













Central Florida Family Law Inn
 January 2022 Pupilage Group
 Sexual Orientation & Gender Identity Issues
 LGBTQ+ Pride Flags

<p>Gilbert Pride Flag</p>		<p>Designed by Gilbert Baker in 1977. Each color represented an aspect of the LGBTQ movement. Hot Pink = Sex Red = Life Orange = Healing Yellow = Sunlight Green = Nature Turquoise = Magic and Art Indigo = Serenity Violet = Spirit of LGBTQ people</p>
<p>6 Color Pride Flag</p>		<p>Most well-known flag. Redesigned in 1978 after the assassination of gay San Francisco City Supervisor Harvey Milk. Demand for the rainbow flag increased and companies started producing a version of the flag using 7 colors (no hot pink because the fabric was hard to acquire). Flag modified again in 1979 to have equal number of colors (turquoise dropped).</p>
<p>Philadelphia Pride Flag</p>		<p>Created in 2017 in response to demand for more inclusivity – “More Color, More Pride”. The addition of black and brown stripes to the traditional flag symbolized people of color.</p>
<p>Progress Pride Flag</p>		<p>Integrates many different pride flags. Redesigned by Daniel Quasar in 2018 to place a greater emphasis on inclusion and progression. Includes black and brown stripes (from Philadelphia Pride Flag) to represent people of color. Includes light blue, pink and white to also represent people who identify as transfer, gender nonconforming and/or undefined.</p>
<p>Lesbian Pride Flag</p>		<p>There are several lesbian pride flags – this one is the most popular. Created in 2010 and first featured a lipstick mark in the top left corner. Darkest Orange = Gender non-conformity Middle Orange = Independent Lightest Orange = Community White = Unique relationship to womanhood Lightest Pink = Serenity and peace Middle Pink = Love and sex Darkest Pink = Femininity</p>

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<p>Gay Man Pride Flag</p>		<p>Lesser known pride flag. Earlier version featured range of blue tones which was more stereotypical of the gender binary. This is a modern revamp and is inclusive of a wider range of gay men, including transgender, intersex, and gender nonconforming.</p>
<p>Bisexual Pride Flag</p>		<p>Designed in 1998. Flag blends pink and blue and symbolizes the way bisexual people can blend into the straight community and gay community. The pink stripe represents homosexual attractions, the blue stripe represents attractions to different genders, and the resultant overlap color, purple, represents attraction regardless of sex or gender.</p>
<p>Transgender Pride Flag</p>		<p>Gender identity or gender expression that differs from the sex assigned at birth. Created by Monica Helms, an openly transgender American woman, in 1999. Light blue and pink are featured because they are the traditional colors associated with baby boys and girls. The white stands for those who are intersex, transitioning or those who do not feel identified with a gender. According to Helms, the flag is symmetrical so “no matter which way you fly it, it is always correct, signifying us [the transgendered persons] finding correctness is our lives.”</p>
<p>Nonbinary Pride Flag</p>		<p>Flag was designed in 2014 by Kye Rowan. Nonbinary or genderqueer is an umbrella term for gender identifies that are neither male nor female – identifies outside the gender binary. Yellow signifies something on its own or people who identify outside the cisgender binary (male/female). White encompasses multi-gendered people. Purple represents people who identify as a blending of male and female genders. Black refers to agender or people who feel they do not have a gender.</p>
<p>Intersex Pride Flag</p>		<p>Created by Morgan Carpenter in 2013. There is no clear consensus definition of intersex. Intersex people are born with sex characteristics that do not fit typical binary notions of male or female bodies. The circle, perfect and unbroken, represents the wholeness of intersex people, perfect the way they are or choose to be. Yellow and purple were selected because neither is associated with the social constructs of the gender binary.</p>

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<p>Pansexual Pride Flag</p>		<p>Created sometime around 2010. Represents people who feel attracted to a person without thinking about gender. Pink represents attraction to women, blue represents attraction to men, and yellow stands for attraction to those who do not identify with either gender. Pansexuality differs from bisexuality in that people who identify as pansexual are emotionally and physically attracted to all genders, whereas bisexuality is defined as people who are emotionally or physically attracted to two genders.</p>
<p>Straight Ally Flag</p>		<p>A straight ally or heterosexual ally is a heterosexual and/or cisgender person who support equal civil rights, gender equality, LGBTQ+ social movements, and challenges homophobia, biphobia and transphobia. The flag utilizes black and white backgrounds stripes of the heterosexual flag and adds a large rainbow colored "A" for Ally. Variety of versions – this corresponds with most recent, more inclusive Progress Pride Flag.</p>

***This is not an exhaustive list.**