardon men convicted under historical anti-gay laws?
 - A. Turing's Law
 - B. The Equalities Act
 - C. The Civil Partnerships Act

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Final Round: LGBTQ+ Icons & Recognition

10. Whose face appears on the UK's £50 banknote in recognition of their contributions to computing and LGBTQ+ history?

- A. Peter Wildeblood
- B. Alan Turing
- C. David Bowie

11. Which musical artist became an icon for LGBTQ+ people?

- A. Rod Stewart
- B. Lemmy
- C. David Bowie

12. What major movement in the 2020s has focused on trans rights and healthcare access in the UK?

- A. The Gender Recognition Act reforms
- B. The Wolfenden Report updates
- C. The Sexual Offences Act campaigns

Starter: Recap Quiz! Answers

Round 1: Social and Legal Changes

1. B) Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885
2. A) It banned schools from promoting LGBTQ+ relationships
3. A) Same-sex marriage was legalised

Round 2: LGBTQ+ Representation in Music & Sport

1. A) Justin Fashanu
2. A) Disco
3. B) David Bowie

Round 3: LGBTQ+ Activism & Protests

1. A) The Stonewall Riots in the USA
2. B) 2003
3. A) Turing's Law

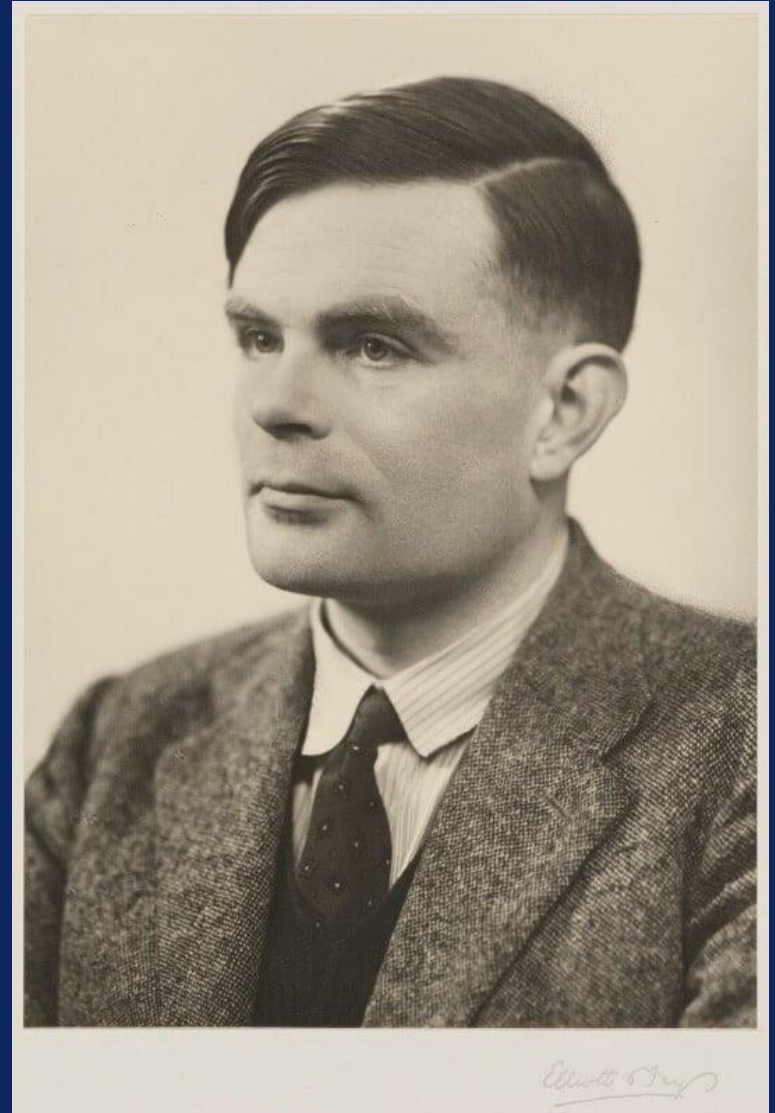
Round 4: LGBTQ+ Icons & Recognition

1. B) Alan Turing
2. C) David Bowie
3. A) The Gender Recognition Act reforms



Enquiry Question:
**Who was Alan Turing
and why should we care?**

Lesson Title:
Changing views about Alan Turing



Activity: Research

In your groups, you are going to do some research to help you understand how and why the treatment of Alan Turing changed over time.

Remember that Alan Turing's life and work, and the legacy of that work, existed in a period of changing social, cultural and legal attitudes, from the 1950s to the present day.

Question: How can changing attitudes influence how a person or event is seen?

Using the Information Cards, answer the questions on the worksheet. The final questions will help you understand how the treatment of Alan Turing, and the subsequent apology and pardon, were influenced by the cultural context of the time.

Activity: Research Feedback

Research Questions

- 1) Why did the police focus on Turing's relationship instead of investigating the burglary?
- 2) What was chemical castration, and how did it affect Turing?
- 3) How did Turing's conviction impact his career and personal life?
- 4) Why do some historians believe Turing's death may have been accidental?
- 5) What was the significance of the royal pardon in 2013? Why were some people critical of it?
- 6) How did Turing's case influence LGBTQ+ rights in Britain?

Activity: Research Feedback

Cultural Context Questions

- 1) Why was homosexuality illegal in Britain when Alan Turing was arrested in 1952? How did the cultural attitudes of the time shape his trial and punishment?
- 2) What does the government's apology and royal pardon tell us about how attitudes toward LGBTQ+ rights have changed in Britain since the 1950s?
- 3) If Alan Turing had lived today, how do you think his achievements and identity as a gay man would have been recognised differently?
- 4) How did the secrecy around Turing's work during World War II affect public understanding of his achievements at the time of his conviction? How has his legacy been re-evaluated in later years?
- 5) What does Alan Turing's story tell us about how historical injustices can be corrected, and what lessons can we learn for future generations?

Activity: Q&A – Let's check our understanding!

- Why do you think there was an increase in public and political calls to pardon and memorialise Alan Turing?
- Should Turing have been given a posthumous pardon? What might be the arguments against it?
- Why did the government give an apology, and later the Queen gave a Royal Pardon? Was this the right thing to do?
- Look at [Dermot Turing's thoughts on the apology and pardon](#). What do the students think about this?
- Can you think of any other examples where governments or countries have been – or should be – called upon to give apologies for past events. Do you know of any which have been given?
- What is the purpose of these apologies?

[Do you have any further questions?](#)

Activity: Q&A – Let's check our understanding!

Dermot Turing, Alan Turing's nephew, has this to say about the pardon:

"The apology was soon followed by 2012, the centenary year of Alan Turing's birth, marked by worldwide celebration mostly in academic circles but also with theatrical, musical, artistic and other contributions. It was a year when the eyes of the world were turned to the UK, with the Olympic Games held in London and Queen Elizabeth's golden jubilee, so it is perhaps not surprising that the new government which had taken office since the date of the apology decided to arrange for a royal pardon for Alan."

(Reflections of Alan Turing. A Relative Story; Dermot Turing 2021)

Summary: Change and its effects

Let's return to our Enquiry Question:

How are events influenced by a country's culture and attitudes?

- Thinking about the life of Alan Turing and his story up to the present day, what would you say were the **three** most important events in that story?
- If the cultural attitudes towards LGBTQ+ people had not changed over time, do you think there would be memorials to Turing today?
- Can you think of anything today that in the future may be seen as an injustice that a government might apologise for?

