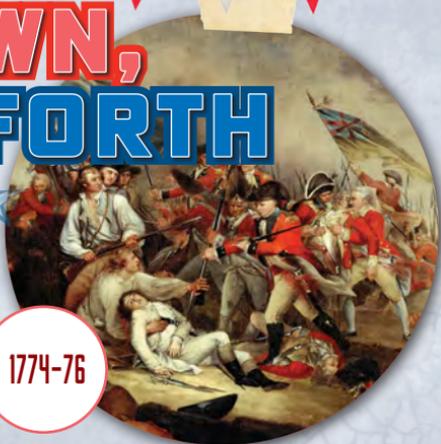


# UP AND DOWN, BACK AND FORTH

Just like in the last little while, Canada and the United States went through good and not-so-good times in our first 225 years.



1774-76

As some Americans look to throw off British rule, they send two forces to invade Quebec in 1775. The British defeat them in Quebec City, but the Americans eventually win the Revolutionary War and become an independent country.



1783-84

Tens of thousands flee the new United States for what are now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario. Because they want to stay British, they are known as Loyalists.

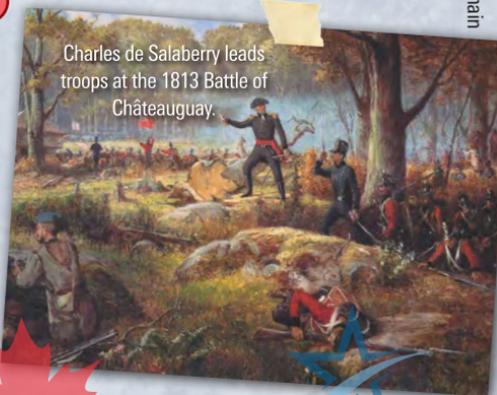
1794

The Jay Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain allows First Nations people to travel freely back and forth between the two countries. In 1956, the Supreme Court of Canada says the treaty is "not in force."

1812-15

The War of 1812 between the U.S. and Canada (controlled by Great Britain) has no one cause. There was no clear winner, either, but there were clear losers: Rights for First Nations and Métis people, whose help was crucial in defending Canada, were ignored after the war.

Charles de Salaberry leads troops at the 1813 Battle of Châteauguay.



1837-38

Although rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada fail, rebels fleeing to the U.S. find support. There, thousands of Americans join secret societies known as Hunters' Lodges or l'Association des Frères-chasseurs. Members try to start a war to free Canada from Britain by attacking across the border.



1850

The United States passes the Fugitive Slave Act, allowing formerly enslaved Black people to be recaptured even in states that banned slavery. Over the next decade, more than 15,000 freedom-seekers make their way to Canada.



1845

The term Manifest Destiny is first used to describe the idea that God gave the U.S. the right to control all of North America.



Many people hoping to escape slavery came using a secret system known as the Underground Railroad.



When one country takes over another, it's called annexation. And since before Canada was a country, some people here have wanted to become part of the United States. Hundreds of the city's politicians and businessmen signed the Montreal Annexation Manifesto in 1849. (A manifesto is a public statement of opinions or ideas.) It promoted joining the U.S. to have more people to sell things to, and because of the Americans' military strength. Around the same time, there was talk in Upper Canada (now Ontario) of a new system of government that would be more like what the Americans had. Some in this "republican conservative" group wanted the U.S. to annex the British colonies that eventually became Canada. In the late 1860s, some people in what is now British Columbia asked Queen Victoria to let the U.S. annex their colony to help with its debt. Others there wrote to ask the American President Ulysses S. Grant to take them over. Not long after Confederation, former Nova Scotia premier Joseph Howe used a threat of American annexation to try to make Britain let his province leave Canada. Before Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1949, the Economic Union Party there said it would explore annexation to the U.S. rather than join Canada. Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow said his government would have considered the same thing if Quebec had voted to leave Canada in 1995.



1861-65

Northern and southern American states fight each other in the brutal Civil War. As many as 40,000 Canadians fight in the war, most on the side of the anti-slavery North.



1866-71



Armed Irish-Americans known as Fenians (FEE-nee-yans) stage raids in what are now New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. They hope to capture Canada and force Britain to leave Ireland.



1867

Fear of the U.S. helps persuade what are now New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec to create a new country, Canada. This is known as Confederation. The U.S. buys Alaska from Russia.

1869

To avoid the Americans grabbing gigantic Rupert's Land (covering parts of what are now Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Ontario and Quebec) Britain pushes the Hudson's Bay Company to sell it to Canada.



1871

The Treaty of Washington finally ends the risk of war between the U.S. and Canada.



British delegates to the Treaty of Washington.

1890

The Americans put a huge tax, known as a tariff, on most Canadian goods. One of their goals is to weaken Canada so it would consider joining the United States. Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald just shifted more Canadian business to other countries.

Several bodies of water in Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta are shared with the U.S.

1909

Canada and the U.S. sign the Boundary Waters Treaty, creating the International Joint Commission to oversee shared waterways.

1914-18

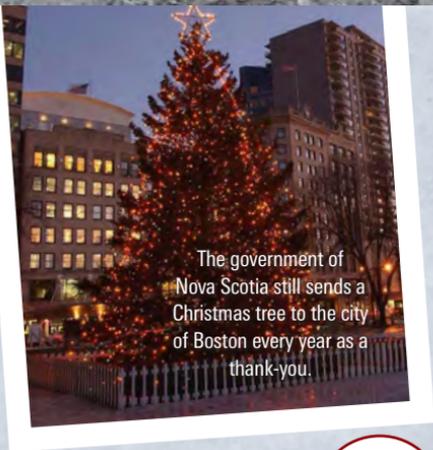
Canadian and American officers in France, 1917.

Early in the First World War, the Canadian military enlists groups of American citizens. Together, they're known as the American Legion. Overseas, they join units where they're needed most.

Canada goes to war alongside Britain. Before the U.S. joins the First World War in 1917, more than 2,000 Americans fight in the Canadian forces.



The Halifax Explosion of 1917 levelled huge parts of the city.



The government of Nova Scotia still sends a Christmas tree to the city of Boston every year as a thank-you.

1917



After ships collide in Halifax Harbour, causing a horrific explosion, the U.S. sends trainloads of people and supplies to help.

1926

The two countries set up their own direct relations, without British involvement.

1930

More American tariffs, this time in something known as the Smoot-Hawley Act. Canada responds by increasing tariffs on American goods and cutting them on British ones.

1939-45

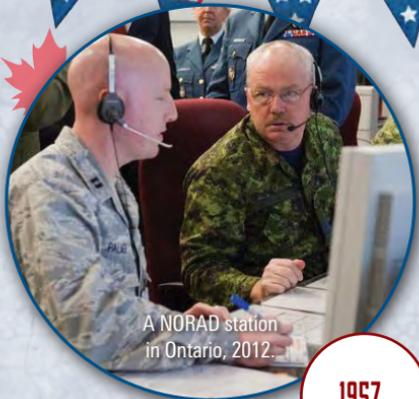
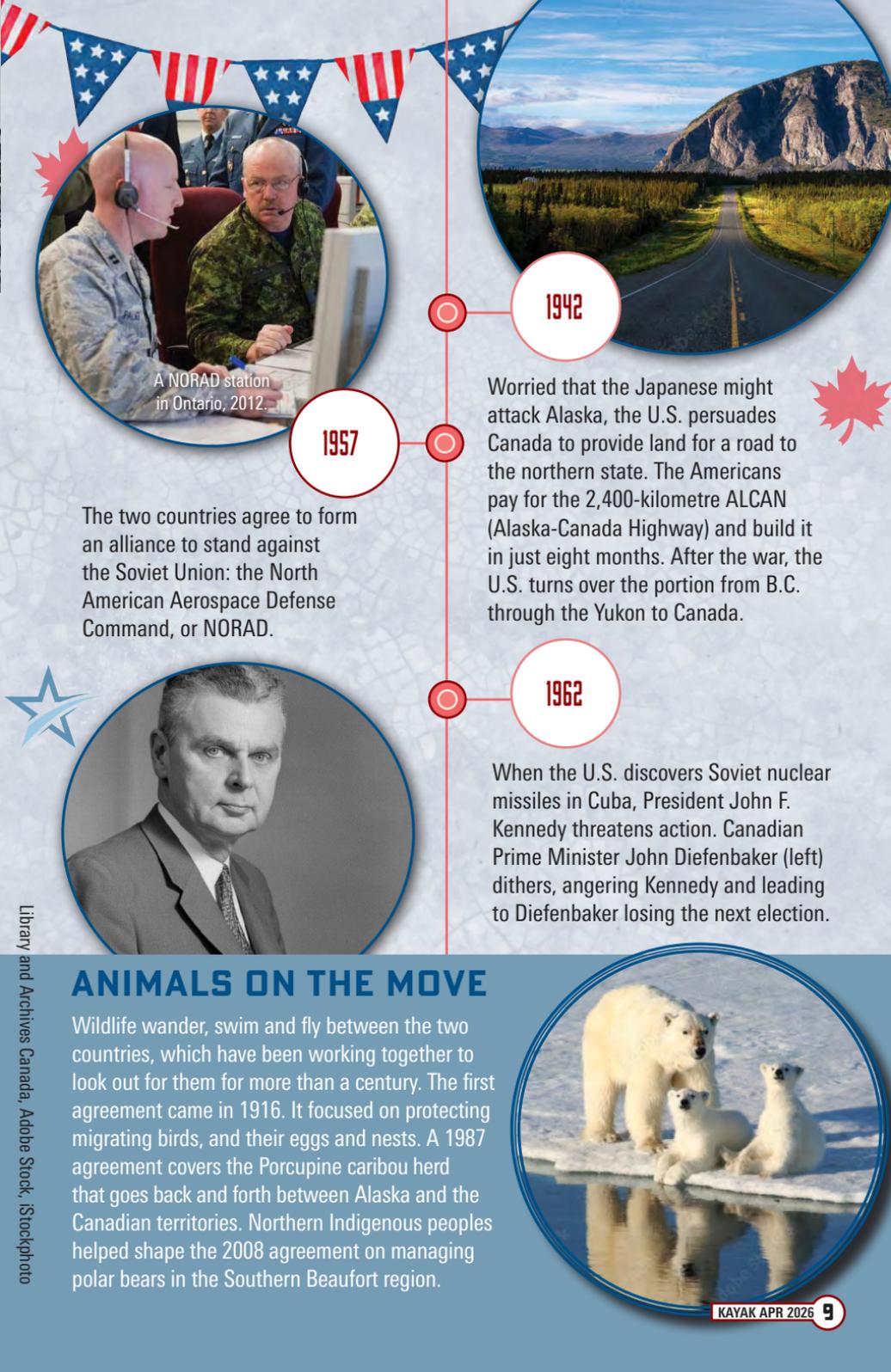


Again Canada goes to war before the U.S., and again thousands of Americans sign up to fight in the Canadian military. American President Franklin Roosevelt promises to support Canada if it is threatened. He and Prime Minister Mackenzie King sign agreements in 1940 and 1941 that give Britain and Canada more access to military supplies. The U.S. enters the Second World War in 1941. Canadian and American forces fight side by side in Italy and land together on the beaches of France on D-Day, June 6, 1944.



From 1942 to 1944, Canadians and Americans fought together in the First Special Service Force, also known as the Devil's Brigade.

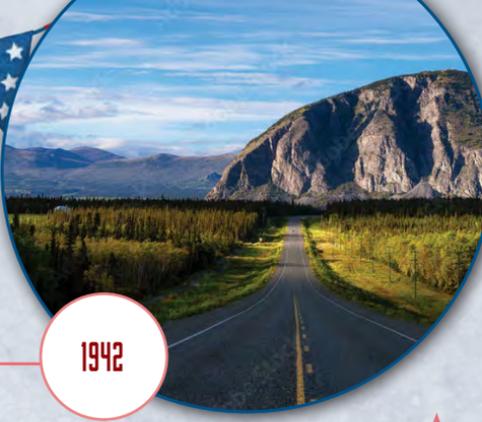




A NORAD station in Ontario, 2012.

1957

The two countries agree to form an alliance to stand against the Soviet Union: the North American Aerospace Defense Command, or NORAD.



1942

Worried that the Japanese might attack Alaska, the U.S. persuades Canada to provide land for a road to the northern state. The Americans pay for the 2,400-kilometre ALCAN (Alaska-Canada Highway) and build it in just eight months. After the war, the U.S. turns over the portion from B.C. through the Yukon to Canada.



1962

When the U.S. discovers Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba, President John F. Kennedy threatens action. Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker (left) dithers, angering Kennedy and leading to Diefenbaker losing the next election.



## ANIMALS ON THE MOVE

Wildlife wander, swim and fly between the two countries, which have been working together to look out for them for more than a century. The first agreement came in 1916. It focused on protecting migrating birds, and their eggs and nests. A 1987 agreement covers the Porcupine caribou herd that goes back and forth between Alaska and the Canadian territories. Northern Indigenous peoples helped shape the 2008 agreement on managing polar bears in the Southern Beaufort region.



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1965

The two countries sign the Auto Pact. It takes most tariffs off car parts and boosts cooperation between the American and Canadian auto industries.

1965-73

Although Canada never officially enters the Vietnam War, at least 20,000 Canadians join with the U.S. forces. More than 30,000 Americans move to Canada to avoid serving in the war.



1979-80

Iranians storm the U.S. embassy in Tehran and hold staff hostage. Canadian diplomats shelter six Americans, eventually getting them out of the country safely. It's known as The Canadian Caper.

1971

U.S. President Richard Nixon puts tariffs on nearly everything from other countries. Canada looks to sell more of its goods to Europe and Japan.

## PRIME MINISTERS AND PRESIDENTS

Sometimes the leaders of Canada and the U.S. like each other. Sometimes they don't. Prime Minister Lester Pearson irritated President Lyndon Johnson, but they got a lot done together. Same for Pierre Trudeau and Richard Nixon, shown at right, who couldn't stand each other. Brian Mulroney and Ronald Reagan were big pals, as were Louis St. Laurent and Dwight Eisenhower. A personal friendship doesn't guarantee things will go well between the two countries, but it can help.



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Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and American President Ronald Reagan.

1989

The Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the U.S. begins. It aims to end tariff fights, make it easier to do business across the border and solve trade arguments.



1991

Wind doesn't stop at the border, so acid rain and smog affect both countries. In 1991, they sign the Canada-United States Air Quality Agreement to measure and cut down on pollution.

1985

The American ship *Polar Sea* sails through Canada's Northwest Passage without asking permission. The uproar leads to the 1988 Arctic Cooperation Agreement.



A warm welcome in Gander again, 2002.

2001

After terrorist attacks in the U.S., airplanes all over the world are grounded. Hundreds of American flights land in Canada. More than 6,500 people on 38 American planes end up in Gander, NL, population 10,000. The Newfoundlanders provide food, places to sleep and a warm welcome for a few days until the planes can take off again.

## ON ICE

Hockey is probably the biggest sports rivalry between the two countries. The Canadian women have won five Olympic gold medals compared to three for the Americans. On the men's side, Canada has nine Olympic golds; the Americans have three. In all fairness, the U.S. dominates matchups in nearly every other sport, except a few such as rugby, curling and lacrosse.

