

## **How To Develop A Historical Fair Project**

There are two parts to every Historical Fair project:

1. The research process where you learn about your topic
2. The product that you produce to tell others about what you have learned

Your project will be judged on how difficult it was to do and how much information you were able to find.

For example, if your project was about a historical building, such as an old Hudson Bay building, here is the work you could do to make it an excellent project.

### **Topic: A Historical Building**

#### **Level 1**

You produce a map or photo of the original location of the building (i.e. an old Hudson Bay building), a model or a report based on material found in the library or from your grandparents, etc. That is all you do and it would only be a level one project.

#### **Level 2**

You read everything you can find about the building and decide how it has made a difference to the development of the community.

#### **Level 3**

You add to the information collected in Level 2 by interviews with builders, descendants of the original owners and Elders in the community, archival materials and other sources. After study of the data, you compare the state of the building today with when it was built, its use today as compared to when it was built and how alterations may have affected it.

#### **Level 4**

You collect information from a wide variety of sources. After you study and think about the data, you offer your own explanation of the importance of the building to the economic development of the community. Your ideas may agree or disagree with other people who think that the building should be torn down or preserved. To do all this for a project takes a lot of work and the judges will see that you have thought about your project very seriously.

## Possible Topics for Historica Fair Projects

### PERSONAL MEMORIES

Tell your own story, tell about your names  
Narrative histories  
Family's heritage, your family's story

### SYMBOLS (SYMBOLISM) OF CANADA/NUNAVUT

Flag  
RCMP  
Money  
Inukshuk  
F-numbers

### GOVERNMENT

Inuit or Nunavut politicians

### TOOLS/EQUIPMENT

Harpoons, seal hooks, floats  
Snow goggles, clothing  
Ulus, knives, needles  
Sleds, dog harness

### CELEBRATIONS

Family traditions  
Skidoo races, dog team races  
Nunavut Day  
Fish derby  
Sports, Arctic Winter Games  
Drum dancing  
Events at the community hall

### SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUR COMMUNITY

Graveyard/cemeteries  
Sea lift/barge  
Newspaper  
Electricity  
Paved roads, where do roads go, how far  
Transportation, vehicles  
Important part of community  
Buildings: schools, churches, businesses, arenas  
Diocese: cathedral, bishop's residence  
Important person's residence

### MINING

Coal Zinc

### FADS

Hairdos  
Sayings, Slang  
Clothing  
Music, Dances

### HOUSING/BUILDINGS

Architectural characteristics - HAP houses, Access houses, government housing  
Furnishings - traditional and now  
Historic buildings – churches, schools, Hudson Bay buildings, old camping places  
Land use – parks/bird sanctuaries/whale sanctuaries  
Tools for building - snow knife  
Types of buildings – snow houses, tents, sheds, camps  
Building materials

### GEOGRAPHY & CLIMATE

Influences on settlement and development  
Comparisons of our climate with others  
Weather extremes and challenges  
Plants and how people use them  
Hunting trails  
Animal/bird migration habits

### FOOD

Traditional, preservation  
Cooking, food preparation  
Utensils  
Berry picking  
Meat skinning, cutting

### CATASTROPHES

Fires  
Landslides, avalanches  
Blizzards

### BUSINESS

Occupations and professions  
Economy (tourism, etc.)  
Hunting, fishing (technology, laws)  
Importance of the water  
General stores  
Fast food places

### ARTISTS

Famous Inuit/Canadian artists  
Inuit literature/authors/illustrators  
Local authors (poets)  
Local artists (carvers, printmakers, weavers, sewers)  
Musicians, Dancers

### SOCIAL STRUCTURES - FAMILIES

Values  
Historical figures, heroes  
Traditional men's/women's roles  
Childhood responsibilities  
Children's work  
Family trees  
Arctic relocations

### COMMUNICATION

Radio/TV  
Telephone  
Media (history and growth)  
CBC North/IBC/APTN  
Mail  
Electronic media  
Famous figures

### RECREATION

Sports clubs  
Dances  
Water sports, boating, qajaqing  
Hockey, baseball, soccer  
Traditional toys and games  
Entertainment (Inuit games, dog sledding)

