

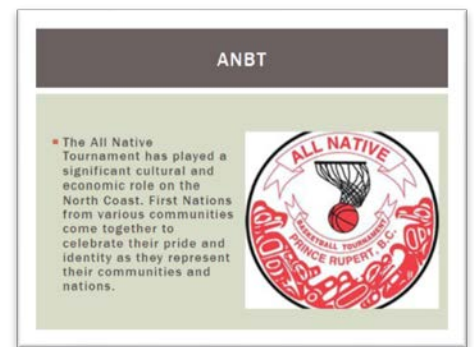
All Native Basketball Tournament Teacher Resources and Activities

ANBT Past and Present

The Following resources provide an overview of the All Native Basket Ball Tournament, it's history and how it has become a key cultural event. A power Point Presentation based on the Excerpt from Persistence and Change is also available for the Middle – Secondary Teachers (the presentation might also be adapted for younger learners.)

Suggested resources:

- *B is for Basketball* (picture book)
- *Follow the Rock* (video)
- *All Native Basketball Tournament 2000* (video)
- *The All Native Basketball Tournament* (article and slide show)
- *ANBT Programs from past years*

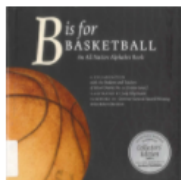


Print Resources:

B is for Basket Ball (book)

Grades K-3

Ab Ed Children's Books



Clear Rating

Review

Status 0

B is for Basketball

Students and Teachers of SD#50

2010 28 pages (McKellar & Martin)

Official book of 2011 All Native Basketball Tournament. B is For Basketball was created in collaboration with the students and teachers of School District 50 on Haida Gwaii. Illustrations by Judy Hilgemann

3 copies >



Video Resources:

Follow the Rock (YouTube Video)

Grades 3 – 12

Length: 7 min



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nDVHab1hpw>

Every year, First Nations from across B.C. bring their best players to the All Native Basketball Tournament. It's more than a competition: spectators come for the culture, the food and the community. The video features basketball players Jacob Thom and Luke Robinson.

Opening Ceremonies: ANBT 2018

Grades K – 12

Length: 3 hours (entrance of drummers and dancers first 15 min)



<https://vimeo.com/255342842>

Led in 2018 by the Gingolx Cultural Dancers (first 15 min) then proceeded by entrance of all the teams.

All Native Basketball Tournament 2000 (DVD)

Grades 7 – 12

Length: 45 min

Ab Ed DVD's and Videos

The DVD cover for 'All Native Tournament' features a dark background with the words 'All Native TOURNAMENT' in a stylized font. There are some abstract, glowing elements on the cover.

All Native Tournament, The
Brian Murphy
2000 45 pages No. Discs: 1 (Knowledge Network)

☆☆☆☆☆
Clear Rating
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1 copy >

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Also available on Youtube, but with poor audio: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dBfaXaKrni&t=21s>

The All Native Basketball Tournament

Excerpt from *Persistence and Change*
(see also slide show version with additional photos)

The All Native Tournament has played a significant cultural and economic role on the North Coast. First Nations from various communities come together to celebrate their pride and identity as they represent their communities and nations. It is hugely significant and it also offers Prince Rupert an economic boost during the winter months.

Since the early years of this century, basketball has been played in First Nations communities along the coast. It requires little equipment and can be played indoors, a definite plus on this rainy coast.

Teams sometimes travelled from village to village to compete. When the people worked at the salmon canneries on the Skeena River during the summer, the main recreation was playing basketball. It might be in a net loft or on the dock, but somewhere around the cannery you'd find a hoop.

In Prince Rupert, basketball was also very popular. In 1947 the Prince Rupert Basketball Association decided to host the Northern British Columbia Coast Indian Championship tournament.

Seven teams played that year and four hundred people turned out to watch the three-day event. The tournament was so successful that the organizers decided to make it an annual event.



Fans and players crowd into the gym for the Opening Ceremonies of the 45th annual All Native Tournament, February; 2004. Photo courtesy ANT Committee.

For the next three years the games were played in the old Civic Centre (where the liquor store is located today). In 1950 the Native Basketball Association took over the organization of the tournament.

The tournament began to lose momentum. In 1951 the weather was so bad that the outlying teams couldn't make it to town. As well, there were few hotels in Prince Rupert at that time, and teams and spectators had difficulty finding accommodation.

In 1953, interest was so low that only four teams registered. To many people, it seemed to be the end of All Native basketball in Prince Rupert.

In the fall of 1959, some of the organizers of the Prince Rupert Basketball Association were lamenting the lack of interest in basketball. Fans weren't supporting it the way they used to. But a local businessman, Irwin Garfield, was the first to suggest bringing back the old tournament. Others agreed, and the Prince Rupert and District All Native Basketball Tournament was created.

The first games were held at the Civic Centre at the beginning of March, 1960. Ten teams competed in the Senior division that year, and five in the Intermediate.

The Kitkatla Excelsiors (later Warriors) were Senior Champions in 1960, 1962 and 1964, and were inducted into the ANT Hall of Fame in 1993. Standing (l to r) Elmer Ridley, Don Brown, Russell Gamble, Fred Gamble, Maurice Tolmie, Richard Robinson. Seated: Ronald Bolton, Chester Bolton (coach), Sam Lewis. Photo courtesy ANT Committee.

The Senior's final was as exciting as any since, with Kitkatla defeating Kitamaat 61 to 57. The tournament was a huge success, even making a bit of money, and the trend was set.

The old Civic Centre couldn't hold all the people who wanted to watch the final games, so in 1963, the championship games were held in the gym of the new Prince Rupert Senior Secondary School. One thousand fans packed into the bleachers.



Fire destroyed the Civic Centre in 1968, and the whole tournament shifted to PRSS. The number of

teams had to be cut back, as the school gym was reserved for the students in the morning. Everyone was waiting for the new Civic Centre to be built. Finally, in 1972, it was completed and the tournament could move to the new facility and the number of teams increased.

Into the Nineties

In the early 1990s there was a feeling that the tournament was getting away from its community roots. So-called "super teams" included highly-skilled players recruited and selected from different locations. Many felt this took away from the feeling of connection with the fans and the communities the players were supposed to represent. As a result, since 1992, the rules have been modified to strengthen the community teams and to discourage "super teams."

Other changes have taken place, too. Women were not included in the All Native Tournament until 1993 when the ANT added the Women's Division to its program.

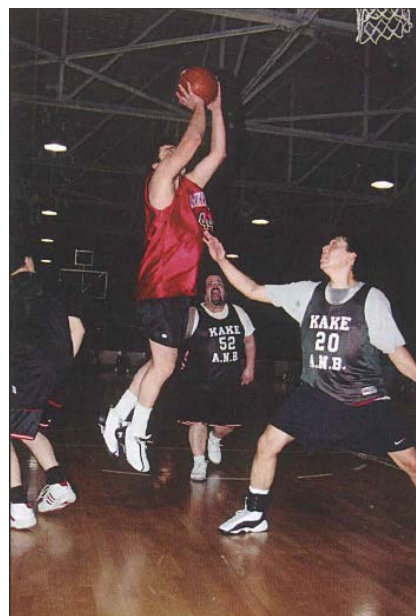
That same year, the Masters' Division for men over 35 was also added. Now there are at least 50 teams competing in the tournament. To accommodate

the expansion, a second gym is used. At first Charles Hays Secondary School gym was used, but more recently the Civic Centre Arena has been temporarily transformed into a basketball court with a portable floor.

There is never enough room for all the teams who want to compete. Since 1992, a Qualifying Tournament has been held in November. The top nine teams in the tournament automatically qualify for the next year's games, but the first three teams that are eliminated, along with other interested teams, have to play off in November for two open berths in the February tournament. The tournament continues to grow and change to meet the needs of its players, fans and communities.

In addition, First Nations people have an opportunity to sell their arts and crafts throughout the week in the auditorium, which is always packed with people buying things or socializing with friends.

The All Native Tournament is the largest basketball tournament in Canada. It is a unique cultural and sporting event that had drawn considerable attention over the years from the media. A documentary has been made about the tournament and other television stations across the country have produced shows about the games. It is an amazing event for all who participate.



Assorted ANBT Programs

Each year the ANBT releases a program containing great information and articles. Includes Programs from the following years: 1994, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2017, 2018.

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ANBT Then and Now

Classroom sets of the All Native Basketball Tournament Programs for 2nd Annual (1961) and 59th annual (2018). 28 copies of each. Includes suggested activities for the classroom.

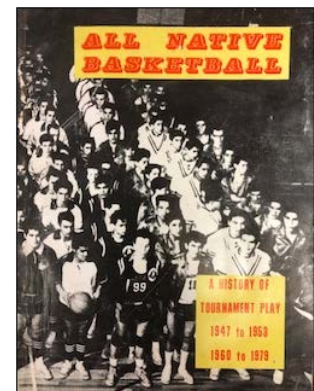
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Selections From ANBT A History of Tournament Play

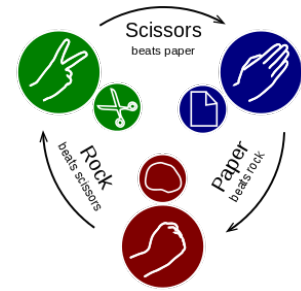
Selected Articles from Len Harrington's book.

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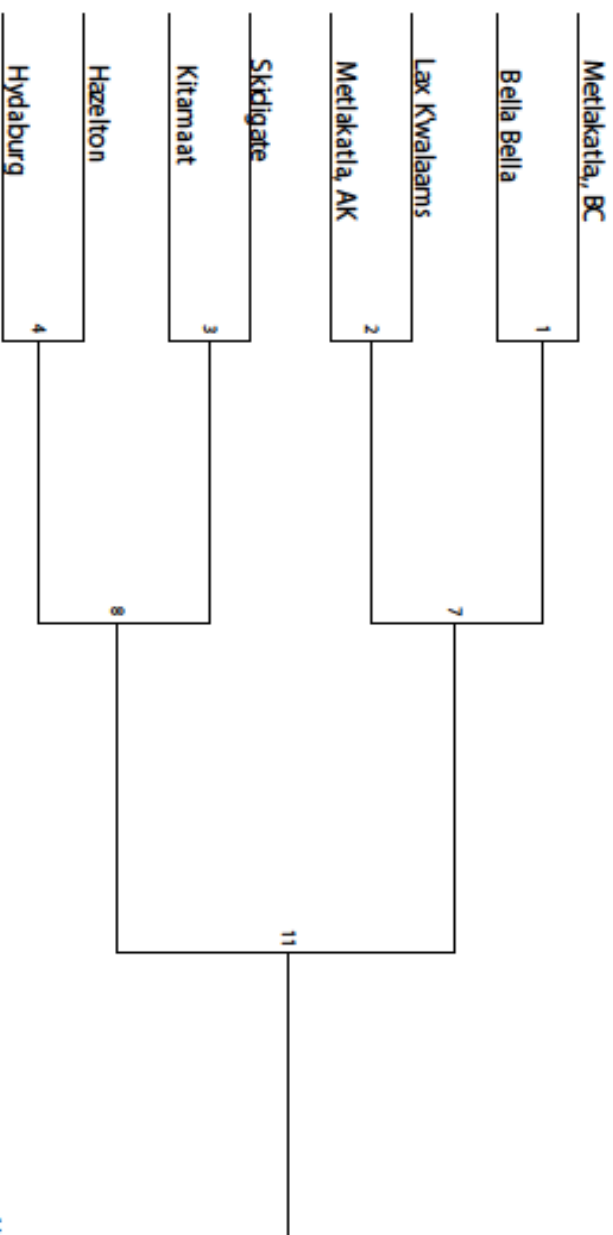
ANBT Tournament Simulation Activity

In this activity the class will run their own tournament (playing a team version of Rock, Paper Scissors) to learn how the basketball tournament draw is run. Students will be assigned teams based on actual ANBT teams and compete against each other to determine the ultimate winning team.

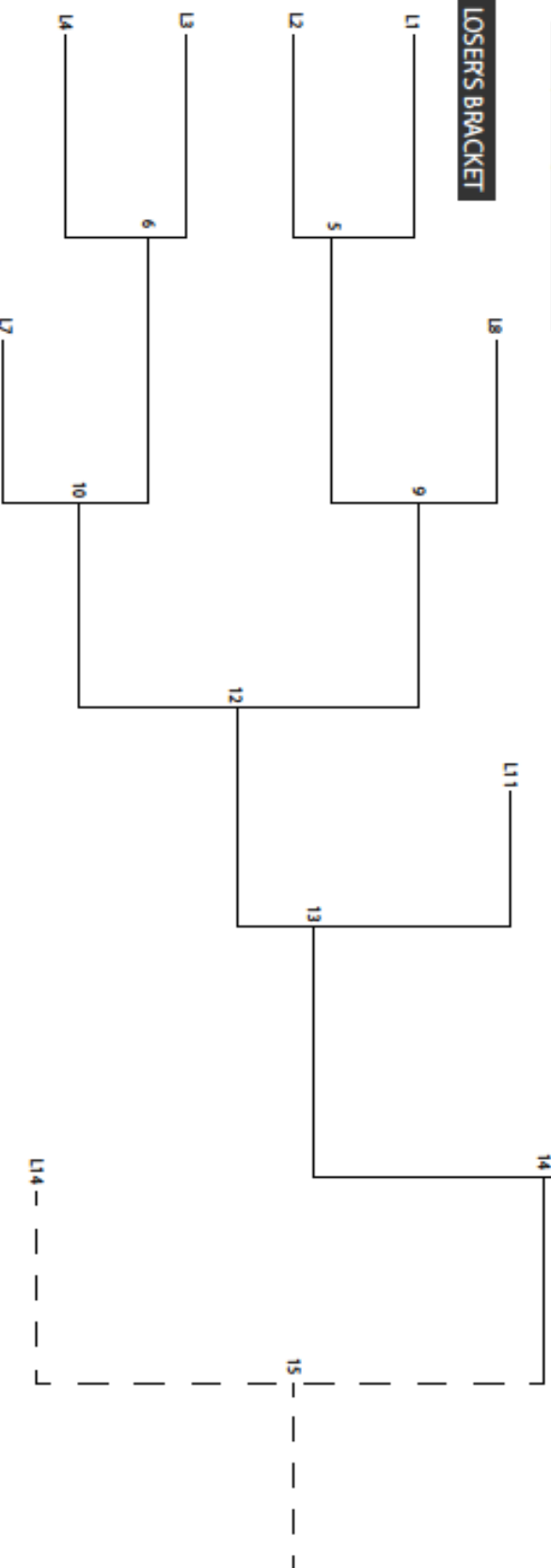


1. Begin by Choosing an appropriate tournament draw that will work with your class size. Ideally students should be put into teams of two or three. The tournament can be conducted as individuals, but since basketball is a team sport, the activity will be a closer model if done in teams.
 - a. 2018 Women’s division Draw (14 Teams – ideal for classes with 28 or more students)
 - b. 2018 Masters Division Draw (12 Teams – ideal for classes with 24 or more students)
 - c. 2018 Seniors Division Draw (14 Teams – ideal for classes with 28 or more students)
 - d. 2018 Intermediate Division Draw (11 teams – ideal for classes with 22 or more students)
 - e. 8 Team Double Elimination Bracket (8 teams – ideal for classes with 16 + students)
2. Place each team name in a hat two or three times (enough so that there is a team name for each student in your class). Each student will draw a team name to discover which team they are on (as an alternative, teams can be assigned).
3. Prior to the game, each team should meet to “practice” and come up with a play strategy.
 - a. There are 3 “play” options: rock, paper and scissors.
 - b. Teams need to decide which plays to use and in which order prior to each game.
 - c. Teams must compete as a team and all be part of the same “play”. Fouls will be called if teams do not work together and do different plays at the same time.
 - i. For example, the team decides on their first game they will play “scissors” first, “rock” second and “scissors” again for the third play.
 - d. Each game will have 3 plays (best of three rock paper scissors matches).
4. The Matches:
 - a. Teams should already know which plays and which order they will be playing.
 - b. Teams go up against each other. Each play has an opportunity to win a point.
 - c. A time out to discuss play options can be called once if needed during a match.
 - d. A match is won as soon as 2 points are won.
 - e. Enter winning and losing team on to appropriate bracket on the draw diagram.
 - f. Move on to the next match.
5. Fouls and free throws
 - a. If a team has a mismatched play, a foul is called and the other team gets a free throw.
 - b. To conduct a free throw, one team member will go up against a team member from the fouling team and they get to play rock paper scissors. If they win, they get a free point, if they lose, they get one more try to secure a point.
 - i. Note: The fouling team never gets a point during the free throw.

WINNERS BRACKET



LOSERS BRACKET



8 TEAM DOUBLE ELIMINATION BRACKET

ANBT Past Winners Graphing Activity and Probability Investigation

In this activity you will graph the past winning teams of the All Native Basketball tournament and make predictions based on your graphs and data provided about who they think will win this year. Data for each division's winners over the past 20 years is provided below. A template for a bar chart is provided below, however other types of chart (pie charts, etc) may be created as an alternative according to needs of students.

ANBT Past Team Winners

Women's Division:	Intermediate Division:	Seniors Division:	Masters Division:
1997 - Metlakatla, BC	1997 - Metlakatla, AK	1997 - Hydaburg	1997 - Kincolith
1998 - Metlakatla, BC	1998 - New Aiyansh	1998 - Hydaburg	1998 - Metlakatla, AK
1999 - Metlakatla, BC	1999 - New Aiyansh	1999 - Hydaburg	1999 - Kincolith
2000 - Kitamaat	2000 - Skidegate	2000 - Massett	2000 - Skidegate
2001 - Metlakatla, BC	2001 - Skidegate	2001 - Hydaburg	2001 - Kake, AK
2002 - Ketchikan, AK	2002 - Ahousht	2002 - Hydaburg	2002 - Bella Bella
2003 - Metlakatla, BC	2003 - Skidegate	2003 - Hydaburg	2003 - Metlakatla, AK
2004 - Prince Rupert	2004 - Skidegate	2004 - Hydaburg	2004 - Kitamaat
2005 - Prince Rupert	2005 - Metlakatla, AK	2005 - Hydaburg	2005 - Hydaburg, AK
2006 - Prince Rupert	2006 - Hydaburg, AK	2006 - Hydaburg	2006 - Skidegate
2007 - Metlakatla, BC	2007 - Prince Rupert	2007 - Hydaburg	2007 - Skidegate
2008 - Metlakatla, BC	2008 - Metlakatla, AK	2008 - Bella Bella	2008 - Bella Bella
2009 - Metlakatla, AK	2009 - North Shore	2009 - Hydaburg	2009 - Hydaburg, AK
2010 - Metlakatla, AK	2010 - Prince Rupert	2010 - Hydaburg	2010 - Bella Bella
2011 - Kitamaat	2011 - Kitamaat	2011 - Hydaburg	2011 - Bella Bella
2012 - Nanaimo	2012 - Ahousht	2012 - Skidegate	2012 - Prince Rupert
2013 - Nanaimo	2013 - Kitamaat	2013 - Skidegate	2013 - Old Massett
2014 - Metlakatla BC	2014 - Skidegate	2014 - Skidegate	2014 - Old Massett
2015 - Bella Bella	2015 - Metlakatla, AK	2015 - Skidegate	2015 - Hydaburg, AK
2016 - Bella Bella	2016 - Lax Kw'alaams	2016 - Skidegate	2016 - Hydaburg, AK
2017 - Hazelton	2017 - Lax Kw'alaams	2017 - Skidegate	2017 - Hydaburg, AK

