

Civic Studies 11

Training Papers

2007/2008

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List of Possible Responses

Question #1

The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867.

1. Evaluate this statement. Your answer must include at least two of the following:

- **treatment of Aboriginal peoples**
- **treatment of Canadians during times of national crises**
- **the right to vote**
- **protection of personal freedoms (Bill of Rights/Charter of Rights and Freedoms)**

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

TREATMENT OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

The Indian Act (1876)

This Act did not protect the rights of Aboriginal peoples. The purpose of the Act was to assimilate Aboriginals and suppress their cultural values. Examples of the lack of protection include:

- Aboriginals became legal wards of the state.
- Aboriginals were forced to carry an identity card, like a passport, every time they left reserve land.
- Aboriginal children between the ages of 5 and 16 years old went to residential boarding schools set up by the government. The process of deculturation which occurred there hurt children's self-esteem and included a denial of the speaking of their languages and the practicing of their traditions.
- Those Aboriginals who left reserves could vote in federal elections; females who married non-status men lost their Indian status.

The Act was amended to eliminate certain discriminatory provisions over time. Amendments made mainly in 1951 and 1985 include:

- Status and band membership were restored to Métis, off-reserve Aboriginals and some Aboriginal women who had previously lost status.
- The right to hold Potlaches and Sundances was restored.
- The ability to pursue land claims was added.

- In 1962, the Act was amended to enfranchise all Aboriginals on reserve lands.
- Band Councils were given a measure of control over funding, membership and reserve initiatives.

However, the Act, which still defines who is an “Indian,” governs all aspects of Aboriginal life and restricts the Aboriginal right to govern themselves. In 1998, the Statement of Reconciliation issued by the Federal government offered an apology from the government to the Aboriginal Peoples and promised positive change.

TREATMENT OF CANADIANS DURING TIMES OF NATIONAL CRISIS

War Measures Act

The War Measures Act (WMA) was invoked to ensure the “security, defence, peace, order and well-being of Canada.” However, some of what are now considered to be our most basic freedoms and rights were removed during the three periods of enactment. Questions have arisen regarding how the WMA sets aside the usual guarantees for civil liberties in Canada and also took away some power from the provinces.

World War I

- Enacted by Prime Minister Robert Borden.
- Many people considered to be a security risk were interned. The major groups included Ukrainians and German Canadians.
- Jehovah’s Witnesses were outlawed as a peaceful organization.
- All foreign press (using “enemy tongues”) were banned near the end of the war.
- Prohibition of alcohol was imposed as a war measure in 1918.

World War II

- Invoked by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.
- The Communist Party of Canada and the Jehovah’s Witnesses organization were outlawed.
- Thousands of Canadians of Japanese descent were placed in internment camps, their property confiscated. Some were stripped of their citizenship and deported.

October Crisis

- Invoked by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau.
- Hundreds of individuals were jailed, most of whom had not been charged with a crime.
- A majority of Canadians supported the use by the federal government of the WMA; the result of the vote in the House of Commons was 190 to 16 in favour of the WMA.

The protection of Canadians’ rights improved when the above Act was repealed and replaced with the **Emergencies Act of 1988**, which ensures that Canadians’ civil rights, as defined by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, are considered to have priority over government laws passed under the Emergencies Act. Parliament must now review a declaration of emergency as passed by the federal Cabinet, whereas this was not necessary with the WMA. This review would also be subjected to interpretation by the courts.

Anti-Terrorism Act (Bill C-36) (2001)

While the Government of Canada proclaimed this Act to combat terrorism and terrorist activities at home and abroad to ensure safety for Canadians, the rights of many Canadians may be violated with its use.

- It is up to the police to judge what a threat to “liberty” is, as this is not defined by the Act.
- Judges may define “national security,” as this is also not defined by the Act.
- Much of the investigation and judging may occur in secret, due to “national security.”

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Wartime Elections Act (1917)

This Act increased rights for adult women who had a family member participating in the war. However, the Act was seen by some as removing the rights of others. Prime Minister Borden had this Act passed in order to widen the franchise to include pro-conscription elements and exclude those who were assumed to be hostile to drafting citizens into war. Therefore, adult women with family in the war could vote, but “enemy aliens” could not. Borden’s action was seen as rigging the election and when the war was over, reforms were introduced in 1920.

An Act to Confer Electoral Franchise Upon Women (1918)

This federal Act granted all Caucasian women the right to vote but excluded women of Asian and Aboriginal descent from this right.

The Dominion Elections Act (1920)

With this Act, rights significantly improved for most adult citizens. This Act established near universal voting rights for male and female adult Canadian citizens, with the exception of Aboriginal peoples, Inuit or anyone barred from a provincial voters’ list including Asians. The Section of this Act which disqualified citizens from voting was repealed in 1948, but Aboriginal peoples were not entitled to vote until 1960.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL FREEDOMS

Canadian Bill of Rights (1960)

The Bill of Rights, enacted by Prime Minister Diefenbaker, did improve the protection of the rights of citizens, but it was limited in scope. Being a simple act of Parliament rather than a constitutional amendment, it did not empower the courts to review and strike down contrary laws. It also did not apply to provincial laws.

Charter of Rights and Freedoms (1982)

The Charter, enacted by Prime Minister Trudeau, increased the protection of the rights of Canadian citizens from the actions and policies of all levels of government. It is constitutionally entrenched and forms part of the Constitution Act of 1982, and, therefore, all laws of Canada must conform to its message.

On the other hand, the Charter may not provide enough protection against abuse if a proclamation of war was again to be issued. Additionally, some think that the Charter serves corporate and individual rights rather than group and social rights. For example, the right to health care and a basic right to education were not included. Finally, the notwithstanding clause (Section 33) allows governments to override some sections of the constitution for five years before reconsidering.

Question 1 – Training Paper #1

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

The Canadian Governments protection of personal freedoms

In Canada, people has a lots of freedom in their life.

Charter of rights and freedoms

Human rights

Bill of rights

Also the Government gave citizens safety protection such as

public law

criminel law

Constitutional law

Everyone must obey the law. However, they can say what they want say.

Usually has responsibility to give advice to Government.

Question 1 – Training Paper #2

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

Canada's civil right and liberties have improved since 1867. The protection of personal freedoms has gotten a lot better. Women have equal rights and can vote. This has helped reduce conflicts and racism. The treatment of Aboriginal people has gotten a lot better. They don't pay taxes, they have free land and have equal rights. Canada has gotten a lot better civil rights since 1867.

Question 1 – Training Paper #3

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

Since 1867 the protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved with the right to vote and the treatment of aboriginal peoples.

Being able to vote in Canada is a big thing for people who come to live here. Now all you have to be is a Canadian citizen or over the age of 19. As the years go on the government is trying to change the age so that young adults have a say in what is going on in their schooling.

The treatment of aboriginal people has changed a lot. Before all the government would do was try and make them become "one of them". But the government kind of gave up and let the aboriginals be their own group.

The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties was greatly improved.

Question 1 – Training Paper #4

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

The protection of Canadians' civil right and liberties has improved by the facts of how the rights to vote has evolutioned and the protection of personal freedom has changed and improved. These protections and liberties have had make Canada a democratic and better place to live without oppression and fear.

In 1867, the right to vote was very oppressed because only mens that has certain age could vote and woman could not vote, also you could only vote if you were from United Kingdom or Canada with British roots. This right has evolutioned in slowly way. First the age to vote was changed, and then womans can voted, and then doesn't matter your roots you could also vote.

People from other countries don't have the liberty that Canada has provided to its citizens. These liberties has improved by the facts that Canada is how a multicultural country. In 1867 people could not speak in their languages, also people's mind were more closed by the facts that asian people were not treated well. Now everything is different, there is equality for everyone.

Canada has turned to a multicultural country and also receive many immigrants every year because those people don't find the same freedoms in their countries and they think they would be better here.

Question 1 – Training Paper #5

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

The Nation of Canada has been improving a little bit everyday since the Confederation in 1867. It took a lot to get to where we are today, it did not just happen over night. Not everybody was considered equal to one another – even now some people are ranked “higher” than others. Canada has grown a lot in the last 140 years. The things that have really improved are the right to vote and protection of personal freedoms for all people.

Like said earlier not everyone was considered equal and for those individuals, they had less rights than everybody else. Voting was only for certain people, mostly wealthy business men. Women were not allowed to vote, they weren't even really allowed to think it. Just because they were woman they were ranked lower and had less rights. They couldn't have certain jobs, go certain places, and were labeled sex objects. But as the years went by the times changed and women were getting more and more fed up. Eventually they got all the same rights as the men.

The men did have all the rights but that didn't include all men. Aboriginal people were treated poorly. They weren't allowed to vote (like most people) but they were also shoved onto reserves and forgotten about. Out of sight, out of mind right?

Nobody was allowed to do much of anything unless you were a white male or a politician (who were also white males). Most people did not enjoy being an outcast so they spoke up. If things didn't start out rocky I don't think Canada would be where it is today. Everyone is pretty

much equal. We still have on going immigration battles and our native reserves but for the most part everyone is happy or happier then the people who grew up in the late 1800's.

Canada will continue to grow in experience and population. It will learn from misstakes and build a stronger nation where people will be happy to live.

Question 1 – Training Paper #6

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved greatly since 1867. The British North America Act and the Bill of Rights ensured many of these rights and liberties. The most important document that ensured freedoms however, was the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Since 1982, the Charter has protected freedoms and guaranteed equality for Canadian citizens. All of these things have improved Canadians' rights and liberties.

Life has improved for minorities since 1867. For example, Aboriginals in Canada are treated with respect. The government no longer tries to assimilate Aboriginals into Canadian culture. The government is also in the process of negotiating treaties with Aboriginals. Another group of minorities whose rights have improved are Chinese Canadians. Before the Charter of Rights, they had to pay a head tax upon entering Canada. They are no longer required to do so.

Life has also improved for women since the Charter of Rights was introduced. Before the charter, women were not allowed to vote. Women were also not considered "persons". Any law mentioning "persons" did not include women in the definition. After the charter came about, women were considered persons. The charter states that everyone is equal, regardless of sex. This also ensures women the right to vote, since voting is a right of all Canadian citizens.

The civil rights and liberties of Canadians has greatly improved since 1867. Documents such as the BNA act, the Bill of Rights, and the

Charter of Rights and Freedoms have made Canada a better place for people to live. All people are treated equally, regardless of sex, race, religion or physical disability. Canadians are promised many rights and freedoms. All of these factors have protected Canadian rights and liberties since 1867.

Question 1 – Training Paper #7

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

Canada is known for its rights. Our charter grants aboriginal people rights, protects personal freedoms, and grants the people of Canada the right to vote. These are what makes Canada a place worth living. The protection of Canadian's civil rights and liberties have had a major improve since 1867.

The treatment of Aboriginal people has vastly improved. Aboriginal people are now protected under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. They can now practice their traditional ways and are no longer forced into English type school systems. The Aboriginal people also have the right to negotiate land claims. The largest claim in Canada was the creation of the new territory of Nunavut. Because these rights are printed in the Charter, Aboriginal rights have improved since 1867.

The protection of personal freedoms has also improved. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms allows choices of religion and sexuality. These are protected therefore no one can be discriminated on such things. Appeals may be made but unless deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms stay the same. This is the ensure the protection of personal freedom.

Another right protection is the right to vote. Any permanent resident over the age of 19, has the right to register and to vote. Canadians, unlike other countries, are also given the option to vote for multiple parties. These parties can range from the far left and far right of the political spectrum. This has come a long way from two main

parties, Conservatives and Liberals, and only allowing men to vote. The right to vote will hopefully always be protected in Canada.

The protection of Canadian civil rights and freedoms have majorily improved. From Aboriginal rights to the right to vote all play an important part in protecting these rights. This is what makes Canada such a wonderful place to live.

Question 1 – Training Paper #8

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

While there is a great deal of evidence in support of the notion that the protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867, there is also much evidence to the contrary. Some of these events, such as the internment of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War in Canada, point out the need for better protection of these civil rights and liberties in the future. However, despite the few dark spots in our history, the future seems to be the path of progress into a new Canada altogether. Two of the most prominent times in which our civil rights and liberties have gone through tribulation as they were re-evaluated by changing social beliefs and more are the Second World War, and the times around the passing and challenges to the Indian Act (early-20th century, mid-20th century, respectively).

During the Second World War, thousands of Japanese Canadians were locked up in internment camps, especially in places such as British Columbia, out of fear by the Canadian government that these citizens would cause damage to Canada because they were Japanese (...and Japan attacked the USA in the Second World War, which led to distrust in the USA and Canada and the internment of Japanese in both countries). This was an obvious and blatant violation of the spirit of our guaranteed civil rights and freedoms, and indeed a dark chapter of Canadian history that we must not forget. Although the internment eventually ended, it was not a matter of "no harm done". This is one case in which Canada has failed to protect its citizens' civil rights and liberties since 1867.

Another case in which civil rights and liberties were not protected in Canada is the Indian Act. This act was aimed at assimilating native residents of Canada into the socially preferred, more British culture. While the Indian Act is no longer valid, we must remember its effects and continually remind ourselves of the hazards of attacking that which we do not understand, i.e. minority groups. Since minority groups sometimes have nobody to stand up for them in government, it is very easy (although also very unethical) to attack their members. It seems that only understanding can lead us to better protection of these essential civil rights and liberties.

In conclusion, while rights such as mobility rights, legal rights, property rights (and so forth) have been generally well-guaranteed since the foundation of Canada in 1867, there are plenty of examples of situations in which the government of Canada has failed to effectively secure these rights, and even condemned the validity of applying these rights to members of certain minority groups. These situations must serve as lessons for the future as they must not be repeated in modern Canada. Ignorance must be vanquished by experience and reason.

Question 1 – Training Paper #9

1. The protection of Canadians' civil rights and liberties has improved since 1867. Evaluate this statement.

In present day, Canada is widely regarded throughout the world as a country which respects and protects group, minority, and individual rights. However, Canada has not always been so tolerant. Before having this current reputation, Canada engaged in various actions including the exclusion of females and ethnicities from voting, the internment of the Japanese population during WWII, and a near-complete suspension of civil liberties during a crisis in Quebec. These government actions are unthinkable today, mainly due to the tradition of human rights and personal freedoms that Canada has encouraged up to this day. That being said, Canada is currently a global leader in civil rights and liberties, despite a perhaps unsavoury past of questionable infringements on various freedoms.

During the last 140 years of Canada's history, one right which has been taken away from everyone except for white, property-owning men at least once in Canada's history has been the right to vote. For decades, women, Japanese, Hindus, Native Canadians, among many others, were not allowed to vote. Gradually, beginning after WWI, all soldiers and members of the military, including women and Aboriginals, were allowed to vote for a reward for their service. Soon after, all females were granted the right to vote. For non-caucasians, however, it took much longer. Japanese could not vote until after WWII, and Aboriginals were the last to get the vote in 1960, as fairly recent date and still surprises people on how short a length of time it has been since all people could vote, a right which is very often taken for granted now a days. A more controversial segment of the population which has just only

been able to regain the vote was Canada's prison population only within the last few years has Canada's Supreme Court struck down the law banning prisoners to vote, under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. However, this remains a contentious issue to this day, and still provokes debate within the country.

Looking back at the history of Canada, some of the biggest violations of Canadians' rights have been during times of national crises and emergencies. The two occasions when come to mind most often for Canadians are the Japanese internment during WWII, and the usage of the War Measures Act during the October Crisis of 1970. During the Second World War, the perceived threat of a Japanese attack was very high, and Canada decided the best way to keep the coastal cities safe was to have the entire Japanese population interned. This move is seen by the majority as a rash in retrospect, and would almost undoubtedly be struck down immediately by the courts for infringement on mobility rights and equality rights, as well as many others. The latter crisis of the two occurred after the kidnapping and bombings which a Quebec separatist group, the FLQ, was carrying out. Matters had escalated very high, and the prime minister, Pierre Trudeau, decided to involve the War Measures Act, a rather draconian law which violates many, if not all, of the rights which are currently enshrined today in the Charter, including the right to see a lawyer, and the ability to be imprisoned for an indefinite amount of time.

In conclusion, the single piece of legislation which has ended many of Canada's discriminatory policies has been The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This document, officially made part of the constitution of Canada in the early 1980's, has been one of the most far-reaching civil-liberties and right-protecting pieces of

legislation ever brought before a national government. Ultimately, this controversial piece of Canada's constitution has placed Canada in the top tier of democratic rights- respecting countries, and has undoubtedly confirmed that Canada's civil rights and human rights issues have improved throughout the course of the last one hundred forty years.

Rationales for Question 1

Training Paper #1 – Mark: 1

- Attempt made to address the topic
- Listing of information with no explanation indicates memorization without complete understanding

Training Paper #2 – Mark: 1

- Thesis is attempted, though just a restatement of the question
- Deficient recall of factual content; lacks organization
- Absence of supporting detail
- Expression is awkward

Training Paper #3 – Mark 2

- Organized information and relevant thesis, but no content or details to back up
- Insufficient recall of factual content to pass
- Little or no relevant conclusion
- Limited expression

Training Paper #4 – Mark: 2

- Attempted thesis
- Partial handling of only one of the four topics (voting)
- Insufficient detail
- Expression in very awkward

Training Paper #5 – Mark: 3

- Thesis is evident
- Stronger start, then descends into generalities and simplifications
- Minimal recall of factual content
- Very repetitive

Training Paper #6 – Mark: 4

- Generally well structured and thesis evident
- Generally organized in a purposeful and effective manner
- Competent content but lacking some supporting details

- Sufficiently fluent with occasional errors

Training Paper #7 – Mark: 4

- Relevant thesis and structured essay
- (Barely) competent in content
- Generally fluent
- Adequate conclusions

Training Paper #8 – Mark: 5

- Clearly stated thesis and effectively organized
- Proficient recall of factual content and well developed details
- Shows critical analysis of the statement but lacks the depth and detail of a “6”

Training Paper #9 – Mark: 6

- Demonstrates complex thinking through thesis and fluency of written expression
- Outstanding factual content/detail
- Superior support of position
- Insightful conclusions and few flaws in communication

List of Possible Responses

Question #2

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Your answer must include examples associated with:

- economy and trade
- defence and security

Note to Markers: Students are not expected to include all of the following points and they may include other valid points not presented here. Students may earn full marks by developing a limited number of points.

Canada and the US have close geographic and cultural ties in the twentieth century. Trade and security have dominated the relationship after 1945 (free trade and protectionism), and strong liaisons and deeper integration have occurred as a result of official agreements.

ECONOMY AND TRADE

GATT was a multilateral treaty on the rules of world trade. The 1947 GATT agreed on reductions to trade barriers. Canada and the US subsequently moved towards reducing tariffs.

The Auto Pact was signed in 1964 bringing in free trade of automobiles and auto parts. Canada benefited from the integration of the automobile industry which was encouraged by the US and Canadian governments.

The Canada–US Free Trade Agreement was signed in 1988 in response to growing protectionism in the US. Canadians continued to be divided on the prospects of close integration with their neighbour. The agreement signalled the beginning of a continentalist, free trade and international economic approach by Canada.

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was enacted in 1994. US President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien had a good relationship at this time. “We have the most comprehensive ties of any two nations on earth,” Clinton later told reporters. This agreement took basic free trade a step further with the addition of Mexico and caused increasing Canadian debate regarding harmonization.

Other trade considerations:

- Softwood lumber dispute and resolution
- Pacific Salmon Treaty
- “Mad Cow” disease
- Canadian Wheat Board
- Cuba and China (trading relationship with Canada)

Concerning the environment:

- Climate change (Kyoto Protocol): Canada and the US differed on the economic implications of signing this protocol during the Chrétien and Bush era. With Harper's election, Canada has moved closer to the American perspective.
- Acid precipitation: Canada and the US adopted different environmental industry standards in provinces and states bordering the Great Lakes based on an economic rationale.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

Canada and the US, as allies and close geographic neighbours, have a history of shared defence and security concerns that is complicated by the significant difference in size of the two nations and their military capacity. World conflicts, defence of North America and the recent developments related to the issue of terrorism have resulted in cooperation and tension between Canada and the US from 1945 to the present.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is created, with both Canada and the US as signatories in 1949. While Canadians feared that the United Nations was not strong enough to counter the Soviet threat, they were also wary of the US and believed that European membership would guard against US dominance in NATO. Canada's membership furthered a closer defence relationship with the US. However, during the Trudeau and Chrétien eras, there were tensions between the two countries caused by Canada's lack of military spending to support its military commitment.

The Pinetree Line of radar detection sites began due to a Canadian–American agreement in 1950. It was meant to guard against Soviet bombers entering North America but became obsolete by 1954. The decision for construction through Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt. The isolationism of both Canada and the US of the Great Depression years changed into one of more mutual understanding and need.

The DEW (Distant Early Warning) Line was constructed to aid the North American surveillance network in 1957, with Americans paying for construction.

Canada and the US created North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), a bilateral defence agreement. NORAD's purpose has been to detect and respond to any aerospace threat, internal or external, against the North American continent. Canada's involvement, additionally, furthered an increasingly close defence relationship with the US. (In 1981, its name was changed to North American Aerospace Defense Command.) In 1985, the aging Pinetree, DEW and Mid-Canada radar systems were replaced by the North Warning System. The two leaders at that time, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Ronald Reagan enjoyed a close personal relationship which often resulted in close cooperation between the two countries.

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 caused considerable tensions between the two countries. President Kennedy believed that Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's government should have been much more supportive of US actions.

The Vietnam War during the 1960s and early 1970s resulted in Canada–US tension. Canadian Prime Ministers Lester Pearson and Pierre Trudeau did not agree with the war. Pearson and US President Johnson vehemently disagreed with each other. Canada also allowed American draft dodgers to immigrate to Canada.

Iraq: In 1991, Canada did cooperate with the US in the first Gulf War. Canadian ships and fighter planes were deployed to the area. In 2003, however, Chrétien's government refused to support the US-led invasion.

Afghanistan: In 2001, Canada did join with other NATO countries, sending a small force to fight Al Qaeda and the Taliban after the terrorist attacks on 9/11. During 2005 and 2006, these forces were greatly increased and Canada took a major role in this conflict.

Missile Defence:

Cruise missiles: Canada and the United States agreed to cruise missile tests in northern Alberta in 1983. Canadian citizens opposed the agreement, but Trudeau faced foreign pressure. His suggestion that the United States negotiate with the Soviet Union was not popular.

The Canadian governments under Jean Chrétien and Paul Martin refused to join with the American's Missile Defence Initiative. Prime Minister Harper has not made any moves towards joining it as of September 2006. However, the relationship between Harper's Conservative government with the Bush administration has been more harmonious than that of the previous Chrétien/Martin-led Liberal government.

Question 2 - Training Paper #1

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

With Canada and the US being neighbours, it is a given that they would help each other, especially after 1945.

During 1945, the World War II had ended but during the war, Canada and the US came together to fight against Nazi Germany. From then on, Canada would give the US tied aid when they needed it. With the war in Iraq starting in 2003, Canada, though reluctant, sent troops to help the US. As it seems, Canada has helped the US in most of their war time, giving aid whenever needed.

The economy of Canada and the US feed off of each other as they are both Capitalist countries. Back in 2006, they had settled a deal for softwood lumber trades. Even before so, there had been trades going on across the border constantly.

Question 2 - Training Paper #2

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canadian and American governments cooperated a great deal with each other from 1945 to the present. Canada and America have cooperated in a variety of different ways. Such as economy and trade, and defence and security.

First of all, there is the issue of economy and trade. The two associations that bring Canada and America closer would be NAFTA and NATO. These two organizations insure there is free trade. Because of the free trade Canada is able to experience different things. Such as Canada now has major American department stores like Old Navy and American Eagle. However, with this improvement there also comes a down fall. Canadian business loose business and Canadian workers do not receive the same benefits as American workers.

Not only are the economy and trade factor in the governments cooperation, but defence and security also is. Canada and America always seem to have each others back in a time of need, such as the recent war in the middle east.

Because of the economy and trade, and the defence and security, Canadian and American governments have cooperated with each other: They have been cooperating with each other from 1945 and it will keep on growing for years to come.

Question 2 – Training Paper #3

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canada and America have cooperated a lot better since 1945. Since they were scared after the last great war Canada agreed to let America install anti-missile defence system during the cold war. This also helped America defend North America from Russian missiles. Canada and America also helped each with economy and trade. Both countries reduced tariffs on goods creating a surplus in trade as well as boosting the economy. They also made more free trade agreements. Canada and America have helped each other more since 1945.

Question 2 – Training Paper #4

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canadian and American governments have cooperated with one another from 1945 to present day. They have cooperated in economy, are both members of the UN. And have cooperated in regards to security and defense

Canadian and American governments have cooperated in trade. The North American Free Trade Agreement allows free trade with Canada, the USA, and Mexico. This free trade allows consumers to have a wider variety of good to choose from. It also promotes globalization.

American and Canadian governments also cooperate in regards to security and defense. Both countries are a part of the North American Aerospace Defense Command. Troops from both countries are currently serving in Iraq.

Canadian and American governments have cooperated with one another for many years. They are both members of NAFTA, which promotes free trade in North America. They are also both members of the UN, which was created after WWII. They also cooperated in regards to defence.

Question 2 - Training Paper #5

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canadian and American Governments are very similar yet different at the same time. With both economy's growing closer together its very tough for the government to not cooperate. And with the increased amount of trade between countries it is almost essential to cooperate.

Everyday Canada's and America's economy grows one step closer. Because of this it is essential for government to cooperate and govern their countries similarly. Canadian's are adopting American ways of life everyday therefor leading our economies closer together. With increased trade and similar economies it is vital to the survival of both nations to cooperate.

With similar economy comes a need of American things. Many American manufacturers have planted store here in Canada to provide those American things for Canadians. With this cooperation from both nations, citizens are happy. They are getting good from both countries and not having to pay high prices to import them.

Since Canada and America are allies, we provide security for each other to a certain extent. We both do our part in protecting the border between both great nations. We also give a certain amount of security to those living in each country. Although we do have separate defences we tend to work together to achieve one common goal.

All this would not be possible without the cooperation we have between our nations. From this cooperation both economys are being

satisfied with low prices with importing. We provide a security for each other yet play our roll in defending our own country. With such similar economy's its tough to not cooperate and still keep your economy happy. Due to these achievments Canada and the United States have grown together and provided for each others needs. Something that a successful government should be able to do.

Question 2 - Training Paper #6

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canada and United States have always been close neighbors and even closer allies. However, both have had their share of disputes over issues ranging from economy and trade, to defence and security.

In the area of economy, the US and Canada have established the North American Free Trade Agreement, (NAFTA), along with Mexico. This links the three nations industries so that their resources can be pooled together and shared. This also prevents major economic meltdowns such as the stock market crash of 1929. At times, it may seem that the United States is monopolizing or at least taking an unfair share, as in the softwood lumber dispute. The United States has often sacrificed the environment for the economy, going against the more Canadian ideals of maintaining natural resources. Today, the United States refuses to sign the Kyoto Accords at the various G-8 summits.

In terms of defense and security Canada maintains the worlds longest undefended border, while the United States draws harsh restrictions at its borders. Both countries are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), an organization safeguarding the security of its members. In the name of defence against terrorists, the United States has also started two wars within the last decade. This has raised some tension between the two allies. Though Canada sent a significant number of troops to aid in Afganistan, it did not do the same for the war in Iraq.

In the end, Canada and the United States have managed to cooperate with each other, resolving issues and avoiding as much conflict as possible. Thus, the peaceful coexistence continues.

Question 2 – Training Paper #7

3. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canadian and American governments have cooperated with one another to a somewhat high extent from 1945 to the present. Canada is dependant on the American economy and American trade. Canada and America have been very cooperative when it comes to defense and security. The two countries are also very much alike. The reasons are as follows.

Canada is dependent on the American economy and American trade. A nudge in the American economy can have huge effects in the Canadian economy. Therefore, the Canadian government wants to be cooperative when it comes to economics. Especially since the time after 1945 when the American economy was booming. However, America has at times violated the North American Free Trade Agreement and done other such acts. The two governments are highly cooperative for the most part.

Since 1945, the two governments have cooperated with each other mostly to a large extent, after both won World War II, there was a new threat. This was the threat of communism under the Soviet Union. Once the USSR created its first atomic weapon, this threat became very clear. Canada and the US became members of NATO and both formed NORAD because of this. Canada has sent troops along with the US to help them for the most part as well. However, they are only somewhat highly cooperative due to reasons like US nuclear warheads placed on Canadian soil during the Cold War, and our refusal to give support in some cases like Iraq.

Lastly, the two countries and governments are quite similar. Both share the same primary language, were colonized by similar people, have a culture that is similar, are benefitted by trade with each other, and

are both democratic and capitalistic. This sets quite a stage for cooperation, especially after being united with common enemies during WWII and the Cold War and sharing triumphs against them. It's not hard to see why the two governments are friendly, even though they have some issues at times.

In conclusion, Canadian and American governments since 1945 to the present have cooperated to a somewhat high extent. This is because Canada is highly dependent on the American economy and American trade, they both have been highly cooperative when it comes to defence and security, and the two share many characteristics. However, we are only somewhat highly cooperative instead of being highly cooperative because at times there are violations of economic trust, refusals to give military support, and inevitable disputes. All in all, we have been very cooperative for the most part from 1945 until now.

Question 2 - Training Paper #8

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canada and America are neighbours geographically and because of this have formed a partnership. Since 1945, Canadian and American governments have cooperated with one another to achieve common goals. This cooperation is evident concerning the economy and trade and defence and security. Together these two countries cooperate to reach their common aspirations.

Canada and America cooperate with each other concerning the economy and trade. Together with Mexico, they negotiated the terms of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This allows for better trading relationships and it removed tariffs on products when they entered the countries in the agreement. Canada and America have a strong trading relationship and are dependent on each other. America is one of Canada's most important trading partners. Canada exports wood and hydropower to the United States. This trading creates jobs and generates money which is essential for the economy. Canada and America are vital trading partners and cooperate to ensure the success and stability of their economies.

As well as working together on trading issues and the economy, Canada and America collaborate on defence and security issues. NORAD is a program that America and Canada jointly fund. The aim of NORAD is to protect Canada and America from a possible attack using such weapons as missiles. Both countries have similar views on Afghanistan and currently each country has troops there as a part of their national defence and security. Canada and America recently worked together to set a date that

all Canadians wishing to enter the United States must get passports. Together both countries are working to improve border security in the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks in New York. Canada and America are making a joint effort to improve their defence and security.

Canada and America have formed a positive relationship over the years and have cooperated in many situations. Canada and America, to ensure the stability of their economies, work together on creating a free trade agreement. Furthermore, both countries have cooperated to improve defence and security through programs like NORAD. These two countries have formed what can be seen as a partnership and work towards their common goals.

Question 2 - Training Paper #9

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Since 1945 Canadian and American governments have had a love hate relationship. Although there have been many joint ventures, like NAFTA and Afganastan, there have also been many arguments, like Iraq and softwood lumber. These problems have put a small wedge between two developed nations, who control most of North America.

There have been many good things that have happened between the two government in the last sixty-two years. One of the finest economic examples is the execution of NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement. This accord opened up the Canada-US boarder to trade and eliminated tariffs, and subsidies, on the industries on both sides of the boarder. It has worked out advantageously for both sides. The US has access to more cheap goods, and Canadians get to buy the finished products back. The major security/defence co-op between the two countries that springs to mind is the war in Afganastan. Both countries are comitted to rebuilding the country so that an extremist group like the Taliban can never regain control of that country and allow the kind of atrocities that have happened as a result.

The major problem the US-Canada have had with NAFTA is the softwood lumber dispute. The Americans believed some government money being spent on forests was a subsidy of the softwood lumber industry, and imposed a tariff on lumber being taken across the boarder. Even though the Canadians and Americans agreed to a mediation that told the Americans to remove the tariff several time they would not. Eventually the Canadian government gave in. On the defense side of things Canada has not been

particularly cooperative with the US. Canada decided not to go to war in Iraq, because they believed it was not truly about WMD (Weapons of Mass Destruction) or terrorism. The Canadians claim sovereignty of the North West passage, which the Americans wish to patrol with submarines. The Americans want to set up anti-missile missiles in Northern Canada and there was a heated debate about whether or not that was a good idea. In general Canada can be seen as a lamb sleeping with a lion, it doesn't always work out that well.

The Canadian and American governments go through periods of true comradeship, to periods of intense dislike, with great frequency. The Americans and Canadians almost never agree about war, because the Americans are war like and the Canadians are more into peacekeeping. The Americans are one of the world's economic powerhouses and therefore Canada gets pushed around sometimes, which causes some tensions.

Question 2 – Training Paper #10

2. To what extent have Canadian and American governments cooperated with one another from 1945 to the present?

Canada's and the United States of America's relationship has always been a tumultuous one. Since the beginning of the Cold War in 1945, there have been instances of both cooperation and independence between the two countries.

With the threat of the Soviet Union booming over both countries from 1945 to the 1980's, an alliance was logically born. Both countries signed on to create the North American Air Defence system, a program created by USA in conjunction with Canada to protect North America from a potential missile strike from the USSR. But while Canada and the USA were always bonded by their similar values and geography during the Cold War, their relationship did have its rocky patches. For example, due to tension between Prime Minister Diefenbaker and President Kennedy, Canada refused to send back up for the Americans to blockade Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis when the fates of both countries were potentially on the line.

Similar dissociation between Canada and the United States of America's militaries can still be seen today. While Canada agreed to aid the United States of America among others in the "War on Terror" in Afghanistan it opted out of supporting its neighbour in the current war in Iraq due to its lack of UN approval.

This action stressed Canada's relationship with the USA only further. Although Canada and the US had always been properous trading partners (both signed on to the North American Free Trade Agreement, an

agreement designed to eliminate trading tariffs between the two countries), recently they have encountered strains in their trading relationship due to disputes over such items as soft wood lumber and beef. Although still under deliberation, the USA has been accused of violating the North American Free Trade Agreement by charging a tax on Canadian lumber in order give its own lumber industry an unfair advantage. To date, only a portion of the money Collected by the US in taxation of the wood has been returned to Canada. In addition, Canadian beef was also under scrutiny from US importers due to several rare occurrences of mad cow disease in Canada's stock. Much work has been done to rebuild that trading relationship but much more work still needs to be done.

In conclusion, cooperation between Canada and the USA since 1945 can be likened to the love/hate relationship of siblings (except on a national level). While both countries will come to each others aid when the situation is most dire, both have their own interests taking top priority when it comes to money and safety.

Rationales for Question 2

Training Paper #1 – Mark: 1

- Inadequate thesis
- Attempts topic but largely incorrect
- Deficient recall of factual content and absence of supporting detail
- Awkward expression

Training Paper #2 – Mark: 2

- Attempts organization
- Attempts to address topic
- Overly general and vague
- Does not have sufficient content to pass

Training Paper #3 – Mark: 2

- Inadequate thesis
- Limited points
- Not enough content and details to pass

Training Paper #4 – Mark: 3

- Relevant thesis
- Basic organization
- Limited content (error re: Iraq)
- Simplistic
- A bare pass

Training Paper #5 – Mark: 3

- Relevant thesis and organization attempted, though in inadequate manner
- Minimal recall of factually content and details
- Very superficial information shows basic understanding, but weak analysis and conclusions

Training Paper #6 – Mark: 4

- Competent amount of information, organization and fluency
- Lacks the analysis, depth and detail of a higher level response

Training Paper #7 — Mark: 4

- Clear thesis
- Organized in a purposeful manner
- Competent recall of facts, but too general in details and explanation

Training Paper #8 — Mark: 5

- Relevant position, thesis clearly stated
- Clearly written with effective transitions
- Proficient recall of information and analysis
- Weaker in demonstrating both sides of the issue

Training Paper #9 — Mark: 5

- Excellent thesis and organization
- Many relevant, current examples with solid analysis, but lacks insight of a “6”
- Well written, expression is clear and fluent

Training Paper #10 — Mark: 6

- Thesis demonstrates complexity of thinking
- Excellent recall of factual content
- Shows insightful depth and analysis
- Truly addresses “to what extent”