


Canada in the Post-War World

SS11

Focus Questions

- What was the Cold War, and what was Canada's role in it?
- Why was globalization of the economy an issue by the end of the 20th century?
- What were Canada's post-war relations with the US and with the developing world?
- How did Canada's involvement in UN peacekeeping, NORAD, and NATO affect the way Canadians saw themselves as a nation?

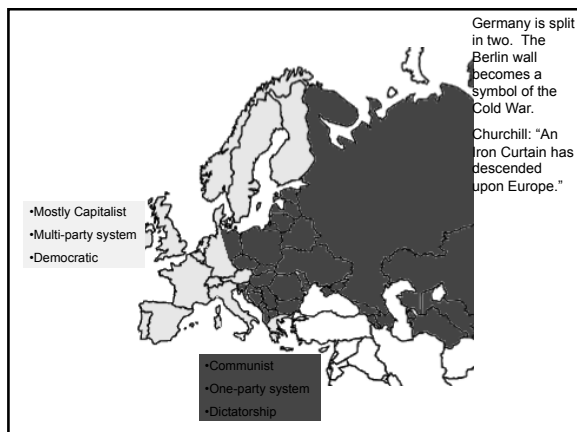
Eurasia=Europe and Asia













The Cold War...brrrrrr

After World War Two, the world is broken into two main groups.

Lead by

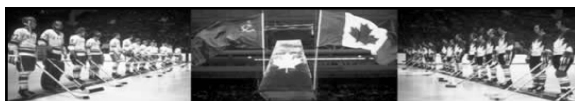
- 1. The Soviet Union**
- 2. The United States**

The Cold War Begins

- End of WW2
- A divided Europe in ruins
- Totalitarian vs. Democracy
- Communism vs. Capitalism
- Formation of the United Nations
- Truman Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
- Warsaw Pact, NATO, Berlin Airlift

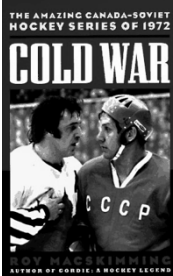
Cold War

- Video: "Cold War Part 1"
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpYCplyBknI>



Canada and the Cold War

- Caught in the Middle
– USSR on top, USA underneath...main missile and bomber route. "Wrong place at the wrong time."
- Definitely with the US and NATO



Canada is in the middle

Igor Gouzenko

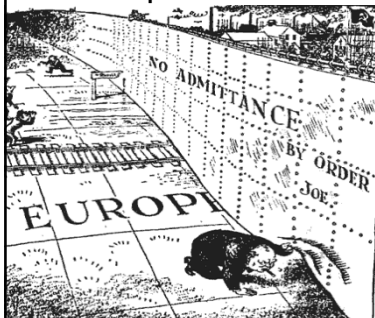
- Russian clerk from Soviet Embassy delivers files to Canada proving the existence of a Soviet spy ring in Canada.
- Gouzenko and family are given asylum and new IDs in Ontario.

What is the Cold War?

- Period lasting from 1945 – 1989.
- Characterized by tension and hostility between the Communist Soviet Union and its allies and the Capitalist and democratic United States and its allies.



Europe – EAST AND WEST

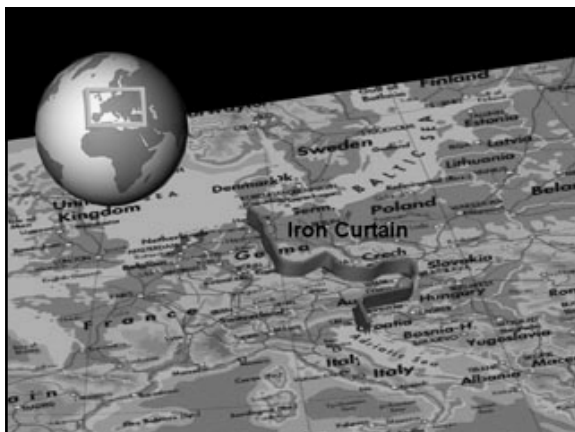


- Separated by the “Iron Curtain”
– Coined by Churchill to describe the break between East and West

Churchill’s Iron Curtain Speech (1946)

- “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.”

• excerpt







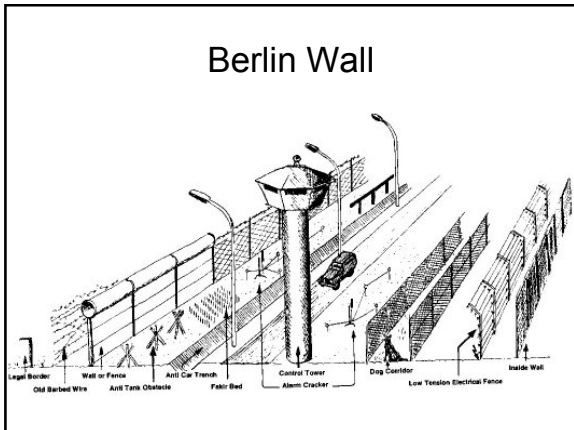
Berlin Wall and Airlift 1948

- Many were fleeing Soviet Berlin.
- Soviets decide to put up a wall to keep people in.

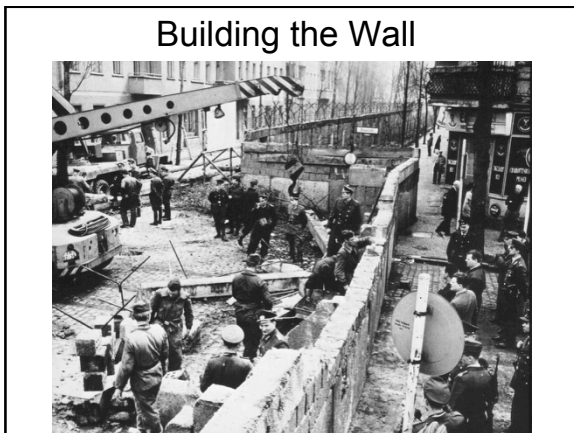
- In 1948 the Soviets blockade all the ground links to West Berlin

- Berlin Airlift (April 1948-May 1949)
 - All supplies needed are ferried in to Berlin through air corridors from the West. Stalin eventually gives up.

Berlin Wall



Building the Wall







Berlin Wall

- Video: "Walled in!" German's inner border
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OwQsTzGkbiY>

NATO and Warsaw Pact

- WEST – NATO (1949)
 - Military Alliance (sound familiar?)
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Led by the United States
- EAST – Warsaw Pact (1955)
 - Military Alliance, response to NATO threat
 - Led by Soviet Russia

Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, 1947

- **Truman Doctrine:** US would tolerate Soviet expansion to its 1947 limits (principle of coexistence) but would resist any further encroachment (principle of containment)
- **Marshall Plan:** Economic aid to rebuild European economies. An instrument to aid non-communist states (economic imperialism?)

Hmm.....Anyone remember the causes of WW1?

Writing Part 1 for today:
Create a Venn Diagram comparing WW1 causes to the Cold War situation
(What do you find is similar? different?)

Causes of WW1 and Cold War

1. Militarism
 - Nuclear Arms Race...even worse
2. Alliances
 - NATO and Warsaw Pact
3. Imperialism
 - Spheres of influence
4. Nationalism
 - Economic system instead of nations?

Sounds like trouble...

North American Defence

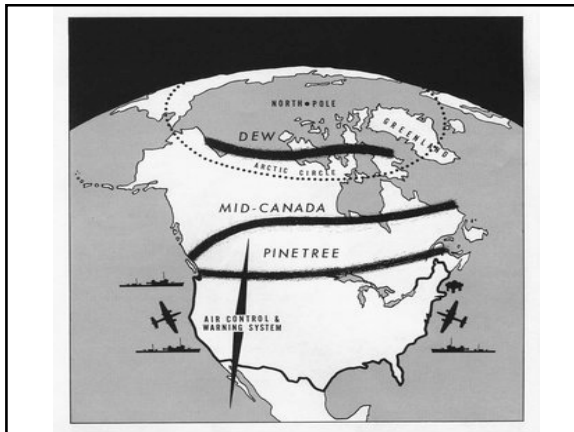
- NORAD – North American Air Defence Agreement (1957)
 - Headquarters is buried in Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado.
 - Centrally controlled and coordinated defense of North American Air Space
 - Fighter forces
 - Missile bases
 - Air defense radar

Canada and NORAD

- Protection from Soviet Air Attack (bombers initially then missiles)
- US built three lines of radar stations across Canada (built between 1950-57)
 - The Pinetree Line
 - The Mid-Canada Line
 - Dew Line (in the artic) - Distant Early Warning Line

Video

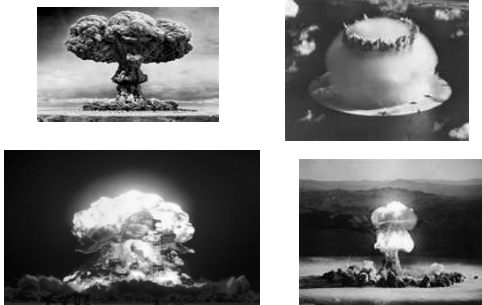
- Video: Cold War Nuclear Defense/NORAD Historic Film “Your Civil Defense”
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KhemIVc4ENk&list=PLqqqZrD37h6OGzIzLi-Mz8t0R8TzS1->



DEW Controversy

- Many Canadians felt this defence system compromised our independence

MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction)



MAD

- Nuclear parity (equality) = less likely that one country would attack because it meant the other would attack back
- = entire areas of both countries would be completely annihilated
- It only exists when both sides have the same weapons (this is why both sides raced to keep up with each other)



Political Cartoons

- Mini-Assignment in 2 parts
- Part 1: Choose one of the three political cartoons on the website to do an analysis/explanation on (5 Ws). Be sure to explain HOW you know what you know ie. The cartoon is about the United States because they are represented by the character "Uncle Sam"...etc (paragraph format probably 2 paragraphs)
- Part 2: Choose a political cartoon of your own (on a topic from this chapter) and write a (1-2) paragraph analysis/explanation (5 Ws). Be sure to explain HOW you know what you know.
- ** Remember not to leave any stone unturned, explain the meaning behind EVERYTHING even if you think it is "common sense"

COLD WAR CONFLICTS

SS 11



Korean War (1950-53)

- On June 25, 1950 the forces of North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel into the Republic of Korea, attacking at many points. The size of the assault made it clear that this was a full-scale invasion.
- World reaction was quick. At the request of the United States, the Security Council of the United Nations met on the afternoon of June 25 and called for an immediate stop to the fighting and for the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th Parallel.
- The North Koreans had no intention to leave so President Truman ordered the United States Navy and Air Force to support the South Koreans by every possible means.
- On the same day, a second UN resolution called on the Members to "furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area".
- This was, in effect, a declaration of war on North Korea.

Canada and the Korean War

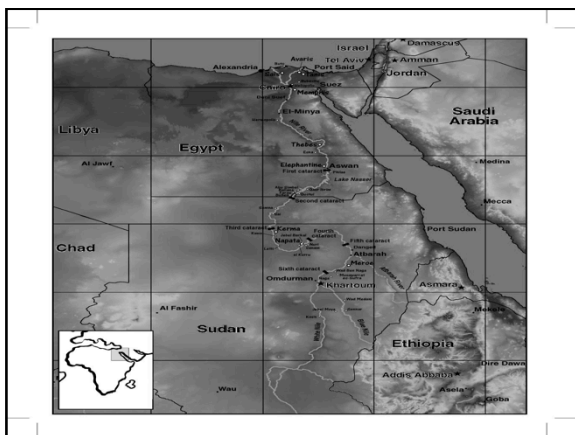
- The Canadian Government, while agreeing with the UN moves made to halt aggression, did not immediately commit its forces to action in Korea.
- At the close of WWII, the Canadian armed forces had been reduced to peacetime strength and were specially trained for the defence of Canada.
- The Far East had never been an area in which Canada had any special national interest. But Canada sent troops.

- Altogether 26,791 Canadians served in the Korean war and another 7,000 served in the theatre between the cease-fire and the end of 1955.
- United Nations forces (including South Korean) fatal and non-fatal battle casualties numbered about 490,000. Of these 1,558 were Canadian.
- The names of 516 Canadian war dead are inscribed in the Korea Book of Remembrance.
- The truce, which followed the armistice of July 27, 1953, was an uneasy truce, and heightened the Cold War tensions.
- Yet, for the first time in history an international organization had intervened effectively with a multi-power force to stop aggression and the UN emerged from the crisis with good reputation.



Suez Crisis (1956)

- Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt in 1956, as Egypt had taken over the French/British owned Suez Canal.
- The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean and Red Seas.
- The Soviet Union supported Egypt, and threatened to use nuclear weapons.
- Canadian public opinion was divided
 - Conservative party and many other Canadians = support Britain
 - Liberal PM Louis St. Laurent denounced the British and French intervention and (like the US) refused to support them
- Lester Pearson, President of the UN General Assembly, proposed sending in UN peace keepers to keep peace.



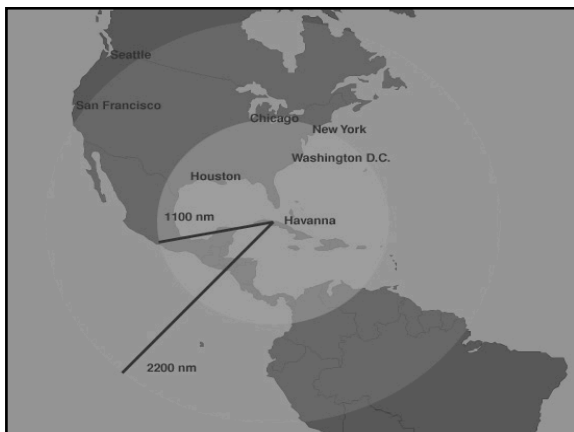


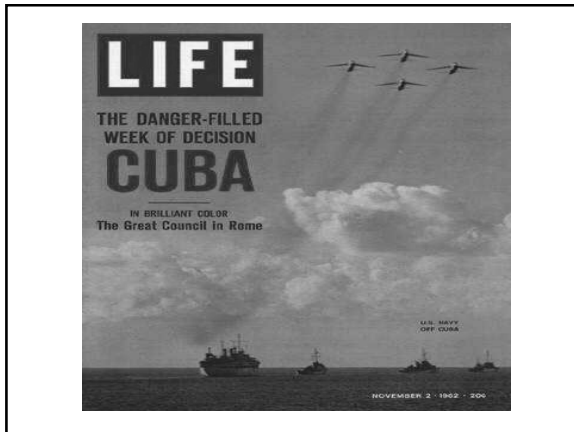
Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his role in resolving the Suez Crisis. He was Prime Minister from 1963 – 1968 (Liberal Party).

Suez Crisis

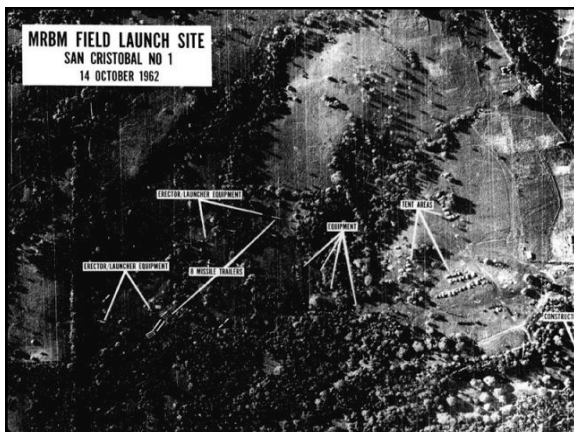
- Video: On Guard for Thee
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r5rMY87CU54>

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)





- The Cuban Missile Crisis began 22 October 1962. Following spy plane pictures that showed the USSR was installing ballistic missiles in Cuba capable of hitting US and Canadian targets, President John Kennedy (JFK) announced an American naval blockade of the island, threatening further action if preparation of the sites continued.
- John Diefenbaker's government was only informed of Kennedy's intentions only 1.5 hours in advance.
- Canada's hesitated to respond, in part due to the desire of the prime minister and others to preserve the independence of Canadian foreign policy and to maintain a balanced posture in crisis conditions.
- JFK and Diefenbaker's relationship grew worse.



This map of the Cuban Missile Crisis shows the range of Soviet SS-4 medium-range ballistic missiles and SS-5 Intermediate-range ballistic missiles if launched from Cuba.



- Soviet ships filled with nuclear missiles were coming towards the American blockade of Cuba, and the world got ready for a nuclear war
- The crisis itself ended October 27-28 when Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev agreed to dismantle and remove the USSR missiles in Cuba.
- The Americans agreed not to invade Cuba and to remove nuclear missiles from Turkey

Avro Arrow

- 1950s – Canada and the A.V. Row (Avro) Company developed the Arrow, a state-of-the-art supersonic jet aircraft
- 1959 – The project was cancelled by the Diefenbaker government (existing planes were cut up for scrap and most of Avro's designers & engineers moved to the US)
- Canadians often feel that they lost an opportunity to establish their country as a technological leader.
 - Some believed the American government had conspired to kill the project because they could not build so grand a fighter so Canada couldn't have one either
- Arrow was extremely expensive to build and no one not even the Canadian Air Force wanted to buy it.

Avro Arrow



Nuclear Issue in Canada

- When Avro Arrow was scrapped, Canada had agreed to accept US Bomarc missiles, which were capable of carrying nuclear warheads
 - The years that passed before the missiles were actually installed allowed time for second thoughts
- Many people were starting to realize that nuclear war amounted to global suicide
- 1963 – Ruling Conservative party was divided on the issue
 - Minister of external affairs felt Canada should be non-nuclear nation (hypocritical to urge UN to work for disarmament)
 - Defence minister insisted nuclear weapons were vital to protecting Canada against communist aggression
- Election 1963 – Liberals (Lester Pearson) proposed Canadian forces accept nuclear weapons under certain conditions

Nuclear Issue in Canada

- PM Diefenbaker and Conservatives appealed to Canadian nationalism including Canada's right to decide for itself on international matters
- Many business leaders & influential newspapers supported the Liberals fearing that Diefenbaker's anti-Americanism would hurt trade & investment from US
- Diefenbaker was narrowly defeated in the election of 1963 & the Liberals formed a minority government (the first federal election since 1911 fought over Canada-US relations)
