

The enduring idea of this unit plan is storytelling. The enduring is supported by sub lesson enduring ideas of identity, community, and power. Let's start with defining and discussing how our enduring idea came to be; then introduce three artists utilize storytelling in visual culture. The unit is divided up into three lessons discussing and creating a variety of different forms of storytelling into their own creative works of artwork. Each lesson will breakdown in a more specified and focused look at storytelling through the lens of identity, community, and power.

According to Webster's, the etymology of storytelling dates back to the Latin word "teller" meaning the same and in the late 16th century the meaning developed into the modern-day translation as a "teller of stories." In the relationship of human nature and the enduring idea, storytelling defines every aspect of our lives and our visual culture. The unit breaks down storytelling into major three theme that students can connect to in their own lives.

The first lesson in the storytelling unit will investigate the enduring idea of community. According to Webster's, the etymology of community dates back to the Latin word "communis" meaning the same and in the late 16th century the meaning developed into the modern-day translation as a "a feeling of fellowship with others, as a result of sharing common attitudes, interests, and goals." In relationship of human nature and the enduring idea, community is defined by how we connect and what drives us to create connections. An example artist used during this lesson plan is Norman Rockwell and his storytelling motifs as a 20th century American painter and illustrator. His works primarily targeted American culture and were used heavily by market campaigns in magazines for nearly five decades. His work focuses on the central theme of community and connects its to an example of visual cultural in history.

The second lesson in the storytelling unit will investigate the enduring idea of identity. According to Webster's, the etymology of identity dates back to the Latin word "idem" meaning the same and in the late 16th century the meaning developed into the modern-day translation as a "quality of being identical." In relationship of human nature and the enduring idea, identity is defined by a relational within an individual that remains moveable and feasts of influential stimuli from the surrounding world. An example artist used during this lesson plan is Monte Yellow Bird and his ledger artwork as the contemporary artist exploring the concepts of identify. Monte presents identity of himself and his ancestral cultural through a traditional tribal art form on ledger documents used during relocation of native tribes throughout the United States. According to Yellow Bird, the chosen medium and the depicted images "can help bad things lose power over us and help good things gain power in our lives. We can all develop narratives that help us understand some of the difficulties we face."

The third lesson in the storytelling unit will investigate the enduring idea of power. According to Webster's, the etymology of identity dates back to the Latin word "posse" meaning the same and in the late 16th century the meaning developed into the modern-day translation as a "the ability to do something or act in a particular way, especially as a faculty or quality." Power connects strongly with storytelling due to the power it holds and the quality it connects with. An example artist used during this lesson plan is Wendy Red Star and her mixed medium self-portrait collages. Her work creates a strong message about the misconceptions and stereotypes of Native American cultures and the impacts on her people and the ancestral lands. Her work has the power to spread her message around the world.