

TEACHER GUIDE

THEY'VE
GOTTA
HAVE
US

BUILD YOUR OWN TABLE

Video Lessons, Teacher Guide, and Student-Led Activities

Created with the Ron Clark Academy (Atlanta, GA)

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ARRAY 101

BUILD YOUR OWN TABLE: OWNERSHIP AS A TOOL OF RESISTANCE

LESSON

3

TEACHER GUIDE

EVOKING EMOTION WITH NARRATIVES

OBJECTIVE: The participant will learn tips on how to use emotion to connect readers and viewers with personal experiences

PREREQUISITES: Participants should understand the [writing process](#) and [narrative writing](#).

Part I - Display the following words and phrases:

narrative

story

personal experience

books

movies

poetry

songs

speeches

Consider how these words are connected to each other. Discuss with your classmates or a friend or family member: How do they relate to one another?

Using the methods listed above, you can share your personal experiences with others. Depending on your tone, and what you write, these stories can inform, entertain, and persuade others. For example, you might write a speech about your experience with your friend Amy to persuade classmates to vote for her for student body president. Or you might share your experience growing up in your neighborhood to show people what it's truly like.

Let's focus on "narratives."

PROMPT: Write about a personal experience that evoked a STRONG emotion in you.*

*Use the wheel of emotions (below) to help generate ideas as you brainstorm and draft your narrative.

WHEEL OF EMOTIONS



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Part II - Now that you've written your narrative, let's find ways to make your audience (readers) emotionally connect with the story. Think about your favorite books or movies, the ones that really make you laugh hysterically, cry uncontrollably, or reflect deeply upon specific moments in your life. Discuss with your classmates, family, or friends:

What is your favorite book or movie and why?

Describe a scene in the book or movie that evoked a strong emotion in you.

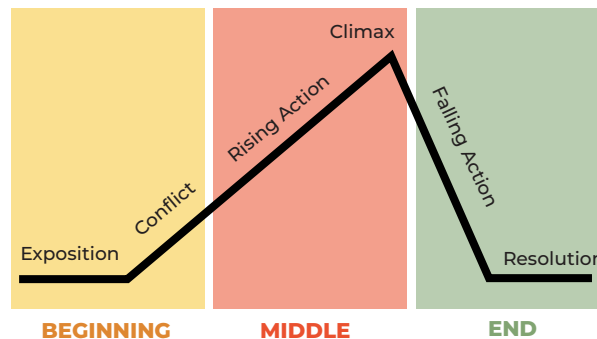
- **What characteristics made the main character relatable?**
- **What specific actions were done to connect the audience to the scene?**

Part III - Keeping your favorite book or movie in mind, use the following tips as you revise your narratives.

Characterization - Examine each part of the plot, making sure the dialogue and actions of the main character (protagonist) are written in a way that connects the audience to the narrative.

Paint a picture with words - Use descriptive phrases, similes and metaphors to explain the actions of the characters.

The Emotional Ride - Create an intense emotional build-up in the rising action by layering the desires of the protagonist and the paths taken leading to the solution. Consider additional tensions that emerge as the protagonist begins to confront the main problem. Use adjectives, adverbs and forms of figurative language to intensify the description of the climax.



The Message - Be sure to reexamine the tone and mood as the ending is written. The reader should be able to infer the theme, moral, or message of the experience by the end of the narrative.

Part IV - Share your final drafts with your classmates, family, or friends. Take turns reading them aloud, and, if you're ready, ask for feedback!

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BUILD YOUR OWN TABLE: OWNERSHIP AS A TOOL OF RESISTANCE

According to Dr. Diane Wei Lewis, Associate Professor of Film and Media Studies at Washington University in St. Louis, “Contrary to what many film historians have assumed, African-American film audiences did not first encounter moving images in white-owned and racially segregated commercial theaters in the 1910s. Rather, as early as 1897 — the year after Edison publically debuted his Vitascope system for projecting moving images — black lodges, churches, fraternal societies, women’s clubs, schools and businesses organized early film screenings years before nickelodeons, the first spaces for regular film exhibition, appeared. Motivated by the philosophy of racial uplift, many black organizations used film screenings to educate, proselytize, politicize and forge racial identity.”

History is filled with examples of Black and other underrepresented creatives and entrepreneurs finding ways to harness the power of filmed media for the purposes of storytelling and economic empowerment. So what does ownership in media look like in this century?

For many, it means the creation of television shows, feature films, animated series or documentaries, but for others, the best stories are being told in the form of podcasts.

Podcasts are being called [“the new YouTube”](#) and [“the soundtrack of our lives.”](#) According to [Edison Research](#), 80 million Americans, which is almost 30% of the population over the age of 12, are now weekly podcast listeners and the listening audience is super diverse, with 43% identifying as non-white.

OBJECTIVE: After viewing part three of *They’ve Gotta Have Us*, learners will establish their own podcast platform to distribute their unique stories.

DIRECTIONS: Begin by exploring types of podcasts, then establish the vision and purpose of your podcast. The goal should be to create content around an idea, theme or issue that you deem important. You can complete this activity alone, with a friend or in a group. Need inspiration? Check out a few links we found here, [here](#) and [here](#). And for fun, [here is a list of podcasts all about making movies](#).

MATERIALS:

- ✓ Access to technology (preferably a cell phone or tablet)
- ✓ Access to a social media account (Instagram or Facebook)
- ✓ A FREE account with [Anchor FM](#)

BUILD YOUR TABLE: Create Your Own Media Company

Part I – Choosing a Podcast Style

Creating and owning your own media means that you get to control the narrative. As you develop your own podcast, start by deciding what your show should be about. Is there a topic that interests you or that you're obsessed with? Whether you're an expert or want to interview people to learn more, there's a podcast style that will fit you. Read the descriptions below to help you decide.

GLOSSARY

SOLO: Solo podcasts allow the host/s to share their ideas directly with the audience. For example, the podcast *You Must Remember This* features host Karina Longworth talking about a different story from Hollywood's past each episode. Solo podcasts can also be done in tandem, with two hosts: *I Saw What You Did* features hosts Danielle and Millie discussing their favorite movies. A solo podcast might be right for you if you have a passion to discuss topics like movies, music, or issues in the community.

STORYTELLING / NARRATIVE: This type of podcast includes one or more narratives related to a common theme. *The New York Times* releases many narrative podcasts: 1619 recounts the history and impact of slavery in America. *Nice White Parents* discusses the issues at public schools in New York City. These podcasts usually involve plenty of research and writing before recording. Do you have an in-depth story to share?

INTERVIEW: The interview podcast requires at least two participants, the host and at least one other person being interviewed. Need an example? *Corner Table Talk* features restaurateur Brad Johnson interviewing celebrities around arts, lifestyle and culture. *NPR's Fresh Air* podcast is a recording of a popular radio show, where host Terry Gross interviews interesting people from all walks of life. If you love talking to people and learning more about them, consider an interview podcast.

EDUCATIONAL: Podcasts share information to inform or teach the public are called educational. That doesn't mean they have to be boring: *NPR's Hidden Brain* dives into topics like hidden bias and "why nobody feels rich." *How to be Awesome at your Job* is a podcast that discusses ways to improve at work. Is there a topic you think people should know more about?

FICTIONAL: Fictional podcasts are like the radio plays your grandparents might have listened to. These tell stories the way a television series does, week by week, but without the visuals. *Welcome to Nightvale* was one of the first of these, and it focuses on the surreal happenings in a small American town. *Sandra* is a podcast about a girl who works answering the questions people ask of their phones (like Siri). Do you have an idea for a made-up story you could tell week by week?

STUDENT ACTIVITY

NAME _____

BUILD YOUR TABLE: Create Your Own Media Company

Define your Podcast Style

Part 2 – Establishing Your Account

Now that you've decided what kind of podcast you want to create, it's time to set up your account with [Anchor FM](#). This website has everything you need. That includes tools to edit your podcast and share it out on social media.

Once you have completed the signup sheet, you are now able to begin the process of working on your first episode!

CONCLUSION: Establishing your own podcast (or business) will ultimately present its own challenges. Don't let that deter you. Within this activity, you are practicing necessary [twenty-first century skills](#) that will translate to any profession or career.

BUILD YOUR OWN TABLE



LED BY

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The Ron Clark Academy (RCA) is a highly-acclaimed, nonprofit middle school located in Southeast Atlanta. The Academy has received both national and international recognition for its success for creating a loving, dynamic learning environment that promotes academic excellence and fosters leadership.

