

## Chapter 30

# Making It for the Screen: Creating Digital Media Literacy

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### ABSTRACT

*We are immersed in a culture of spoken media, written media, and now irrevocably, digital screen media. Just as writing and speaking skills are keys to functioning in society, we must consider that the world increasingly demands proficiency in “mediating” as well. Doing anything less leaves this powerful medium in the hands of a relative few. By offering instruction in what digital screen media is, how it is effectively created, how the Internet continues to alter communication, and how this all informs everyday teaching and learning, digital media literacy can become more broadly understood and accessible. This chapter follows a program developed by the Rosebud Institute and looks at how—using simple, accessible technology—people can become more digital media literate by creating screen products themselves. The creation process also enables deeper, more authentic learning, allowing us all to communicate more effectively, to self-assess more reflectively, and to thrive in a screen-based world.*

### DIGITAL MEDIA: LITERACY ON SCREEN

You may well be reading this text on paper, but it remains increasingly likely that you are reading some or all of it on a screen right now. In many cases, as you read this chapter, it seems not that big of an issue. After all, it is simply words on a page and the medium of delivery may not be all that crucial. Inverting the classic phrase of communication scholar Marshall McLuhan for a moment, the medium does not really seem to alter or affect the message all that much in this particular case.

However, with the tectonic media shift in which we find ourselves, the lines we think we know, and think we can count on, seem to be blurring. The myriad machinations and goings on in our convergent media world, while a fascinating and rich topic, understandably extend beyond the scope of this chapter. Rather the focus here is to look more at what we are doing now. Now that the explosive growth and pervasive penetration of new media is upon us, are we doing the best that we can to get a firmer grip on the reins? The wave of buying and handing out expensive devices designed to merely access the con-

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versation continues to grow and swell, threatening to eat up shrinking resources. In light of that, what are steps that can be taken to move beyond the latest techno wizardry and instead convey real skills that allow more people to effectively join in, to make clear meaning, and to affect the change they seek?

One way is to take a step back – get back to basics a bit and begin to give people some simple tools that they can use to more effectively be a part of the burgeoning world of what is happening on screens around the world. Yet another related approach is to seek out existing resources and systems that are already in place, but are ripe for innovation, change and a refreshed perspective. As mentioned, you may be looking at a screen right now but if not, you have probably looked at one if not several already today and most certainly – unless you make a concerted effort to the contrary – you will be bombarded with screen images all day, telling you what to do, what to think, what to like – even what to say.

And that trend continues to grow with abandon. As Eva and John Waterworth state in their discussions on mediated presence “Our everyday lives are more and more pervasively experienced through media... There are very few places where one is out of reach of [these] devices...” (Waterworth & Waterworth, 2010)

This ever-expanding world of screen-based electronic media encompasses such an understandably and incredibly broad array of media types, paradigms, and histories that even finding a name or term to refer to it all can prove difficult. Under the auspices of the

Rosebud Institute, introduced in the next section, we have used the term broader term ‘digital media’ as well as the more specific ‘screen media’. These terms work somewhat interchangeably to describe media specifically produced, created for, and unfolding on the screen yet are general enough to encompass a broad array of different media, both moving (film, video, television, and gaming) as well as those which are generally more static (websites, social media, blogs). As mentioned, this chapter has a necessarily refined scope. It looks at a very practical and doable approach that is giving people a baseline way to become more active and informed members of a screen media world. Interestingly, it is in this more simple approach that the potential becomes highly expansive, giving people the tools to literally go wherever they want, much like the effect of teaching a person to write or to read.

But what *people* or *persons* are we talking about? In attempting to define who really needs to be digital media literate, to say *everyone* may well elicit a raised eyebrow or two but literally, digital media literacy is so crucial that virtually everyone will need some baseline understanding of what it is and how it works. This is not a new concept of course. The term media literacy has been around since the 1970’s and in 1988, one of the most relevant and enduring quotes comes from a former president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Ernest Boyer: “It is no longer enough to simply read and write. Students must also become literate in the understanding of visual images” (Boyer, 1988). What is new however, is how far-reaching and therefore undeniable the screen has become. If screen media is virtually everywhere, then its literacy is in demand virtually everywhere if we are to have an informed and literate public. “The ability to both read and write visual information; the ability to learn visually; to think and solve problems in the visual domain—will, as the information revolution evolves, become a requirement for success in business and in life.” (Gray, 2008) That said, keeping the sites of this chapter on achievable goals and not biting off more than is manageable, the immediate audience addressed mostly herein are students and educators – both in a K-12 environment and in post-secondary education as well.

Without delving too deeply into program specifics, we will outline a broadly prescriptive approach that we have pursued and continue to develop – a program that takes achievable steps towards reducing and addressing what has been referred to as our rampant media *illiteracy* (Baker, 2012). While the

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