

THIS! IS CANADA



VOILA! LE CANADA

## MODULE 2 – HISTORY: MY COMMUNITY AND MY TWIN COMMUNITY

	Historical People	Historical Events	Historical Sites
My Community	<p>John Graves Simcoe was the first governor of Upper Canada best known for helping to pass a anti-slavery act in 1793. This had helped to begin the process of legally stopped the process of African slavery in Canada.</p> <p>George-Etienne Cartier (1814-1873) was the head of the French Tory delegation during the colonial legislatures on the “United Province of Canada”. By working closely with John A. Macdonald to help negotiate the 1867 creation of the modern Canadian confederation.</p>	<p>May 30th, 1834: The Rideau Canal in eastern Ontario became opened</p> <p>September 28th 1867: The city of Toronto becomes the capital of Ontario</p> <p>December 27th, 1867: Ontario and Quebec legislature finally hold their 1st meeting together.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Sault Ste. Marie Canal. This canal was built in 1895 and is known as the world's longest lock and the first one to operate with electricity. The shipping industry allows for a long transport from Lake Superior all the way to Lake Huron</li><li>2) ByWard Market: Ottawa, Ontario. This market is said to be were Ottawa “was born” as it’s one of Canada’s largest and oldest public markets</li><li>3) Point Clark Lighthouse: Coderich, Ontario. This lighthouse was built between 1855 and 1859 made by John Brown. It was one of the few lighthouses on the Great Lakes to be made primarily by stone.</li></ol>

<p><b>My Twin Community</b></p>	<p>Sir James Douglas was the governor of Britain's northwest colonies from 1838-1864. He was able to consolidate British Columbia and the nearby colony of Vancouver Island at the time, and unified them together as one.</p> <p>Issac Brock (1769-1812) was the commander of the British Empire's forces. This was especially during the Anglo-American War in 1812. He had many important alliances with aboriginal leaders that were key in helping him secure early British victories over the US.</p>	<p>September 27th, 1888: The Stanley Park opens</p> <p>June 13th, 1886: "The Great Vancouver Fire" destroys most of the city, just two months after it was born.</p> <p>1906: Vancouver's population reaches 50,000 individuals</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Stanley Park, downtown Vancouver. This park was named after Canada's Governor General at the time: "Lord Frederick Stanley". This park was organically home to the Musqueam, First Nations and the Squamish. This was Vancouver's first ever green space.</li> <li>2) Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street. This building is known for the fact that it was the British Empire's tallest building in 1930 when it first opened.</li> <li>3) Gaston is known as Vancouver's oldest neighbourhood. It was initially founded by John "Gassy Jack" Deighton in 1867. This neighborhood is easily one of the coolest places to come and visit with art galleries, boutiques, etc.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Similarities</b></p>	<p>Majority of the important people within both communities have done work within the government to enforce new laws, change old laws or unify a colony. They both seem to have similar results in the end.</p>	<p>The similar theme between both myself and my twin communities seems to be that after the war was over, colonies were created for a safe place to live and historical sites had started to become built which helped to gain a greater attraction from individuals increasing their populations. The ups and down that the cities have had to go through is</p>	<p>Both communities' historic sites have a common pattern of either being the oldest, tallest, largest, or first structure/site located within that area. These famous historic sites are what make the community so well known with similar values.</p>

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		<p>what makes them who they are today, with a history, battle scars and it's own uniqueness.</p>	
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