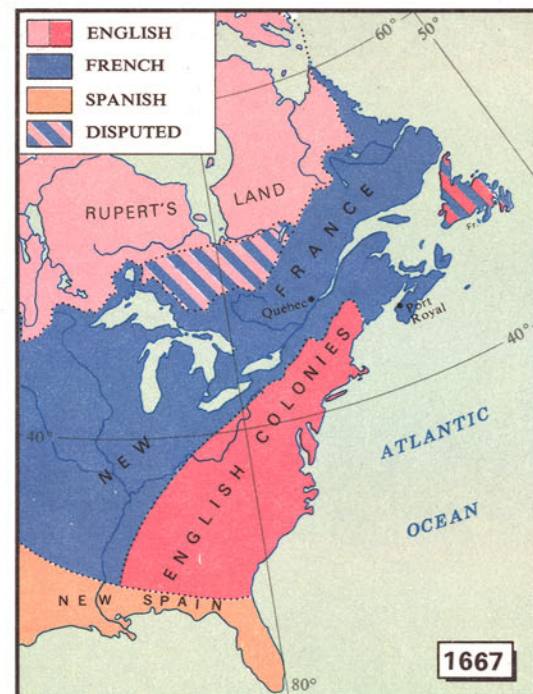


TERRITORIAL EVOLUTION OF CANADA



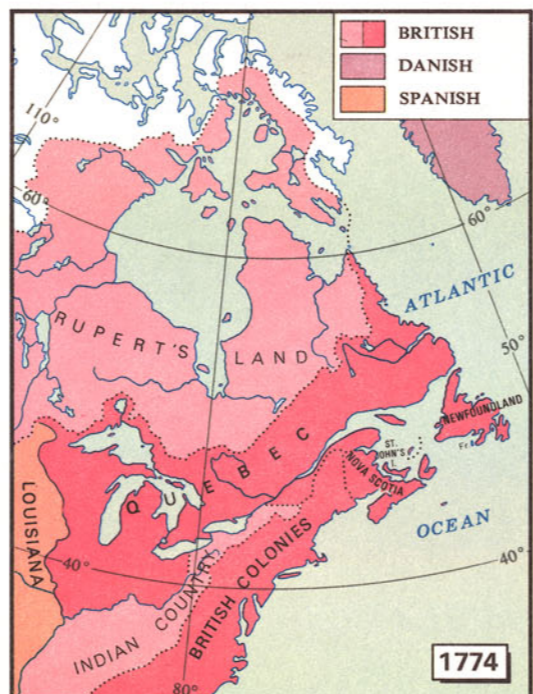
First successful French settlements in North America: Port Royal (1606), and Québec (1608). English settlement in Virginia begins (1607). French and English territorial claims overlap Acadia. Acadia is recognized as French possession by the Treaty of Breda (1667). A Royal Charter (1670) grants sole trading rights in Hudson Bay drainage basin to the Hudson's Bay Co.



By the Treaty of Utrecht, France cedes Nova Scotia (excluding Cape Breton Island) to Great Britain, relinquishes her interests in Newfoundland and recognizes British rights to Rupert's Land.



By the Treaty of Paris (1763), eastern North America becomes British territory except St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands (France). British colonial governments for Quebec, Newfoundland (with Ile d'Anticosti and Ile de la Madeleine), Nova Scotia (including present-day N.B. and P.E.I.), Hudson's Bay Co. still administers Rupert's Land. Louisiana is ceded to Spain by France.



St. John's Island is separated from Nova Scotia (1769). The Quebec Act (1774) enlarges Quebec to include Labrador, Ile d'Anticosti, Ile de la Madeleine, and Indian Country to the north and to the west and south to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.



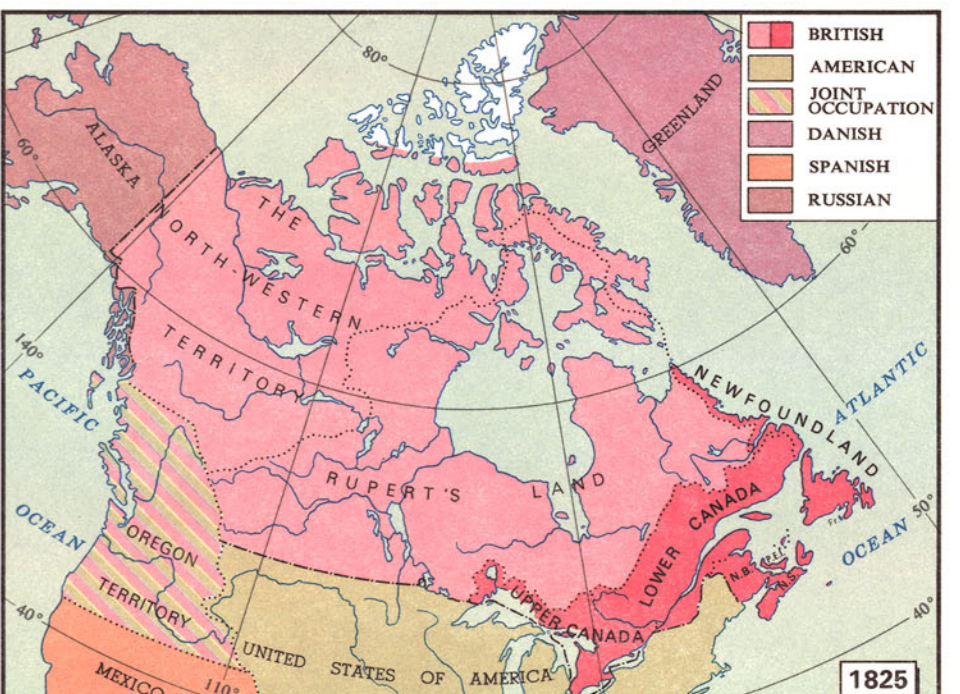
The United States of America gains independence from Britain by the Treaty of Paris (1783). U.S.A. boundaries are described from the Atlantic to Lake of the Woods. New Brunswick and Cape Breton Island are separated from Nova Scotia (1784).



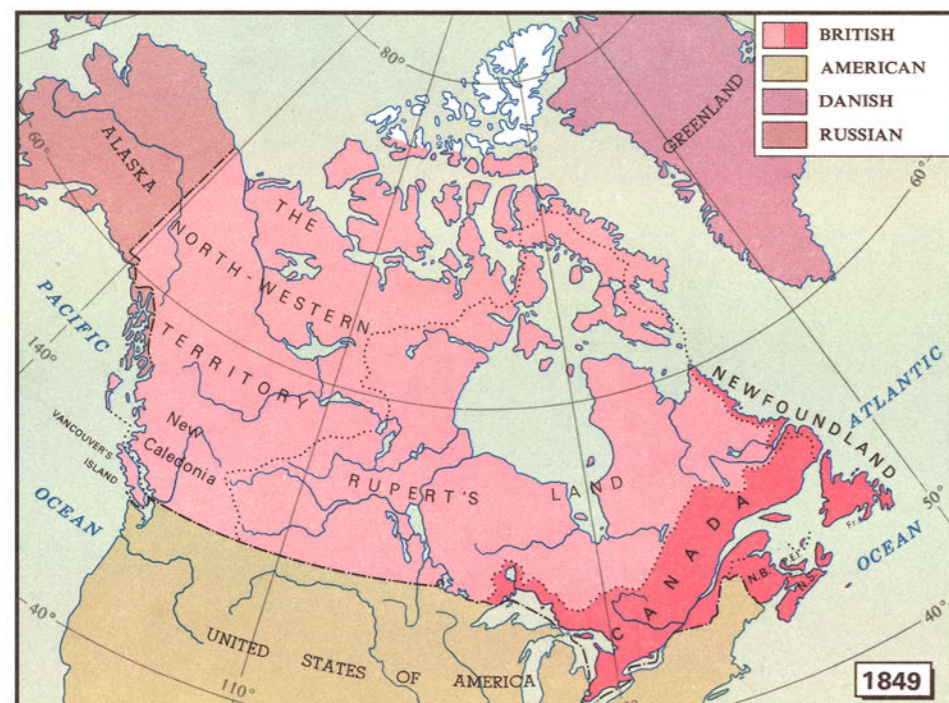
Following the Constitutional Act, Quebec is divided into Upper and Lower Canada (1791). Spain cedes Louisiana back to France (1800). U.S.A. purchases Louisiana (1803).



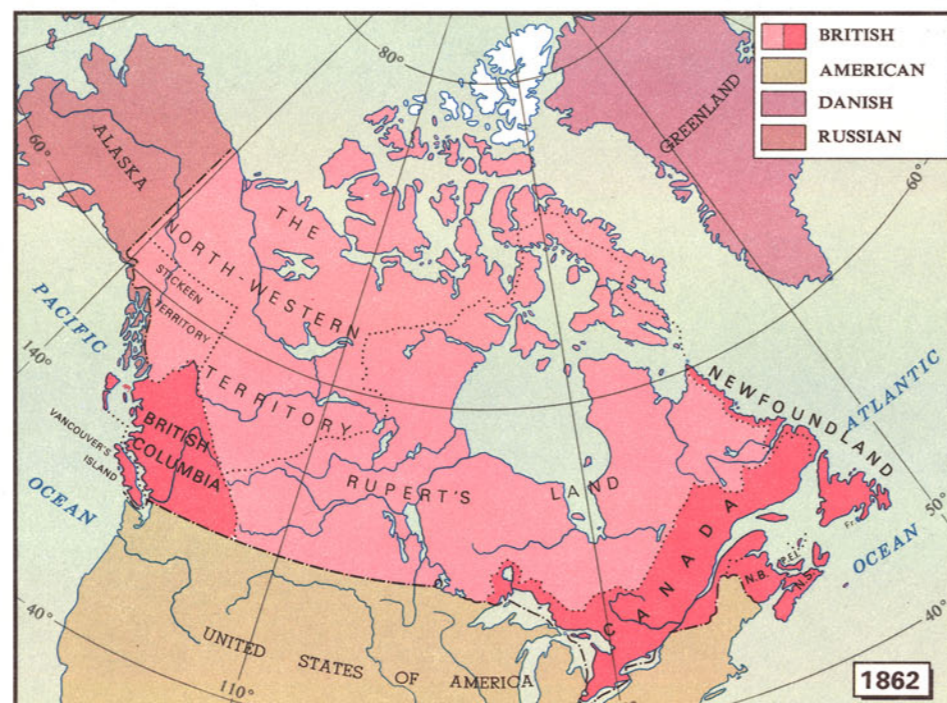
St. John's Island (Ile St-Jean) is renamed Prince Edward Island (1798). Ile d'Anticosti and the coast of Labrador from the St-Jean River to Hudson Strait are transferred from Lower Canada to Newfoundland by the Labrador Act (1809).



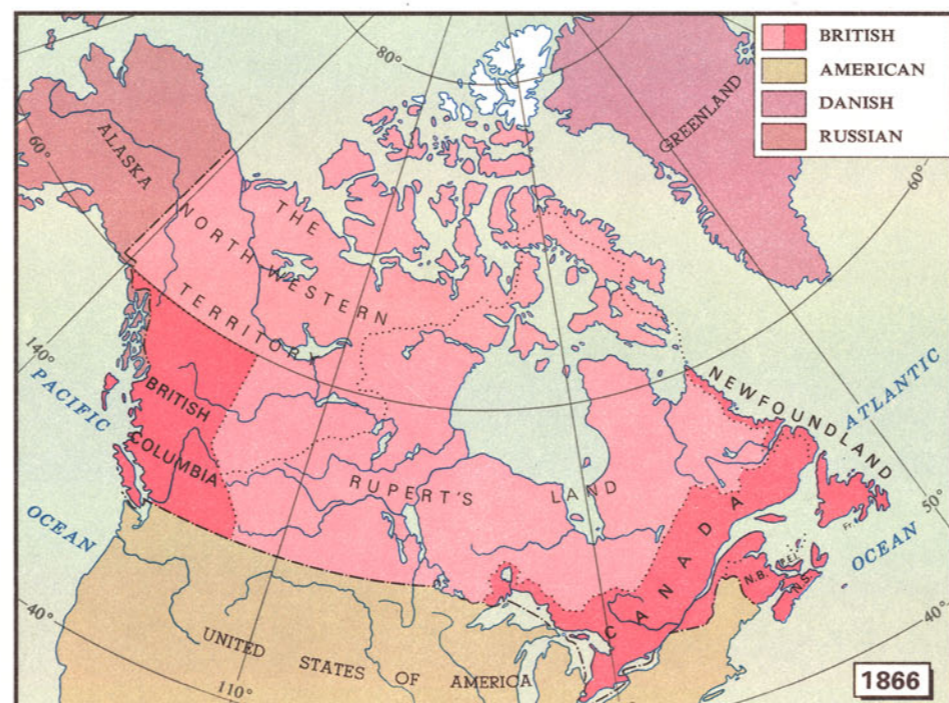
The international boundary is extended westward along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains (1818). The Oregon Territory is occupied jointly by Britain and U.S.A. Reacquisition. Cape Breton Island to Nova Scotia (1820). Ile d'Anticosti and part of the coast of Labrador to Lower Canada (1825). Agreement between Russia and Britain on the description of Alaska boundary (1825).



The Province of Canada is formed by uniting Upper and Lower Canada (1840). The international boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is described by the Oregon Treaty (1846). The northern portion of the Oregon Territory is called New Caledonia, a name used by Simon Fraser in 1806. The Hudson's Bay Co. is granted Vancouver's Island to develop a colony (1849).



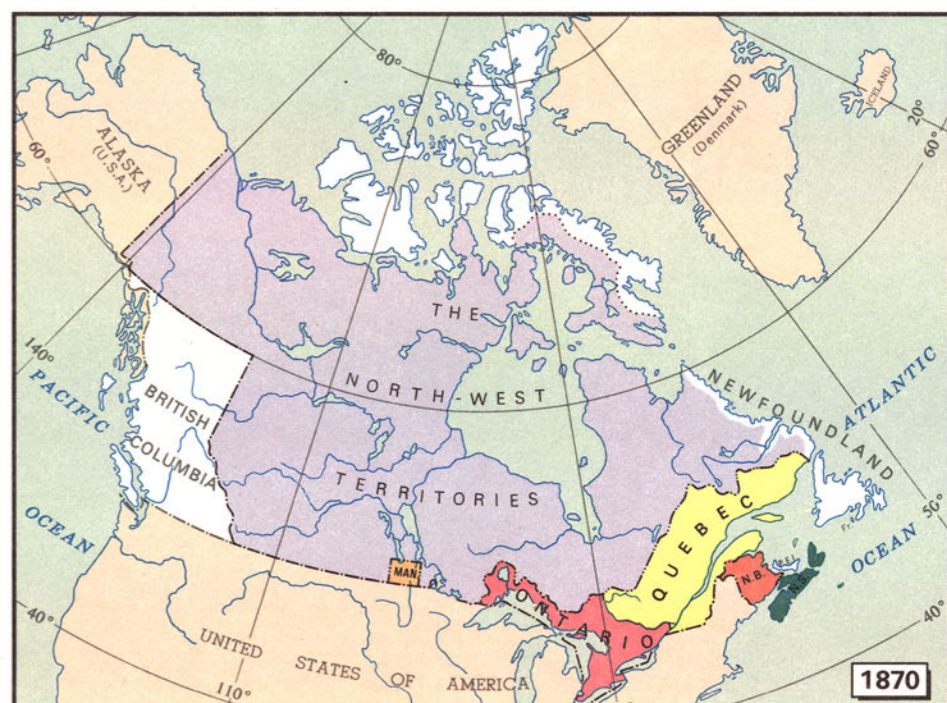
New Caledonia, with extended boundaries, becomes the British colony of British Columbia (1858). The Stickeen Territory is delimited (1862).



British Columbia attains its present boundaries by the uniting of the colonies of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia and the Stickeen Territory with a northern boundary along the 60th parallel.



New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada are united in a federal state, the Dominion of Canada, by the British North America Act (July 1, 1867). The province of Canada is divided into Ontario and Quebec. The United States of America proclaims the purchase of Alaska (June 20, 1867).



The North-West Territories (Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory) are acquired by Canada from the Hudson's Bay Company. From part of them Manitoba is created as the fifth province.



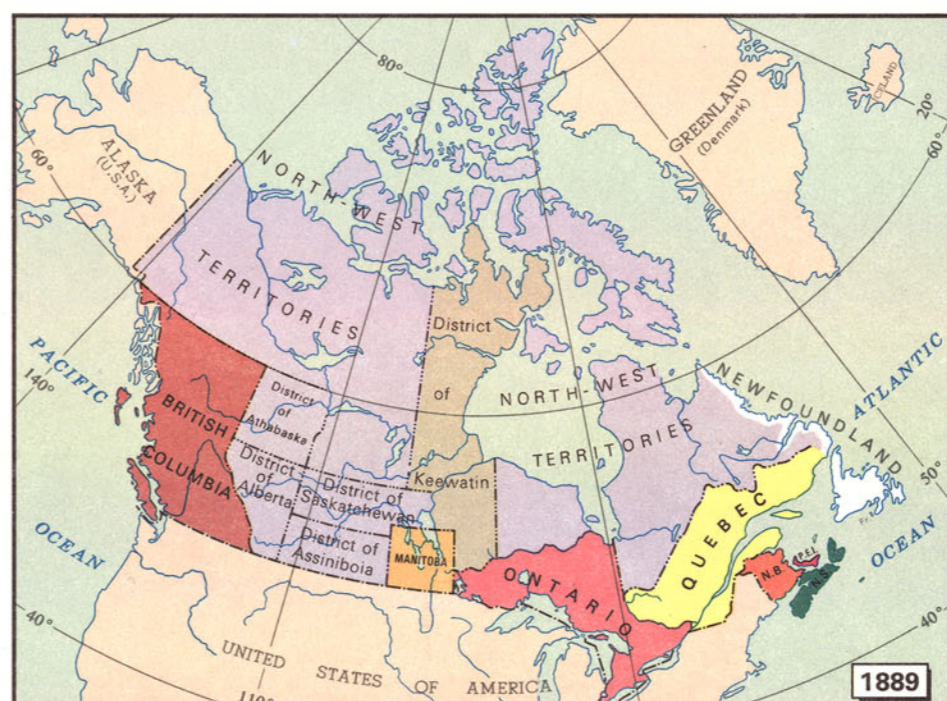
British Columbia joins the Dominion of Canada as the sixth province (1871), followed by Prince Edward Island as the seventh province (1873).



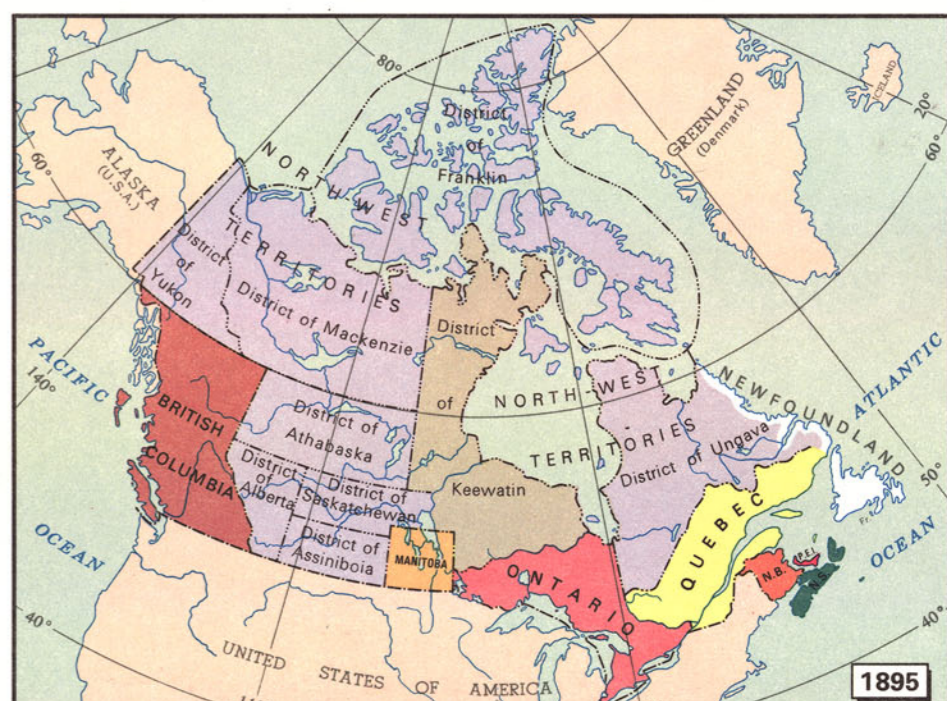
New provisional northern and western boundaries of Ontario are described (1874). From part of the North-West Territories, the District of Keewatin is created (1876).



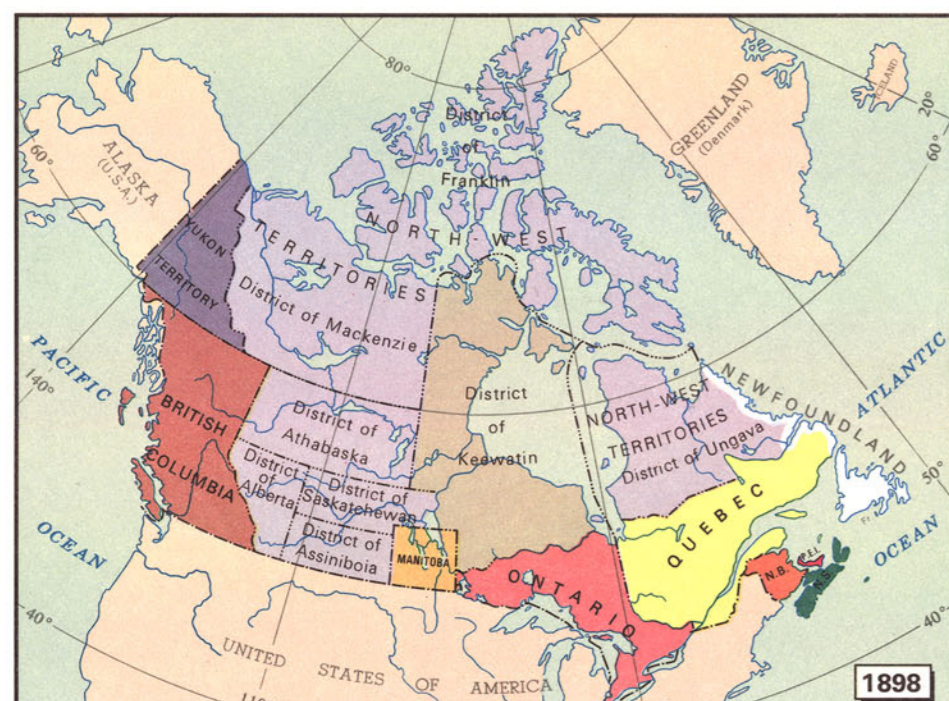
British rights to the arctic islands pass to Canada (1880). The boundaries of Manitoba are extended (1881), but the extension to the east is contested by Ontario. The provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba are created (1882).



The Ontario-Manitoba boundary dispute is settled by the Ontario Boundary Act. Ontario is enlarged west to Lake of the Woods and north to the Albany River.



Ungava, Mackenzie, Yukon, and Franklin are established as Districts in the North-West Territories. The creation of the District of Franklin acknowledges the inclusion of the arctic islands in Canada. The Districts of Athabasca and Keewatin are enlarged.



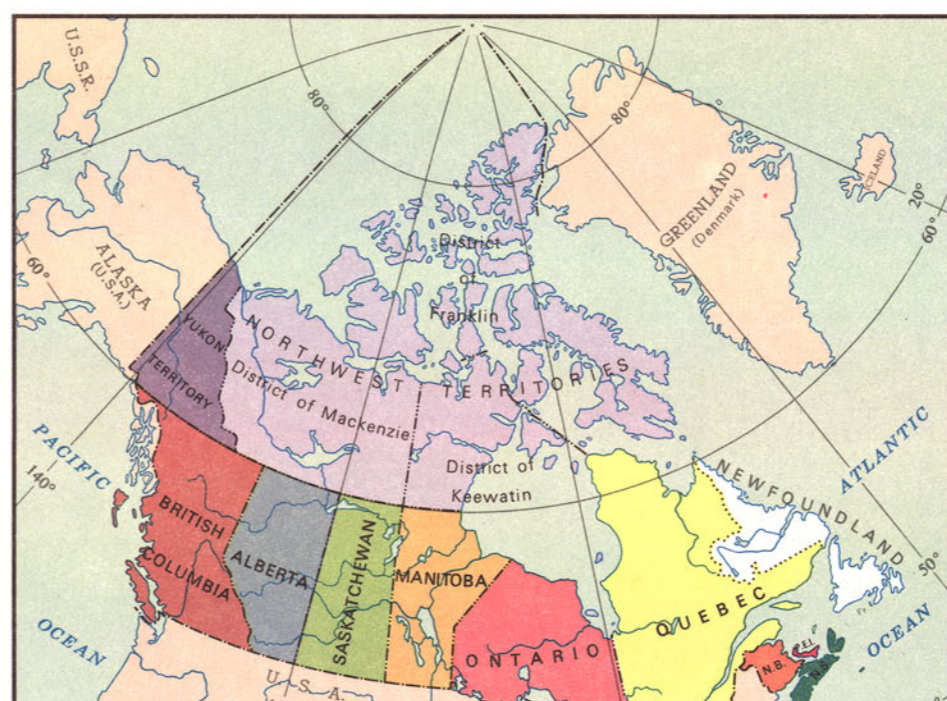
Boundaries are changed in the Districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, Ungava, Franklin, and Yukon (1897). The District of Yukon becomes a Territory separate from the North-West Territories (1898). Quebec boundaries are extended north.



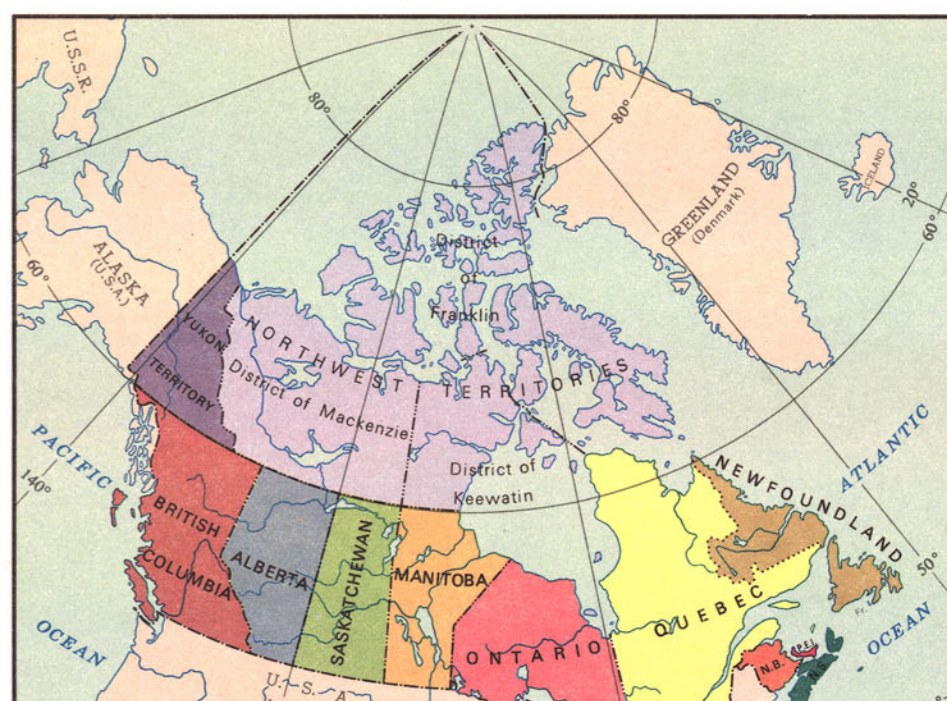
Alberta and Saskatchewan are created as provinces to make a total of nine provinces in the Dominion of Canada (1905). The District of Keewatin is transferred back to the Northwest Territories. Due to changes in adjoining areas the boundaries of the Northwest Territories are redefined (1906).



Ontario and Manitoba attain their present boundaries. Quebec is extended northward to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, thereby absorbing mainland Ungava. Quebec-Labrador boundary remains unsettled.



Canada's boundaries are extended northward pursuant to provisions of international law. The Imperial Privy Council provides a settlement of the Quebec-Labrador boundary question.



At its own request, after a plebiscite, Newfoundland enters the Confederation as the tenth and most recent province of the Dominion of Canada.