Research Project – Canada from the Arrival of Humans to WWI

Social Studies 9

Ms. McDade

November 16, 2016

We have learned a lot about Canada – its first peoples, early explorers, the development of the fur trade, settlement and colonization by the French then the British, the Seven Years war, the exploration of the West (including HBC and the NWC), voyageur life, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, World War I.

Everyone has different interests and backgrounds and it is hard with a large class to spend time learning about the things that interest you the most. Here is your opportunity to do so. I want you to pick an area of the course we have studied (an aspect of a first nations culture, a famous person/ family in early Canadian history, a battle fought during a war, a mapping project, a technological development, a treaty/ act/ proclamation, the role of women in a particular event, *etc*.) that piqued your interest. I want you to learn more about the specific topic you pick and present your findings.

Conduct research using the text book, print sources and the internet. You need at least 10 sources. You need to include a bibliography as well as a research log that shows the information you have gathered from each source. See Appendix 1 for bibliography information.

Your presentation requires three elements: 750 of your own words, a visual component and a presentation to the class. See the evaluation rubric for details on these three areas in addition to how your research will be evaluated.

Have fun learning and use your class time effectively. I am looking forward to your presentation.

Ms. McDade

STEP 1: SELECTING YOUR TOPIC

Review your text book (Chapters 7-10) and your notes and choose two topics that you are are interested in learning more about. Complete the charts below with at least five points in each “What do I know?” and “What do I want to know?” sections for your two topics. These topics must be specific (i.e. “the life and times of Tecumseh” or “the Battle of Lundy’s Lane”), not general (i.e. “the war of 1812”). Put a star beside the topic that you have selected for your research project.

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| TOPIC 1:  |
| WHAT DO I KNOW? | WHAT DO I WANT TO KNOW? |
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| TOPIC 2:  |
| WHAT DO I KNOW? | WHAT DO I WANT TO KNOW? |
|  |  |

STEP 2: CONDUCTING RESEARCH

Once you have selected your topic, you need to complete research to learn more about it. Your research should include a variety of primary and secondary sources – at least ten of them. You are required to complete a bibliography as part of this project so at the top of each of the research pages below, include all of the bibliographic information for each source you use. Your sources can be online or print (I have booked both the library, computer lab and iPads for next week) but you must include one print source.

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| --- |
| SOURCE 1: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
|  |
| SOURCE 2: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 3: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 4: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 5: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 6: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 7: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 8: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 9: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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| SOURCE 10: |
| SOURCE TYPE: PRIMARY SECONDARY (circle one) |
| SOURCE: BOOK ENCYCOPEDIA/ DICTIONARY MAGAZINE/ NEWSPAPER WEBPAGE (circle one) |
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STEP 3: PRESENTING YOUR FINDINGS

The way you present your research for this project is wide open. Pick something that aligns with your abilities and interests and that can really highlight your learning. Your 750-word written contribution and bibliography need to be typed but the visual component can take whatever form you choose. Here are a few ideas:

* Powerpoint
* Poster
* Video
* Animation
* Diorama
* Comic Life
* Wordle
* Prezzie
* Newspaper
* Magazine
* Paper maiche
* Maps
* Paintings
* Drawings
* Construction
* Children’s story
* Graphic novel
* Interactive timeline (online or paper)
* 3D model
* War battle re-enactment
* Plasticine/ playdough models

The options are endless…

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| How are you going to present your project? Provide a rough sketch and/ or description. |

Appendix 1: Writing a Bibliography: MLA Format

Below are standard formats and examples for basic bibliographic information recommended by the Modern Language Association (MLA). For more information on the MLA format, see <http://www.mla.org/style_faq>.

Basics

Your list of works cited should begin at the end of the paper on a new page with the centered title, *Works Cited*. Alphabetize the entries in your list by the author's last name, using the letter-by-letter system (ignore spaces and other punctuation.) If the author's name is unknown, alphabetize by the title, ignoring any *A, An*, or *The*.

For dates, spell out the names of months in the text of your paper, but abbreviate them in the list of works cited, except for May, June, and July. Use either the day-month-year style (22 July 1999) or the month-day-year style (July 22, 1999) and be consistent. With the month-day-year style, be sure to add a comma after the year unless another punctuation mark goes there.

Underlining or *Italics*?

When reports were written on typewriters, the names of publications were underlined because most typewriters had no way to print italics. If you write a bibliography by hand, you should still underline the names of publications. But, if you use a computer, then publication names should be in italics as they are below. Always check with your instructor regarding their preference of using italics or underlining. Our examples use italics.

Hanging Indentation

All MLA citations should use hanging indents, that is, the first line of an entry should be flush left, and the second and subsequent lines should be indented 1/2".

Capitalization, Abbreviation, and Punctuation

The MLA guidelines specify using title case capitalization - capitalize the first words, the last words, and all principal words, including those that follow hyphens in compound terms. Use lowercase abbreviations to identify the parts of a work (e.g., *vol.* for *volume*, *ed.* for *editor*) except when these designations follow a period. Whenever possible, use the appropriate abbreviated forms for the publisher's name (*Random* instead of *Random House*).

Separate author, title, and publication information with a period followed by one space. Use a colon and a space to separate a title from a subtitle. Include other kinds of punctuation only if it is part of the title. Use quotation marks to indicate the titles of short works appearing within larger works (e.g., "Memories of Childhood." *American Short Stories*). Also use quotation marks for titles of unpublished works and songs.

Format Examples

**BOOKS**

**Format:**

Author's last name, first name. *Book title*. Additional information. City of publication: Publishing company, publication date.

**Examples:**

Allen, Thomas B. *Vanishing Wildlife of North America*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1974.

Boorstin, Daniel J. *The Creators: A History of the Heroes of the Imagination*. New York: Random, 1992.

Hall, Donald, ed. *The Oxford Book of American Literacy Anecdotes*. New York: Oxford UP, 1981.

Searles, Baird, and Martin Last. *A Reader's Guide to Science Fiction*. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 1979.

Toomer, Jean. *Cane*. Ed. Darwin T. Turner. New York: Norton, 1988.

**ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DICTIONARY**

**Format:**

Author's last name, first name. "Title of Article." *Title of Encyclopedia*. Date.

Note: If the dictionary or encyclopedia arranges articles alphabetically, you may omit volume and page numbers.

**Examples:**

"Azimuthal Equidistant Projection." *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*. 10th ed. 1993.

Pettingill, Olin Sewall, Jr. "Falcon and Falconry." *World Book Encyclopedia*. 1980.

Tobias, Richard. "Thurber, James." *Encyclopedia Americana*. 1991 ed.

Levinson, David, and Melvin M. Ember, eds. *Encyclopedia of Cultural Anthropology.* 4 vols. New York: Henry Holt, 1996. Print.

**MAGAZINE AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES**

**Format:**

Author's last name, first name. "Article title." *Periodical title* Volume # Date: inclusive pages.

Note: If an edition is named on the masthead, add a comma after the date and specify the edition.

**Examples:**

Hall, Trish. "IQ Scores Are Up, and Psychologists Wonder Why." *New York Times* 24 Feb. 1998, late ed.: F1+.

Kalette, Denise. "California Town Counts Down to Big Quake." *USA Today* 9 21 July 1986: sec. A: 1.

Kanfer, Stefan. "Heard Any Good Books Lately?" *Time* 113 21 July 1986: 71-72.

Trillin, Calvin. "Culture Shopping." *New Yorker* 15 Feb. 1993: 48-51.

WEBSITE OR WEBPAGE

**Format:**

Author's last name, first name (if available). "Title of work within a project or database." *Title of site, project, or database*. Editor (if available). Electronic publication information (Date of publication or of the latest update, and name of any sponsoring institution or organization). Date of access and <full URL>.

Note: If you cannot find some of this information, cite what is available.

**Examples:**

Devitt, Terry. "Lightning injures four at music festival." *The Why? Files*. 2 Aug. 2001. 23 Jan. 2002 <http://whyfiles.org /137lightning/index.html>.

Dove, Rita. "Lady Freedom among Us." *The Electronic Text Center*. Ed. David Seaman. 1998. Alderman Lib., U of Virginia. 19 June 1998 <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu /subjects/afam.html>.

Lancashire, Ian. Homepage. 28 Mar. 2002. 15 May 2002 <http://www.chass.utoronto.ca:8080 /~ian/>.

Levy, Steven. "Great Minds, Great Ideas." *Newsweek* 27 May 2002. 10 June 2002 <http://www.msnbc.com /news/754336.asp>.

Sample Bibliography

"Battery." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. 1990.

"Best Batteries." *Consumer Reports Magazine* 32 Dec. 1994: 71-72.

Booth, Steven A. "High-Drain Alkaline AA-Batteries." *Popular Electronics* 62 Jan. 1999: 58.

Brain, Marshall. "How Batteries Work." *howstuffworks*. 1 Aug. 2006

       <http://home.howstuffworks.com /battery.htm>.

"Cells and Batteries." *The DK Science Encyclopedia*. 1993.

Dell, R. M., and D. A. J. Rand. *Understanding Batteries*. Cambridge, UK: The Royal Society of Chemistry, 2001.

"Learning Center." *Energizer*. Eveready Battery Company, Inc. 1 Aug. 2006

       <http://www.energizer.com /learning/default.asp>.

"Learning Centre." *Duracell*. The Gillette Company. 31 July 2006

       <http://www.duracell.com /au/main/pages/learning-centre-what-is-a-battery.asp>.