

## CANADIAN POLITICS IN THE 1950s – THE COLD WAR

### I THE COLD WAR AND THREAT OF COMMUNISM p. 190-193

- The time of icy tensions between communist countries and democratic, capitalist countries is known as the \_\_\_\_\_
- Communism was very different, politically and economically:
  - POLITICAL: no political opposition, totalitarian regime
  - ECONOMIC: government controls all industry
- Democratic, capitalist countries were afraid the Soviet Union was planning a world \_\_\_\_\_; conversely, the Soviet Union was afraid the West would \_\_\_\_\_ the country in order to stop communism
- The West was concerned when the Soviet Union took control of countries in \_\_\_\_\_ and installed communist regimes
- This is a unique time period because it was not like traditional \_\_\_\_\_: both sides built up armaments and \_\_\_\_\_ on each other, but the threat of \_\_\_\_\_ war helped to limit acts of aggression.
- Both the US and the Soviet Union became known as \_\_\_\_\_ on the world stage; each will garner allies to help them stand up to the ‘enemy’.
- Canadians were more worried about being caught between the US and Soviet Union, yet the Cold War “came home” when \_\_\_\_\_ discovered there was a Soviet spy ring operating in Canada!
- Canadians prepared for a nuclear attack by building \_\_\_\_\_, developing a warning system, and children practiced \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
- Communism was the “\_\_\_\_\_” that was to be feared. Governments investigated and interrogated people they thought had connections to communism and the Soviets. In the US, Senator \_\_\_\_\_ began a “witch hunt” to root out communists; in Canada, we took a more moderate approach yet injustices still occurred.
  - The following groups were put under \_\_\_\_\_ because they might be ‘sympathetic’ to the communist cause: union leaders, artists, peace activists, intellectuals

## II UNITING THE WEST AGAINST COMMUNISM p. 194-197

Match the following terms with their definitions.

A. Avro Arrow

\_\_\_\_\_ A joint Canada-US air defence system, including fighter jets, missile bases and radar systems

B. Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line

C. Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)

\_\_\_\_\_ A military alliance involving Canada, US, Britain, and other Western European countries against the Soviet Union; Canada lacked control of its foreign policy as a result of its membership

D. Middle power

\_\_\_\_\_ A military alliance involving the Soviet Union and Eastern European communist countries

E. North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD)

F. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

\_\_\_\_\_ Canada's status on the world stage; since we were not a superpower, we had the ability to act as a facilitator and influence international relations

G. Warsaw Pact

\_\_\_\_\_ Canadian aerospace invention that could travel at 2x the speed of sound and be used to intercept USSR planes and missiles; the project was cancelled due to cost, but many see this is a missed opportunity for Canada to contribute to space and aeronautics

\_\_\_\_\_ Missiles that can travel distances of 5,500 km and could carry nuclear warheads. Developed by the USSR; could reach North America within 30 minutes of launch!

\_\_\_\_\_ One of the radar lines built by the US on Canadian soil to be an early detection system in case of Soviet attack and use of long range missiles. The other lines were called the Pinetree Line and the Mid-Canada Line; Canada lacked control of its foreign policy – US military were stationed in Canada and the US had to give authority to visit the sites.

### **III SEEKING PEACE AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY – THE UNITED NATIONS p. 198-200**

1. The UN is based on the League of Nations. In what ways is the UN similar to the League of Nations? In what ways is it different?
2. Identify the 2 governing bodies of the UN, their memberships, and their roles.
3. Besides collective security, what are the other mandates of the UN?
4. What evidence is there to prove that the UN is effective? What evidence is there to prove it is not?

5. The UN became involved in its first conflict in 1950 – the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- \_\_\_\_\_ Korea was communist and controlled by the USSR
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Korea was a democracy and controlled by the USA
  - Canada would join the UN force, sending 25, 000 soldiers and \_\_\_\_ naval destroyers. The force was under the leadership of the \_\_\_\_\_ and General Douglas MacArthur.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ entered the war in 1950 on the side of North Korea and USSR
  - A ceasefire was agreed upon in \_\_\_\_\_ and the country was permanently split into 2 along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel: Republic of Korea (South) and the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (North)
  - Public support in Canada was high – they wanted to fight for the free world and stop the spread of \_\_\_\_\_. Even so, this war is known as the “Forgotten War” – veterans did not receive the same rights as those who battled in WWII and the Canadian government did not recognize their contributions.
  - During the war, \_\_\_\_\_ Canadians died and more than 1500 were wounded. Canadian soldiers are laid to rest at the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Busan, South Korea.



6. The second major test of the UN was the crisis in the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The canal was built with private money from British and French investors and used to create a faster trading route to Asia. In 1956, President \_\_\_\_\_ took control of the canal.
  - Britain and France landed \_\_\_\_\_ in the region and were ready to battle for access to the canal. \_\_\_\_\_ came to the aid of Egypt.
  - The \_\_\_\_\_ was angry that members of NATO had acted aggressively without consulting them, but honoured the alliance and threatened to join the conflict.
  - Public opinion in Canada was divided: some felt we should join in support of \_\_\_\_\_, but others denounced the acts NATO members.
  - Canadian \_\_\_\_\_ proposed a solution: place \_\_\_\_\_ in the region, known as the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).
  - For his efforts in de-escalating the Suez Canal Crisis, Pearson was awarded the \_\_\_\_\_. Canada gained a reputation on the international stage as a peaceful and impartial country.