

The Best of Neighbours
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As President John F. Kennedy said in 1961 "**Geography has made us neighbours. History has made us friends. Economics has made us partners, and necessity has made us allies.**" Throughout this super-essay the truth of this quote will become apparent. Therefore this quote will be tested. Taking place throughout history as far back as the early European settlers; this essay covers the solemn past and present historical periods in the United States and Canada. The first topic is differences the next, similarities between two countries which are prominent. Certainly it is important for everyone to know the similarities and differences of both Canada and United States.

History with Potential

Are Canada and the United States that different? Surprisingly it turns out that they are! In Canada's past, present, and most likely future, our history has been filled with differences that have led us down separate paths. Nevertheless, they are great neighbours. If Canada is described as a cultural mosaic, what is the USA? Why do the Americans have an adverse relationship with the British unlike Canada who on the contrary have a thriving one? Persevering to please everyone, what title will Canada choose? History is important to know and everyone should learn it. Anyone who reads this will become well informed of Canada's current, past, and possibly future differences.

Canada is often described as a cultural mosaic. From the beginning the British and the French, who discovered Canada, had persevered to build their foundation on compromise and accommodation. When immigrants travel to Canada, they are elated to know that they can practice their culture freely. Canada is an integration of cultures. On the other hand, the United States is described as a melting pot. Unfortunately that means that immigrants are assimilated into the country instead of integrated. Protesting to the officials,

many immigrants are asking to be able to practice their culture. However, many rulers across the globe are expressing that practicing multiculturalism is risking losing the identity of the country. On the contrary, Canadians celebrate their living cultural mosaic.

The celebration that we all know as Canada Day was once called Dominion Day. Giving Canada freedom, the British North America Act of 1867 gave Canadians the constitution. When Canada became a dominion, it was a constitutional monarchy, as it was Queen Victoria who was head of the state. In contrast, the Americans had a very different relationship with England. They despised the monarchy. Longingly, the Americans wanted freedom from the tyranny of England. They were appalled at all the heavy taxes placed on them, especially since they had no representation in the matter. Nevertheless, they declared independence on July 4, 1776. On the other hand Canadians were elated when they celebrated Dominion Day, now changed to Canada day, on July 1st, 1983.

Canada is not a democracy. Canada is a constitutional monarchy which means it is limited by its excellent constitution and the monarch who is head of state. In fact, when the founding fathers of Canada first met to write the constitution, they borrowed exemplary ideas from the British and American constitutions. While they were writing the British North America Act, our constitution, they endeavoured to form a strong national government which could deal with its own matters immediately. Conversely, the Americans were fearful of true democracy unlike the Canadians. Wanting to avoid democracy, the Americans made their nation a republic. In the end, neither wanted to become a scheming democracy, instead Canada became a constitutional monarchy, and the United States of America, a republic.

Throughout this essay numerous differences between Canada and the United States have been discussed. Highlighting the following topics, integrated and assimilated multiculturalism, Dominion Day and, last but not least, the meaning of Democracy have revealed these divisions. Certainly the most important topic of this essay is democracy because one learns of the USA's formidable fear of true democracy, and also because it gives a clear pic-

ture of the relationships between Great Britain. Especially because one learns the exemplary reasons the British North America Act was written. Nevertheless, all the topics are important. One may hope, that as you read this essay, that you have gleaned some of North America' history, which even to this day, has much potential.

Canada's and the United State's differences, which are fairly prominent, have been discussed in the previous essay. In particular, their views of democracy, multiculturalism, and constitutional history were topics of interest. Canada and the U.S. are different. Although they are different, they also have many similarities because of their amiable relationship. For that reason, they are great neighbours despite their differences. Initially, this next zealous essay, will be discussing Canada and the U.S.' similarities in topics such as their native art history, education, and economy. Becoming closer business partners and neighbours, both countries are increasing their similarities and enhancing their relationship.

Compatible Neighbours

Canada and the United States are both rich in similarities to each other. Throughout their history, they have worked together to accomplish many achievements. Reading this essay, these similarities will become apparent. Many topics will be discussed. The first topic is art history explaining the different influences both Canada and the U.S. had at the same time. The second is on the prosperity of education which relatively the same for both countries as they both have similar ideas on how to run their schools. As you might expect, in the same way, the third is their equally prominent economy. Surprisingly to some people Canada and the United States are extremely similar.

Canadian and American art is a combination of all the influences they've had in their past. In the United States the Native Americans used art for many purposes, such as record the exemplary things they learnt, to display their wealth and show which family they were from. Learning new techniques from European settlers was exciting, yet the Native Americans traditional art started to lose its place. Eventually, the Native Americans and the

European settlers realized what a mistake this would be. The natives began recreating their traditional art. The nature of Canadian art is consistent with its many influencers since we have the First Nations people and because we are richly influenced by waves of immigration. When Canadian artists proclaim their identity as an artist they look to nature to find inspiration. The art of prosperous North America remains, to this day, a combination of its many influences.

Canadian and American education systems have many exemplary features which are common to each other. In both countries, education is equally available for everyone, because the government resolved to fund and oversee it. Following the students progress, the government sets standards for schools to follow. Since the government set standards they also had to formulate tests for the school to use. Particularly Canadian schools are very diverse as there are many immigrants. Both countries schooling is laid out in 3 levels. Both countries flourish because of their many fantastic education plans so that everyone can be educated.

The economies in the United States and in Canada are nearly identical because of their similarities. Inevitably, to the same extent, both Canada and the U.S. are in the top ten countries for their thriving economy. Producing many natural resources, Canada is a world leader in the natural resource market. In the same manner, the United States is one of the largest oil and natural gas producers in the world. They are abundant in natural resources. Since they have a great relationship, the United States and Canada are diligent trading partners as they are very close, which has been beneficial. Fortunately, since United States and Canada have equally amazing economies they have forged a strong relationship.

As you read this essay, one may hope that you now understand the many semi-prominent similarities between Canada and the United States. The first topic was art history, particularly the native influences. Bringing education to everyone, which both governments have made publicly available, is the exemplary second topic. Undoubtedly the most

comparative, is the third topic of economy, because for one thing, it truly brings out the similarities between the two countries, and because it also shows the importance of natural resources in both countries, but most importantly because one truly can comprehend the great relationship between Canada and the United States. Within these reasons there is the echoing of similarities, as one may have noticed. These countries are compatible neighbours. Within this super-essay two topics have been discussed, Canada and the United States differences, and their similarities. Definitely the most important topic focused on is similarities because the similarities in natural resources allowed both countries to become partners in trade, and because their shared problems in economics, education, and politics have given each other ideas and inspiration and most importantly, because they have continued to help each other as allies. As one looks back on these nation's adverse disagreements, it certainly seems they value each another now. Similarities have bound them together. Helping one another, Canada and the United States have given each other strength. Their similarities are compelling them to be the best of neighbours.