

# Facing the Century

Canada's Foreign Policies and the United States

---



## **Part 1** (Global National)

1. Canada's importance in American eyes seems to have lessened in favour of whom?
2. Which Canadian was very unpopular in the United States in the early 1980s?
3. The Americans urged Canada to pay attention to their relationship... What action signalled a change in Canadian policy?
4. Mulroney campaigned on doing what concerning the Canada – United States relationship?
5. How did this new relationship affect Canada's stature around the world?
6. At the same time, on what issues did Canada disagree with the United States?
7. President George H.W. Bush had who as their greatest ally in Gulf War I?
8. Chrétien campaigned on doing what concerning the Canada – United States relationship?
9. President George W. Bush had who as their greatest ally in Gulf War II?
10. Newfoundland joined Canada because they were the stronger neighbour who would in turn benefit them. What's the analogy?
11. Canada's trade with the United States used to be \$1 billion a day.... what is it now?
12. Our trading means we are integrated economically, BUT what would be the "kiss of death"?
13. Canada's traditional economy was built on \_\_\_\_\_ but now \_\_\_\_\_ is the key.
14. Robert Frost said something that may be appropriate for the Canada – United States relationship: \_\_\_\_\_
15. What are the problems with Canada's political party system?
16. What is it in the United States that gives Members of Congress much greater power?
17. Why is there a declining interest in Canadian politics?

18. What is going on about Canadian patriotism? or about anti-Americanism?
19. What do they echo here that relates to the *Take Proud Aim at History* article?
20. What defines a Canadian?

### **Part 2 (CBC National)**

21. Martin is about to meet with Bush for the first time... what type of relationship are they expected to create?
22. What are the historical relationships amongst Prime Ministers and Presidents?
23. Raymond Chrétien set the scene for the Jean Chrétien – George W. Bush relationship – how?
24. And what happened with Chrétien’s Director of Communications Francine Ducros and Liberal Member of Parliament Carolyn Parrish?
25. What do Martin and Bush have in common?
26. What messages did Martin send to the United States when selecting his Cabinet?
27. What was Chrétien’s “greatest achievement”?

### **Part 3 (CBC National)**

28. After Martin and Bush met in Monterrey, how did they describe their meeting?
29. What did they talk about?
30. What *didn't* they talk about?
31. Comment upon more recent developments of the Canada – United States relationship, including the meeting of Prime Minister Martin, President Bush, and President Fox on March 23, 2005.

**There is a website that was created for the first part of this *Facing the Century* video – check out its link from our course website to read a series of related articles about these issues, as well as other links to websites about the Canada – United States relationship.**

Partial transcript of the establishment of the

# Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America

March 23, 2005 in Waco, Texas

---

**REPORTER ANNE DAWSON:** My question is both to President Bush and Prime Minister Martin. You've had some very sharp differences with Canada in the past, especially on issues like missile defense. Has this strained relations? And is the door still open for Canada to join missile defense in the future, something you call fundamental to the defense of North America?

**PRIME MINISTER MARTIN:** Our relationships are very, very strong, and in a wide range of areas, and the fact that the three of us are meeting here today, and that we have put out what is really quite an ambitious program that is going to be measurable, I think is an indication of that.

Are there differences of opinion? Of course, there have -- there have been throughout our history and there will be in the future. On BMD, the file is closed. But our cooperation, in terms of defense, in terms of our borders, in terms of the defense of our common frontiers, is very -- is not only very clear, but it is being accentuated. And I've got to take that one step further. The defense of North America is not only going to take place in North America. Canada is playing an increasing load [sic] as an example -- role -- in Afghanistan. And that's also part of the defense of North America.



So we're working together and we're going to continue to work together increasingly in the whole way in which we establish a common security, in which we protect it, and our defense.

(As translated.) With respect to the shield, this is an issue that is closed. But in terms of capacity to work together, this is something where we have provided major budgetary increases, because we want to protect ourselves at home in Canada. We want to assume our responsibilities in North America at the border level, in the north, and with the oceans. But we must also say that Canada will accentuate its role in Afghanistan. That shows you to what extent the defense of North America is not only here in North America, but really that speaks of the necessity to bring the battle beyond our borders.

**PRESIDENT BUSH:** It's interesting -- "sharp differences." I guess that's -- "sharp" means kind of, if you think about what that means, that means maybe differences so that we can't have a positive relationship. I view them -- look, we've got differences. I don't know if you'd categorize them as differences that would then prevent us from finding common ground. I don't view it that way. I understand why people disagree with certain decisions I have made, but that doesn't prevent us from cooperating in intelligence-sharing, for example.

You know, a lot is made about softwood lumber, and it's clearly a sensitive issue. I know it firsthand. I've heard it ever since I became elected President. People are frustrated that we haven't got it solved. I understand that. But think about all the trade we've got between our countries, and we've resolved a lot of issues in a positive manner and we'll continue to resolve them. I mean, we had an issue with cows, and that is getting resolved. I'm amazed that we don't have more sharp -- whatever you call them -- disagreements -- because we're doing a lot together.

In other words, what I'm telling you is that I think the relationship is very strong and very positive. And just because somebody doesn't agree with our policy doesn't mean that we can't continue to have very positive relationships. The relationship with Mexico and the relationship with Canada are very important for the United States of America. And there's going to be disagreements and differences, and the fundamental question is, do we have the capacity to continue moving forward with the relationship, and the answer is, absolutely.