

EVENTS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

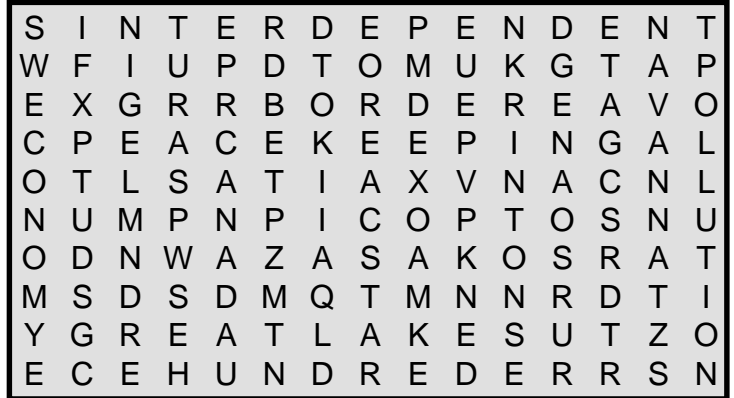
Directions

The statements on these pages provide information about the relationship between the United States and its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere during the second half of the 20th century. In the first section, which tells about Canada, fill in the space in each sentence with the missing word, name, or term. All answers are hidden on the word search puzzle either horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. Find and circle the answers on the puzzle first, then use these words to complete the sentences.

Continue in the same way with the other sections and puzzles.

Canada

- (1) In general, the United States and Canada have a history of friendly relations. As a result, they share the longest unarmed _____ in the world, stretching more than 4,000 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
- (2) Most Canadians live in cities within one _____ miles of the U.S. border because this is the warmest part of the country.
- (3) Canada's economic success is based on foreign trade. Because it has a small population, Canada has only a limited market at home and must sell to foreign customers. Three-fourths of all Canadian _____ go to the United States. Twenty percent of U.S. exports are sent to Canada.
- (4) The United States and Canada were among the first countries to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They helped protect Western Europe from _____ expansion after World War II.
- (5) The United States and Canada are members of the United Nations. Along with other countries, they have sent _____ forces to troublespots around the world.
- (6) Canada sided with the United States against the Soviet Union during the Cold War. Canadians and Americans fought on the same side during the Korean War. But Canada criticized the U.S. for its involvement in the Vietnam War. Thousands of Americans fled to _____ during the 1960s in order to avoid military service in Vietnam.
- (7) The United States and Canada have worked together on many projects, including building the St. Lawrence Seaway during the 1950s. The river channel was deepened so that large ships could travel from the Atlantic Ocean to the _____ (2 words).
- (8) Canadians sometimes feel uneasy that their southern neighbor has about 10 times as many people. There are concerns that Canada's _____ is too dependent on the United States.
- (9) Environmental problems have caused tensions between the two nations. Air pollution from American factories has caused acid rain to fall on Canadian lakes and forests, damaging fish, wildlife, and trees. Canada has dumped sewage into waterways shared by both countries. Agreements have been signed to limit _____.
- (10) Because the two nations are _____, American and Canadian leaders meet frequently to discuss various issues.



United States and Latin America

- (11) In the early 1900s, the United States often intervened in the affairs of Latin American nations. U.S. troops stepped in to protect American lives and property or to support a government that favored American interests. This caused many Latin Americans to resent “Yankee _____.”
- (12) Faced with growing anti-American feelings, President Franklin D. Roosevelt announced the Good Neighbor Policy in 1933. He withdrew U.S. marines from Haiti and agreed that “no state has the right to _____ in the internal or external affairs of another state.”
- (13) The United States remained the dominant economic power in Latin America. American companies owned huge tracts of land, commercial farms, mines, and other valuable _____ there.
- (14) The United States was the chief _____ partner of most Latin American nations.
- (15) Growing _____ spurred Latin Americans to try to end economic domination by the United States.
- (16) During the Cold War, the United States tried to prevent the spread of communism to Latin America. The U.S. backed anti-communist forces throughout the region. Often, that meant supporting corrupt _____ or harsh military governments.
- (17) To fight communism, the United States returned to a policy of intervention in Latin America. The U.S. helped to overthrow the leftist government of Guatemala. It sent troops to the Dominican Republic (1965), Grenada (1983), and _____ (1989).
- (18) In Cuba, Fidel Castro established a communist government and became an ally of the Soviet Union. In 1961, the United States tried to overthrow Castro during the Bay of Pigs invasion. Cuban exiles, who were trained and equipped by the U.S., landed on the coast of Cuba but were quickly _____.
- (19) When the Soviet Union began placing missiles in Cuba during the early 1960s, President John F. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade of the island. Tensions mounted between the two superpowers. But the Cuban Missile Crisis ended peacefully when the Soviets agreed to remove their missiles. The Americans promised not to invade _____.
- (20) During the 1970s and 1980s, the United States gave massive military aid to pro-democracy forces fighting civil wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua. It has continued to encourage the trend toward democratically-_____ governments throughout Latin America.

A	P	A	N	A	M	A	U	E	T	C	O	I
D	N	A	T	I	O	N	A	L	I	S	M	M
I	Y	T	R	O	E	B	X	E	T	R	E	P
C	B	R	N	F	U	E	M	C	P	K	L	E
T	N	A	E	C	B	C	P	T	E	I	Z	R
A	E	D	E	F	E	A	T	E	D	X	C	I
T	V	I	K	E	R	L	O	D	C	Y	M	A
O	N	N	R	E	S	O	U	R	C	E	S	L
R	Q	G	C	T	Z	H	M	I	G	P	S	I
S	S	I	I	N	T	E	R	V	E	N	E	S
N	Y	N	D	M	P	X	N	L	O	P	H	M

Latin America Today

- (21) Today, as in the past, Latin Americans admire the rich material culture of the United States, but resent its economic _____ of the Western Hemisphere.
- (22) Puerto Rico is a self-governing commonwealth of the United States. It has its own constitution and elects its own governor and legislature. Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens and must obey the nation’s _____.
- (23) The United States, Canada, and Latin American nations belong to the Organization of American States. It was formed to help members settle disputes by peaceful means, discourage foreign intervention in the region, and promote economic development and _____.

(24) The countries of Latin America are members of several international organizations. One of these is the _____, which works for world peace and the improvement of living standards among the poor and needy.

(25) Latin American nations have expanded their contacts and trade with other parts of the world, including Europe and the Pacific Rim countries of Asia. They are benefiting from _____ investment and technology, especially in nations along the west coast of Latin America.

(26) Latin American countries have borrowed heavily from foreign banks and governments. They used the money to develop agriculture and industry. Faced with hundreds of billions of dollars in debts, many nations have had to cut spending on services to the poor, lay off workers, and sell state-owned _____.

(27) Many illegal drugs are being smuggled from Latin America into the United States and Europe. In Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, poor farmers can earn more money growing coca — the plant from which cocaine is made — than any other crop. Thousands of other people, including cocaine processors and _____, also earn their living from the drug trade.

(28) High birth rates and limited resources have made it difficult for countries to support rapidly growing populations. Some nations have had to harvest large numbers of trees from the rain forests, cut strip mines in wilderness areas, and overfish coastal _____.

(29) Air pollution is a threat to people's health in such crowded urban areas as Mexico City, Mexico; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and _____, Chile.

(30) During the 1960s and 1970s, there were widespread human rights violations in Latin America. People in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay who spoke out against their military governments were tortured and killed. The governments of Guatemala and El Salvador allowed death squads to assassinate farmers, priests, nuns, students, and labor leaders. The growth of democracy in the region in recent years has significantly reduced _____ (2 words) abuses, but more political reforms are needed.

H	U	N	I	T	E	D	N	A	T	I	O	N	S	T
U	E	I	U	P	D	S	O	M	U	K	G	T	A	I
M	X	G	R	R	O	R	D	E	R	J	A	V	N	
A	P	E	A	E	D	E	M	O	C	R	A	C	Y	D
N	T	L	T	A	T	I	A	X	V	L	P	C	N	U
R	S	A	N	T	I	A	G	O	P	A	A	O	N	S
I	W	N	W	A	Z	A	S	A	K	O	N	W	A	T
G	S	D	S	D	S	M	U	G	G	L	E	R	S	R
H	G	R	T	A	E	L	K	A	E	S	S	T	Z	I
T	D	O	M	I	N	A	T	I	O	N	E	R	S	E
S	C	E	J	U	P	D	R	E	D	E	R	R	S	S

Events in the Western Hemisphere

Multiple-Choice

- (1) ____ The relationship between the United States and Canada has generally been characterized by: (a) frequent wars (b) friendship and cooperation (c) recent boundary disputes
- (2) ____ Three-fourths of Canadian exports are sent to: (a) European and Asian nations (b) the United States (c) Latin American countries
- (3) ____ In order to protect Western Europe from Soviet expansion after World War II, the United States, Canada, and a number of other countries joined the: (a) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (b) Commonwealth of Nations (c) Warsaw Pact
- (4) ____ Thousands of Americans fled to Canada to avoid military service during the: (a) Second World War (b) Korean War (c) Vietnam War
- (5) ____ During the Cold War, the United States opposed the: (a) spread of communism to Latin America (b) growth of nationalism in Canada (c) use of military forces in the Western Hemisphere

Completion

- (6) The United States and Canada are two of the many countries that belong to the _____, the world peacekeeping organization.
- (7) The U.S.-backed Bay of Pigs invasion failed to overthrow Cuban dictator _____.
- (8) The _____ ended peacefully when the Soviet Union agreed to remove its missiles from the island of Cuba.
- (9) _____ is a self-governing commonwealth of the United States.
- (10) The United States, Canada, and Latin American nations are members of the Organization of _____ States.

Matching

- | | |
|---|--|
| (11) ____ Cuba | (a) worked with the United States on the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway |
| (12) ____ Nicaragua and El Salvador | (b) is the dominant economic power in the Western Hemisphere |
| (13) ____ Canada | (c) where U.S. military forces were sent during the late 1900s |
| (14) ____ Dominican Republic, Grenada, and Panama | (d) it became a communist ally of the Soviet Union during the mid-1900s |
| (15) ____ United States | (e) pro-democracy forces there received huge amounts of U.S. military aid during the 1970s and 1980s |

True/False

- (16) _____ Americans and Canadians have had differences on environmental issues related to air and water pollution.
- (17) _____ The United States has been the chief trading partner of most Latin American countries.
- (18) _____ Latin Americans have been expanding their trade with Europe and the Pacific Rim countries.
- (19) _____ The nations of Latin America have repaid their loans to foreign banks and governments and no longer are billions of dollars in debt.
- (20) _____ Illegal drugs, overpopulation, air pollution, and human rights violations are all problems in Latin America today.