



Content Through Characters



Setup: Various content topics on slips of paper (e.g., “fractions,” “water cycle,” “civil rights movement”).

Activity: Each participant draws one and invents a **character** to embody that concept (e.g., “Freddy the Fraction,” “Droppy the Water Droplet,” “Justice Jane”).

Swap: In your group, each person tells their story using their character.

Goal: Experience how personification makes abstract concepts relatable and memorable.

Content Through Character

Fractions	Water Cycle	Civil Rights Movement
Geometry	States of Matter	Industrial Revolution
Patterns	Forces and Motion	World War II
Measurement	Solar System	Great Depression



Story Spine for Lesson Planning



Set Up: Use the “**story spine**” framework (a narrative structure from improvisation theater):

- Once upon a time...
- Every day...
- But one day...
- Because of that...
- Until finally...

Activity: Select a content area. Use the story spine to build a content-based story.
Example: Fractions → “Once upon a time, four friends always shared a pizza...”

Goal: Apply the story spine to make content engaging and meaningful.



Data-to-Drama



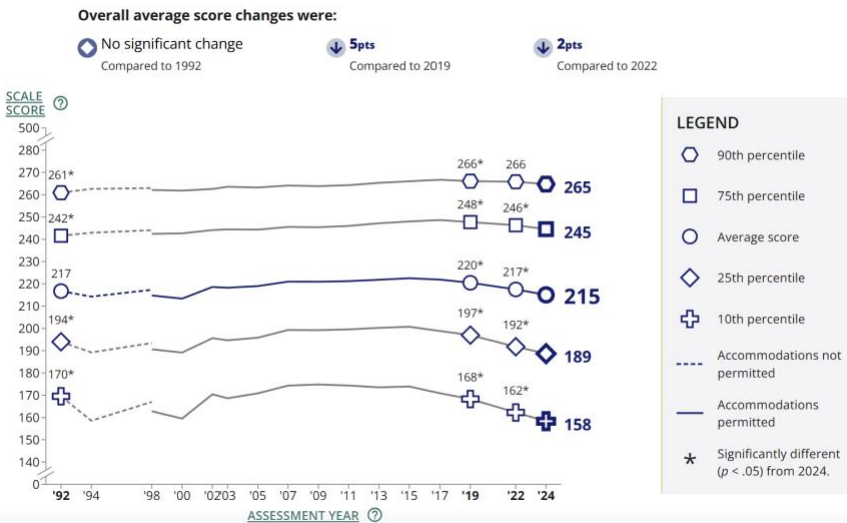
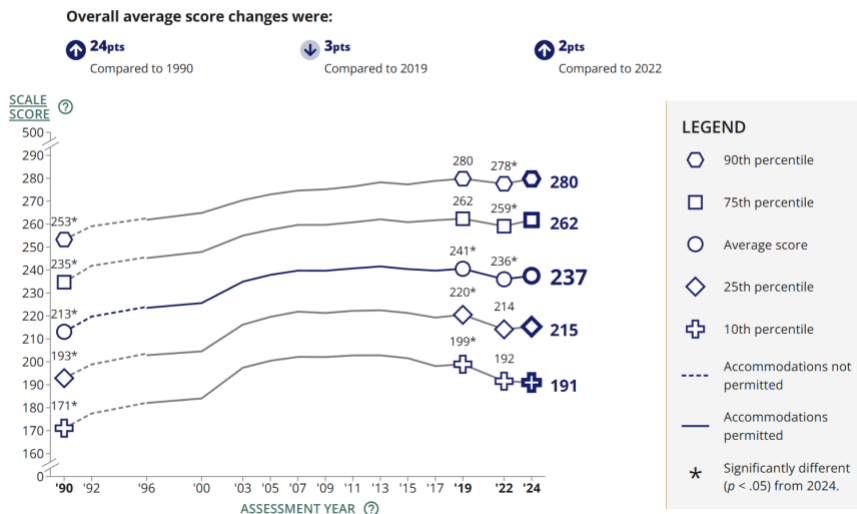
Setup: Give participants a **data set or fact sheet** (e.g., population growth, chemical reactions, math word problems).

Activity: Groups must dramatize the data in story form, turning numbers/facts into a narrative.

Example: Population growth becomes “A town that keeps running out of chairs for everyone at dinner.”

Goal: See how storytelling translates abstract numbers into concrete, lived experiences.

FIGURE | Trend in fourth-grade NAEP mathematics average and selected percentile scores





History as First-Person Narrative



Setup: Select historical or scientific figures/events.

Activity: In your group write a lesson as **a first-person diary entry or oral story** (e.g., "I am Harriet Tubman guiding families to freedom," or "I am a carbon atom traveling through the atmosphere").

Goal: Practice empathetic perspective-taking and humanizing content.

History as First-Person Narrative

Stephen Hawking	Isaac Newton	Harriet Tubman
Charles Darwin	Jane Goodall	Susan B. Anthony
Albert Einstein	Kathryn Johnson	Thomas Edison
Eleanor Roosevelt	Florence Nightingale	Abraham Lincoln



STEM Myth-Making



Activity: Ask groups to invent a **myth** that explains a natural phenomenon **before science explained it** (like how ancient cultures created myths for eclipses, thunder, or seasons).

Example: “Why does the moon change shape?” → A rabbit keeps nibbling at it each night.

Goal: Create a myth that explains a natural phenomenon and shows how stories shape understanding.