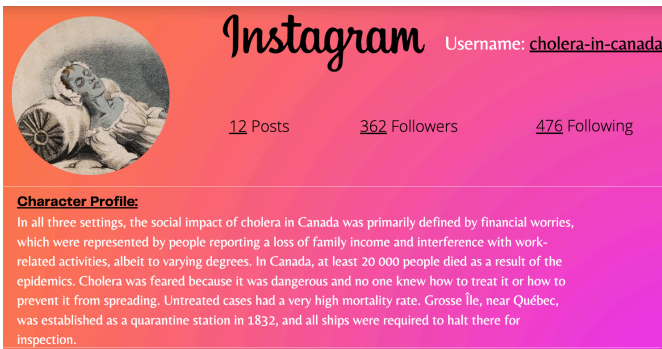


Canada - Conflict and Challenges: History Inquiry Project

Between 1800 to 1850, Canada was faced with many opportunities, challenges, and changes. A variety of groups and people made contributions to the changing landscape of what would become Canada. For this project, you will select a topic or a person from the list below and choose an assignment in accordance with your topic.

Choice (you are choosing either a person or a topic):

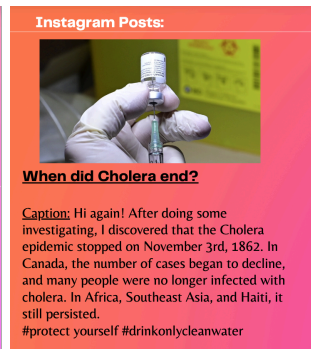
Option A: Create an 'Instagram Story' consisting of at least 10 pictures and captions of either how your selected person impacted Canadian Society OR explains your topic and its relatedness to Canadian Society.



Instagram Username: [cholera-in-canada](#)

12 Posts 362 Followers 476 Following

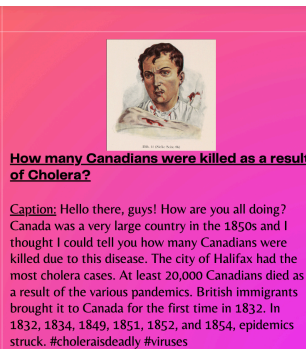
Character Profile:
In all three settings, the social impact of cholera in Canada was primarily defined by financial worries, which were represented by people reporting a loss of family income and interference with work-related activities, albeit to varying degrees. In Canada, at least 20 000 people died as a result of the epidemics. Cholera was feared because it was dangerous and no one knew how to treat it or how to prevent it from spreading. Untreated cases had a very high mortality rate. Grosse Île, near Québec, was established as a quarantine station in 1832, and all ships were required to halt there for inspection.



Instagram Posts:

When did Cholera end?

Caption: Hi again! After doing some investigating, I discovered that the Cholera epidemic stopped on November 3rd, 1862. In Canada, the number of cases began to decline, and many people were no longer infected with cholera. In Africa, Southeast Asia, and Haiti, it still persisted.
#protectyourself #drinkonlycleanwater



How many Canadians were killed as a result of Cholera?

Caption: Hello there, guys! How are you all doing? Canada was a very large country in the 1850s and I thought I could tell you how many Canadians were killed due to this disease. The city of Halifax had the most cholera cases. At least 20,000 Canadians died as a result of the various pandemics. British immigrants brought it to Canada for the first time in 1832. In 1832, 1834, 1849, 1851, 1852, and 1854, epidemics struck. #choleraisdeadly #viruses

OR

Option B: Either Create a 'Twitter Feed' for your person on tweets they would have made throughout that time period regarding Canadian Society (you can also include tweets from other people and organizations that may have tweeted at your person) OR a 'Twitter Feed' of a "Hashtag" using your topic that shows a variety of 'Tweets' from a variety of people and groups regarding your topic (using your hashtag) in Canada's changing society.



David Thompson
@davidthompson

Setting out with three canoes full of trading goods for the new fur post.
[#FurForLife](#)

12:00 AM · Jul 26, 1794

136 Retweets 74 Quote Tweets 22K Likes



David Thompson
@davidthompson

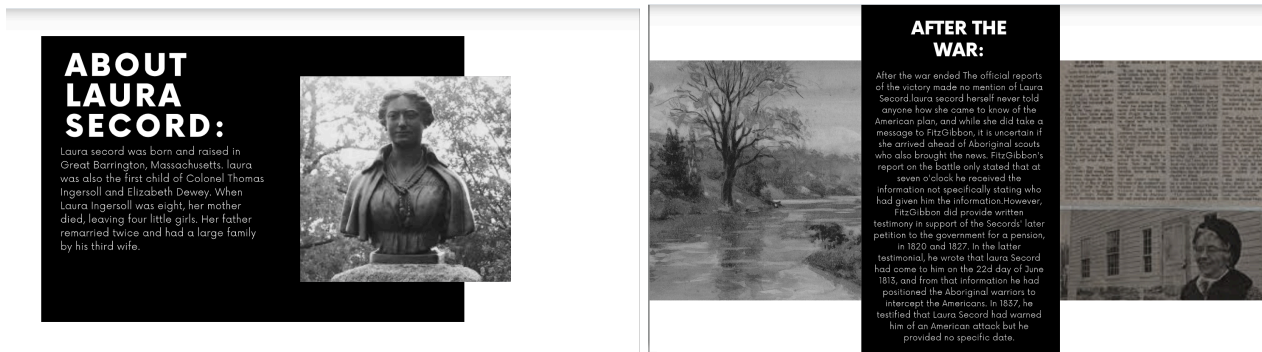
Just arrived in Churchill (now in Manitoba) and work as a secretary, copying the personal papers of the governor of Fort Churchill, Samuel Hearne

12:00 PM · Sep 2, 1784

1.2K Retweets 440 Quote Tweets 7.2K Likes

OR

Option C: Create a photo essay consisting of at least 10 photos with captions that help explain either your person and their impact on Canadian society OR your topic and its relatedness to Canadian Society.



Success Criteria

- I identified key factors, changes and challenges that occurred in Canada and demonstrated an understanding of how they affected Canada as a country
- The historical information I included is accurate and represents the person or event in a true way
- I communicated historical ideas and perspectives clearly on significant events and developments in Canada
- I used historical terminology effectively
- I used the proper format to present my project and used creative elements to attract an audience
- I used interesting pictures, graphics, captions, images, etc. to make my project visually appealing

TOPICS

Person	Person	Topic	Topic
Tecumseh (Shawnee Chief)	Peter Jones (Indigenous Methodist missionary)	War of 1812	Irish Potato Famine
John Franklin (explorer)	William Lyon Mackenzie (journalist & politician)	Immigration from Europe ("The Great Migration")	Hudson Bay Company
David Thompson (explorer)	Richard Pierpoint (black loyalist/soldier)	Rebellions of 1837-38	Settlement Effects on Indigenous and Metis
Robert Baldwin (politician)	John Norton (Mohawk Chief)	Battle of Saint-Eustache	Family Compact
General Sir Isaac Brock (British Soldier)	Louis-Joseph Papineau (politician, lawyer, landlord)	Upper Canada Rebellions	Durham Report
Cuthbert Grant (Metis leader)	Peggy Pompadour (enslaved woman)	Establishment of Underground Railway	Abolition of Slavery Act 1833
Charles Ermatinger (lawyer)	Laura Secord (heroine)	Treaty of Ghent	Cholera Epidemic of 1832
Louis Riel Sr (politician & Metis leader)	Catharine Parr Traill (author)	Battle of Baltimore	Battle of Lundy's Lane
Shawnadithit (last Beothuk)	Rideau Canal Construction	Battle of New Orleans	