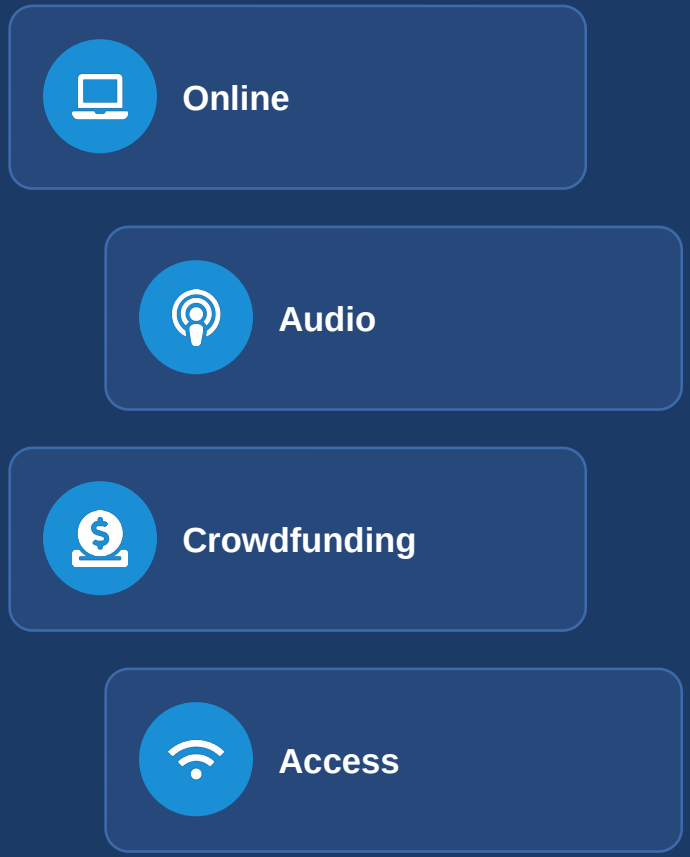
NBE3U Stories Now, Lesson 11

Stories and Screens

Technology and contemporary Indigenous writing



Today's goals

We are learning…

- How technology helps promote contemporary Indigenous writers.
- To draw conclusions from evidence.

I can…

- Describe at least three technological initiatives.
- Analyse evidence of their effects.
- Identify a limit or barrier.
- State a supported conclusion.

Today's plan

Time	What we're doing	You will…
0–8 min	**Hook**	Discuss
8–20 min	**Cases**	Note
20–45 min	**Evidence**	Analyse
45–55 min	**Limits**	Discuss
55–75 min	**Conclusion**	Write

How did you find your last book?

Choose one.



A person

Friend, teacher, family.



Social media

A post or a video.



A shelf

Library or store.



Audio or TV

A podcast, show or prize.



Big idea

Technology has changed how First Nations, Métis and Inuit writers reach readers: crowdfunding built a national prize, broadcast debates sent novels to the top of bestseller lists, and digital archives and audiobooks carry stories and languages to new audiences. But access is uneven.

Four initiatives



Crowdfunding a prize

2017: a $10,000 goal; more than $140,000 raised; the Indigenous Voices Awards began in 2018.



Canada Reads

CBC's broadcast debate; Five Little Indians won in 2022.



A virtual museum

The Gabriel Dumont Institute's Virtual Museum of Métis History and Culture (2003).



Audio and video

Audiobooks and author videos: voices, languages, authors' own words.

Gather evidence

On page 1, rotate through stations:

1. What does the technology do?
2. What evidence shows an effect?
3. What limit or barrier do you see?
4. Add one initiative you find yourselves.

Words to use

platform	A service that hosts and spreads content. *A video site, a podcast app.*
access	Who can reach it, and at what cost. *Bandwidth, devices, data prices.*
control	Who owns and decides. *Indigenous-led or not?*

Reach and limits

Reach

- Readers anywhere.
- Voices and languages heard.
- Money raised fast.

Limits

- Uneven northern internet.
- Platforms owned by others.
- Not every story is for sharing.

Model conclusion

Task: One sentence that states a conclusion and its scope.

Technology has widened the audience for contemporary First Nations, Métis and Inuit writers, as crowdfunding, broadcast debates and digital archives show, but its benefits are greatest when Indigenous organizations control the platforms and weakest where internet access is limited.

Why it works

A clear claim.

Points to evidence.

Names a limit.

Write your conclusion

On page 2:

1. State a conclusion.
2. Evidence from three initiatives.
3. Acknowledge one limit.
4. End with why it matters.

Evaluating an initiative

- Who controls it?
- Who can reach it, and who can't?
- What evidence shows an effect?
- What might be lost or exposed?

Not every story is for sharing



Some stories, songs and knowledge belong to families, clans or seasons. Technology makes sharing easy, so communities decide what goes online and what doesn't.

Unit 4 connection: protocols travel online too.

Check yourself

Be honest. This helps you choose what to work on next.

Success criteria	Not yet	Almost	Got it
I can describe at least three technological initiatives.			
I can analyse evidence of their effects.			
I can identify a limit or barrier.			
I can state a supported conclusion.			

Exit ticket

1. One initiative and its effect.

2. One limit or barrier.

3. Your conclusion in one sentence.

Next class: Circle Meeting 2.

Teacher reveal

Stories and screens: key points

Crowdfunding: Online giving turned a $10,000 goal into more than $140,000 and a lasting prize for Indigenous writers.

Broadcast and streaming: Canada Reads debates reach national audiences; winners gain readers and attention.

Digital archives: The Virtual Museum of Métis History and Culture (2003) shares photographs, videos and oral histories.

Audio and video: Audiobooks and author videos carry voices and languages; authors explain their work in their own words.

Limits: Uneven internet access, especially in the North; algorithms and platforms owned by others; the risk of sharing what communities want kept.

Conclusion: Technology widens reach most when Indigenous organizations control it.