

**RESEARCH PAPER****United States and Canada Relations: Political Impacts on both Countries****¹Eizza Riaz * and ²Dr. Ammara Tariq Cheema**

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ABSTRACT

The odd and complex relationship between the United States and Canada has a profound impact on both countries. The two nations have the longest international border in the world and have a long history of military, economic, and cultural ties. The United States and Canada both greatly benefit from help in areas like trade, security, security, and the atmosphere. It looks like the United States and Canada have a bright future together because of their long history of friendship and teamwork. They share the world's longest international border and are economically cohesive. Millions of workers are supported by trade system between them. The US and Canada cooperation presents potential for growth, revolution, and control in the globe, despite trials. In the end, there is a rich and unique history of support and conjoint benefit between the United States and Canada. There is a unique connection between the two countries because of their shared values, proximity, and economic trust.

Keywords: Cultural, Diplomacy, Economic Ties, Human Rights, Military**Introduction**

In a small way, it helped create the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund after the war. It had a more large impact on the 1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. After the mid-1900s, the United States and Canada settled a close partnership.

By providing context, the US and Canada contribute significantly to international law, stability, prosperity, and fundamental rights. They also play a significant role in diplomacy. Along with collaboration in economic growth and security stability, the United States and Canada also implement policies to support good governance, sovereignty, political stability, and human rights freedom, such as combating hunger and protecting domestic resources.

The bilateral relationship the relationship between the United States (U.S.) and Canada is excellent. The joining between the United States and Canada is fictional by their shared topography, beliefs, and interests, as well as their deep private and complex economic ties. Collective defense obligations under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are shared by the United States and Canada. The only bi-national military organization in the world, the North American Aerospace security organization (NORAD), serves as the foundation for military cooperation between the United States and Canada on land security.

Literature Review

Part of the Canada Among Nations series, this book explores the wide range of foreign policy topics, choices, and implications that Canada encounters in its relationship with the United States, where it is getting harder to distinguish between domestic and foreign content. This shelter is visible in the US-Canada relationship when officials collaborate to oversee areas where bilateral institutional cooperation is still largely

ignored. This chapter focuses on established issues that demonstrate some degree of cooperation, if not integration, between the US and Canada, such as trade, the environment, and energy. Other sections of these institutional systems' structure focus on novel subjects including drug legislation, immigration, energy, and corruption. (Haglund, David G,2019).

According to this volume, Canada and its foreign policy are at a crossroads as a new international order emerges and US authority is continually called into question. The authors look at how Canada has been adjusting to this new environment and resetting goals to fulfill its international policy objectives in a number of areas, from tying domestic politics to new foreign policies to rebuilding its international identity in a post-Anglo world. Climate change and Arctic policy, development, and connections with the Global South are among of these, as are its actions in the G7 and G20, its relationship with the UN and NATO, its place among middle powers, its oversight of peace operations and defense, and more. (Robert W. Murray & Paul Gecelovsky, 2021).

Despite being a long-standing issue, the struggle for fresh water is among the most significant environmental and human rights concerns of the twenty-first century. Along the 8,800-kilometer US-Canada border, more than 20% of the world's freshwater resources are located. In *Border Flows*, the century-long endeavors of the United States and Canada to conserve and manage their mutually beneficial rivers and lakes are recorded. *Border Flows'* histories shed light on the historical struggle to safeguard these vital waters, which stretch across the continent from the Great Lakes to the Northwest Passage to the Salish Sea. Through a range of views, the book illustrates major trends in water history, law, and policy at different scales. (Lynne Heasley, 2016).

The development and upkeep of modern nations depend on borders, which also serve to distinguish distinctions in identity and public policy and to protect against external threats. Furthermore, borders and borderlands serve as intersections and exchange points for people, ideas, and financial goods. The US-Canada border exposes all of its characteristics and brings to light the debates surrounding contemporary borders. This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the current use of the US-Canada border, examines its history, and concludes with a prediction regarding its future development. The primary objective is to investigate the real functioning of the border by offering several case studies on its operation. (William P,2018).

Canada and the United States: From the American Revolution to NAFTA explores the connection between the two countries between the 1770s and the 1990s. Going behind conventional diplomatic history, Thompson and Randall examine the political, economic, and particularly the cultural and social contexts of two centuries of North American participation. Their relationship has long been characterized by hesitation, which arises from decisions that Americans overlook and Canadians exaggerate, despite the fact that the two countries have a common heritage and a shared landmass. The authors consider the economic and social dimensions of the connection, from Canadian responses to the increasing impact of American culture to the unfounded prejudices that Americans and Canadians employ to comprehend each other. In light of Canadians' concerns about the US, they conclude that the US public and most of its leaders have demonstrated a strong lack of interest in Canada. (Stephen J. Randall and John H. Thompson, 2000).

An obscure story about how the US-Canada border was built across racial lines. The border between the United States and Canada, which is frequently called the longest unmarked border in the world, was formed by conflict, bloodshed, and ambiguity. At the conclusion of the American Revolution, both the United States and Britain envisioned a future for their nations that would cover the entire continent. They signed treaties that partitioned areas neither country could map, much less manage. By the end of the century and a half, they had largely accomplished their earlier objectives. Both governments had

created broad international borders that restricted travel, as well as states that stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was the notion diplomats appeared to have harbor. *A Line of Blood and Dirt* claims that both countries built their borders over Native territories by uprooting standing communities and changing their conceptions of territory and belonging via the use of force, violence, and famine. The impact of the international boundary on African Americans, European settlers, Chinese migrants, and Indigenous people is demonstrated by Benjamin Hoy through the use of archival data, graphic graphics, and oral histories. The United States and Canada developed methods to spread fear across international borders for almost a century since they were unable to prevent human migration at the border. (Hoy, Benjamin, 2021).

In its relationship with the United States, Canada faces a wide range of foreign policy concerns, decisions, and goals, and it is become harder to distinguish between domestic and international issues. This book explores these issues. When officials collaborate to oversee aspects of the relationship where bilateral institutional collaboration remains generally underappreciated, this concealing is clearly visible in the US-Canada relationship. This chapter focuses on established issues that demonstrate some degree of cooperation, if not addition, between the US and Canada, such as energy, the environment, and trade. Other chapters focus on novel subjects like immigration, energy, corruption, and drug legislation within the framework of these institutional systems. (Christopher Sands, 2019).

This article By adopting a rational perspective, the text examines the intricate political, economic, and social relationships between Canada, the US, and Mexico, as well as the settings and reasons that influence their policy areas. In separate sections, the funding authors of the publication discuss their particular policy areas in this "trilateral" or "dual-bilateral" framework. The first section lays out the theoretical foundation for comparative research, the second focuses on important sectoral issues, and the third section examines trade platforms and trends. A wide range of policy topics are covered by sectoral subgroups, including as immigration, labor, cultural relations, shipping, trade, energy and environmental policies, border control, security, and the North. Monica Gattinger and (Geofficey E. Hale, 2016).

The relationship between the United States and Canada is examined in *Line Differences* from its inception to the present. The book combines political, economic, and social research with historical graphics techniques to create an engaging narrative that highlights historical characters and events. It covers a wide range of subjects, including Ottawa's connections with Washington, the effects of strong economic ties on both countries, the development of American and Canadian values, and the influence of public opinion on the relationship. In *line Gaps* offers a fair, multidisciplinary approach that neither minimizes nor emphasizes the influence of the two countries on one another by dispelling the myths around the similarities and differences between Americans and Canadians. (Stephen Azzi, 2015).

The United States and Canada The United States and Canada have a long history of coordinating, cooperating, and partnering on bilateral and bi-national security issues. In the fields of military, border security, intelligence, and counterterrorism, this examines the numerous and growing trans-governmental networks that facilitate and support policy consistency and mirroring. The security community is proficient in coordination and teamwork. The US-Canada relationship is built on cooperation. Nevertheless, despite their common cultural heritage, the US-Canada security community is distinguished by its policy parallels. Examples of mature cooperation are still scarce and sporadic. Functional relationships have demonstrated more success when linked to principled partnerships. (Keith Cosine, 2022).

Focusing on political cultures, social values, and institutions, the book illustrates the complexity of both federal systems and how our institutions, cultures, and historical experiences often lead to quite different outcomes. The fifth edition discusses the emergence of significant new difficulties, including a global pandemic and its effects, energy demands, escalating international tensions, and emerging trade concerns. This book discusses significant budgetary changes, brand-new protest movements in Canada, and the ongoing political crisis in the US brought on by a former president who convinced millions that the 2020 election was a joke. Written by leading experts in their professions, *Canada vs. the US* illustrates how the two countries differ in how they handle similar problems that often transcend national borders. (Christopher David Thomas, 2023).

Examining the gradual development of a national discourse in Canada regarding the genocide at the Indian private schools, I make analogies to analogous "history wars" in the US and Australia in my dissertation. I begin the first section by describing the history of the IRS system, some of its consequences, and efforts at redress. These include the 2006 IRS Settlement Agreement, an official apology, and the creation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which has been a focal point for voicing claims of genocide and financial return. I first examine the history of ethnic genocide-related fighting in the United States and Australia before delving into the topic of genocide in Canada in the third section. Clear talks concerning genocide have been relatively sluggish because of the creation of a TRC, which was entrusted with obtaining the "truth" about the IRS system while also conducting "reconciliation" with settler Canadians. Even though Canada's historical conflicts may seem to be taking longer to get off the ground, the TRC's more "balanced" approach and deep interaction with non-Aboriginal social actors may have a greater impact on developing public opinion than in the US and Australia. (Mc Donald, David B., 2015).

The articles provided a comprehensive overview of the long-term US-Canada relationship by expressing the historical background of both countries, political and cultural ideas, social institutions, a wide range of foreign policy issues, geographical structure, domestic political issues, trade, and bi-national cooperation. Instead, focus on the political effects on both nations.

Theoretical Framework

Political Impact on Canada

Canada has a major political impact on the world stage, in the face of its moderately small population. Now are some key aspects of Canada's Political Impact.

Domestic politics: Domestic political is also called internal politics, is also the types of public policy managed governmental decisions that are directly related to all activities and issues within a state's borders.

Federal system: Canada's federal system serves as a model for other countries, indicating the efficiency of regionalized governance. It is the responsible for the issues that effect the whole country, such as immigration, taxes, criminal law, national defense, and foreign policy.

Multiculturalism: Canada's multiculturalism policy has influenced the policies of other nations regarding diversity and inclusivity. In Canada, the government formally endorsed multiculturalism in the 1970s and 1980s. The Canadian federal government has been characterized as the ideological leader of multiculturalism due to its public emphasis on the social standing of migrants.

Indigenous Rights: By addressing indigenous rights and settlement, Canada has set an example for other countries to follow. Due to their indigenous identity or place of birth, they are free to practice their own language, religion, and cultural customs.

Climate change: Canada's has been a leader in global struggles to address climate change, including the Paris Agreement. Climate change is usual to increase the risk of flooding, water quality pollution, and the spreading of vector-borne diseases.

Human rights: In particular, Canada has been a strong follower of women's rights, LGBTQ+ rights, and ethnic rights. Canada is a global leader in democracy and human rights. The foundation of Canada's institutions, legal framework, and values is democracy and human rights, which uphold everyone's equality, freedom, and dignity.

Global Health: Canada has played a major role in global health initiatives like the fight against HIV/AIDS and the reaction to COVID-19 and other pandemics. This center focuses on issues including gender equality, mental health, infant and child health, and protection that have the most potential to be impacted by revolution. Global trade, diplomatic and consular ties, humanitarian assistance, and international development are all overseen by this department of the Canadian government.

International Relations

Peacekeeping: Canada has a long history of linking in United Nations peacekeeping missions, promoting international peace and security. Canada has added in peacekeeping missions in the Sinai, Congo, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Croatia, Somalia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Diplomacy: Canada's diplomatic efforts have helped resolve international conflicts, such as the Suez crisis and the Iran hostage crisis. This institute manages diplomatic relations, promotes trade, and provides consular support.

Global organizations: Canada plays an active role in international organizations like the G7, G20, and the common wealth. Canada is a promoter of the World Trade Organization, the Five Eyes, the G7, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Economic Influence

Trade agreement: Canada has negotiated several significant trade agreements, including NAFTA, CETA, and TPP. Canada agreement establishes a directing settlement process to address barriers to trade that businesses may capability when doing business across provincial and territorial borders.

Investment: Canada is a major investor in other countries, particularly in the area of natural resources and finance. Foreign direct investment (**FDI**) creates good jobs and views for Canadians. It reasons economic growth, making our cities and towns flourish.

Modernization: Canada has a lot of potential for revolution, especially in the digital industry, where industries like Shoplift and BlackBerry operate. In order to develop a fair, capable, and modest market, improve investment conditions, strengthen Canada's origination act, and raise Canada's share of international commerce, Uprising, Science and Economic Development Canada (ISED) collaborates with Canadians across the nation and in all sectors of the economy.

Soft power

Cultural diplomacy: The Toronto International Film Festival and the National Ballet of Canada are two examples of Canadian cultural institutions that promote Canadian values and culture overseas. We oversee diplomatic ties, encourage global market, and offer consular assistance. major international aid initiatives for peace and security, humanitarian relief, and development.

Education: Canada's education system is highly regarded attracting international students and promoting Canadian values and skill. Canada is considered a top purpose for international students, specially for graduate studies.

Tourism: Canada is a famous tourist target that encourages cultural interchange and consideration because of its vibrant cities and natural beauty. Canada has a thriving tourism economy that generates jobs in every town, city, province, territory, and region.

Political Impact on US

The United States has a vital impact on Canada's politics, economy, and culture. The Two countries share the longest worldwide border in the world, and their relationship is deeply tangled.

Ancient perception: The American Revolution and the War of 1812 were two of the battles that shaped the US and Canada's complex and rarely tense history. The two nations do, but, collaborate on a number of topics, including the American Civil War's Covert Railroad.

Political impact: US political events can have a big impact on Canadian politics, such as the outcome of the US presidential election, which can affect Canadian politics, mainly in relation to trade, immigration, and climate change. The two countries also work together on a variety of international issues, such as security, human rights, and the military.

Economic impact: A major amount of Canada's exports are sent to the United States, which is the country's major trading partner. The two nations have a long history of trade, and their economic interactions have been shaped by agreements such as the USMCA and NAFTA.

Cultural impact: Many Canadians are heavily inclined by USA culture, music, and movies, which has a intense effect on Canadian society. The parallels between the two countries have been wired by this cultural interact.

US and Canada relations its Political impact on both countries

Two ancient events that have moved the US-Canada relationship are the American Revolution and the War of 1812. A variety of matters, including trade, security, and environmental safety, have also been talked between the two countries.

Trade and fiscal relations: Canada and the United States are major for business. partners and have a long history calm. The economies of both countries gained strongly from the Canada and US Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). But there have also been conflicts and problems with profit-making, mostly under the rule of Donald Trump.

Security and defense: Canada and the US have a mutual defense obligation under the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORDA) and NATO. Both countries conjoin on security issues, such as counter-terrorism and Cyber-security. But, variations have risen on issues like the keystone XL pipeline and the US-Mexico border wall.

Native ceasefire: The US and Canada have devoted to working together to spread creative settlement, including speak to the legacy of built-up schools and supporting ethnic economic growth.

Culture exchange and impact: There are fears about the influence of US ideas and policies on Canadian culture, and the US has had a major cultural impact on Canada, mainly in the fields of media, theater, and education.

Current trials and prospects

The link between the United States and Canada is elaborate and multidimensional. Current trials include trade disputes, security issues, and global concerns. Yet, there are also prospects for aid and unification, mostly in areas like education, clean energy, and revolution. As the two countries grow and change, their company will remain and vital element of their shared security and prosperity.

Conclusion

It looks like the United States and Canada have a bright future together because of their long history of friendship and teamwork. They share the world's longest international border and are economically cohesive. Millions of workers are supported by trade system between them. Among the agreements and benefits that the two countries have benefited from recently are the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) and the plan for a rebuilt U.S.-Canada alliance.

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