

Task: use the page numbers provided to read more about each event. Then, summarize Canada's role, significant contributions and outcomes, then decide whether the mission was successful or not. You will use these notes to debate two questions:

- Do we deserve the reputation of "impartial and peace-loving"?
- Should we continue investing in peacekeeping efforts, or draw down our support in the next five years?

The Persian Gulf War (1990-1991) p.274	Canada's role / Significance / Success?
Where: Kuwait (Middle East)	
Key people / Ethnic groups / Nation states: - Saddam Hussien - George Bush Sr.	
Why: (background of the conflict) - Kuwait is a country rich in oil	
What happened: (timeline of key events) - Iraq invaded Kuwait - UN condemned Iraq, threatened economic sanctions - US leads coalition forces in "Operation Desert Storm" - Iraqi forces virtually destroyed	
Outcome:	

Yugoslavia (1992) p. 277	Canada's role / Significance / Success?
Where: Eastern Europe, republic of 6 nation states + 2 autonomous nations	
Key people / Ethnic groups / Nation states: - Republics: Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro - Kosovo, Vojvodina Ethnic Groups: - Serbs - Orthodox Christian - Croats - Catholic - Kosovars - Muslim Former leader of Yugoslavia - Josip Tito Pres. of Serbia - Slobodan Milosevic	
Why: (background of the conflict)	

- Ethnic tensions and desire for political autonomy lead to a full-scale civil war.	
What happened: (timeline of key events) - Slovenia & Croatia declared independence in 1991- Slovenia peaceful - Croatian independence was complicated by resistance from Serbian dominated areas along the eastern border - Yugoslav military sent in to protect the Serb minority but they pushed beyond the border areas - NATO launched a series of airstrikes against the Yugoslav army who were seen as the aggressor. American troops sent in to support UN Peacekeepers - ceasefire agreed to in 1995 - Bosnia-Herzegovina - Serbs are a large minority and resist independence - Yugoslav army used to expel Bosnian Muslims & Croats - ethnic cleansing techniques used - horrific crimes against Serbs too - capital of Sarajevo targeted with shelling - UN forces attempt peacekeeping 1992-1995 - over 100,000 died - “safe areas” crushed by the Serbs.	
Outcome:	

Somalia (1994) p.276	Canada’s role / Significance / Success?
Where: East African nation	
Key people / Ethnic groups / Nation states: - Somali civilians - Canadian Airborne Regiment	
Why: (background of the conflict) - Famine and civil war in Somalia (1991) - UN “Operation Restore Hope” designed to bring supplies and food to the local population	
What happened: (timeline of key events)	
Outcome:	

Rwanda (1994) p.275	Canada's role / Significance / Success?
Where: central African nation	
Key people / Ethnic groups / Nation states: - Ethnic "Tutsis" are the ruling party but only 15% of the pop - Majority are Hutu "	
Why: (background of the conflict) - Belgians created ethnic divisions; Hutus treated harshly as a "lower class" - Independent since 1960	
What happened: (timeline of key events)	
Outcome:	

NATO Bombing of Kosovo (1995) p.277	Canada's role / Significance / Success?
Where: Eastern Europe (Yugoslavia)	
Key people / Ethnic groups / Nation states: - Serbian Pres. Slobodan Milosevic - Ethnic Albanian Kosovars - majority - Ethnic Serbians - minority, 8% of pop	
Why: (background of the conflict) - Kosovo was an autonomous state within Serbia.	
What happened: (timeline of key events) - Milosevic ends Kosovo's autonomy - attempts to create a greater Serbian state - sends in Yugoslav army to ensure it remains under Serbian control - Albanian Muslims are persecuted, murdered and displaced - Diplomacy efforts fail - NATO forces launch air strikes against Serbia (first time against an independent nation). NATO is dominated by the US but Canada also a participant.	

Outcome:

War in Afghanistan (2001-2014) p.278	Canada's role / Significance / Success?
Where: Middle East	
Key people / Ethnic groups / Nation states: - George W. Bush, US - Taliban gov't in Afghanistan - Terrorist group al-Qaeda	
Why: (background of the conflict) - US & UK attack Afghanistan following 9/11 Terrorist attacks - Taliban gov't are protecting al-Qaeda members	
What happened: (timeline of key events) - US & UK invade in October 2001 - UN creates a special security force to conduct operations in AF in Dec 2001 - NATO takes over leadership of this in 2003 (International Security Assistance Force) - Taliban are quickly defeated - many al-Qaeda members are either killed or flee - Taliban and al-Qaeda launch attacks to regain power - Canada assists, mostly around capital of Kabul, starting in 2001 - combat role ends in 2011 - last of support troops withdraw in 2014 - Osama Bin Laden captured in May 2011. - Western forces make their final withdrawal in August 2021 - the Taliban quickly regain control	
Outcome:	

Cyprus, 1964-present	Canada's Role / Significance / Success?
Where: island in the Mediterranean (by Greece)	
Key people / Ethnic groups / Nation states: - Greek majority - Turkish minority	
Why: (background of the conflict) - Civil war between ethnic groups - Greek majority want to be part of Greece but Turks are a large minority and favour ties with Turkey	
What happened: (timeline of key events) - Cyprus requests UN presence in 1963 in face of ongoing ethnic tension; uneasy peace achieved for approx 10 years - Active fighting after attempted coup in 1974 by Greek Cypriots; Turkey responds by invading the north - "Green Line" buffer area established after several weeks of active fighting - Agitation remained between groups and active gunfire was a regular occurrence along the Green Line - Troops remain present to this day	
Outcome:	

Discuss the following questions with a partner:

- Which of the above missions would you say were successful? Why?
- Which of the above missions would say failed? Why?
- What is Canada's reputation on the world stage? Do we deserve that reputation?
- How has our involvement in these missions shaped how people see us, and how we see ourselves?