

# Heritage Fair Project

**Topic:**

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belonging to

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## CHOOSING A FAMOUS CANADIAN

There are a lot of great websites that can help you decide who you might be interested in researching. It's best that you find someone that you will enjoy learning about rather than picking someone that you're not really interested in!

Check out the Histori.ca website:

<http://www.histori.ca/minutes/default.do?page=.index>

-at the bottom are three titles:

1. **Historica Minutes** - one minute little videos that may inspire you. Look on the left at the titles of Heroes, Innovators and Women to learn about some amazing Canadians. eg. Laura Secord, Jacques Plante, Sire Sandford Fleming, Emily Carr.

2. **Footprints** - these videos tell the stories of Canada's athletes and our sporting traditions. eg. Jeff Adams, Donny LaLonde, Terry Fox, Bobby Hull.

3. Radio Minutes- sound bytes about famous Canadians.



*John Cabot*

### **Some examples of amazing Canadians:**

Guglielmo Marconi: received the first radio signal from across the Atlantic ocean.

John Cabot: an explorer from England who discovered North America.

Wilder Penfield: revolutionized the techniques of brain surgery, using his scalpel and electronic probes.

Laura Secord: made a heroic trek that saved the British and Canadian forces during the War of 1812.

Agnes MacPhail: one of the first female Members of Parliament who changed the prison system in Canada.

## JOURNALING AND REFLECTING

This is a huge part of your Heritage Fair Project and needs to be worked on throughout the process of completing your project. This will also include artifacts eg. Receipts, pictures, drawings etc.



Here are some ideas to write about:

- \*Explain any frustrations or difficulties you had.
- \*Did you get stuck on anything?
- \*In detail, describe exactly what you worked on today.
- \*Did you accomplish something significant?
- \*Did you make any decisions about your project?
- \*Do you have any questions or concerns about your project?
- \*How are you feeling about your project?

You can also write other things...you don't have to stick with just these questions every time.

Every time you see the Journal picture make sure that you write another entry. Journaling needs to be done throughout the project as this will be marked and judged.

**This is a roadmap of your project. Does not have to be a polished document.**

Fair (1,2,3)	Average (4,5,6)	Good (7,8)	Excellent (9,10)
Collection of daily /weekly. May include some artifacts (business cards, pamphlets, diagrams and photographs.	Collection of daily/weekly activities with some personal reflections of the the research process. Some evidence of student selection of topic/ideas used.	Detailed reflections of the research process that includes references to highlights and/or frustrations. Evidence of student selection of topics/ideas used. Includes artifacts.	In depth personal reflections and projections related to the research. Strong evidence of the student's selection of topics/ideas used. Includes artifacts.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION



Once you have found a topic that you are interested in make a list of sources that you can use for your research. If you find that you can't get enough information about your topic, you may want to change.

Some possible ideas for sources are: museums, books, Internet sites, encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers, television, documentaries, diaries etc. You can talk to people, however you want to make sure that the person/people you interview are primary sources or know a lot about the information you are asking. A definition follows:

- **Primary Source:** a person who has direct personal knowledge about the person you are researching or the event that you are researching. eg. The brother of Terry Fox if researching Terry Fox.
- **Secondary Source:** someone who did not experience the event or deal with the person you are researching eg. A curator of a museum or archives.

## SEARCH WORDS

It can be a challenge to find information on your topic. Here are some tips to help you get the most out of your sources.

- **Synonyms:** search using other words related to your topic, is there another way to say it. Eg. Michael Jackson or King of Pop.
- **Larger subjects:** Terry Fox....Marathon of Hope is the bigger topic.
- **Smaller subjects:** Group of Seven (famous artists) is the topic but you could look under their individual names
- **Intersecting/overlapping topics:** Eg. Looking up Emily Carr and intersecting topic could be First Nations art.
- **Time and Place:** Where and when it happened. Eg. Halifax Explosion is topic, look up Halifax or the year that it occurred.

Your Topic \_\_\_\_\_

Synonyms: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

Larger Subjects: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

Smaller Subjects: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

Intersecting Subjects: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

Time/Place: \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

### **TRUSTWORTHY INTERNET SITES**

Sites, such as Wikipedia and Answers.com, don't always have valid information because people can alter the information when they like. Make sure that you look at sites such as Worldbook Online, Canadian Archives or other government sites. Examples are below:

<a href="http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca">www.collectionscanada.gc.ca</a>	Library and Archives Canada
<a href="http://www.canadianheritage.gc.ca">www.canadianheritage.gc.ca</a>	Canadian Heritage
<a href="http://www.mint.ca">www.mint.ca</a>	Royal Canadian Mint
<a href="http://culturecanada.gc.ca">culturecanada.gc.ca</a>	Culture Canada
<a href="http://www.nfb.ca">www.nfb.ca</a>	National Film Board of Canada
<a href="http://www.chin.gc.ca">www.chin.gc.ca</a>	Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN)
<a href="http://www.pc.gc.ca/">www.pc.gc.ca/</a>	Canadian World Heritage Sites
<a href="http://www.histori.ca">www.histori.ca</a>	HISTORICA
<a href="http://www.heritagecanada.org">www.heritagecanada.org</a>	Heritage Canada
<a href="http://www.canadiana.org">www.canadiana.org</a>	Early Canadiana Online - access to Canada's published history
<a href="http://www.virtualmuseum.ca">www.virtualmuseum.ca</a>	Virtual Museum of Canada

If the website that you are looking at ends in .edu, .org, .gov, .com, .mil, or .net you will probably have genuine information to research.

## BOOKS

In your school library you will be able to find books on important Canadians. For example, *Rick Hansen: Man in Motion* by Rick Hansen and Jim Taylor, *The Book of Canadians* by Carlotta Hacker and *Terry Fox: His Story* by Leslie Scrivener. Most of these books are found in the 920 area of your library.

Find three books on Canadians in your library and list them here:

Name of Book \_\_\_\_\_  
Author \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Book \_\_\_\_\_  
Author \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Book \_\_\_\_\_  
Author \_\_\_\_\_

You may choose to use these for your project...now you know they are in your library.



In order for you to have a focus for your research you need to decide what questions you are going to answer in your project. The questions need to be open ended. For example, "What year was Sir Sandford Fleming born?" is not an open ended question because the answer is just "1827." This would be a closed question. These usually have a one word answer eg. Yes or no. This information can be included in your project however this does not completely answer one research question.

Here are some examples of open ended questions that you can use for your project. Open ended questions usually begin with the following words: How, Why, Describe, Explain, Compare, If, etc.

1. How did \_\_\_\_\_ become famous?
2. What contributions did he/she make to Canada?

You should choose 3 or 4 open ended questions to answer. Please list them here and before you begin your research clear these with your teacher!

1.

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2.

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3.

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4.

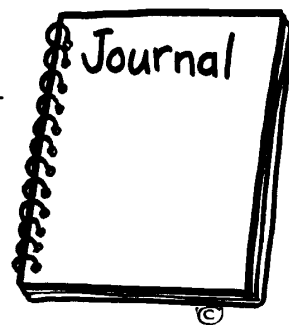
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Teacher Signature \_\_\_\_\_

#### PLANNING STAGE REFLECTION

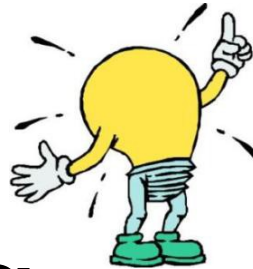
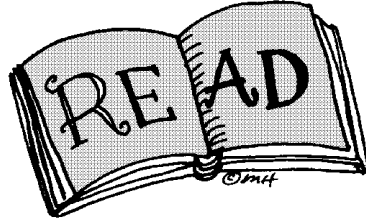
1. Why did you choose your topic?
2. How will what you learn during your project help you in the future?
3. What are your feelings about the planning stage? How did it go?



## NOTE TAKING

Here you decide what information is important to your project and what isn't. It is very important that you write using your own words. **ONLY USE WORDS YOU UNDERSTAND!!!**

# Read



# Understand



# Look Away

# Write a note in your own





# words



To make sure that you don't look like this young person use the note taking sheet on the next page to help you sort through your information. You will have to photocopy many of these sheets. Ask your teacher!

## Research Notes

### Source Used

Title of Book/Article/website etc.: \_\_\_\_\_

Page numbers: \_\_\_\_\_

Related Research Question	Key Information	Related Research Question	Key Information


### PRESENTATION

You will be using a backboard to present your information. The following are some other ideas (other than paragraphs) that you can use in answering your BIG questions.

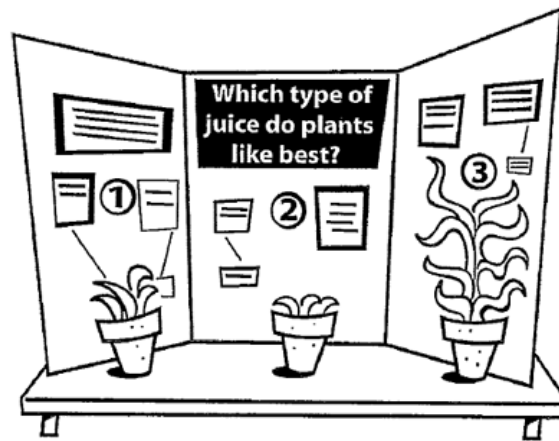
- Make a timeline
- draw a story map
- use a Venn diagram (compare/contrast)
- tell a story on video or record your voice
- make a diary
- a day in the life of...
- draw an illustration
- make a model

The choices are endless!! Use your imagination!

Check off each box when you have completed the final stages of your project.

1. What is the title of your project?

2. Draw and label what will be on your project? Example below.



3. How will you "personalize" your project? Examples: if you research an old theatre, make your display look like a stage with red curtains, if your display is about building materials use miniature walls as your backdrop, if your project is about early plumbing in Canada include sections of pipe.

Write your thoughts here as to what materials you will need to make your project special. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

You may want to try including:

- colours from the product/company logos
- different styles of fonts
- sound effects eg. Train whistle if you are researching CN or CPR
- models or miniature buildings
- fabric, fun, textures
- photographs
- props

5. Make sure that you are using a good quality glue and cutting things out properly. You don't want things to have a ragged edge! Use a ruler!

- 6. Make sure that your written parts are well proofread and contain no spelling or punctuation errors.
- 7. Make sure that all photographs have a caption or information below stating where you retrieved from.

## Organizing Information

### Creating your answers

#### Interview

#### Bibliography

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Bibliography** - A list of books or articles on a subject.

**Citation** - Information for an article including source, title, author, periodical, date, volume, page numbers.

**Index** - A list of items pointing to the location of each item. An index in a book gives the page number of a needed subject.

**Keywords** - Search terms generally found in any searchable field such as subject headings, author or title.

**Paraphrasing** - Putting another person's ideas into your own words.

**Plagiarism** - Using another person's ideas or expressions as your own.

**Primary sources** - Materials written or produced at the time the event occurred, often by the party involved. Examples include letters, diaries, photographs, interviews, documents or artifacts, newspaper articles from the time.

**Quote** - Copying exactly as it was written or said, and giving credit to the author.

**Secondary sources** - Material written or reported at some point after an event occurred. Examples include text books, articles, biographies, reference books such as encyclopedias, and secondary sources found on the Internet.

**URL** - The address for a web page. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.

(Public Archives and Records Office of PEI)