

## **Cold War**

“The Gouzenko affair brought Canadians into the new reality of the post-war world – the period of intense hostility and suspicion known as the 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**

“The Soviet Union was communist, which meant that the government controlled all industry and commerce. Under communism, political opposition was not tolerated.”

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.

## **Capitalist**

“The United States and most Western countries were capitalist. Their economies were based on private enterprise, with individuals investing in business for profit

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**

“Hostility increased between the Soviets and the Americans... The rivals became superpowers, each capable of inflicting massive destruction.

The term used to refer to the U.S. 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**

“As a middle power, Canada was in the position of effectively representing the interests of smaller nations.”

A nation that is not a superpower but has international influence.

## **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**

“In 1949, Canada joined with the United States, Britain, and other Western European nations to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a military alliance.”

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**

“When NATO admitted West Germany as a member, the Soviet Union initiated the Warsaw Pact, a military alliance with Eastern European communist countries”

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**

“In 1958, Prime Minister Diefenbaker signed an agreement with the United States committing Canada to the North American Aerospace Defence Command.”

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)**

“To protect against direct Soviet attack from the air, the United States built three lines of radar stations... the Pinetree Line, the Mid-Canada Line, and the DEW Line.”

Radar stations in northern Canada set up between 1958 and 1960 to detect Soviet activity over the North Pole.

## **Intercontinental ballistic missiles**

“Soon, the superpowers had developed intercontinental ballistic missiles armed with nuclear warheads.”

Missiles equipped with nuclear warheads that have a range of 5500 kilometers.

## **United Nations (UN)**

“In October 1945, delegates from 51 countries signed a charter that established the United Nations (UN).”

An organization established in 1945 to bring peace and security to the world.

## **World Health Organization (WHO)**

“The founders of the UN also pledged to abolish disease and famine and to protect human rights...the WHO and the UNICEF are designed to accomplish these goals.”

The United Nations health organization responsible for providing leadership for global health.

## **United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)**

“The founders of the UN also pledged to abolish disease and famine and to protect human rights...the WHO and the UNICEF are designed to accomplish these goals.”

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**

“When the Avro Arrow was scrapped, Canada accepted U.S. Bomarc missiles that were capable of carrying nuclear warheads.”

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**

“Beginning in 1965, thousands of American draft resisters and deserters who were opposed to the war came to Canada.”

Citizens who refuse to join the army to fight in a war during conscription.