Annotated Bibliography

Brothers, Fine. Kids React to Gay Marriage. Youtube, 3 Nov. 2013. Web. 3 Apr 2014. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8TJxnYgP6D8>.

In the video, Kids React to Gay Marriage, various children, ages 5-13 from the State of California, state their opinions to videos of marriage proposals in the LGBT community. Their arguments for supporting or arguments against gay marriage are formulated through the different questions that the interviewers pose to the children. This is an effective video because it portrays both sides of the argument of Gay Marriage Rights. There is one little boy who is obviously against marriages in the LGBT community. Overall, most of the younger children are at first confused with the videos and what is going on, but towards the end, there is a theme of acceptance and ultimate approval of love.

In my video, I have decided that I will use both sides of the argument. I will use the little boy, who is against gay marriage to show how things used to be. I will then transition by saying that it is the 21st century, and the United States is in need for a change. I will then show the clips of the children who do accept LGBT rights and marriage. There is one part of the video where a boy states that there is a lack of an argument against LGBT marriage because these people do not know why they do not support it. I will use this clip towards the end of the video to wrap up my argument. I think splitting this video in between The Gay Rights Movement (II), by Ryan Yezak will cause a strong argument to be present.

Crary, David. "Gay-Rights Movement." Sunday Gazette - Mail Jun 09 2013. ProQuest. Web. 29 Apr. 2014.

This article by David Crary looks back 50 years to a totally different time for homosexuals. He tells the story of what was going on in the world of homosexuals, from being considered mentally disabled, hundreds of Supreme Court rulings against them, and protests in front of the White House. He talks about how much progress that we have made in the last five decades, but it has not been a smooth ride. I think the most powerful aspect of this article is the piece about AIDS and the chain of events that surrounded the sudden epidemic.

The piece on AIDS in this article is what sparked my interest in including the section of Yezak’s *Gay Rights Movement Part II* about the inability for gay men to become blood donors. It is such an important part of the history of the LGBT movement because it really shows how much of a problem it was for them. We all hear the stories of the memebers of the LGBT community who are not treated fairly or who are discriminated against, but the ban on gay men giving blood puts it on a large scale. It is important to keep these facts in mind when talking about the history of the Gay Rights movement, and where we are today in relation to achieving full civil rights for this group of people.

Kranz, Rachel. Gay Rights. New York City, NY: Facts on File, 2000. Print.

This book consists of 362 pages related to the issues of gay rights, including history, terminology, and biographical information on important individuals. It starts by introducing gay rights, discussing why it is such a big deal and discusses how much has changed in the last few decades. It discusses how gay rights was once a “taboo subject” but is now a common debate topic among politicians and the general public, alike. The topic of this book that caught my eye the most was Chapter 2: The Law of Gay Rights. I was aware that there were certain laws that did not apply to members of the LGBT community, but it really put it into perspective how many rights they are not included in.

The main focus that I took from this book was Chapter 3: Gay Rights and U.S. Culture. There was a whole section about Gay Rights and Education which really caught my eye. I believe that this section directly relates to the clips of the man claiming that he has lived a successful life and he was raised by lesbian mothers. While there are many people in this world that believe that the education of certain individuals is affected by the sexual orientation by their parents. This has never been scientifically proven, which then directly relates to the little boy that states that no one has a real reason to hate the LGBT community.

Smith, Jennifer. The Gay Rights Movement. San Diego, California: Greenhaven Press, 2003. Print.

This book is one of a series of different movements throughout history. *The Gay Rights Movement* is discussed through editorials and accounts of political activists, members of the LGBT community, and observations made by bystanders of the accounts. Each section is introduced with a summary of what will be found in that section, included the titles of the editorials, and any background information that would be necessary. It is organized in chronological order, which means that it also presents readers with the ideas of how the Gay Rights Movement was started, and what events have caused it to get to where it is today.

Something that really stood out to be about this book was that it was organized in a way that could be helpful in writing a paper about the Gay Rights Movement. It almost seemed like it was a book of questions and ideas to promote critical thinking and discussion. I took this and ran with it. I wanted to present my video in the same organized fashion. I wanted the video to be split up into sections that would induce a conversation surrounding each one. As a future teacher, I believe that discussing this with students is necessary, and I hope that my video will be a starting point for this discussion.

Yezak, Ryan, dir. The Gay Rights Movement. 2012. Web. 3 Apr 2014. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u62OtM\_vt5k>.

The Gay Rights Movement by Ryan Yezak, is a mash up in itself. He explores the historical aspects of homosexuality and then explores real life examples of people who are not standing for the inequality of the homosexual community. The opening minute of the video shows historical clips of what is The video also touches upon individuals who are no longer with us because of the stigma surrounding homosexuality. The video displays the accounts of a large group of celebrities and public figures that are standing up against marriage inequality. It was definitely an effective video for me to watch, and I hope that my viewers will find it interesting as well.

This video is going to add to the emotional appeal aspect of my mash-up. I want people to start to feel sad, or hurt, or angry while seeing the images that are presented at the beginning. It is the shift in attitude that I hope will bring to viewers closer to the meaning, and hopefully cause them to take a stand against the inequality of the world. I believe that by using this video to open up my mash-up, I can provide the viewers with the ideas of how inequality is shown throughout the world. The introduction clip of the men in black and white discusses what it is like to be a part of the LGBT community in the past. This is how I would like to open up my video because I want to show my audience where the movement started, and compare it to where it is today. A minute and a half into the video by Yezak, there is a clip of a little boy who refuses to Pledge Allegiance to the flag in his classroom because he does not believe that there is equality, and he will not pledge until there is. This is one of the most powerful statements by a child known to date, and I think I will include this clip in my “Future Generations” section of my video.

Yezak, Ryan, dir. The Gay Rights Movement Part 2. 2013. Web. 3 Apr 2014. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lfN4LTEieAY>.

The second half of the “Gay Rights Movement” is more of a call to arms. It discusses the fact that there is ban on gay men giving blood to local blood drives because of the risk of containing HIV/Aids. What Yezak is trying to do is to get all of the people that feel discriminated by the general public to stand up for what they believe in. He wants all members of the LGBT community to attend blood drives on a certain date, and show that they will not be segregated any longer. In this video, he also starts with the historical aspects of the argument. The beginning contains both sides of the argument, pro-gay rights and anti-gay rights. A successful argument always touches on the other side, and I feel like this was an effective way to show the history of the gay-rights movement and place it directly in relation to where the movement stands today.

I believe that this video will be used to intermingle ideas with my other videos. While I am not specifically trying to call the LGBT community to the blood drives, I am trying to call them to make a stand. I think that some of the images and video clips that Yezak presents in this video are effective and should also be used in my mash-up. There is a section of the video that shows different leaders of the United States and their statement of “all men are created equal.” This clip includes Martin Luther King Jr., President John F. Kennedy, and President Barack Obama. It was one of the strongest clips from the video, and believe that I will use it to sum up my argument.