

Appendix A

Answer each of the following questions, and record main points.

1. How long did the mission last? Who was involved?

The mission began in 1956-1967 and again from 1973 to 1979.

Egypt, France, Israel and the UK were involved. Canada too but to make peace.

2. What was Canada's role in this mission?

Canada's role was to restore peace and prevent a major international confrontation.

3. In your opinion, was this a peacekeeping mission? Why or why not?

Yes, Britain, France and Israel withdrew all their troops and in 1986 the Canadian Armed Forces returned to Egypt as part of the non-UN-administered MFO peace presence that had been in place in 1982 to support the terms of the peace treaty.

Extra Main Points

* More than 150 UN troops died in their peace efforts for Egypt, including more than 50 Canadians.

This was the largest loss of any life in any single Canadian peace effort.

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The Afghanistan war lasted for 10 years. It began September 11 2001 and Canada's combat in was stopped in 2011 but our men didn't leave the country till March 2014.
Canada, ~~U.S.~~ U.S., Britain, and Afghanistan.

2. What was Canada's role in this mission?

Canadian armed forces role evolved again when they began to shift back to the volatile Kandahar region.

3. In your opinion, was this a peacekeeping mission? Why or why not?

We think it was a peacekeeping mission cause the U.S. went to war for revenge and CAF went to support the U.S.

Extra Main Points

- What we found interesting is Afghanistan began on September 11, 2001. On that day, four airliners were hijacked in the skies over the eastern United States; two were deliberately crashed into the World Trade Center towers and one into the Pentagon, resulting in the death of nearly 3,000 people.
- By the beginning of 2007 more than 2000 Canadians were deployed, ONLY 45 Canadians had died

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- Canadians served in peace efforts in mid 1990's, succeeding in stabilizing the country, till 1995.
- returning in 2004 because chaos started again, (multinational peace mission has been undertaken again, (currently still in Haiti)
- Approximately 500 CAF personnel,

2. What was Canada's role in this mission?

- Canadians contributed to the people of the country by helping rebuild bridges, schools and water supply systems, operating medical clinics and delivering humanitarian relief.
- Canadian armed forces members were created as protectors, during the mission in 1995 500 Canadian armed forces contributed in aviation, engineering, transportation and administrative support personnel from across the country. Also provided logistical support and construction engineers service to the UN operations.

3. In your opinion, was this a peacekeeping mission? Why or why not?

They used economics to help them.

A Tradeoff, in order for Haiti to get help they had/have to buy Canadian goods

Extra Main Points

- Country with about 8000,000 people occupy area of about Haiti of N.S.
- Canadian officers always help the people of Haiti
- Haiti became the first black-ruled republic in the world and just the second republic in the western Hemisphere following a slave revolt.
- Haitians emigrated to Quebec to have a better life due to the chaos and corruption of their country by their dictator "The duvaliers" at the time.
in 1950 to 1980s
- They are still doing peace keeping today.
- earthquakes cause of ~~the~~ most chaos in the country.
- the country is half rich because dominican republic on the other side of the island is wealthy

Rwanda.

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The mission began in 1993 and lasted until 1996.
The United Nations were involved. Canada took a leading role. b/c the Tutsis and Hutus were in civil war.

2. What was Canada's role in this mission?

Canada played a role in peacekeeping and assisting Rwanda. Helped with some humanitarian efforts, mine clearing and refugee resettlement.

3. In your opinion, was this a peacekeeping mission? Why or why not?

The mission was more of a peace keeping and assisting mission more than a peacemaking mission. When people think of peacekeeping, they may not realize how little peace there is often to keep. So, they should have made this a peacemaking mission.

Extra Main Points

- Since it was a peacekeeping mission, they had to cease fire at all times unless shot at first.
- Two tribes, Hutus and Tutsis.
- Rwanda was a colony of Belgium. The Belgian authorities encouraged the Hutus to rise up against the Tutsis because the Tutsis dominated the economy and politics.
- This resulted in the Tutsis fleeing the country.
- The Tutsis that fled formed rebel groups
 - led to ethnic violence and tension
 - violence became widespread and moved toward full scaled civil war.
- 130 personal died 1 committed suicide. in 1961. Rwanda gained independence.

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1. How long did the mission last? Who was involved?

The mission lasted from 1992 to 1993, but they were still dealing with issues involving this mission to 1996. The Canadian armed forces, United Nations and 20 other UN countries were involved.

2. What was Canada's role in this mission?

Canada's role in this mission was peacekeeping. They also participated in the removal of land mines and collected or destroyed thousands of confiscated weapons.

3. In your opinion, was this a peacekeeping mission? Why or why not?

In my opinion, this was not a peacekeeping mission, because this mission was far from peaceful. A civilian in Somalia named Shidane Arone, who was only 16 when he was beaten and tortured to death by Canadians.

Extra Main Points

1. An estimated 300,000 Somalis died in up heave. Perhaps a million were forced to become refugees in neighbouring countries or within Somalia itself.

2. Approximately 28,000 UN troops were deployed to Somalia in early 1990s. More than 150 UN personnel died there in the course of international peacekeeping efforts.

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