

Canada and the Cold War: I Can Statements

1. I can provide details on the impact of the Cold War within Canada.
2. I can explain the ideological conflict that characterized the Cold War.
3. I can describe Canada's involvement in NATO.
4. I can describe Canada's involvement in NORAD.
5. I can evaluate Canada's foreign policy with regards to nuclear weapons.
6. I can describe Canada's involvement in the United Nations agencies that work to promote humanitarian causes.
7. I can describe Canada's involvement in the United Nations missions to promote peace and security and protect human rights, specifically the Korean War and the Suez Crisis.
8. I can evaluate Canada's participation and response to modern conflicts, specifically the Korean War and the Vietnam War.

9 I can define the following key terms:

- **Cold War:** A period lasting approximately from 1945 to 1989 when there was tension and hostility between the communist Soviet Union and its allies and the capitalist United States and its allies.
- **Communist:** One who believes that property and the production and distribution of goods and services should be owned by the public and that the labour force should be organized for the benefit of all; the application of the theory in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba, and other countries resulted in dictatorships by leaders of communist parties.
- **Capitalist:** One who believes in an economic system in which the production and distribution of goods are owned privately or by shareholders in corporations that have invested money in the hope of making a profit.
- **Superpowers:** The term used to refer to the United States and Soviet Union in the post-Second World War period when both were engaged in building up powerful arsenals of weapons of mass destruction as deterrents against aggression.
- **Middle power:** A nation that is not a superpower but has international influence.
- **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):** The mutual defence organization set up to protect several Western European countries, Canada, and the U.S. from possible aggression from the U.S.S.R. after the Second World War.
- **Warsaw Pact:** A post-Second World War military alliance established in 1955 involving the Soviet Union and the Soviet-block countries of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

- North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD): A defence agreement signed in 1958 between Canada and the United States (known as the North American Air Defence Agreement until 1981).
- Distant Early Warning (DEW): Radar stations in northern Canada set up between 1958 and 1960 to detect Soviet activity over the North Pole.
- Intercontinental ballistic missiles: missiles equipped with nuclear warheads that have a range of 5500 kilometers.
- United Nations(UN): An organization established in 1945 to bring peace and security to the world.
- World Health Organization (WHO): The United Nations health organization responsible for providing leadership for global health.
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): A UN organization that works to protect children's rights, to make sure the basic needs of children are met and to help children reach their full potential; originally called United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
- Bomarc missiles: Nuclear missiles that Canada agreed to accept from the U.S. during the Cold War; led to a rift in Canada/U.S. relations.
- Draft resisters: Citizens who refuse to join the army to fight in a war during conscription.