

# EVERY STORYTELLING FRAMEWORK EVER. EXPLAINED.





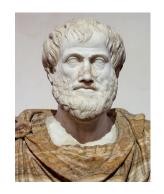
Stories have been around since the dawn of civilisation



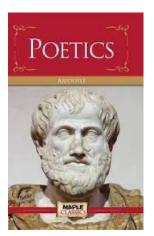


## The first recorded story framework was by Aristotle





**ARISTOTLE** C. 384-322 BC



Every plot must have a:

**BEGINNING** 

**MIDDLE** 

**END** 

(If it looks too simple, hang on - we're about to dial up the complexity lever)



# Then there was the more nuanced Freytag Pyramid by German novelist, Gustav Freytag

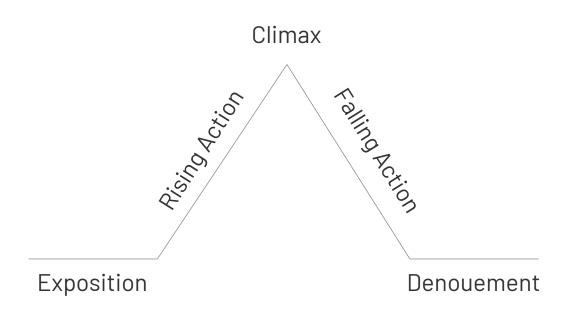




GUSTAV FREYTAG 1816-1895



### Freytag's Pyramid

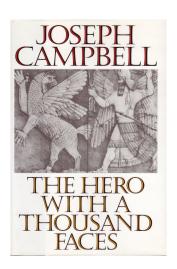


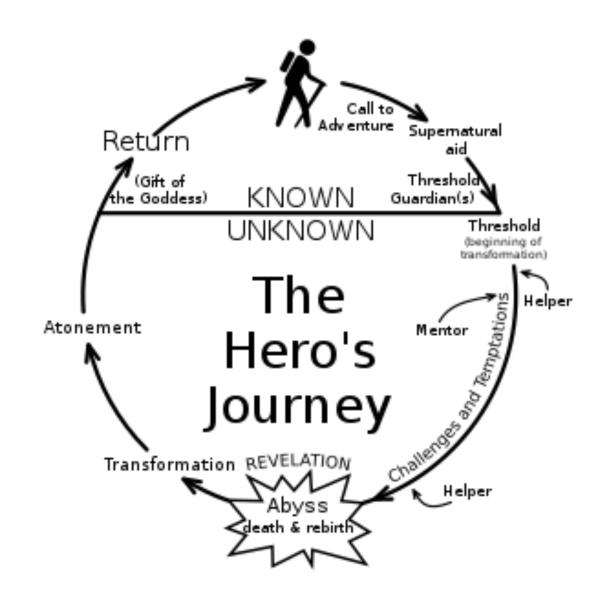
### The slightly more complex Hero's Journey by Joseph Campbell





JOSEPH CAMPBELL 1904-1987





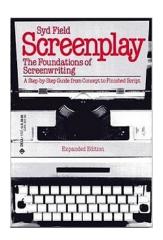


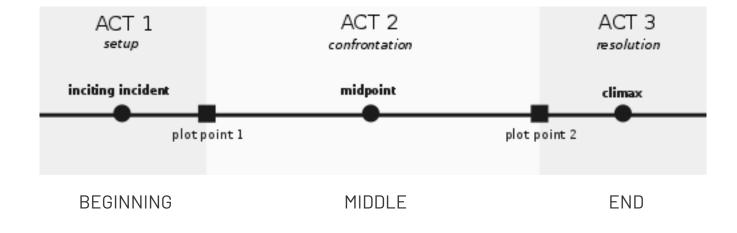
# With Syd Field, things became simpler again, taking inspiration from Aristotle





SYD FIELD 1935-2013





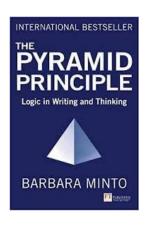


# And then there was the business-focused version by Barbara Minto





**BARBARA MINTO** B. 1934

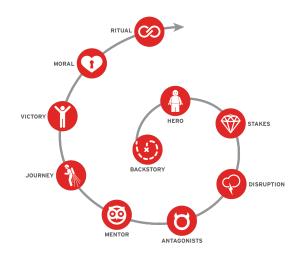


- Situation
- Complication
- Question
- Answer

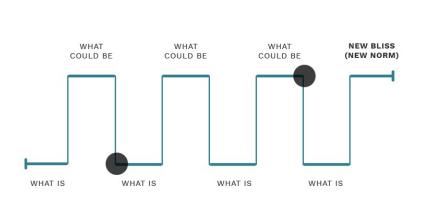
# **S**

### And then there are the plethora of frameworks by Storytellers like us...



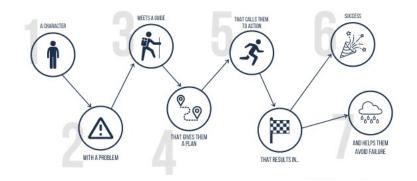


### PARK HOWELL'S STORY CYCLE SYSTEM

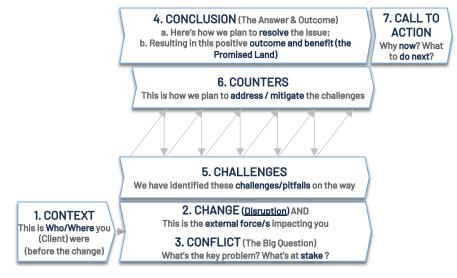


NANCY DUARTE'S STORY STRUCTURE

### THE STORYBRAND 7-PART FRAMEWORK



### DONALD MILLER'S STORYBRAND FRAMEWORK



RAVISHANKAR IYER'S 7Cs STORY FRAMEWORK

How are they similar and different?

Why so many frameworks?

Which one is the right framework?





# Before we get to story frameworks, why story?





Humans have been using stories to share info since millennia...



# Yuval Harari: Storytelling is the reason why Homo Sapiens are the dominant species on the planet

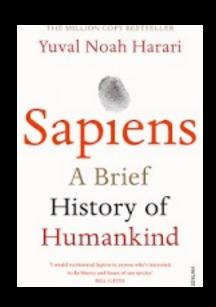


# "...myths

give Sapiens the unprecedented ability to cooperate flexibly in large numbers. Ants and bees can also work together in huge numbers, but they do so in a very rigid manner and only with close relatives. Wolves and chimpanzees cooperate far more flexibly than ants, but they can do so only with small numbers of other individuals that they know intimately. Sapiens can cooperate in extremely flexible ways with countless numbers of strangers. That's why Sapiens rule the world"



Yuval Noah Harari





# But why were stories so important? What info would be shared by them?

# STORIES ARE CRITICAL BECAUSE THEY SHARE INFO ABOUT SOMETHING FUNDAMENTAL TO HUMANKIND.

# PROBLEM SOL VING

# Po Here's the deal: All of humankind is engaged in two activities



### PROBLEM SOLVING

We are defined by our needs. Every need is a problem to solve...



### STORYTELLING

...And every problem solved is a story to tell



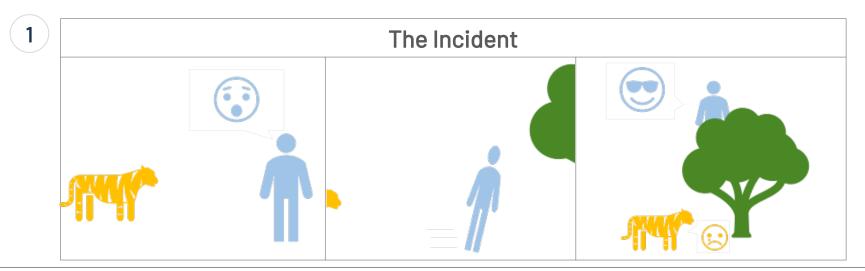
Every problem you have may be one that others also have (or might have).

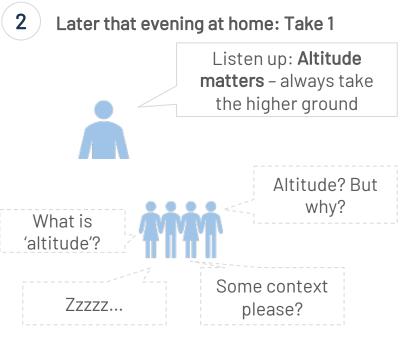
You need to teach them how you solved it.



# Stories are the most effective way to teach: They are memorable, they pack in emotion and they hold our attention











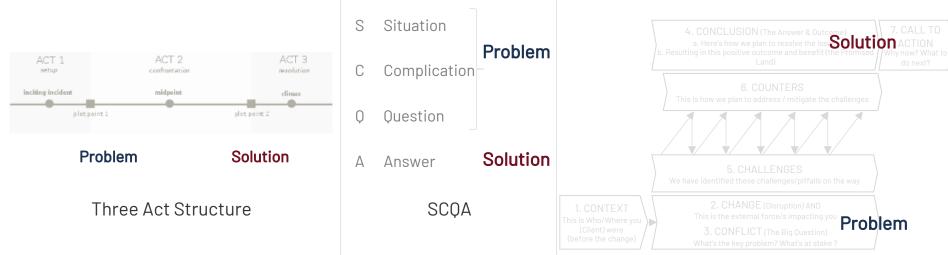
In short,

# A STORY IS AN ACCOUNT OF HOW TO (OR HOW NOT TO) SOLVE A PROBLEM

# And now let's get back to our Story frameworks







The 7Cs Story Framework ©

# In conclusion



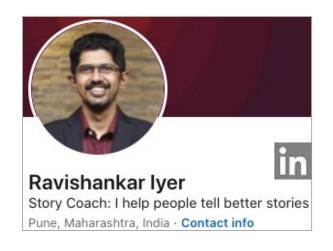
At a Fundamental level, that's all a Story has to do. Clearly tell the audience:

Who is the protagonist and what was their status quo? What changed in their world? **Problem** What Problem did that give rise to? Why should the Audience care about 3 that Problem? What was the Solution? 5 What were the obstacles and pitfalls in implementing that solution? Solution 6 How did the Hero/Solution navigate those pitfalls? What lesson or implication do you draw from the story?



# For more good stuff from the land of storytelling, follow me at your preferred location











https://story-rules-on-saturday.ck.page/