Appendix 2

117 – 138: Hadrian was the first Roman Emperor to make it clear that he was homosexual.

1533: The Buggery Act, the country's first civil sodomy law, passed. Buggery remained a capital offence in England and Wales until the enactment of the Offences against the Person Act 1861.

1861: The death penalty for buggery was abolished. A total of 8921 men had been prosecuted since 1806 for sodomy with 404 sentenced to death and 56 executed.

1897: George Cecil Ives organises the first homosexual rights group in England, the Order of Chaeronea.

1954: Alan Turing, English mathematician and influential in the development of computer science committed suicide after being prosecuted for homosexuality and being "chemically castrated".

1971: Nullity of Marriage Act passed. Banned same sex marriages in England and Wales.

1981: First UK case of AIDS recorded.

1994: Isle of Man Decriminalises Homosexuality.

2001: The Crime & Disorder Act lowers age of consent for homosexual acts to 16.

2002: Same Sex couples granted equal rights to adopt.

2003: Section 28 is repealed.

2010: Equality Act 2010 makes discrimination against Lesbians and gay men in provision of goods and services illegal.

2012: Protection of Freedom Act passed. Certain convictions in 1956 Sexual Offences Act can be erased from Police and official records.

Pre 1600 to 20th Century | 1950s | 1960s | 1970s | 1980s | 1990s | 21st Century

1327: Hinted by medieval chroniclers, and alleged by modern historians, the relationship between Gaveston and King Edward II was homosexual.

1726: Three men (Gabriel Lawrence, William Griffin and Thomas Wright) were hanged at Tyburn for sodomy following a raid of Margaret Clap's Molly House.

1885: The British Parliament enacts Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, known as the Labouchere Amendment prohibiting gross indecency between males.

1957: Wolfended Report Published; advised Government that homosexuality should not be illegal.

1967: Sexual Offences Act passed decriminalising private homosexual acts between 2 men over 21 In England.

1972: First British Gay Pride Rally in London.

1988: Section 28 Enacted.

1999: Stephen Twigg is the first openly gay politician to be elected to the House of Commons and Michael Cashman is the first openly gay UK member of European Parliament.

2004: Civil Partnership Act passed. Gave same sex couples equal rights as heterosexual couples.

2004: Gender Recognition Act passed. Gave Transsexual people legal recognition.

2014: Same sex marriage becomes legal in England and Wales.

Adapted from:
"Timeline of LGBT History in Britain",
Manchester Metropolitan University,
2017.