

Canada in the Post War World	
Which two countries were the superpowers after WW11?	The Soviet Union and the United States.
Define Cold War.	A period from 1945 to 1989 when there was tension and hostility between the Soviet Union (communist) and the United States (capitalist and democratic) and its allies.
What countries had communism spread to?	Some countries in Eastern Europe and in China in 1949.
Who was the chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities?	Senator Joseph McCarthy. Anyone suspected of being a communist could be persecuted, fired and blacklisted (prevented from finding another job).
Who exposed the Soviet spy ring operating in Canada?	Igor Gouzenko, a Russian clerk at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa.
The RCMP watched those who might be communist and therefore a security risk.	These people were artists, peace activists, union leaders and intellectuals.
What military alliance was formed to protect Western countries from invasion by the Soviet Union?	(NATO) North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Formed in 1949. Members were Canada, United States, Britain and other Western European nations.
What did NATO members agree to?	An attack on one NATO member was an attack on them all. If conventional weapons were not enough, they would use nuclear weapons.
What counter group did the Soviet Union form?	The Warsaw Pact (1955). An alliance made up of Eastern European countries.
The Cold War Included...	A build up of weapons. Armies practicing for war. Spies, assassinations and murders. Revolutions (Soviet troops crushed a revolution in Hungary in 1956). Tension between U.S. & U.S.S.R. (democracy vs. communism) Space race.
What became a powerful symbol of the Cold War?	The Berlin Wall dividing a city in 1961. East Berlin (communist), West Berlin (democratic)
What was Canada's commitment to NATO?	To keep a full army brigade and several air squadrons in Europe. To build and supply military bases overseas. Ships and aircraft tracked Soviet submarines. Forces participated in Military exercises with its allies. It had to adapt its defense policy.
What three lines of radar stations were built across Canada to detect a surprise Soviet attack over the North Pole?	The Pine tree Line, the Mid-Canada Line, The Distant Early Warning Line (D.E.W. Line)

What was (NORAD)?	The North American Air Defense agreement. It included fighter forces, missile bases and radar. Command stations were in Cheyenne Mt., Colorado, USA and North Bay, Ontario, Canada
What was Canada's Civil Defense plan?	Some cities built nuclear shelters. Sirens were installed to warn of attack. Schools had "duck and cover" drills.
List the three powers of the newly formed United Nations.	Condemn the aggressor through speeches, moral sanctions, and resolutions. Use economic sanctions, urging members not to trade with the aggressor. Respond by sending in an armed force.
How was the United Nations Security Council Structured?	The Security Council, Five Permanent Members The "Big Five", Britain, France, United States, Russia and China. Ten non-permanent members (each having a two-year term)
What special power did each of the "Big Five" have?	Veto power. The right to reject actions with which they disagreed.
How many members had to agree to a decision?	Nine members had to agree.
What else did the United Nations pledge to do?	To try to abolish disease and famine and protect human rights. To do this they formed UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) the World Health Organization and the International Monetary Fund.
What good works did Canada support the United Nations with?	Aided refugees from war and natural disasters. Helped build schools, dams, and roads. Sent Peace keeping forces when needed.
What happened in the Korean Conflict?	North Korea was communist, supported by the USSR and communist China. South Korea was a weak democracy supported by the United States. In 1950 North Korea tried to invade South Korea. A United Nations force (mostly Americans and some Canadians). A ceasefire was reached in 1953.
List the events of the Suez Canal Crisis 1956	In 1956 Egypt took over the Suez canal. Britain and France owned it. This take over was a threat to Israel. Britain and France supported Israel – landed troops. The Soviet Union supported Egypt with financial aid and missiles.

Who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to end the conflict?	Canadian Lester Pearson.
List the events of the Cuban Missile Crisis 1959.	Fidel Castro and his rebels over through the Cuban government. The United States imposed trade and economic sanctions on Cuba. The United States backed an invasion of Cuba by a group of anti-Castro Cubans. (The invasion failed) Cuba asked the USSR for support. The USSR started installing nuclear missile bases in Cuba. U.S.A. President Kennedy had a naval and air blockade of Cuba put in place. NORAD was readied for war. At the last minute Khrushchev (USSR) agreed to dismantle the missile bases.
What debate did the Cuban Missile Crises cause in Canada?	Should Canada allow nuclear weapons on its territory? Prime Minister Lester Pearson proposed that Canadian forces accept nuclear weapons under certain conditions.
How did the U.S. start out in the Vietnam War?	Vietnam was divided into North Vietnam – communist and South Vietnam – a democracy, but really more like a dictatorship. At first the United States gave military advice and economic help to South Vietnam then sent in troops in the 1960’s. U.S president Lyndon Johnson increased troops and authorized bombing of N. Vietnam. Now 190,000 U.S. troops.(1966). The USSR and China were helping N. Vietnam.
What was the main cause of Americans questioning their involvement in the Vietnam War?	The Vietnam War was the first war recorded on T.V. Americans watched villages being bombed and their young soldiers being returned in body bags.
Which American president finally pulled troops out of Vietnam and when?	Richard Nixon started to pull troops out in 1969 and the last combat forces left in 1973.
What happened to S. Vietnam after the troops left?	N. Vietnam crushed the South army, Vietnam was unified under communist rule after decades of war, anti-communists fled.
What was Prime Minister Pearson’s reaction to Operation Rolling Thunder (bombing campaign of N. Vietnam)?	Pearson criticized Johnson in a speech, as he was not sure that the peasants were “better dead than Red”.
Name some of the changes Pierre Trudeau made in Canadian policy.	-Less dependant on US. -Recognized Communist governments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Scaled back participation in the nuclear arms race and cut defense budget.</li> <li>-Tried to bridge Cold War split between East/West and North/South by promoting world peace and understanding.</li> </ul>
What was Trudeau’s policy to aid poor countries called?	“Trade and aid” – cornerstone of Trudeau’s foreign policy.
What was CIDA and what did it do?	Canadian International Development Agency was formed to boost foreign aid to less industrialized countries. These countries had to agree to buy Canadian products.
Name some of the inventions that transformed military and everyday life.	The first manned moon landing, the discovery of damage to the ozone layer, ARPANET (computer network to decentralize the Defense Department’s system which later developed into the internet), the first nuclear reactor and Canadarm (remote arm attached to NASA’s space shuttles) was designed.
What was the Colombo Plan?	Commonwealth countries provided money and aid to less developed countries.
What was SALT 1?	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty signed by US and the Soviet Union agreeing to reduce the number of their nuclear weapons.
What caused the SALT II talks to break down?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Soviet occupation of Afghanistan</li> <li>-Soviets shot down a Korean jet in their airspace</li> <li>-US invaded Grenada and deposed a pro-Soviet gov’t</li> <li>-US secret war against Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.</li> </ul>
Brian Mulroney was elected in 1984. What was different about his policies?	Almost the opposite – he worked to make closer bonds with the US, became friendly with Reagan and opened up Canada for foreign investment/
What was the FTA?	Free Trade Agreement removing tariffs on goods crossing the border between US and Canada and opened the two countries to investment.
What was different about NAFTA?	The North American Free Trade Agreement included free trade with Mexico and was signed in 1994 by Jean Chrétien, new Prime Minister.

What caused the Cold War to end quickly?	Gorbachev (Soviet leader) realized the Soviet Union couldn't afford an arms race and began reforms to help communist countries run more efficiently.
Name two significant events at the end of the Cold War.	The Berlin Wall came down and the Soviet Union was dissolved.
The end of the Cold War did not bring world peace. Where did regional conflict and ethnic rivalries continue most notably?	The Persian Gulf, the former Yugoslavia (Croatia), and Africa.
In 1990, Iraqi troops invaded the oil-rich country of Kuwait. How did the U.N. react?	-Demanded withdrawal -Threatened sanction -Under U.S. lead, threatened force then began bombing targets.
What name was given to this portion of the Gulf War?	"Operation Desert Storm"
What did George Bush mean when he proclaimed a "new world order"?	The United Nations would take a much more active role as a global police – where necessary, it would use force to punish aggression. (Under the guidance of the U.S.)
The U.N. launched "Operation Restore Hope" in Somalia in 1992. What was its purpose?	To distribute food and other essential supplies to a local population that had been ravaged by years of civil war and starvation.
What happened in Rwanda after the U.N. refused to get involved?	Ethnic rivalries caused a massive wave of killing. In a few weeks, close to a million dead.
Jean Chrétien led Canada onto the path of "globalization". Explain this.	To promote freer trade a vast network of business, communications and cultural links among countries. Easy shipping and the Internet making it easy to do business anywhere.
Why is trade with Asian countries essential to B.C.	B.C. is part of the Pacific Rim trading area, on the major ocean trading routes, so B.C. needs to sell lumber, minerals, and food products to the Asian markets.
The U.N. was unable to settle problems in Bosnia-Herzegovina so NATO was forced to launch air strikes, which eventually brought about a ceasefire. What role did Canada play in this event?	Canada participated in the bombings which brought about intense debate.



