



# Let's end this. Now.

## Sexual Violence Prevention Campaign

### Sexual Violence Prevention: A Movement

#### Sample TYG Program

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**Touchstone Text:** "THE SERIOUSNESS OF RAPE HAS TO BE COMMUNICATED CLEARLY; WE SHOULD NOT CREATE A CULTURE THAT SUGGESTS WE LEARN THAT RAPE IS A WRONG THROUGH TRIAL AND ERROR." - EMILY DOE

#### Goals:

- PPs will learn about consent.
- PPs will be more conscious about how they use media and interact with one another.
- PPs will learn more about sexual violence and how to prevent it.
- PPs will learn about sexual violence prevention movements.

#### Objectives:

- PPs will successfully discuss social movements relating to sexual violence.
- PPs will explore the meaning and definition of consent.
- PPs will discuss what actions PPs can take to prevent sexual violence.
- PPs will successfully go through a historical timeline of important events relating to sexual violence, highlighting social and political movements.

#### Materials:

- Eight Pieces of paper with significant dates on each of them (1957, 1972, 1978, 2006, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018)

#### Space Needed:

- An open room

#### People Needed:

- A facilitator
- PPs

#### Time Table:

00:00 - 00:05 - Introduction

00:05 - 00:25 - Go through the timeline

00:25 - 00:45 - Discussion questions

#### Detailed Procedure:

##### *00:00 - 00:05 - Introduction*

The PL will gather the PPs and make sure that they are quiet. The PL will make sure that the PPs know this is a space of respect, confidentiality, and that the discussion surrounding sexual violence should be one where everyone feels comfortable with each other. The PL will then ask the PPs what they define as consent in a sentence or two. After sharing, the PL will state NFTY's definition of consent: "When someone agrees, gives permission, or says 'yes' to sexual activity with other persons. Consent is always freely given and all people in a sexual situation must feel that they are able to say 'yes' or 'no' or stop the sexual activity at any point." (Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Center).



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### *00:05 - 00:25 - Go through the timeline*

The PL will begin to explain the program. The PL will explain that in front of them on the ground, there are eight pieces of paper with dates in chronological order. The pieces of paper should just be plain pieces of paper with the dates written on them. There should be a good distance (around 6-7 feet) between each piece of paper. This is because each participant will stand at a certain date that they think corresponds with a certain date. The pieces of paper should be set up in a line before the program begins. Each of the dates correspond with a political, social, etc. movement that has to do with sexual violence and prevention. The PL will explain how each PP will go to a certain piece of paper that they think matches the event, and will move around accordingly. The PL will explain that it is also possible that dates are reused, so they should not use this activity as a process of elimination. The PL will read each event, allow the participants to travel to the date they think is correct, and after each event the PL will state the correct corresponding date. (See Appendix A for all of the dates and events)

### *00:25 - 00:45 - Discussion questions*

After going through the timeline, the PL will ask the PPs to sit in a circle to have a discussion about the dates and movements on the timeline. The PL will ask some questions and will let the PPs discuss openly their reactions about the fight for sexual violence prevention.

- How did you feel about the placement of each event on the timeline? Did the timing of any events surprise you? Why?
- How has the sexual violence prevention movement evolved over time?
- Where do you think we stand in the fight for sexual violence prevention today? Do you think we're doing better or worse than we historically have?
- Are you hopeful that we will make more progress in the future? What does that progress look like to you?
- How can we, as adolescents and teenagers, make headway and support social movements to stop sexual violence?

The PL will end the discussion by reminding all of the PPs that they can check out NFTY's website for more information on consent, programs, what they can do, and more related resources.



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### Appendix A: Events, Dates, and Backgrounds

1957 - One of the first published studies about campus sexual assault, "[Male Sex Aggression on a University Campus](#)" appears in the American Sociological Review (Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 52-58).

1972 - Title IX was first passed. Title IX was a piece of legislation that was passed to ban discrimination in education. This legislation was later amended to include aid against sexual violence for women on campuses, because it is discriminatory and disrupts learning.

1978, *San Francisco* - Women in California held the first Take Back the Night protests in America. These protests raised awareness about the violence women faced when walking the streets at night, and later expanded to general prevention of sexual assault.

2006 - Tarana Burke founded the Me Too movement to help survivors of sexual violence, particularly young women of color from low wealth communities, find pathways to healing. Using the idea of "empowerment through empathy," the me too. movement was ultimately created to ensure survivors know they're not alone in their journey. By implementing the Me Too movement through mainstream media and celebrity use, sexual violence awareness has peaked.

2013 - The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act is passed. This legislation entails free rape exams, free of charge prosecution for domestic violence, legal aid for survivors of violence, and protection for evicted victims of sexual assault.

2014 - California Senate passes the first ever bill to legally define affirmative consent, particularly to be held legally in college campuses. Their definition was, "Lack of protest or resistance does not mean consent, nor does silence mean consent. Affirmative consent must be ongoing throughout a sexual activity and can be revoked at any time. The existence of a dating relationship between the persons involved, or the fact of past sexual relations between them, should never by itself be assumed to be an indicator of consent."

2014 - The White House Task Force to Protect Students From Sexual Assault releases its first report, "Not Alone." The report defines the problem of campus sexual assault and offers the White House's first set of action steps and recommendations.

2014 - The Survivor Outreach and Support Campus Act was proposed by California Senator Barbara Boxer and Rep. Susan Davis. This program would require colleges to have on-campus advocates for victims of sexual assault.

2017 - Senator Jeff Jackson attempts to propose a bill called SB 553, where "a person may withdraw consent to engage in vaginal intercourse in the middle of the intercourse, even if the actual penetration is accomplished with consent and even if there is only one act of vaginal intercourse." This bill is rejected for the second time.

2018 - Famous sports physician, specifically for US Women's Gymnastics, was sentenced to up to 175 years in prison. He was accused of sexually assaulting over 150 girls, and pled guilty to over seven criminal sexual assault crimes in Ingham County of Michigan.