

Aboriginal Storytelling

Aboriginal Storytelling

- **Is a cultural practice** used to share values, customs, rituals, and ways of life.
- Serves a cultural purpose by passing down history through oral traditions.
- Provides opportunity to build shared perspectives of indigenous events.





Aboriginal Storytelling Supports:

- The use of multiliteracies in early childhood settings
- Listening skills
- An ability to visualize and imagine
- Natural language experiences

Narrating an Aboriginal Story Requires Commitment to Learn:

- Key words and phrases
- Dialogue
- Themes and morals
- Culture specific knowledge

Engage Children in Storytelling through the Use of:

- Props (feathers, regalia, dolls)
- Voice emphasis
- Gestures

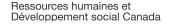
- Song
- Signs
- Instruments



Aboriginal Family and Community Literacy Curriculum (AFCLC)



Human Resources and Social Development Canada







Resources Supporting Practitioners

- Reading: Storytelling as a foundation to literacy development for Aboriginal children: Culturally and developmentally appropriate practice" http://www.psych.ucalgary.ca/lcdlab/publications/mckeoughetal.pdf
- Reading: The learning circle: Classroom activities on First Nations in Canada –
 Ages 4-7. (Unit 1 relates to Aboriginal storytelling).
 http://publications.gc.ca/collections/Collection/R32-195-1998E.pdf
- Reading: Literature review: Storytelling by First Nations users in an online computer environment http://kihs.knet.ca/pn/documents/margaret-iterature-review.pdf

Story Title:

Hands on Learning Activity

- Select an Aboriginal story you like.
- Choose some visual aids to enhance your story, such as rocks or branches.
- Use a story wheel to map out the story so you can learn to tell it without props.
- Ask children to draw a picture about the theme of the story to reinforce understanding.

Story Planning Wheel

Characters

Setting

Plot

Visual Aids:





