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**Annotated Bibliography**

The stonewall riots are considered the most significant uprising for gay people as they led to the liberation of the LGBTQ community in the US. Police raids on gay bars were rampant in the 1950s and '60s, which led to the coalition of all LGBTQ members in New York to protest police harassment and discrimination. The riots were successful in creating a rights movement for gay people, which was often overshadowed by other socio-political movements such as the civil rights movement and the anti-Vietnam war movement. Subsequent to the uprising, two gay activist organizations were created, three newspaper articles were established to promote gay rights, and one year after the rebellion the first-ever gay pride march was held in Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco. Other cities, such as Chicago, commemorated the march increasing the countries awareness of gay rights; the stonewall national monument was established at the site in 2016. The paper aims to assess the success rate of the stonewall riots and how they impacted the world, especially people from the LGBTQ community.

The paper will analyze five bibliographies that talk about the Stonewall riots assessing the different factors and concepts that made the uprising successful. All the selected bibliographies have great relevance to the topic and give an excellent analysis of the stonewall riots. The annotation looks into the different factors that led to the stonewall riots, events preceding the riots, and some of the factors and aspects that led to the massive success of the movement. The annotations will help me gather all the necessary information required to fully discuss the relevance of the stonewall riots to the gay rights movement.

Armstrong, Elizabeth A., and Suzanna M. Crage. "Movements and Memory: The Making

of the Stonewall Myth." *American Sociological Review* 71.5 (2006): 724-751. Print. The article looks at the collective memory of the stonewall riots considering all the factors that made this riot and protest a game-changer in the LGBTQ community, influencing other movements in other cities across the US. The author assesses two conditions that made the riots highly impactful, making it a national commemoration for all gay communities in the US and across the globe. The article also looks at the organizers' decisions to conflict with police due to their continuous homophobic raids on gay bars and joints, making it hard for them to coexists peacefully in their own space.

Geoghagan, Tom. "A Riot That Changed Millions of Lives." *BBC News*, BBC,

June 17, 2019. Print. Geoghagan analyses the night's step-by-step occurrence that caused the stonewall riots, mafia gay run bars were increasing in New York streets, which led to constant police raids since gay relationships were still illegal in the US. The article looks at the actions of individuals such as Mark, who decided to write down three-words on a concrete wall "*tomorrow night stonewall,"* an indication to other gay members that it was time to fight back. In the analysis, the article cites that instead of gay, lesbian, homeless, drag queens, and transgender people running from police that night, they choose to fight back, scaring away the police. This retreat made it easier for other people in the community to join in and fight for their rights openly.

Kuhn, Betsy. *Gay Power! The Stonewall Riots and the Gay Rights Movement, 1969*.

Twenty-First Century Books, 2011. Print. The book assesses the general fight for the gay rights movement in the US and various events that led to increased enthusiasm among people from the community to keep on fighting. Kuhn indicates that the stonewall riots marked the beginning of a movement that would help gay people get equal rights. The author uses personal experiences to describe the movement's power and how it changed people's lives. Although LGBTQ was made legal in 2015 in the US, the campaign created awareness across the US, leading to more tolerance from people not in the community. The book also analyses various success factors that the movement applied to make successful.

Matzner, Andrew. "Stonewall Riots." *GLBTQ Archive* (2015). Print. The article focuses more on

past trials from the LGBTQ community to fight for equal rights; the author begins by describing other homosexual movement created in the 1950s. The leftist politics greatly influenced the movements as they were more tolerant of the LGBTQ community. The Mattachine Society was founded in 1950 by a group of gay men. The daughters of Bilitis was a lesbian organization formed in 1955 to fight for equal rights. According to Matzner, defiance acts such as the civil rights, black power, anti-war, and women's movement inspired young activists from the LGBTQ family to move for a more radical and militant stance of fighting for equal rights. This led to the stonewall riots, which, according to the article, was like no other gay protest; the stonewall riots changed the countries perspective on gay rights.

Walsh, Colleen. "Harvard Scholars Reflect on the History and Legacy of the Stonewall Riots."

*Harvard Gazette*, The Harvard Gazette, July 1, 2019. Print. Various people from the LGBTQ movement have cited being in the protest; however, it is only estimated that over 200 people were present. The article looks at why many people from the community claim to have attended the movement even though they did not. The stonewall riots marked a pivotal moment in the history of gay rights movements. Most, if not all, gay people appreciate that moment and want to associate themselves with the moment. The article also looks at various political and social groups that advocated for change together with their leaders who initiated support for the implementation of gay rights in the country, such as Frank Kameny, known as the father of the gay rights movement.