

The End of the Cold War

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.141-143

1. a) In a few words, describe Soviet-American relations from the late 1960s to 1979.

There was a _____ (decrease of _____) between these two countries.

b) Identify the term used to describe this period.

It was a period of _____.

2. Identify three accomplishments of détente.

- The _____ (to limit the spread of nuclear weapons, signed by the _____, the Soviet Union, and _____)
- _____ (to limit the number of _____, signed by the Soviet Union and the United States)
- _____ (to accomplish nuclear _____)

3. Complete the following table outlining the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN	SO WHAT? (Significance / Impact / Consequences)
WHEN: _____	<i>It appeared as if the Soviets were attempting to take control of the _____.</i>
ACTION TAKEN: <i>The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan _____ a new dictator, _____, as President of Afghanistan.</i>	<i>As a result of Soviet action in Afghanistan the United States and others boycotted the _____ of 1980.</i> <i>One of the reasons the Soviets eventually agreed to withdraw from _____ was economic problems at home.</i>
OUTCOME: _____ _____ _____ _____	

4. a) In the table below, outline the following problems within the Soviet system by providing details and explanation as necessary.

Economic Stagnation	<i>Economic growth had slowed from 5% to 2%, _____, there was a food shortage, _____ were of inferior quality, and resources were being used _____.</i>
Military Spending	<i>The _____ was spending 15-20% of its GNP on its military in order to keep up with the _____</i>
Political Stagnation and Corruption	<i>Many members of the _____ were leading _____ and had no desire to effect change.</i>
Ideology	<i>Due to _____, people were beginning to question the merits of the _____.</i>
Nationalism	<i>Soviet citizens who were not ethnically _____ (_____ of the population) began to think about _____ from the Soviet Union.</i>

- b) In your opinion, what factor contributed the most to the failing Soviet Union? Explain.

5. What were Mikhail Gorbachev's initial intentions when he came to office in 1985?

Gorbachev wanted to rid the system of _____.

6. Why was *glasnost* such a shocking policy for a Soviet leader to adopt?

Glasnost, "_____", represented the first time that a Soviet leader was encouraging _____ and the right to question the current system of government.

7. Identify and explain the policy that Gorbachev implemented in 1987.

In 1987 Gorbachev implemented the policy of _____, which means "_____". This policy showed that Gorbachev was committed to economic and even social reform.

8. Why weren't Gorbachev's policies as effective as he intended?

Gorbachev was unwilling to change the _____ of the Soviet Union in his quest to make reforms. This began to _____ who were now more concerned with economics than politics. He could not control the _____.

9. In what sense did Gorbachev's holiday in August 1991 contribute to the fall of the Soviet Union?

While on holiday Gorbachev had left _____ "in charge". Yeltsin emerged as an effective leader when a group of _____ attempted to take over the Soviet Union. Gorbachev was _____, and Yeltsin took further action by outlawing the _____ in the Russian Republic. Because of this, several _____ movements gained momentum while Gorbachev was still on vacation – which would eventually lead to the fall of the Soviet Union.

10. How is the Soviet Union structured now as we know it?

The Soviet Union has been divided into _____ and no longer exists as the "Soviet Union".

Canadians Economics

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p. 143-145

1. Why was a new economic approach needed in the mid 1980s?

In the 1970's, _____ government had incurred a _____.

2. The new economic approach of the 1980's was called _____. Explain this approach and provide an example of it in practice.

_____ in the economy and an increased reliance on the market forces of _____. An example is the discontinuation of _____ and old age pensions for the _____.

3. Why did the Canadian economy shift its focus to the service industries in the late 1970s?

As opposed to the _____, service industries required a workforce that was _____.

4. Describe some of the effects of Canada's debt reduction strategies.

Canada experienced _____ in the early 1990s and an increasing gap between the _____. This meant an increasing number of Canadians living below the _____.

5. Why do you think more businesses were becoming multinational in nature?

Internationally, more businesses were becoming _____ in order to reach a wider market, to lower costs (manufacturing at the _____ may be cheaper) and because of the growing _____ nature of world economics / trade.

6. What is meant by "free trade"?

Free trade is a system of trading between countries _____ such as _____ (taxes) or _____.

7. Identify the free trade agreement that Mulroney helped to establish.

Mulroney established an agreement between the _____ in _____ called the Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

8. When Mexico joined Canada and the United States in 1994, the Free Trade agreement became known as _____

_____.

Chapter 6.4 - Health Care in Canada

Block _____ Date _____ Name _____

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p. 145-147.

1. Canada's MediCare is a publicly-funded medical system. Explain what this means.

2. What is Canada's federal health insurance legislation called?

3. What guidelines have been set by the CHA?

4. Complete the following table outlining the advantages and disadvantages of Canada's health care system.

PROS	CONS

5. What was the purpose of the Roy Romanow Commission?

Chapter 6.4 - Health Care in Canada

Block _____ Date _____ Name _____

6. Explain how a two-tier system would work, and then list the pros and cons of such a system.

PROS	CONS

7. Explain what increased privatization of the healthcare system would entail, and then list the pros and cons of such a system.

PROS	CONS

8. a) Why is health care a growing concern for Canadian citizens?

- b) What do you think is the best solution for Canada's current healthcare predicaments?

Chapter 6.5 - Canadian-American Relations

Block _____ Date _____ Name _____

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.147-150.

1. In what sense was Prime Minister Mulroney “pro-American”?

2. a) What is the Canadarm?

b) Why was the Canadarm a significant achievement for Canadians?

3. a) What was the purpose behind the American Strategic Defense Initiative?

b) Why do you think Prime Minister Mulroney chose not to include Canada in this initiative?

4. What happened when, after 12 years, the Pacific Salmon Treaty dissolved in 1997?

5. In 1999, what did the new Pacific Salmon Treaty decree?

Why was the issue of West Coast salmon such a controversial issue?

6. Identify two global initiatives on which Canada and the United States disagree.

Chapter 6.5 - Canadian-American Relations

Block _____ Date _____ Name _____

7. What happened on September 11th, 2001?

9. a) How did President Bush respond to the terrorist attacks?

b) How did NATO respond?

c) How did Canada respond?

Operation Support	
Operation Apollo	

10. Why did Bush also sanction military action in Iraq? List any reasons you have heard in the media and be prepared to discuss as a class.

11. a) How did Canada respond to the war on Iraq?

b) Do you think that Canada should have responded differently? Explain your answer.

The Montreal Massacre

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.150-151

1. What happened on December 6th, 1989 at the Ecole Polytechnique in Montreal?

_____, who had been rejected from the school, systematically killed 14 women students.

2. Why was Marc Lepine so angry with the women engineers at Ecole Polytechnique?

Marc Lepine felt that he had been disadvantaged by women seeking _____. He thought that women were trying "to retain the advantages of being women... while trying to grab those of men."

3. How did Canada commemorate the victims?

_____ governments declared three days of mourning, and the flag at the Canadian parliament flew at half-mast. _____ vigils were held across Canada, and are held on December 6th to this day, which has become the National Day of Remembrance and Action on _____.

4. In 1991, Toronto city councillor _____ co-founded the White Ribbon Movement to remember the victims and protest violence against women. Layton believed that men's violence was learned and could therefore be changed. Do you think that a campaign such as the White Ribbon campaign affects men's aggressive behaviour?

5. The significance of the Ecole Polytechnique tragedy.

Some ideas: Canada's worst single-day _____; the _____ nature of the attack; the increased numbers of women in non-traditional post-secondary programs (push for universities to look at their current practices); the significance of holding a day of _____; the "gendering" of violence; symbol of _____ against women in general...

Immigration in Canada (1980s and 1990s)

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.151-153

1. What was the purpose of the Canadian Multiculturalism Act?

The Canadian _____ Act was adopted in order “to recognize all Canadians as full and equal _____ in Canadian society.”

2. a) In the 1980s and 1990s, where were most Canadian immigrants settling?

Most Canadian immigrants were settling in Canada’s major cities such as _____

b) From where did most of these immigrants arrive?

The top-ten countries of origin were the People’s _____, India, Pakistan, _____, the Republic of Korea, Iran, the _____, Taiwan, Sri Lanka, and the _____.

3. How does Canada’s government select immigrants?

Canadian immigrants are selected by their ability to make _____ contribution to Canada; however, the government also runs family _____ and refugee protection programs.

4. What percentage of Canadian immigrants who arrived in the 1990s now live below the poverty line?

According to 2001 _____, 35% of Canadian immigrants who arrived in the 1990s now live below the _____.

5. What does it mean to say that Canada's immigration policy has been in sync with its business cycle?

Canada increases its _____ rates when its business cycle is at its peak and its _____, and Canada decreases its immigration rates when the economy is in _____.

6. Explain the effects on an immigrant if he/she arrives in the middle of a recession.

If an immigrant arrives in the middle of a recession he/she will become "_____". This means that he/she will not easily be able to recover from a poor economic situation. In fact, because his/her _____ will depreciate from lack of use, it is likely an economically scarred immigrant will not be able to recover even after the country's economy has turned around.

7. Why do some highly educated immigrants end up as cab drivers when they arrive in Canada?

Some highly educated immigrants are forced to work minimum wage jobs because their _____.

Refugees in Canada (1980s and 1990s)

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.153-156

1. Why have the number of refugees and displaced people increased in recent years?

Currently the UN assists 22 million _____. These numbers have increased because of shorter travel times, low transportation costs, and the ease with which _____.

2. Define refugee.

A refugee is a person who has left his/her country for fear of _____ based on race, religion, nationality, or _____.

3. Identify three examples of persecution.

People who are persecuted may not be allowed to follow their own religion, speak their own _____, voice their own ideas, follow their own _____, move around their country, _____ leave their country, or publish their own ideas.

4. What is the difference between a refugee and an economic migrant?

*An economic migrant is a person who has left his/her home because of _____
– not _____.*

5. Which three countries have the highest refugee approval rates?

Afghanistan (_____%) Somalia (_____%) and Colombia (_____%)

6. What right did the 1951 Geneva Convention establish?

The _____ (the UN Convention on Refugees) granted refugees the right to seek asylum, but it did not impose an _____ upon states to grant it.

7. a) What restrictions did the Immigration Act of 1976 place on the policy of refugee acceptance? Why?

The _____ specified that refugee acceptance on economic criteria was not allowed, and that refugees had to demonstrate an ability to adapt and resettle in Canada. These restrictions were adopted because of a backlog of refugee claims, and an increase in _____.

b) How were these problems helped by new legislation in 1989?

In 1989, new legislation ensured that an oral hearing to hear the refugee claims would occur within days, and that people who assisted _____ in coming to Canada as well as those filing _____ claims would be punished.

8. a) Why did many countries, including Canada, start supporting the policy of deterrence – turning away boats at sea?

Canada began practicing _____ in order to avoid the obligations of the _____.

- b) Identify an event that convinced many Canadians to support this policy.

Many Canadians were upset by the arrival of _____ from China's Fujian province off the coast of _____.

9. What do you think Canada should do with economic migrants arriving off the coast?

10. What new immigrant and refugee legislation took effect in June 2002?

The _____ (IRPA) took effect in June 2002.

11. How many illegal migrants enter Canada each year? Why is this a problem for Canada?

_____ migrants arrive in Canada each year. Canada spends millions of dollars providing food and lodging for _____, and may disappear into the Canadian system.

12. How has Canada tried to curb the arrival of illegal migrants?

Canada has established agreements with _____ carriers to assist them in ensuring that passengers are screened for _____ before departure to Canada, and has also placed additional _____ around the world to interdict illegal migrants before they reach Canada. In addition, Canada has signed the UN Convention Against _____.

Chapter 6.9 - Canadian Accomplishments

Block _____ Date _____ Name _____

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.156-157

1. Complete the following table on the following accomplished Canadians: Terry Fox, Rick Hansen, and Craig Kielburger.

TERRY FOX	Background information:
	Known for...
	Why is he deemed an important Canadian figure?
RICK HANSEN	Background information:
	Known for...
	Why is he deemed an important Canadian figure?
CRAIG KIELBURGER	Background information:
	Known for...
	Why is he deemed an important Canadian figure?

Chapter 6.10 - Canada and the World

Block _____ Date _____

Name _____

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.157-159

1. Complete the following table.

TEAM CANADA	Purpose:
	Accomplishments:
GROUP OF 8	Purpose:
	Members:
	Accomplishments:

2. Identify four ways in which Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) gives financial aid to other countries.

3. Name the agency which manages Canada's ODA program.

4. What is the purpose of the Canada Fund for Africa?

Chapter 6.10 - Canada and the World

Block _____ Date _____ Name _____

5. What has happened to the level of Canadian ODA over the last fifteen years?

6. Where do you think the majority of foreign aid should go?

7. Do you think that foreign aid should be a priority for Canada? Should we increase/decrease our spending? Explain your answer.

8. Explain why Canada considers human rights in its decisions to allocate aid.

9. Why does Canada cut aid to some countries that commit human rights offenses and not others?

10. Has Canada been fair in its allocation of foreign aid? Explain and provide examples.

Chapter 6.11 - Peacekeeping

Block _____ Date _____ Name _____

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.159-161

1. What incident marked the world's first peacekeeping mission?

2. Why was peacekeeping developed?

3. Definition of peacekeeping:

4. Complete the following table outlining the changing role of peacekeeping since the end of the Cold War.

Shift in Peacekeeping	Explanation/Details
More Missions	
Peacekeeping within States	
More Actors	
Peace "Making"	
Changing Role of Peacekeepers	Traditional tasks:
	Modern tasks:
More Diverse Skills	
Humanitarian Interventions	

Analysis of Peacekeeping Paragraph

Pick one of the following three topics.

- ___ Changing Role of Peacekeepers (p. 160)
- ___ More Diverse Skills (p. 161)
- ___ Humanitarian Interventions (p. 161)

Connect your chosen topic and explain how one of the video clips we watched is an example of this topic.

You can find the following video clips at <http://www.cbc.ca/archives/>

- ___ Gulf War Ten Years Later
- ___ Van Doos Providing 'safe havens' in Bosnia
- ___ Somalia Culture, chaos and clans
- ___ Somalia Affair Defending the Airborne Regiment
- ___ Somalia 'Belet Huen is a peaceful place
- Blue Berets – Genocide in Rwanda

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Chapter 6.12 - Canadian Troops Overseas

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.161-166

1. Complete the following table outlining five recent overseas conflicts.

THE PERSIAN GULF WAR	SO WHAT? (Significance / Impact / Consequences)
WHEN: _____	<p><i>The United Nations used collective security to stop aggression.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>By not removing Saddam Hussein from power, the _____ forces allowed the dictator to continue to repress his own people.</i></p> <p><i>The world became _____ as to whether the war against Iraq was about _____ or oil.</i></p>
WHERE: _____	
ACTION TAKEN: <i>The Iraqi Army invaded Kuwait; _____ belonged to Iraq.</i>	
RESPONSE: <i>The United Nations imposed an _____ on Iraq, thereby cutting off its oil trade. However, the UN next passed a resolution allowing the use of force in Iraq when the _____ proved ineffective.</i>	
OUTCOME: <i>After bombing for over a month (Operation Desert Storm) a four-day ground campaign drove the Iraqi army out of Kuwait. A _____.</i>	
YUGOSLAVIA, 1992	SO WHAT? (Significance / Impact / Consequences)
BACKGROUND ~ Ethnic Groups: <i>Hostile ethnic groups: the Serbs (Orthodox); the Croats (Catholic); and the Kosovars (Islamic)</i>	<p><i>UN forces were required to launch a full-scale assault to reoccupy the ceasefire zone.</i></p> <p><i>This mission became known as the worst battle involving Canadians since the end of the _____.</i></p> <p><i>_____ learned that peacekeeping is best carried out by combat-trained, well-equipped troops.</i></p>
SLOVENIA AND CROATIA: _____ and Croatia declared independence in 1991; this worried the Yugoslav government because of the Serb minority in these states. The _____ ethnically cleansed the Serbian population by 1995.	
BOSNIA: <i>Fighting between the _____, the Bosniaks, and the Croats. The UN peacekeeping mission UNPROFOR was established in _____. UN forces were faced by a full-scale civil war, and Canadian soldiers were attacked by the Croats. Eventually, the Croats left the region.</i>	

Chapter 6.12 - Canadian Troops Overseas

SOMALIA, 1992	SO WHAT? (Significance / Impact / Consequences)
BACKGROUND: _____ of the Canadian Airborne Regiment (CAR) were sent to Somalia on a UN peacekeeping mission called UNISOM. Somalis had been through famine and civil war, and had _____.	<i>Many problems: The Somali mission did not establish a _____, the parties had not consented to a peacekeeping presence, and the mission lacked the _____ to implement its large mandate.</i>
THE CONTROVERSY: Canada's military was involved in events such as the shooting of Somali intruders at the Canadian compound in _____, the beating death of a teenager in the custody of CAR soldiers – and _____ taken of the incident – and alleged episodes of withholding key information.	<i>As a result of the Somalia inquiry, changes were eventually made to _____, and investigations were initiated into the chain of command.</i>
THE SOMALIA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY: The Commission concluded that there was indeed a _____ in the shooting death of a Somali citizen in March 1993, and that the mission suffered from poor military leadership and poor organization of the _____.	<i>The _____ damaged the reputations of certain individuals, _____, and the nation itself.</i>
RWANDA, 1994	SO WHAT? (Significance / Impact / Consequences)
BACKGROUND: Conflict between the _____ and the majority _____ population. When the Hutu party won in a general election after Rwanda had gained independence, 20,000 Tutsis were killed, and over 300,000 fled. In 1990 the Rwandan Patriotic Front (children of the Tutsi refugees) tried to invade and a civil war ensued.	<i>_____ is now recognized as an extreme failure of the international community to protect people at risk of mass scale atrocities.</i>
THE GENOCIDE: _____ _____	<i>_____, Belgium, and the Anglican Church have since apologized for their failures to stop the genocide, but no reparations have ever been considered.</i>
UN RESPONSE: The UN set up UNAMIR, but it was a relatively weak response. _____, the head of the UN Peacekeeping Force in Rwanda pleaded for more men and sent an urgent warning of the pending _____, but the UN responded by cutting his forces.	

Chapter 6.12 - Canadian Troops Overseas

NATO BOMBING OF KOSOVO, 1995	SO WHAT? (Significance / Impact / Consequences)
<p>BACKGROUND: In 1989, Slobodan _____ made changes to the Serb constitution which abolished the status of _____ as an autonomous province within Serbia. The Kosovo _____ Army was then created to try to achieve independence for Kosovo.</p>	<p>The United Nations Security Council did not sanction NATO's actions in Kosovo.</p>
<p>MILOSEVIC'S ACTIONS: Milosevic agreed to allow an observer force into Kosovo to _____ the withdrawal of Serb forces in October 1998. However, Serb forces continued their aggression and Milosevic eventually refused to allow _____ forces to enter _____, and then launched a campaign of ethnic cleansing against the Kosovar Albanians.</p>	<p>The United Nations did send NATO troops in after the fact to help keep the peace.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>NATO RESPONSE: _____ undertook an intensive bombing campaign on March 23rd 1999. However, the UN _____ Council did not authorize the campaign.</p>	
<p>OUTCOME: _____ finally agreed to a ceasefire, after having been advised that NATO planned to launch a land offensive.</p>	

LANDMINES

2. How many people die each week from anti-personnel land mines?

3. What are some of the problems with the removal of landmines?

Land mines cost between \$300 and \$1,000 each to remove; for every mine cleared, 20 more are laid; experts estimate that it would take at least 1,000 years to clear the world of land mines _____.

4. Identify the legislation that bans the use of land mines.

The _____, signed in 1997, bans the use, _____, transfer, and stockpiling of land mines.

Video Supplements to Chapter 6 pages 164-166

Rwanda

Genocide in Rwanda

<http://www.cbc.ca/archives/entry/blue-berets-genocide-in-rwanda>

Who is Romeo Dallaire?

Briefly summarize the news clip Genocide in Rwanda.

NATO Bombing of Kosovo

The Kosovo question

<http://www.cbc.ca/player/play/1752494495>

Briefly summarize the news clip **The Kosovo Question**.

Mansbridge One on One: Lewis Mackenzie

<http://www.cbc.ca/archives/entry/mansbridge-one-on-one-lewis-mackenzie>

Who is Lewis Mackenzie?

Briefly summarize the news clip **Mansbridge One on One: Lewis Mackenzie**.

Chapter 6.13 - International Law and NATO

Refer to the *Student Workbook* p.166-168

1. Identify two cases of human rights' violations in which the United Nations Security Council established an International War Crimes Tribunal.

- _____, 1993
- _____, 1994

2. Why is Louise Arbour an important Canadian figure?

Louise Arbour was chief prosecutor of the _____ Tribunal from 1996 to 1999. She is known for bringing justice to those responsible for the _____ in Rwanda.

3. a) In 1998, what new governing body was established to combat and punish human rights violations?

- b) Why did some countries vote against the establishment of this court?

Some countries did not want their _____ to be subject to an international court.

4. Identify two areas in which NATO has been involved since the end of the Cold War.

_____ has been involved in a bombing campaign against Serbia in 1999, a mission to bring order to the new democracy in _____, current peacekeeping missions to Kosovo and Bosnia, and _____ in Afghanistan.

5. Do you think it is a wise idea for NATO to increase its membership? Why/why not?

Points to consider: more members might dilute the _____, but these new members might prove useful in terms _____ and more men.

6. What did NATO leaders agree to by signing the Prague Capabilities Commitment?

The _____ was an agreement in which European Allies agreed to pool their resources and pursue specialization, and in which NATO agreed to the NATO _____.

