

CAVEAT LECTOR: The following slides were shown in the “LGBT Religious History: Queering the Spirit” sessions indicated in the PowerPoint presentation title because they related to the required readings for those days. These can be found on the course syllabus.

The slides do not necessarily reflect the views of the instructor and in some cases were selected precisely because they contain errors of fact or differences of opinion with the authors whose scholarship students were reading. The more controversial graphics were intended to prompt conversations in college classroom settings and lead to engagement and respectful dialogue.

There is no straightforward way to “teach the slides”—nor should there be. It is up to individual teachers to use their judgment as to what materials are age-appropriate and decide whether they fit within existing lesson plans or can form the basis for new ones.

THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

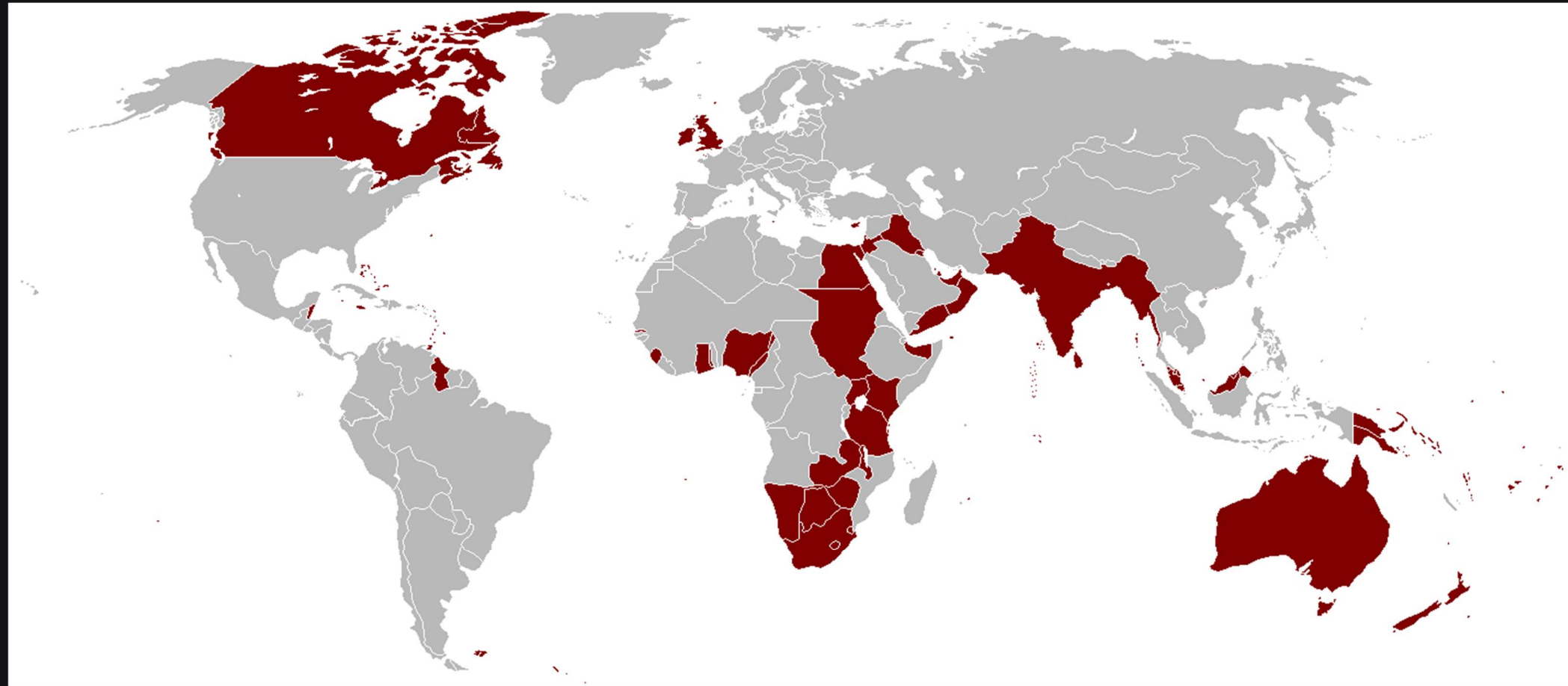
AFRICA

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

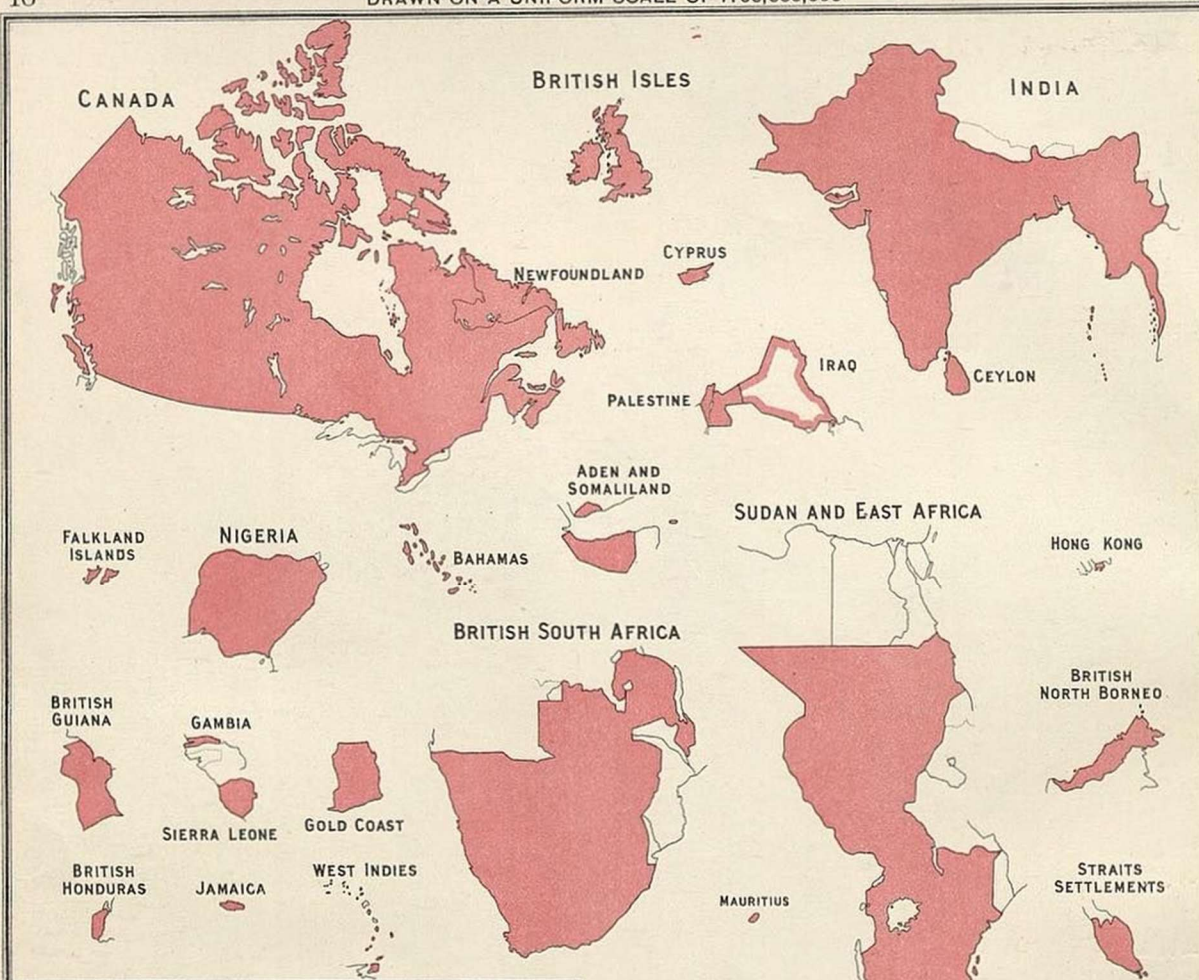
EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS



- Disease
- Smallpox
 - Influenza
 - Typhus
 - Measles
 - Malaria
 - Diphtheria
 - Whooping Cough
- Livestock
- Cattle
 - Sheep
 - Pigs
 - Horses



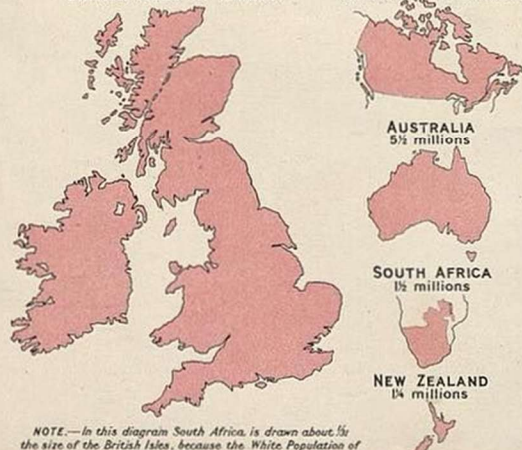
COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
DRAWN ON A UNIFORM SCALE OF 1:60,000,000



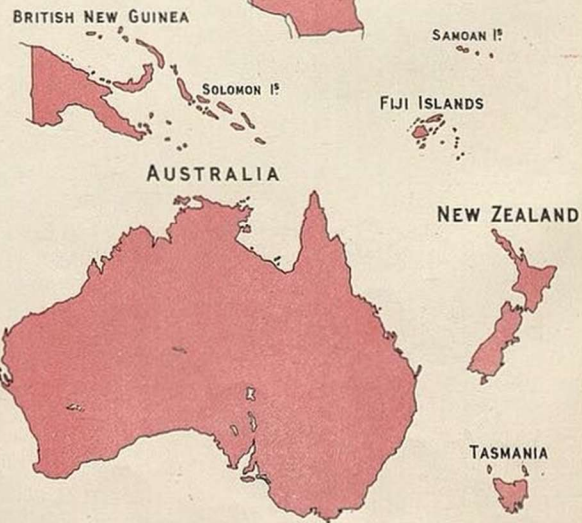
COUNTRIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

DRAWN ON A UNIFORM SCALE
ACCORDING TO THEIR WHITE POPULATION

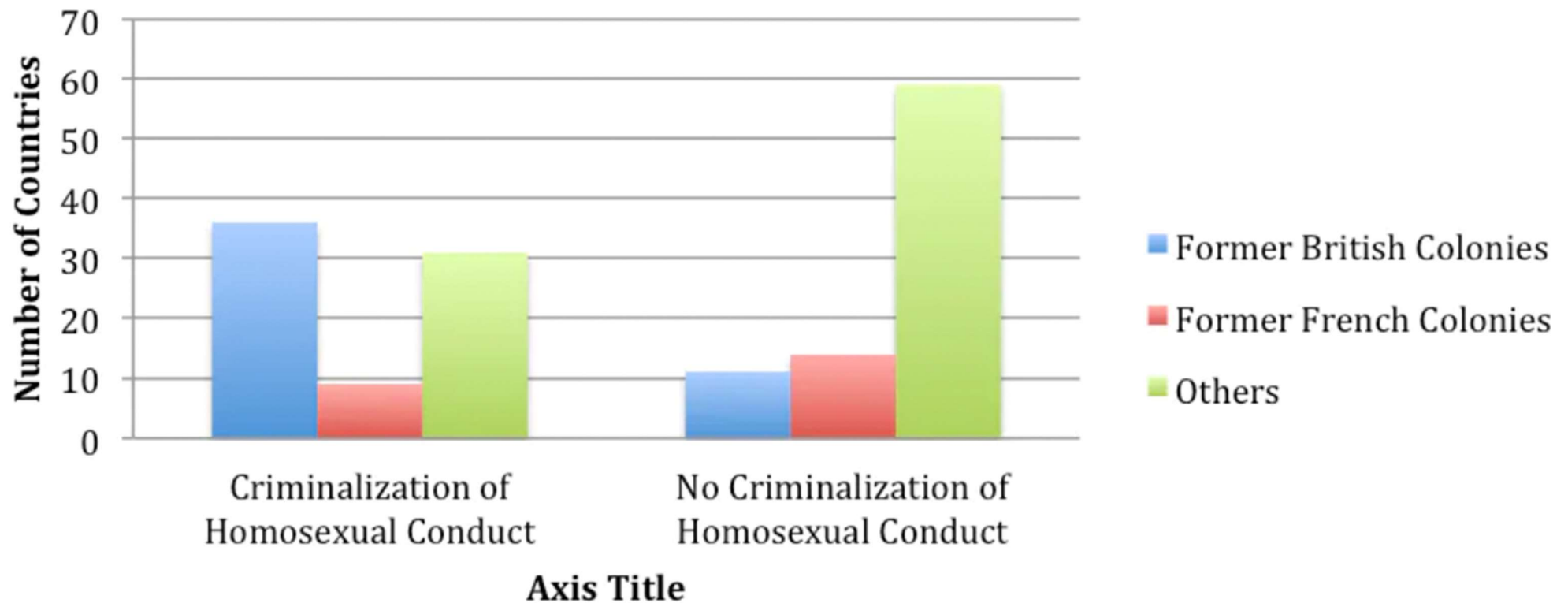
BRITISH ISLES 47 millions CANADA 8½ millions



NOTE.—In this diagram South Africa is drawn about 1/3 the size of the British Isles, because the White Population of



Colonial Legacy and Criminalization of Homosexual Conduct



From Enze Han and Joseph O'Mahoney, "The British Colonial Origins of Anti-Gay Laws,"
The Washington Post, October 30, 2014

Florida's 'don't say gay' bill inspired a chilling wave of Republican legislation

Anti-LGBTQ+ measures among more than 156 bills targeting issues of identity, says PEN report

Maya Yang

Mon 11 Apr 2022 16.36 EDT

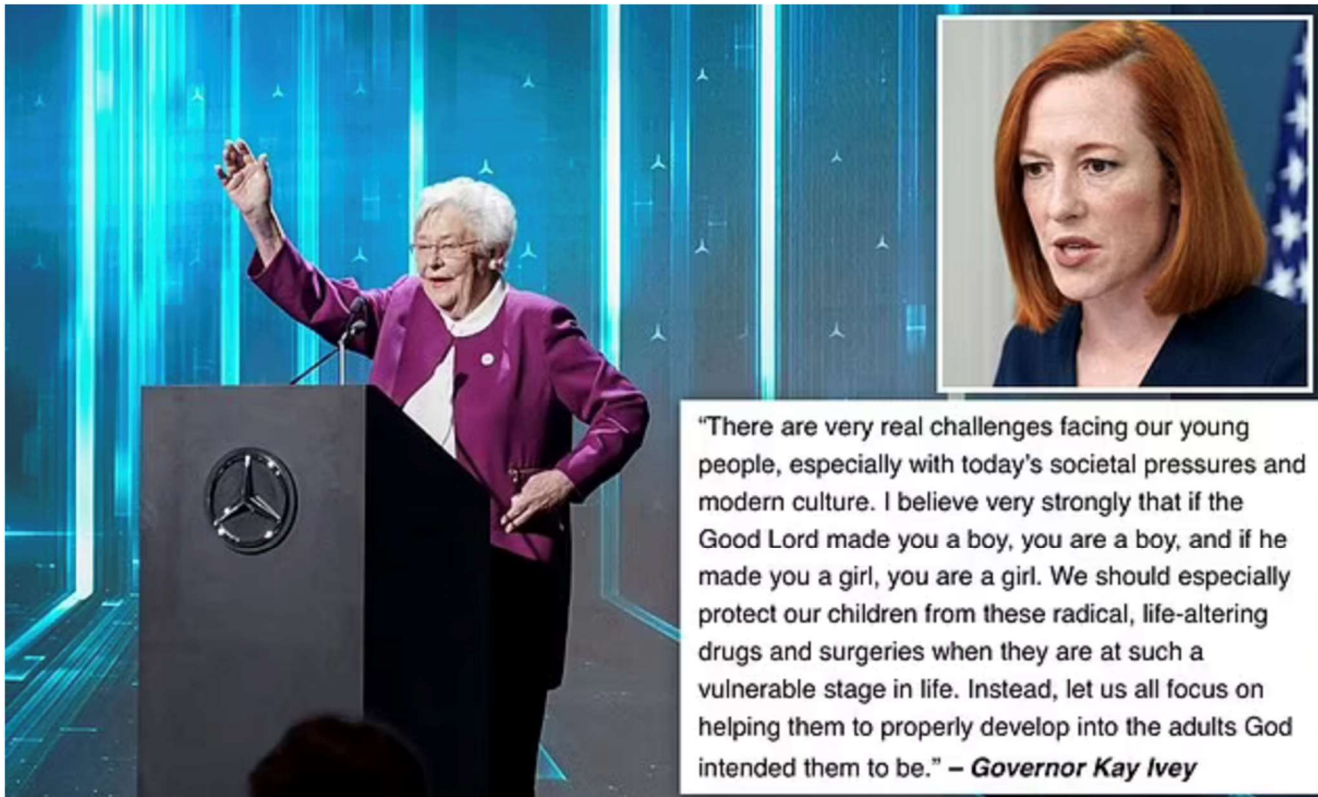


Revelers celebrate on the 7th Avenue during the Tampa Pride Parade in the Ybor City neighborhood on 26 March in Tampa, Florida. Photograph: Octavio Jones/Getty Images

Since [Florida](#) passed its controversial “don’t say gay” bill, conservative states across America have been advancing similar bills as they attempt to ban the discussion of gender identity and sexual orientation in classrooms.

Last month, Florida’s Republican governor, Ron DeSantis, signed into law the Parental Rights in Education bill. The law prohibits all discussion of sexuality and gender identity in schools, a move that advocates say will “erase” LGBTQ+ students and history.

'If the Good Lord made you a boy, you are a boy': Alabama Gov. Kay Ivey signs bill making it a FELONY for doctors to give children medication to alter their gender just 24 hours after Jen Psaki attacked GOP states for 'cynical' transgender laws



"There are very real challenges facing our young people, especially with today's societal pressures and modern culture. I believe very strongly that if the Good Lord made you a boy, you are a boy, and if he made you a girl, you are a girl. We should especially protect our children from these radical, life-altering drugs and surgeries when they are at such a vulnerable stage in life. Instead, let us all focus on helping them to properly develop into the adults God intended them to be." – **Governor Kay Ivey**

NEW Alabama's Republican Gov. Kay Ivey signed a bill on Friday making it a felony for doctors to assist minors in gender transition. 'I believe very strongly if the good Lord made you a boy, you are a boy, and if he made you a girl, you are a girl,' Ivey said in a statement on the bill. 'We should especially protect our children from these radical, life-altering drugs and surgeries when they are at such a vulnerable stage in life. Instead, let us focus on helping them to properly develop into the adults God intended them to be.' The Alabama Vulnerable Child Compassion and Protection Act makes it a felony for doctors to perform medical procedures or prescribe medication to minors who want to alter their appearance, gender or delay puberty. The criminal penalty would be up to 10 years in prison.

 comments  1 share

AlaninCharlotte Retweeted



Thom Hartmann  @Thom_Hartmann · 8m

Astonishing. If you live in Florida...

 **Moms for Liberty** @Moms4Liberty · 1d

Attention Parents! 

A teacher in Palm Beach County, FL shared this template with us. It is being shared among teachers to use for grades K-3. ...

Dear Florida parent/caretaker:

The Florida House of Representatives has recently ruled that "classroom instruction by school personnel or third parties on sexual orientation or gender identity may not occur in kindergarten through grade 3 or in a manner that is not age appropriate or developmentally appropriate for students."

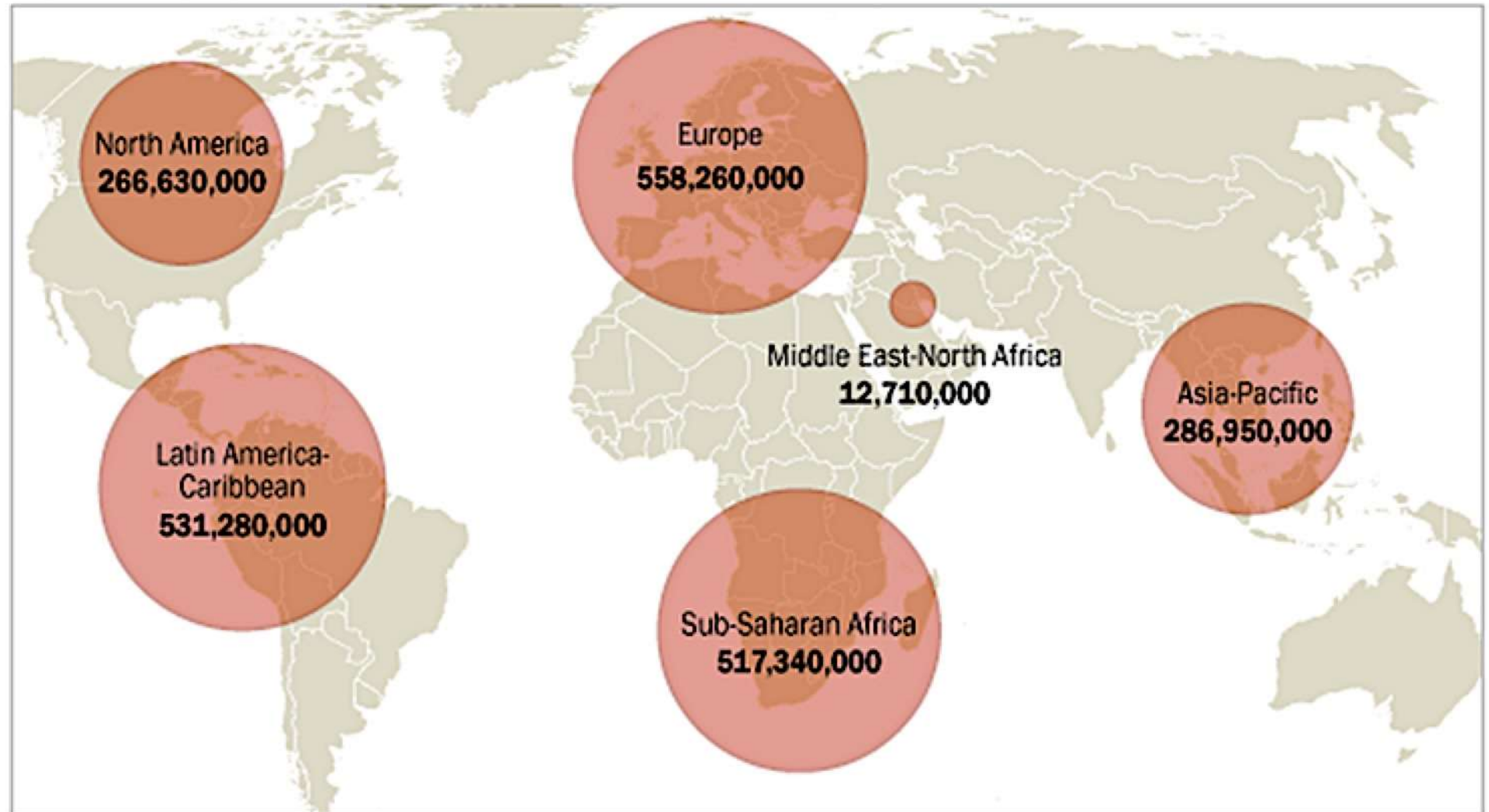
To be in accordance with this policy, I will no longer be referring to your student with gendered pronouns. All students will be referred to as "they" or "them." I will no longer use a gendered title such as "Mr." or "Mrs." or make any references to my husband/wife in the classroom. From now on I will be using the non-gendered title "Mx."

Furthermore, I will be removing all books or instruction which refer to a person being a "mother," "father," "husband" or "wife" as these are gender identities that also may allude to sexual orientation. Needless to say, all books which refer to a character as "he" or "she" will also be removed from the classroom. If you have any concerns about this policy, please feel free to contact your local congressperson.

Thank you, Mx. XXXXXXXXXXXX

Regional Distribution of Christians

Population by region as of 2010



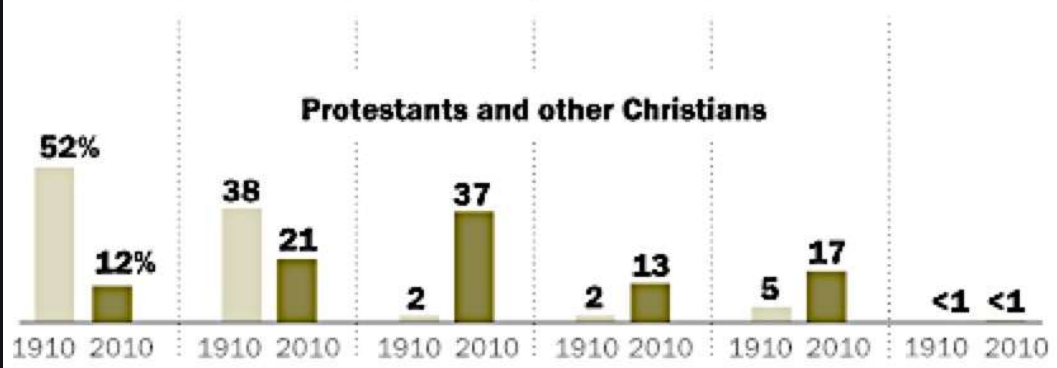
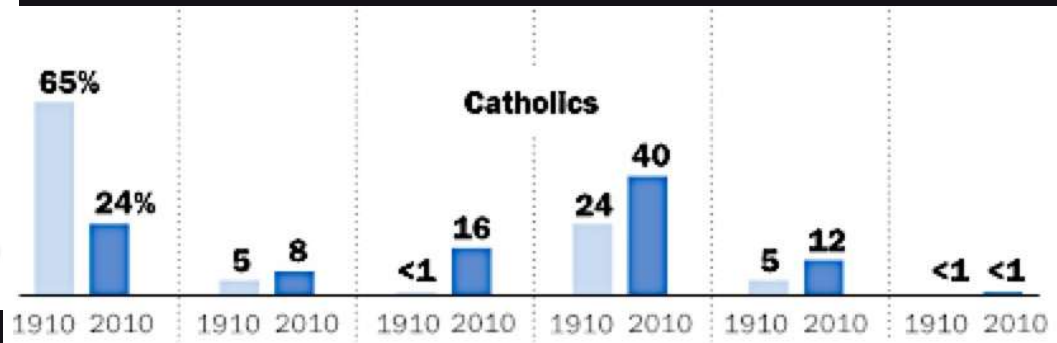
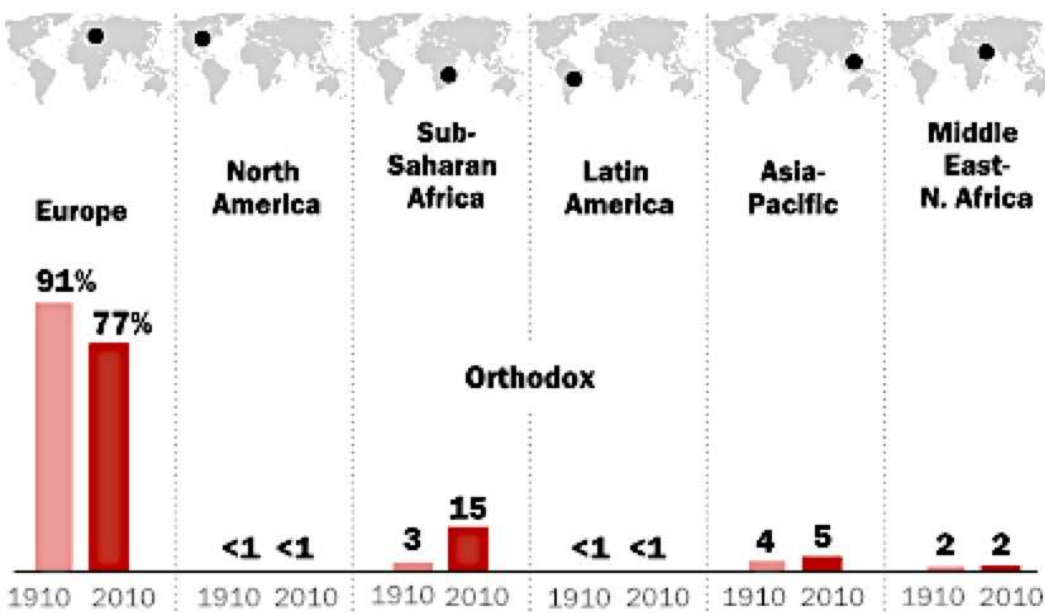
Percentage of world Christian population in each region as of 2010



Population estimates are rounded to the ten thousands. Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • Global Religious Landscape, December 2012

A century ago, all three major branches of Christianity were concentrated in Europe. That is still the case for Orthodox Christians, but not Protestants and Catholics

% of each group living in each region, 1910 and 2010



Note: "Protestants and other Christians" includes Mormons, Jehovah's Witnesses, Christian Scientists and other small Christian groups.

Source: 1910 data from World Religion Database. 2010 data from Pew Research Center analysis of censuses and surveys, originally published in 2011 report "Global Christianity." "Orthodox Christianity in the 21st Century"

CHRONOLOGY *All dates are CE, except where stated*

- ca. 4BCE • Birth of Jesus of Nazareth
- ca. 30CE • Crucifixion of Jesus
- ca. 40–64 • Ministry of Paul
- ca. 70–100 • New Testament gospels written
- 313 • Edict of Milan ends persecution of Christians in Roman empire
- 325 • Council of Nicea asserts doctrine of Trinity; Nicene Creed drafted
- 392 • Roman empire bans paganism
- 354–430 • Life of Augustine of Hippo, theologian
- 451 • Council of Chalcedon
- ca. 543 • Death of Benedict, founder of Western monasticism
- 590–604 • Rule of Pope Gregory the Great
- 638–56 • Arabs conquer Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia
- 800 • Charlemagne crowned Holy Roman emperor by Pope Leo III
- 863 • Conversion of Slavs begun by saints Cyril and Methodius
- 950–1000 • Conversion of Europe complete
- 1054 • Eastern (Orthodox) and Western (Roman Catholic) churches split
- 1095–9 • First crusade to the Holy Land
- 1182–1226 • Life of Francis of Assisi, founder of Franciscan order
- 1237 • Inquisition established to counter heresy
- 1225–74 • Life of Thomas Aquinas, theologian
- 1378 • “Great Schism” in Western church, with rival popes at Rome and Avignon, France.
- 1414–17 • Council of Constance; schism ends
- 1453 • Constantinople falls to Turks
- 1492 • “Reconquest” of Spain complete
- 1517 • Martin Luther launches reform movement against church abuses
- 1534 • Anglican church established
- Ignatius de Loyola founds Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
- 1536 • John Calvin publishes *Institutes of Christian Religion*, founding work of Calvinism
- 1545–63 • Council of Trent
- 1542–82 • Jesuits launch missions to India, Japan, and China
- 1618–48 • Thirty Years War
- 1647 • George Fox begins to organize Society of Friends (Quakers)
- 1666 • Russian Orthodox church splits between reformers and “Old Believers”
- 1726 • Evangelical movement (“Great Awakening”) begins in North America
- 1738 • John Wesley, founder of Methodism, begins preaching
- 1830 • Joseph Smith founds Mormonism
- 1869–70 • First Vatican Council
- 1910 • Edinburgh missionary conference launches modern ecumenism
- 1948 • World Council of Churches established
- 1963–5 • Second Vatican Council

Misleading chronology from Rosemary Drage Hale, “Christianity,” in Michael D. Coogan, ed., *The Illustrated Guide to World Religions* (New York, N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 2003).

We believe in one God,
the Father, the Almighty,
maker of heaven and earth,
of all that is, seen and unseen.

We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ,
the only son of God,
eternally begotten of the Father,
God from God, Light from Light,
true God from true God,
begotten, not made,
of one being with the Father.
Through him all things were made.
For us and for our salvation
he came down from heaven:
by the power of the Holy Spirit
he became incarnate from the Virgin Mary,
and was made man.
For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate;
he suffered death and was buried.
On the third day he rose again
in accordance with the Scriptures;
he ascended into heaven
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.
He will come again in glory
to judge the living and the dead,
and his kingdom will have no end.

We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life,
who proceeds from the Father [and the Son].
With the Father and the Son
he is worshipped and glorified.
He has spoken through the Prophets.
We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church.
We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sins.
We look for the resurrection of the dead,
and the life of the world to come. AMEN.

GOSPEL COMPARISONS

	MARK	MATTHEW	LUKE	JOHN
Writer	Mark: A second generation Christian, possibly a follower of Peter; traditionally the John Mark of Acts	Matthew: An unknown Jewish Christian, traditionally the Apostle Matthew	Luke: A Gentile Christian, traditionally Luke the physician and Paul's traveling companion	John: The beloved disciple, the Apostle John, or his disciple
Date Written	AD 65-70	AD 75-80	AD 80-85	AD 90-110
Images of Christ	The suffering servant of God, Son of Man, Son of God, Messiah, and Lord	Teacher and prophet like Moses, Son of God, Son of Man, Messiah, and Lord	Great healer, merciful, compassion for the poor, Son of God, Son of Man, Messiah, and Lord	logos, word of God, Son of God, Son of Man, lamb of God, Redeemer, Messiah, and Lord
The Author's Community	A Gentile Christian community in Rome undergoing persecution	A Jewish Christian community in Antioch, Syria	Written to Theophilus (meaning "lover of God"), who possibly represents any Christian (Greece)	Community of Jews, Gentiles, and Samaritans of Ephesus in Turkey
Theological Themes	Jesus shows that the suffering in our lives can be a source of grace when united to the sufferings of Christ	Jesus teaches what it means to be a member of the Kingdom of heaven. He prepares his followers to continue his teaching and ministry.	Jesus heals long-standing divisions among people. He calls his followers to have a special compassion for those excluded from wealth and power.	Jesus is the divine Son of God, the image of God in flesh. Salvation is available for those who believe in Jesus and commit their lives to him.
Historical Situation	The Romans subdued armed Jewish rebellions. Christians experience persecution in Rome.	Written after Romans had destroyed all of Jerusalem, including the Temple of Herod	Written when the persecution of Jews and Christians was intensifying	Emperor Domitian deified himself and mandated that all people worship him. Jewish leaders banned Christians from the synagogues.
Caesars	Nero (AD 54-68)	Vespasian and Titus (AD 70-81)	Domitian (AD 81-96)	Domitian (AD 81-96), Nerva (AD 96-98), Trajan (AD 98-117)

Gospel Best Sellers From Egyptian Garbage Dumps

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>P64, 67</u> • <u>P77</u> • <u>P103</u> • <u>P104</u> • <u>0171</u> • Mark • Luke <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P4 • P75* (Lk & Jn) • <u>0171</u> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P5 • <u>P52</u> • <u>P66*</u> • P75* (Lk & Jn) • <u>P90</u> • P108 • P109 • Gospel Harmony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>0212</u> 		<p style="text-align: center;">Non-Canonical Gospels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egerton Gospel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>P. Egerton 2 + P. Köln 255</u> • Gospel of Peter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>P. Oxy. 4009</u> • P. Oxy. 2949 • Gospel of Thomas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. Oxy. 1 • P. Oxy. 655
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P1 • P101 • P37 • P45 • P53 • P70 • P102 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P45 • Luke <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P45 • P69 • P97 • P111 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P22 • P28 • P39 • P45 • P80 • P106 • P107 • P119 • P121 • 0161 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gospel of Thomas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. Oxy. 1 • P. Oxy. 654 • P. Oxy. 655 • Gospel of James <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. Bodmer 5 • Gospel of Mary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. Ryl. 463 • P. Oxy. 3525 • Fayum Gospel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P. Vind. G2325 	

From a slide show by Timothy N. Mitchell on the history of the New Testament canon available at <https://www.slideshare.net/Athenagorus/who-chose-the-gospels-the-great-gospel-conspiracy>



Saint Luke the Apostle as Marian icon painter, 15th century, Recklinghausen Icon Museum

PROTEVANGELIUM OF JAMES

- ◉ Also known as the Gospel of James, it was written in the 2nd century AD.
- ◉ It contains three parts, each 8 chapters in length.
- ◉ Part 1 deals with Mary's birth and childhood.
- ◉ Part 2 deals with Mary and Joseph as her guardian.
- ◉ Part 3 deals with the Nativity and after.

From a slide show by Dr. Edward P. Hahnenberg on the Jewish and Christian writings which did not make the Biblical canon, available at <https://www.slideshare.net/ejjhpiano/understanding-the-bible-part-two-the-apocrypha>

Subsequent apocryphal works draw freely on the story of James, adding their own embellishments. Among these are *The Gospel of Pseudo-Matthew* which includes legends of the stay in Egypt, *The Syriac-Arabic Infancy Gospel*, *The Armenian Infancy Gospel*, and the *Liber de Infantia Salvatoris*. *The Infancy Story of Thomas* recounts numerous bizarre miracles worked by the child Jesus. The resulting composite story has Joseph as a carpenter who makes plows, yokes, other wooden tools for cultivation, and also wooden beds. At the age of 40 he marries Melcha or Escha, and during their 49 years of marriage he has four sons and two daughters, whose names are given. It is after he has been widowed for a year that the episode occurs with his staff blossoming and the dove flying out of it, thus indicating that he is divinely chosen for the twelve year old Mary. The annunciation takes place two years later. At Bethlehem, Joseph is out searching for a midwife when the baby is born miraculously without Mary losing her virginity.

From “St. Joseph in Apocrypha,” by the Oblates of St. Joseph, Holy Spouses Province,
<https://osjusa.org/st-joseph/apocrypha/>



Image depicting St. Joachim; his daughter, the Blessed Virgin Mary (not Jesus!); and her mother, St. Anne





Transubstantiation

Transubstantiation means the change of the whole substance of bread into the substance of the Body of Christ and of the whole substance of wine into the substance of his Blood.

This change is brought about in the Eucharistic prayer through the efficacy of the word of Christ and by the action of the Holy Spirit. However, the outward characteristics of bread and wine, that is the “eucharistic species”, remain unaltered.

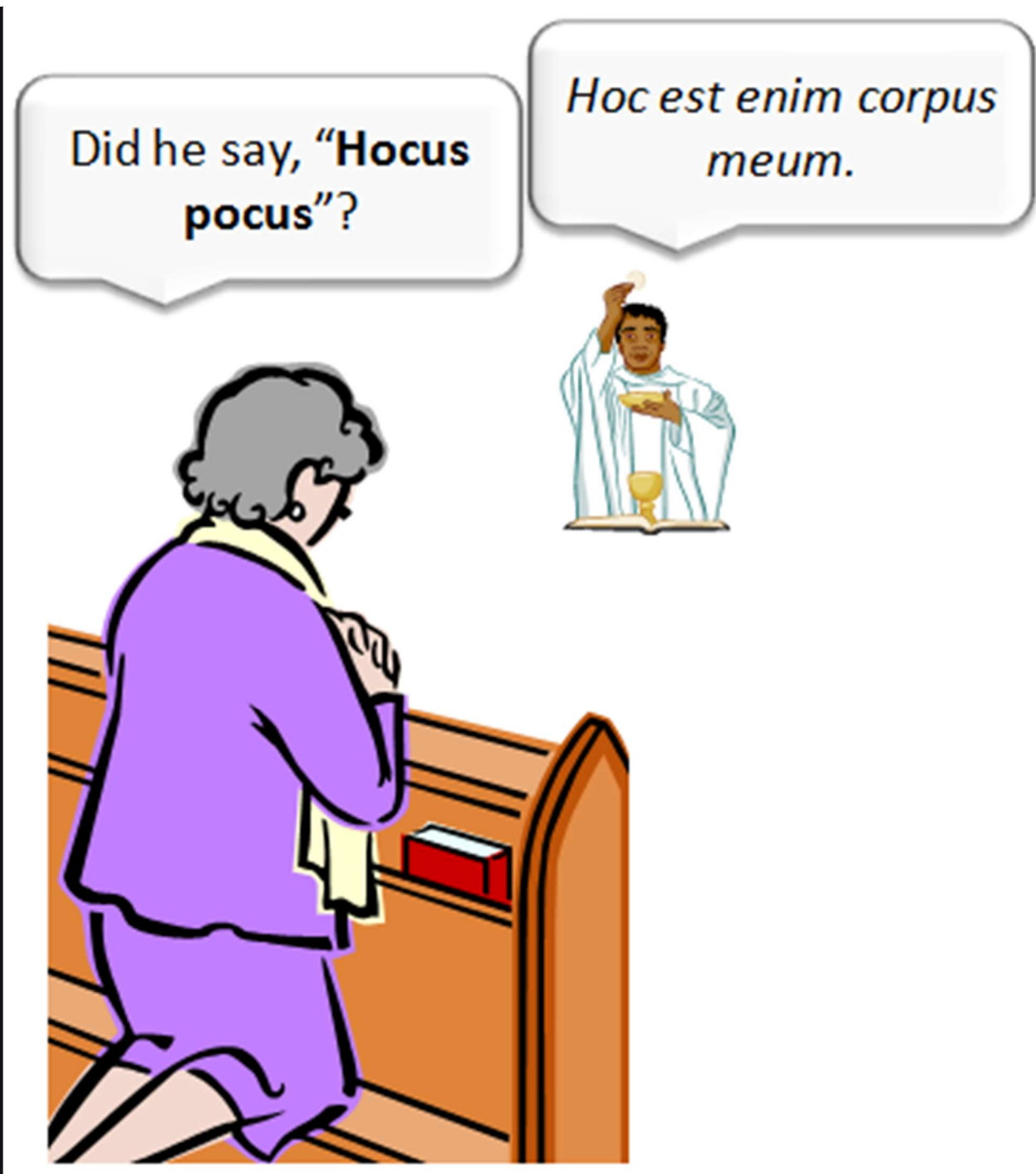
source: Compendium of the Catechism of the Catholic Church

Further reading: CCC 1376—1377, 1413

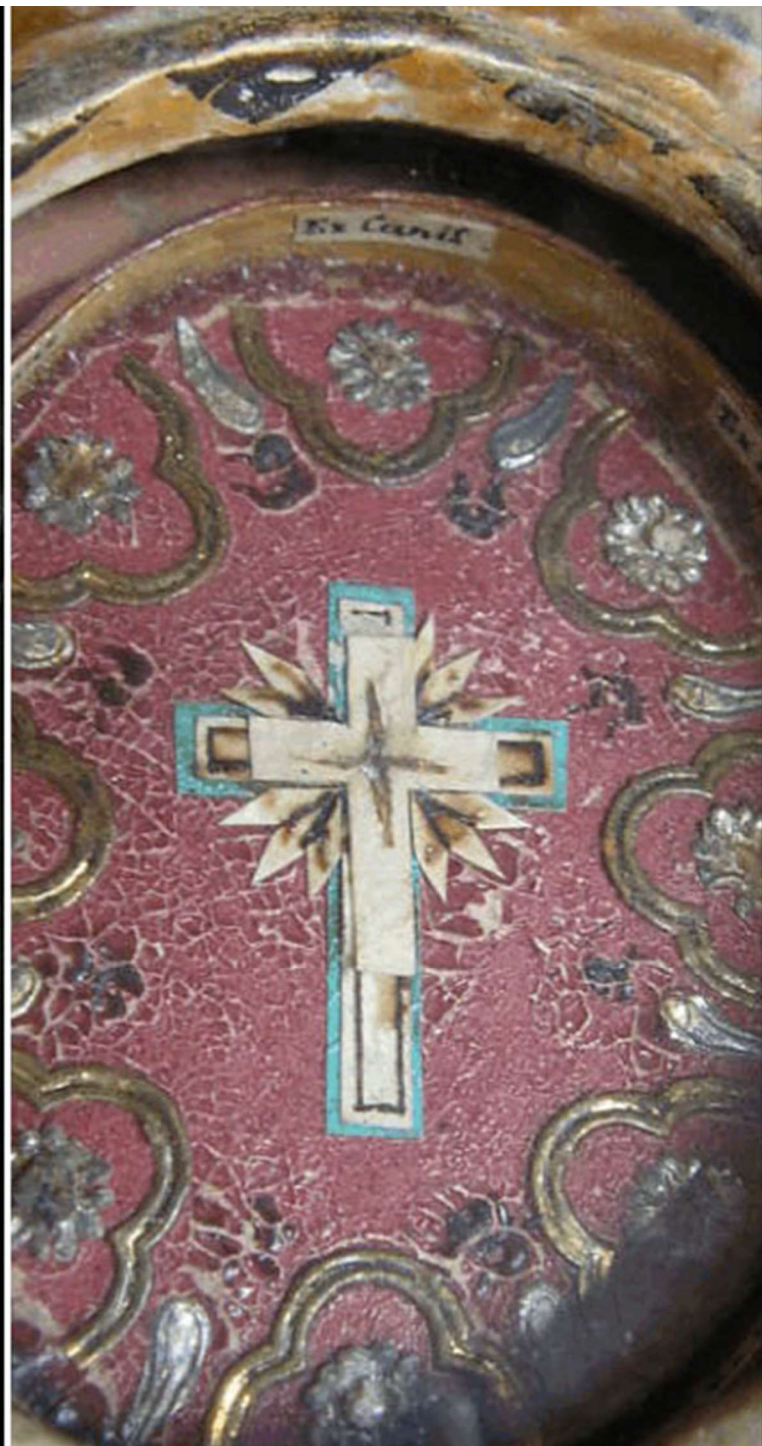
Going back to scripture

- What does the Bible say about the Eucharist?
- “While they were eating, Jesus took bread, said the blessing, broke it, and giving it to his disciples said, “Take and eat; this is my body.” Then he took a cup, gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, “Drink from it, all of you, for this is my blood of the covenant, which will be shed on behalf of many for the forgiveness of sins.”
(Matthew 26:26-30)

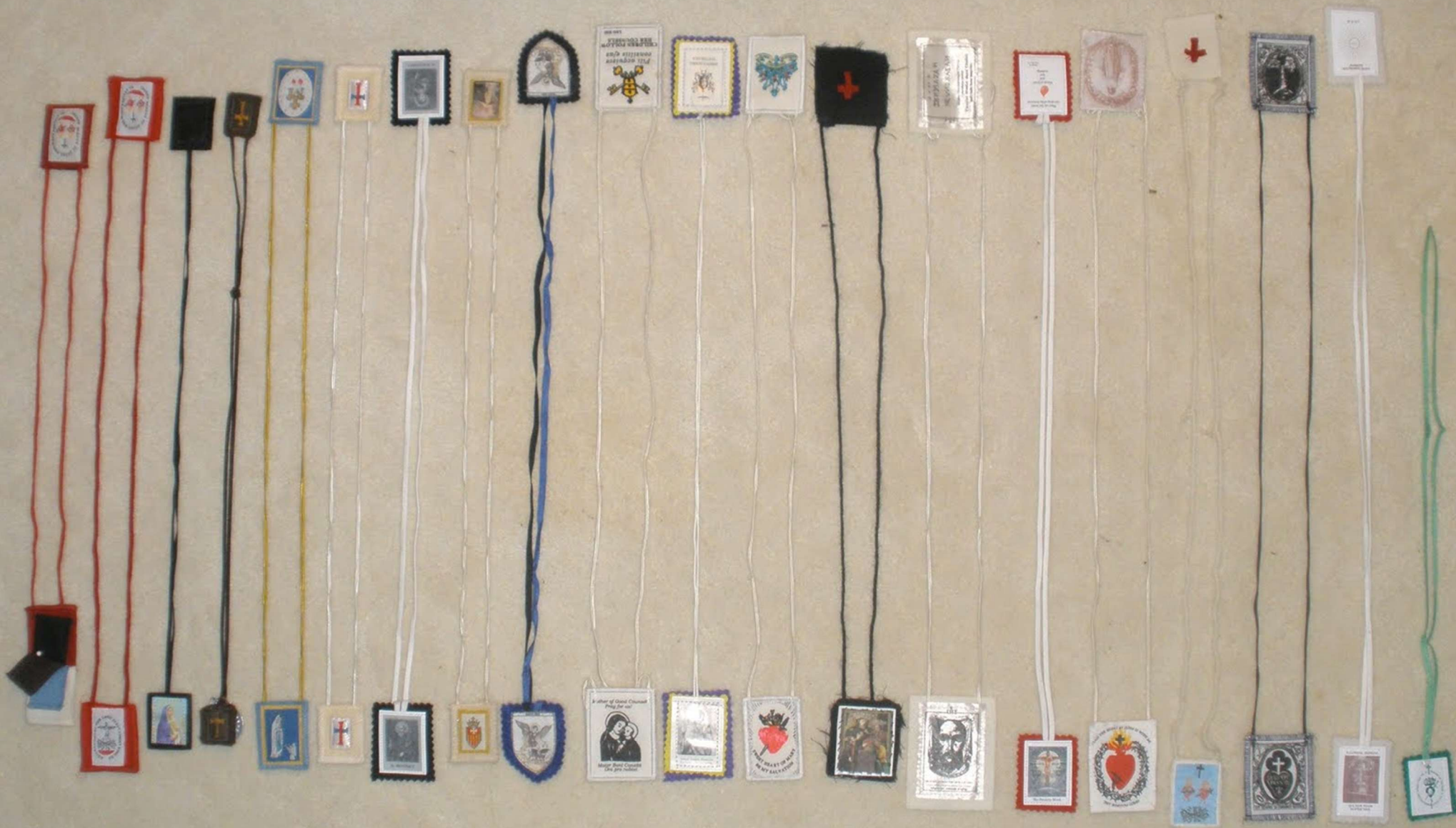
From a slide show by Roxanne James, “The Eucharist,” available at <https://slideplayer.com/slide/4421829/>



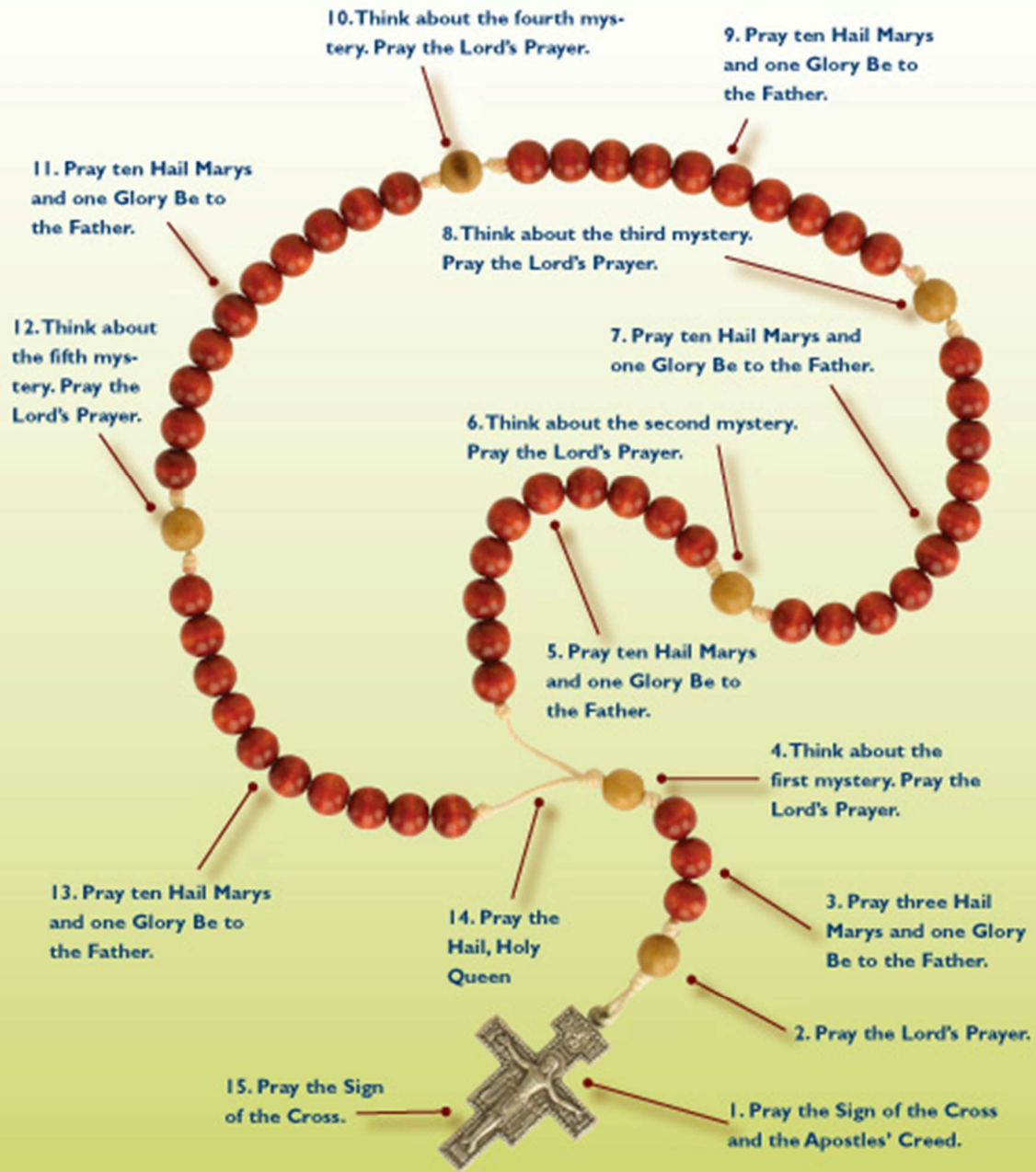
From Jared Dees, "Hocus Pocus!: A New Roman Missal Lesson Plan,"
<https://www.thereligionteacher.com/hocus-pocus-new-roman-missal-lesson-plan/>



Reliquary and close-up of relic



Roman Catholic scapulars

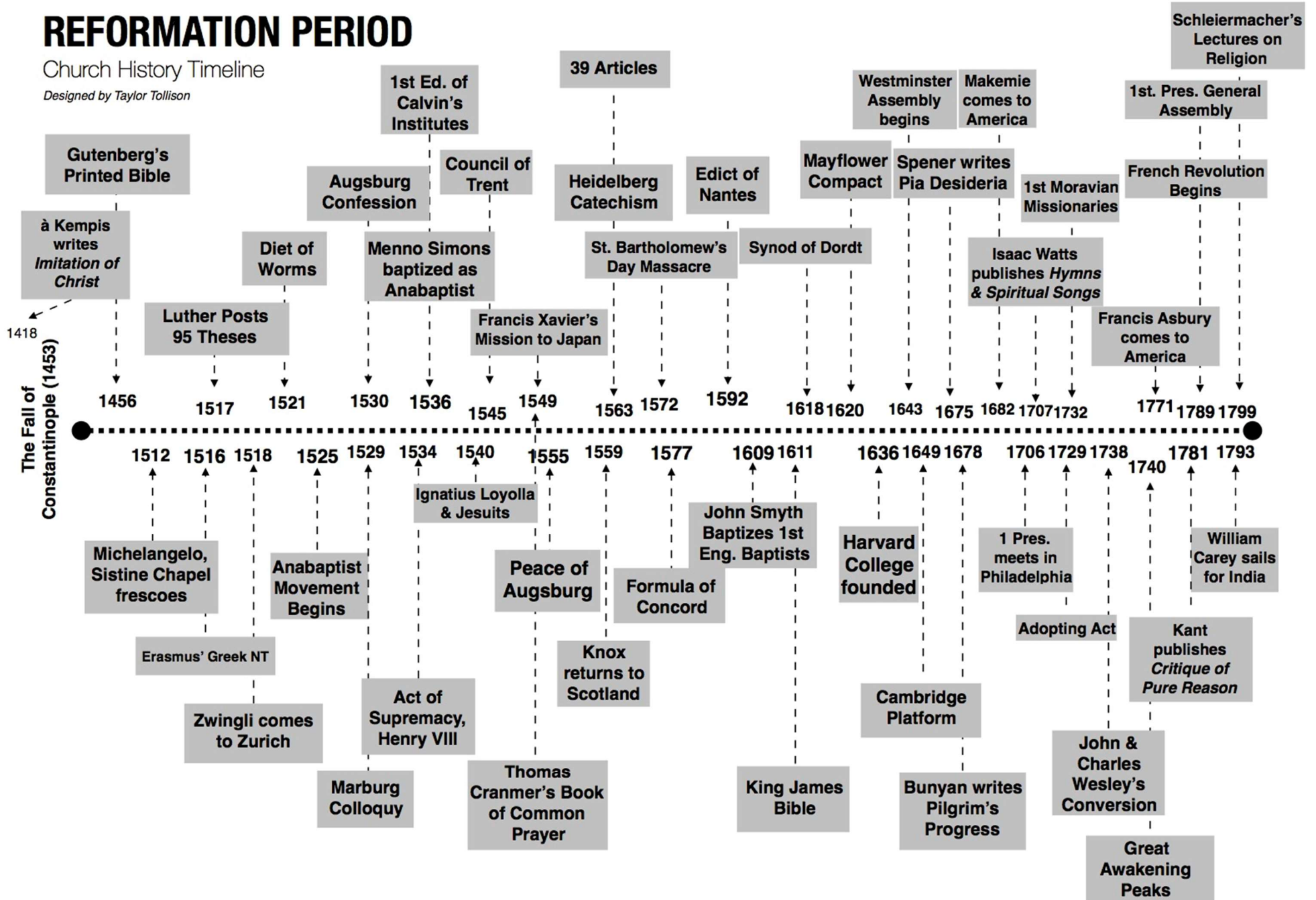


Steps to praying the rosary

REFORMATION PERIOD

Church History Timeline

Designed by Taylor Tollison



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLICISM

The Five Solas: The Five "Only"s

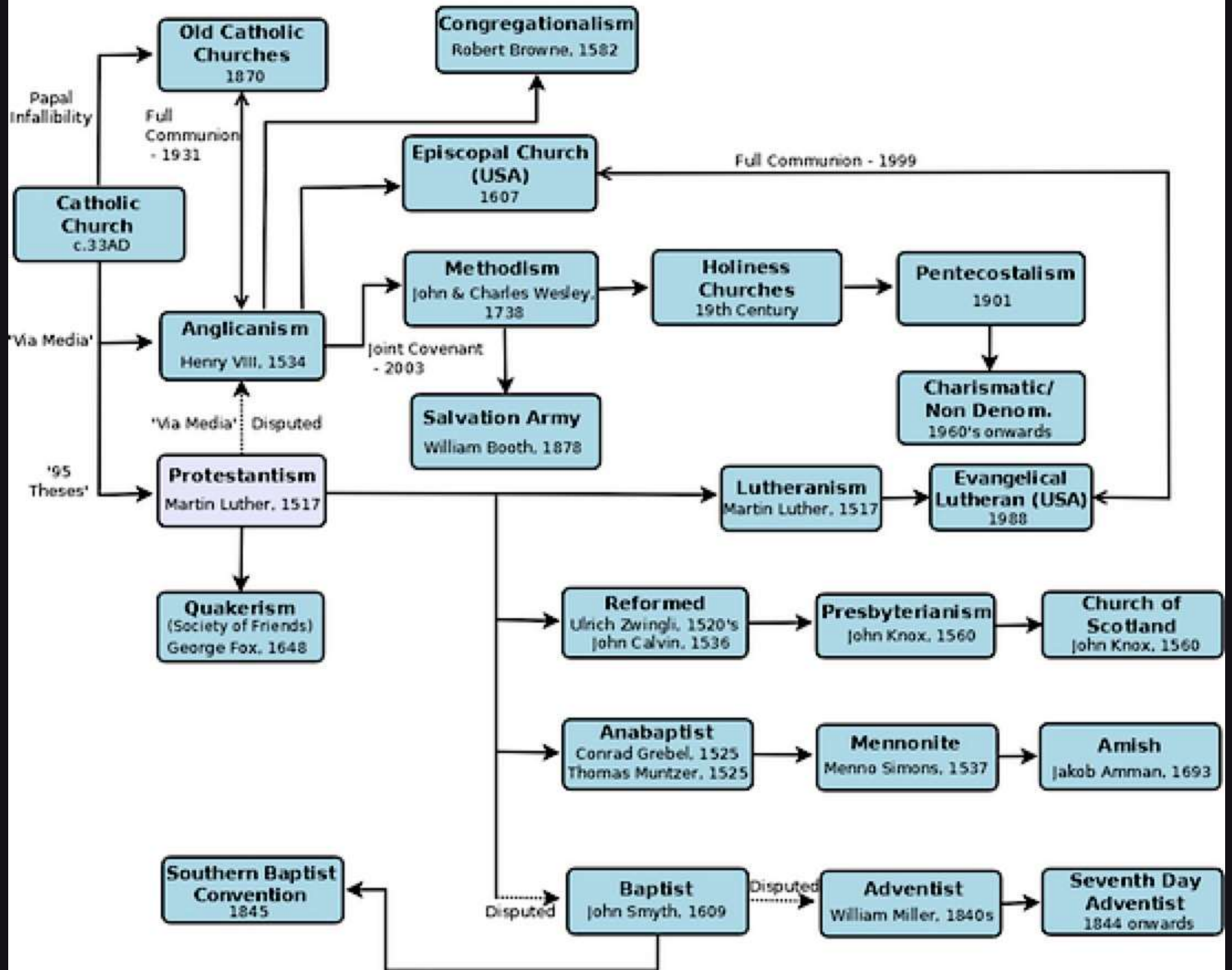
PROTESTANTISM

- Sola Scriptura
- Sola gratia
- Solus Christus
- Sola fide
- Soli Deo Gloria

CATHOLICISM

- Scripture and Tradition
- Grace and Human Cooperation
- Christ and Church
- Faith and Good works
- Glory to God and Special Honor

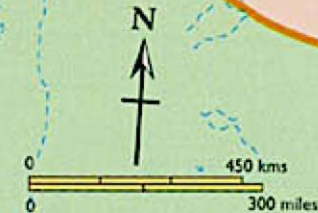
Protestant Denominations





I/The rise of Constantine, AD 306–24

	Roman frontier		Constantine's campaigns:
	Constantine's realm: 306		against Maxentius, 312
	added 312		against Licinius, 316
	added 316		battle
	added 324		



◇ 306
 Eboracum York
 Constantine
 acclaimed emperor
 Britanniae
 Londinium London
 Augusta Treverorum
 316–12
 Trier
 Constantine emperor
 of Western provinces
 Galliae

◇ 312
 Constantine invades
 Italy; defeats Maxentius
 at Turin and Verona
 Augusta Vindelicorum
 Augsburg
 Virunum
 Aquileia
 Verona
 Spalatum Split
 Narona
 Italia
 Rome
 Oct 312
 Constantine defeats Maxentius
 at Milvian Bridge and takes
 control of Italy and North Africa

◇ 316
 Constantine
 defeats Licinius
 and siezes Balkans
 Sirmium
 Viminacium
 Ister Danube
 Pannoniae
 Moesiae
 Thraciae
 Adrianople
 Edirne
 Heraclia
 Cyzicus
 Pergamum
 Athenae Athens
 Ephesus
 Tarentum Taranto
 Thessalonica

July 324
 Constantine
 defeats Licinius

◇ Sept 324
 final defeat of Licinius
 leaves Constantine
 ruler of whole empire

Pontus Euxinus
 Black Sea
 Sinope
 Pontica
 Ancyra
 Ankara
 Chrysopolis
 Uskudar
 Byzantium
 Istanbul

Asiana
 Laodicea
 Oriens
 Tarsus
 Antioch
 Palmyra
 Damascus
 Tyre
 Cyprus

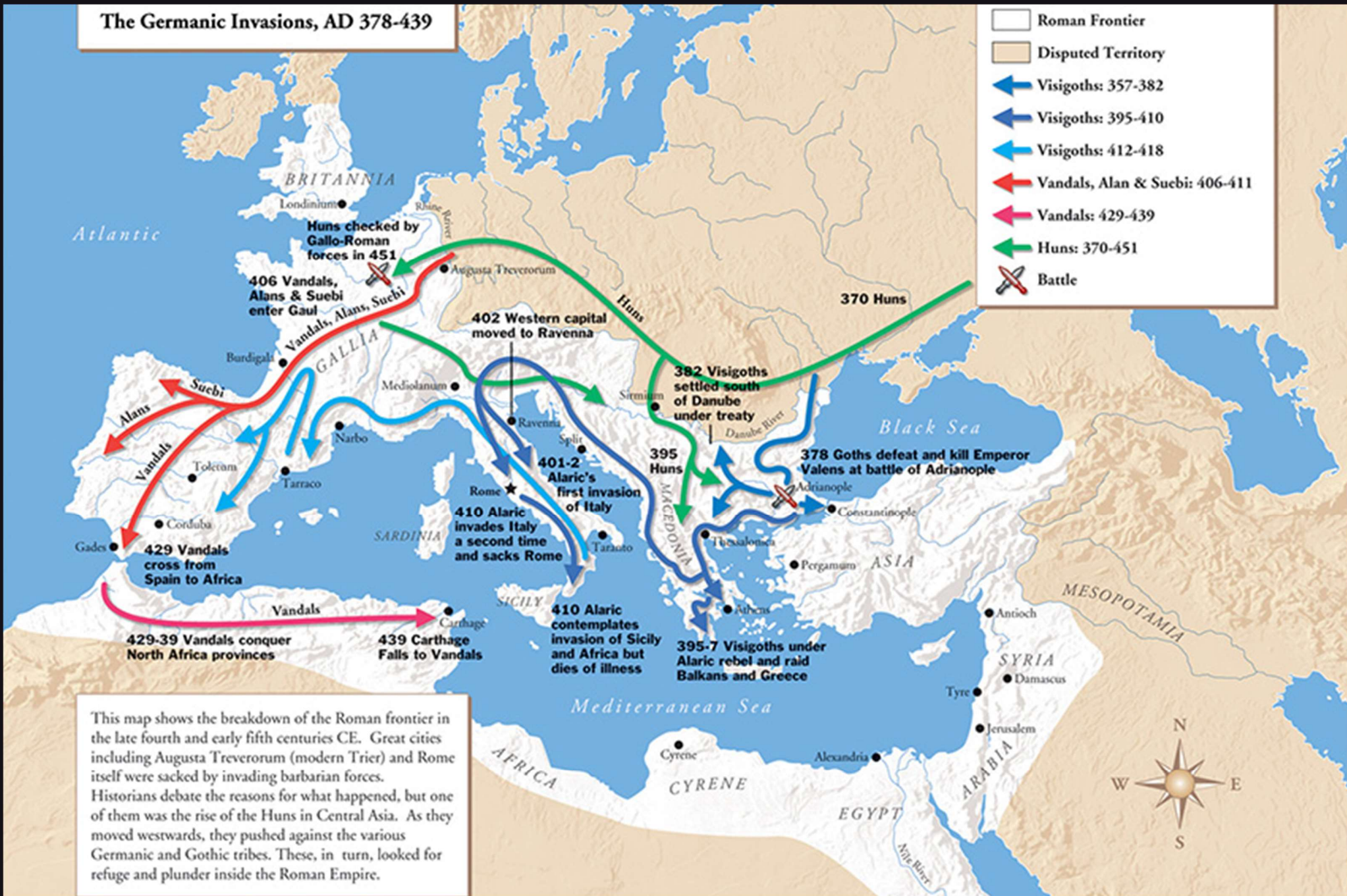
Aegyptus
 Hierosolyma
 Jerusalem
 Memphis
 Alexandria
 Cyrene
 Nile
 Nile

Hispaniae
 Emerita Augusta
 Merida
 Toletum
 Toledo
 Hispalis
 Seville
 Gades
 Cadiz
 Corduba
 Carthago Nova
 Cartagena
 Caesarea
 Tingi
 Tangier

Burdigala
 Bordeaux
 Viennensis
 Tolosa
 Toulouse
 Narbo
 Narbonne
 Lugdunum
 Lyon
 Arelate
 Arles

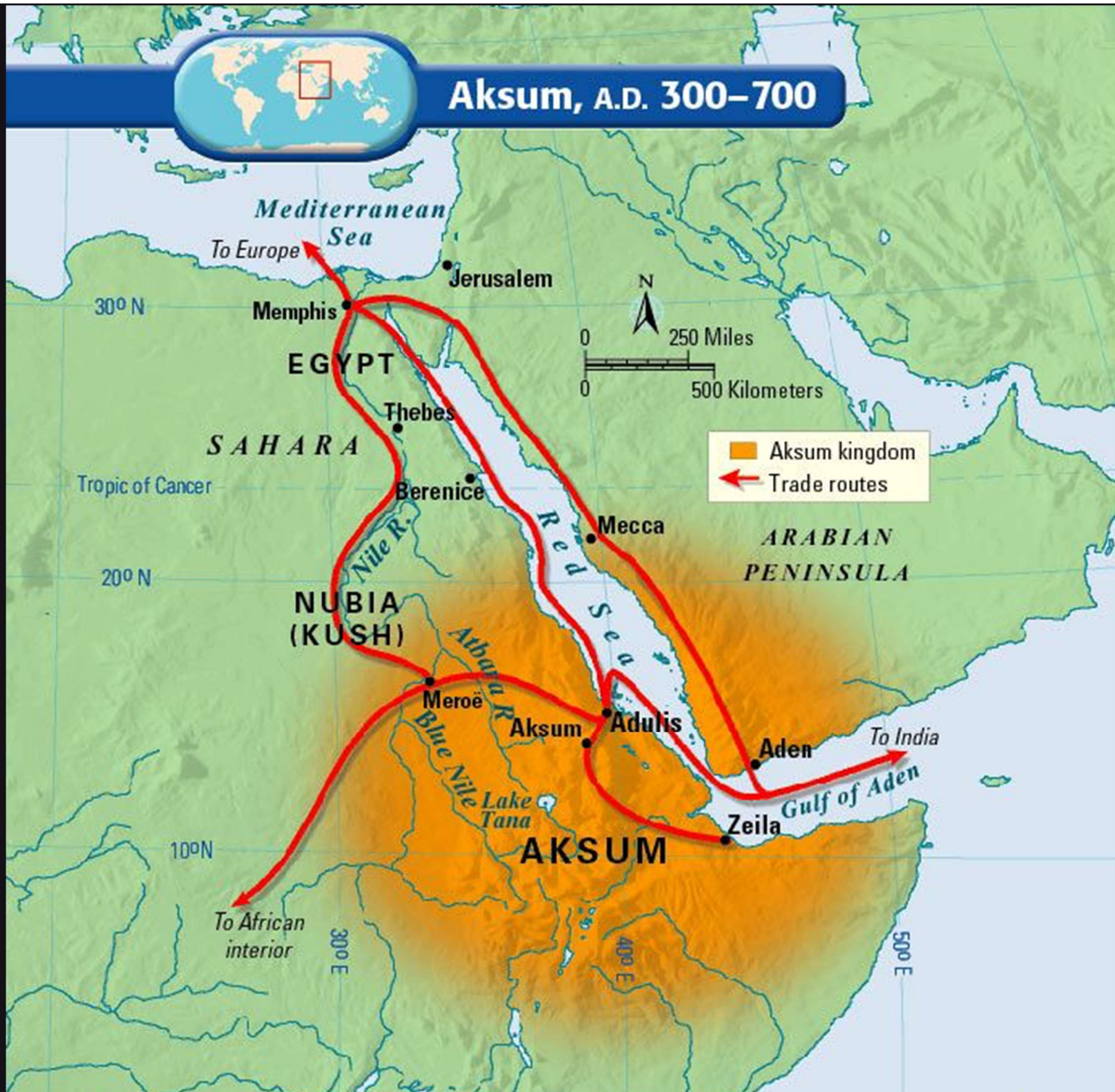
Corsica
 Sardinia
 Baleares Insulae
 Mare
 Internum

The Germanic Invasions, AD 378-439

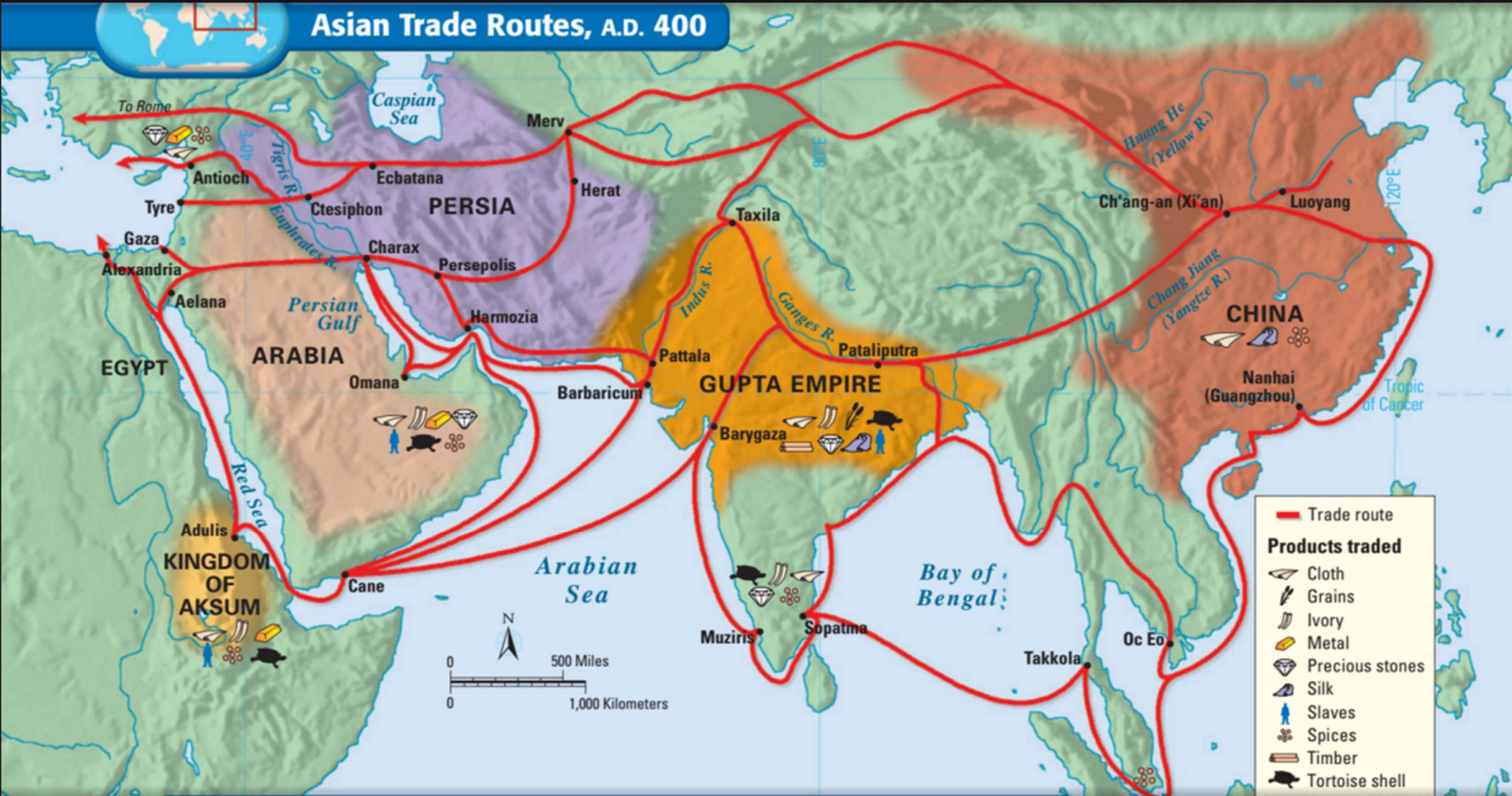




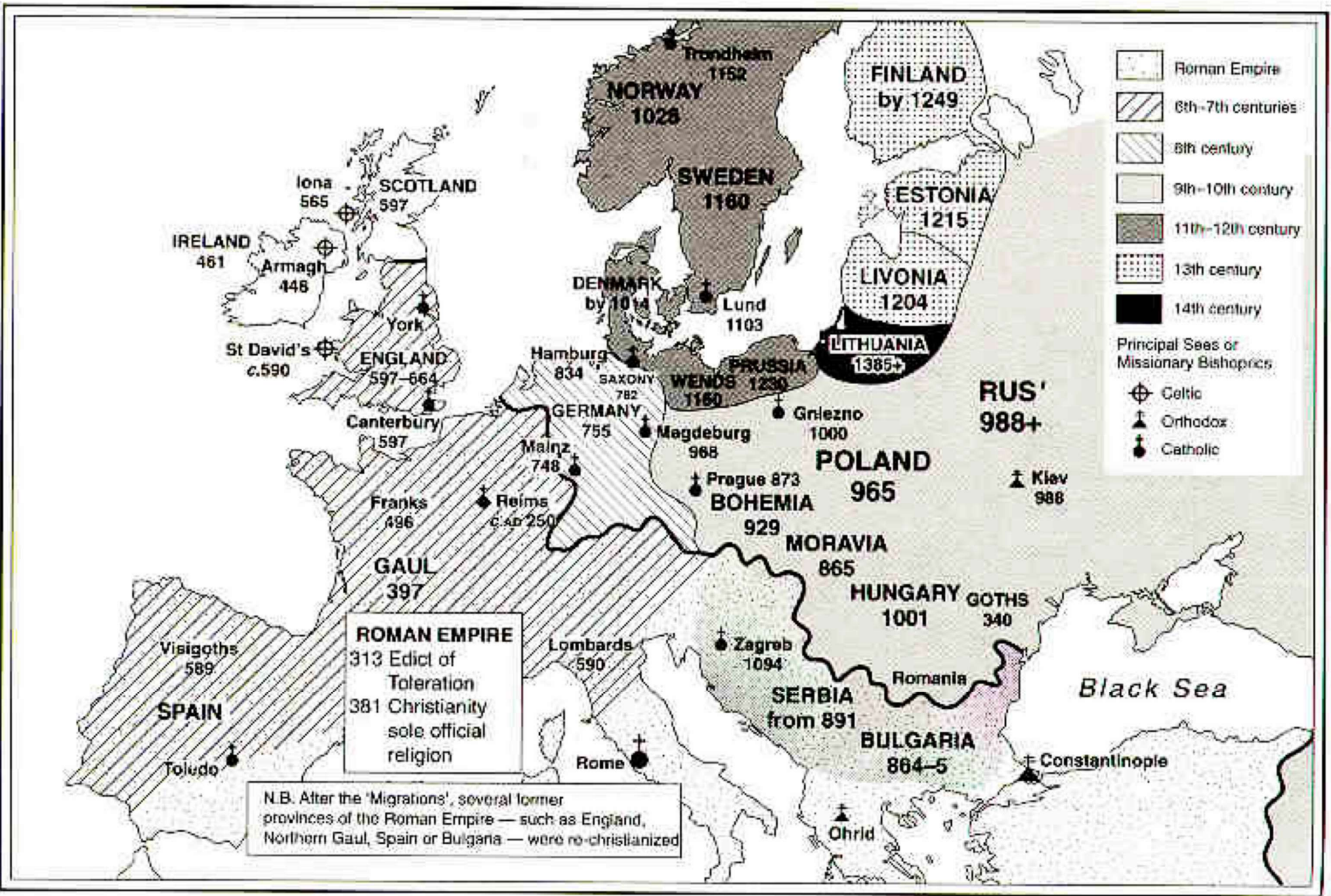
Aksum, A.D. 300–700



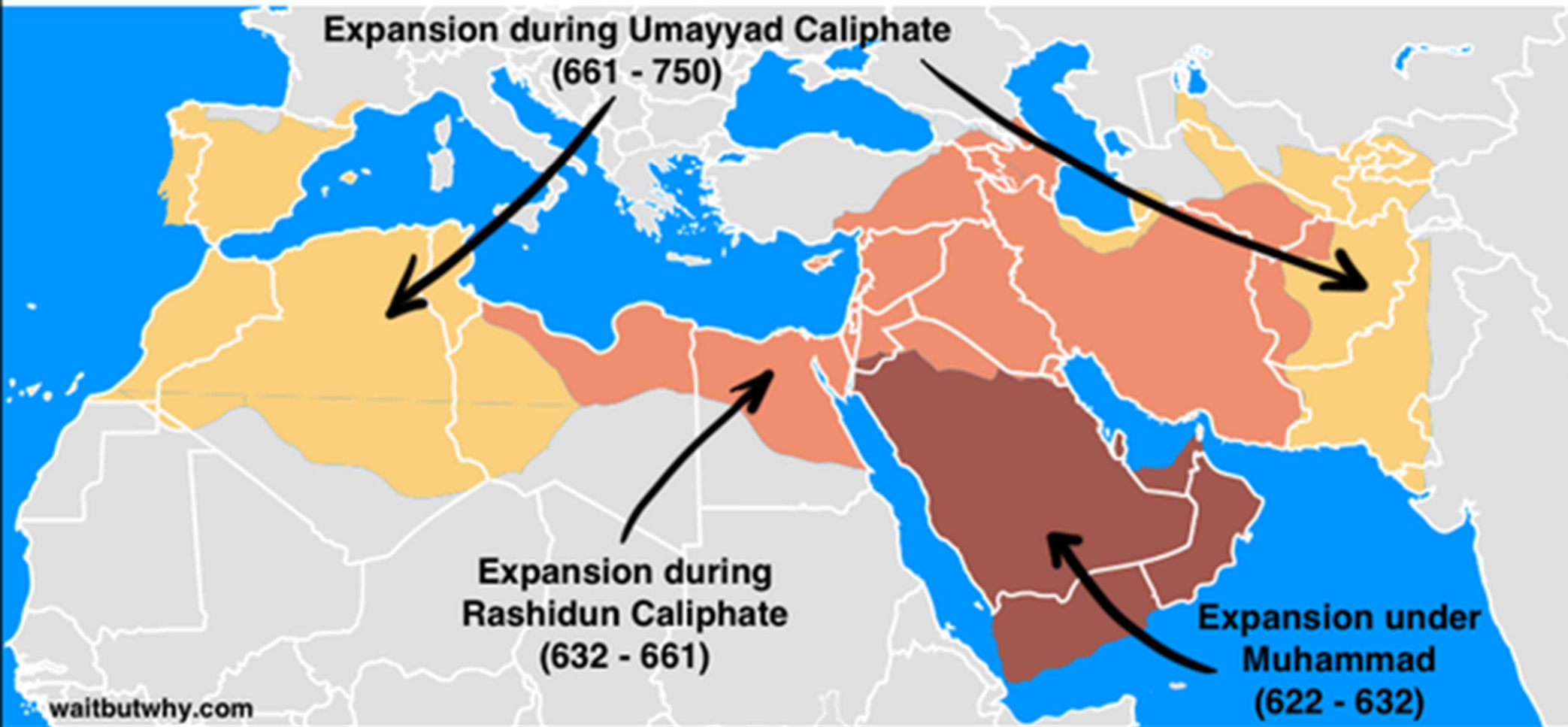
Asian Trade Routes, A.D. 400



The Christianization of Europe



The Early Spread of Islam (632 - 750 AD)



The Moorish conquest of Spain from 711 to 732.

Between 409–20, the Visigoths invaded Roman Spain across the Pyrenees. After their defeat at the hands of the Merovingians at the battle of Vouillé in 507, the Visigoths were pushed into the Spanish peninsula.

- Land conquered by Visigoths, 409–420
- Frankish conquests to 507
- Land conquered by Moors from Visigoths and Franks, 711–732

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ASTURIAS

FRANKISH KINGDOM

Tours
732 Second Moorish wave defeated at Tours

778–814 Frankish invasions held off by Moors

EMIRATE OF CORDOBA (FORMERLY VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM)

721 Moors cross Pyrenees, turned back at Toulouse

714 Moors take Toledo

711 Moors take Jerez

711 Moors take Gibraltar

711 Moors take Cordoba

Tangiers

Gibraltar

Ceuta

Toulouse

Nimes

Narbonne

Valencia

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

AFRICA

IBIZA
Captured by Moors from Byzantine Empire in 798

MAJORCA

MINORCA
Both captured by Moors from Byzantine Empire in 903





Al-Andalus en 790



Al-Andalus en 900



Al-Andalus en 1150



Àr 1300:

- Possessions castillanes
- Possessions aragonaises
- Grenade

Jews and Christians in the Roman Empire, 1st-3rd centuries

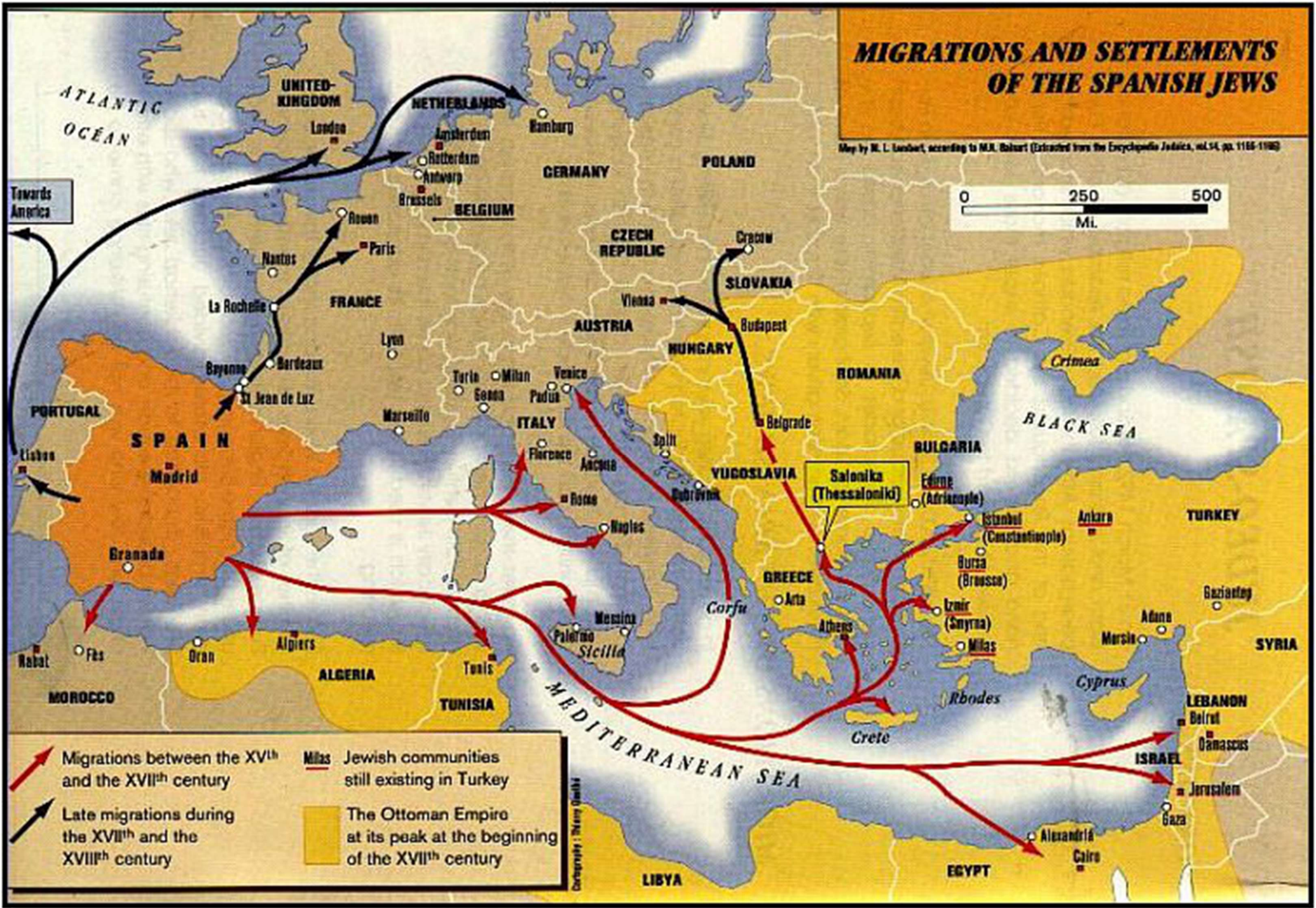


- Jewish community in the 1st century
- The frontier of the Empire in the late 3rd century
- Expansion of Christianity:
 - at the end of the 1st century
 - at the end of the 3rd century
- ★ Patriarchate

400 km.

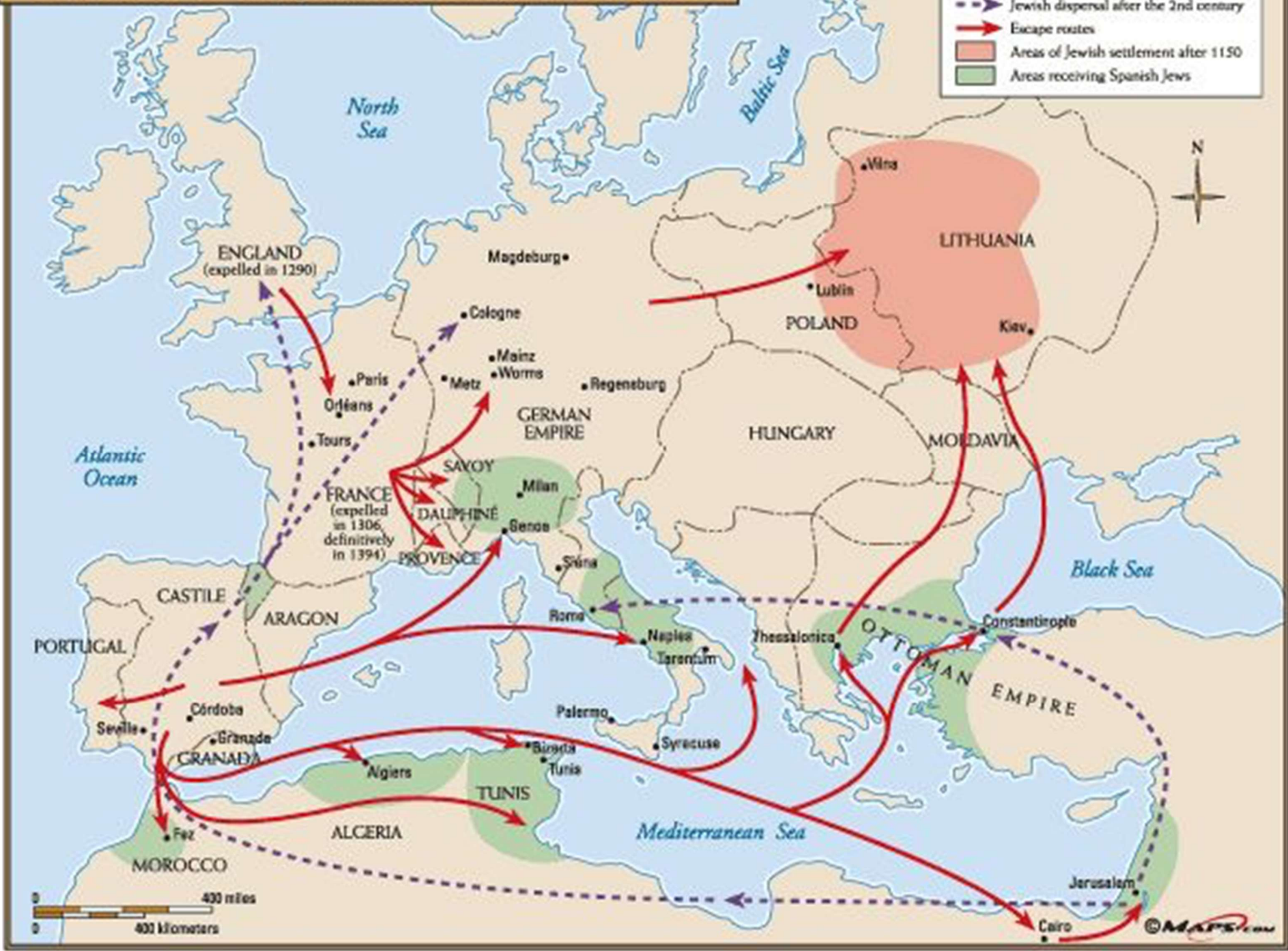
MIGRATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS OF THE SPANISH JEWS

Map by M. L. Landolet, according to M.M. Hilsart (Extracted from the Encyclopaedia Judaica, vol. 54, pp. 1166-1198)



Cartography: Barry Gault

EXPULSION OF THE JEWS FROM WESTERN EUROPE



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—The New Yorker

SAME-SEX UNIONS IN PREMODERN EUROPE



J O H N B O S W E L L



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Where Major Religions Stand on Same-Sex Marriage



Sanctions Same-Sex Marriage

- Conservative Jewish Movement
- Episcopal Church
- Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
- Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
- Reform Jewish Movement
- Society of Friends (Quaker)
- Unitarian Universalist Association of Churches
- United Church of Christ

Prohibits Same-Sex Marriage

- American Baptist Churches
- Assemblies of God
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon)
- Islam
- Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod
- National Baptist Convention
- Orthodox Jewish Movement
- Roman Catholic Church
- Southern Baptist Convention
- United Methodist Church

No Clear Position

- Buddhism
- Hinduism

As of July 2015

Where some religious groups stand on transgender inclusion



Official statement of inclusion

- Episcopal Church
- Reform Judaism
- Unitarian Universalist Association
- United Church of Christ



Inclusion (no official statement)

- Evangelical Lutheran Church of America
- Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
- United Methodist Church



Mixed position/ no official position

- African Methodist Episcopal Church
- Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.)
- Presbyterian Church in America
- Roman Catholic Church



Stated barriers to inclusion

- Assemblies of God
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon)
- Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod
- Southern Baptist Convention

**For there are eunuchs who
have been so from birth, and
there are eunuchs who have
been made eunuchs by men,
and there are eunuchs who
have made themselves
eunuchs for the sake of the
kingdom of heaven.**

Matthew 19:12



“ Good People Can Be Saved!

- The Eunuch, a case in point, Acts 8:26-31.
- Regarding the Eunuch:
 - Had traveled to Jerusalem to worship, v. 27.
 - Returning home, he **read his Bible**, v. 28.
 - When Philip asked, do you understand what you are reading, he said “how can I except some man guide me,” vs. 30-31.
 - He **obeyed** the gospel that very day! Vs. 35-39.
- It is evident that the Eunuch was a good man; he was saved!

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

- 1952, *Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders I*: **homosexuality** “**Sociopathic Personality Disorder**”
- 1968, *Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders II*: “**Sexual Orientation Disorder**”
- Mid-1980s, *Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders III*: Homosexuality: if they are comfortable with sexual orientation, not mentally ill
- Homosexuality: if “in conflict with” their sexual orientation: “**Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality**”
- 1987, *Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders III-R*: Removed “**Ego-Dystonic Homosexuality**”

From a slide show by Warren J. Blumenfeld, “On the Social Construction of Homosexuality and Trans Identities as Deviancy & Disease,” available at tinyurl.com/38b3ms9p