Answer Key: Review Activity - Canada After World War II

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Balance of Power in the West - The Cold War (1945-1991)



The Cold War was a political and economic conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR). It ended with the collapse of the USSR in 1991.

Rival Alliances

United States		USSR
Western bloc		Eastern bloc
Main allied countries: • Canada • France • United Kingdom	VS	Main allied countries: • China • Cuba
1949: Creation of NATO		1955: Creation of the Warsaw Pact

Idéologies politiques

Capitalism is an economic and social ideology relying on private means of production. Turning a profit is essential and importance is given to people who have capital (money). It encourages individual initiative and competition between companies.	Communism is a social, political and economic ideology based on collective ownership of means of production. It aims for an egalitarian society in which social classes do not exist.

The **Cold War** gets its name from the fact that the United States and the USSR never fought each other directly, due to fears of nuclear weapons being used. Instead, the two superpowers competed indirectly by supporting allied governments that shared their ideologies.

The two main proxy wars (indirect wars) of the Cold War



Korean War (1950-1953)

Conflict between North Korea, supported by the USSR, and South Korea, supported by the United States.

Vietnam War (1955-1973)

Conflict between South Vietnam supported by the United States, and North Vietnam, supported by the USSR.

Canadian Sovereignty in the Arctic



Common border shared by Canada and the USSR: The Arctic



Strategic location for transportation and trade

Canada strengthened its position in the Arctic in four ways:

1. Creation of an armed Inuit force (relocation of Inuit communities)
2. Creation of a radar network (DEW Line)
3. Establishment of a weather station
4. Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) posts

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Decolonization Movement

Decolonization is the political process through which a colony gains independence and sovereignty from its colonial power.

From 1950 to 1970, more and more colonies demanded independence after fighting alongside their colonial powers during the two world wars.

1960: Adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the UN

United Nations

Two types of decolonization	
Violent decolonization	**Negotiated decolonization**
A colony that used armed force to gain its independence: Algeria	A colony that negotiates to gain its independence: Senegal

Newcomers

Restart of immigration after 1945 → 1952: Adoption of an immigration law that favors immigrants from Western Europe and the United States

Arrival of war refugees → Nearly 2.5 million immigrants settled in Canada

Trente Glorieuses

A period of economic prosperity after 1945.
The period of prosperity ended in 1973 with the oil crisis.

Baby Boom (1945-1960)

Return of soldiers after the war, economic growth, and a decrease in the infant mortality rate → Natural increase = the number of births is higher than the number of deaths.

Consumer Society

After 1945, the transition from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy.

Access to credit → **Mass consumption** → The arrival of television in Canadian households in 1952

Advertising encourages people to buy → Promotion of the American way of life

Development of suburbs → Urban sprawl

Development of suburbs → Governments have to build infrastructure such as sewers, routes and highways.

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