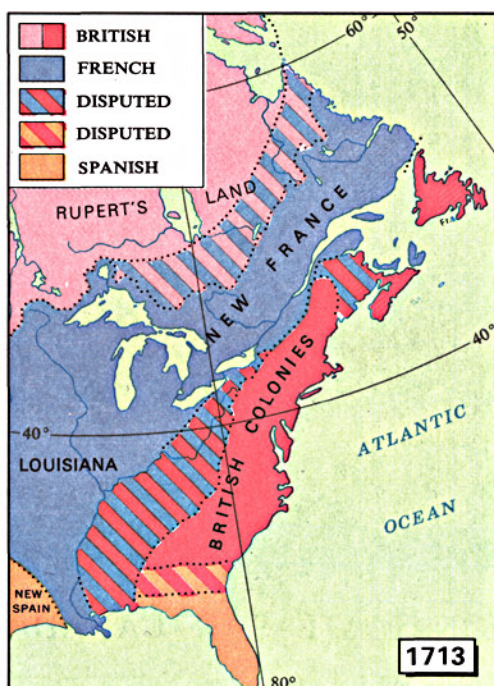


First successful French settlements in North America: Port Royal (1606), and Québec (1608). English settlement in Virginia begins (1606-07). French and English territorial claims overlap Acadia. Acadia is recognized as French possession by the Treaty of Breda (1667). A Royal Charter (1670) grants sole trading rights in Hudson Bay drainage basin to the Hudson's Bay Co.



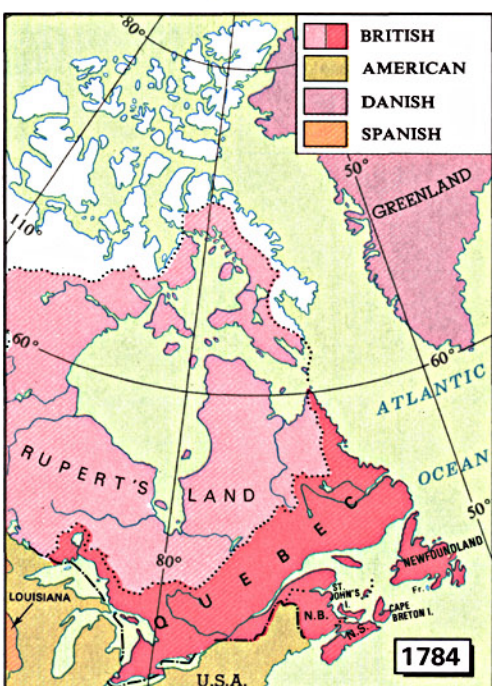
By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), France cedes Nova Scotia (excluding Cape Breton Island) to Great Britain, relinquishes her interests in Newfoundland and recognizes British rights to Rupert's Land.



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.



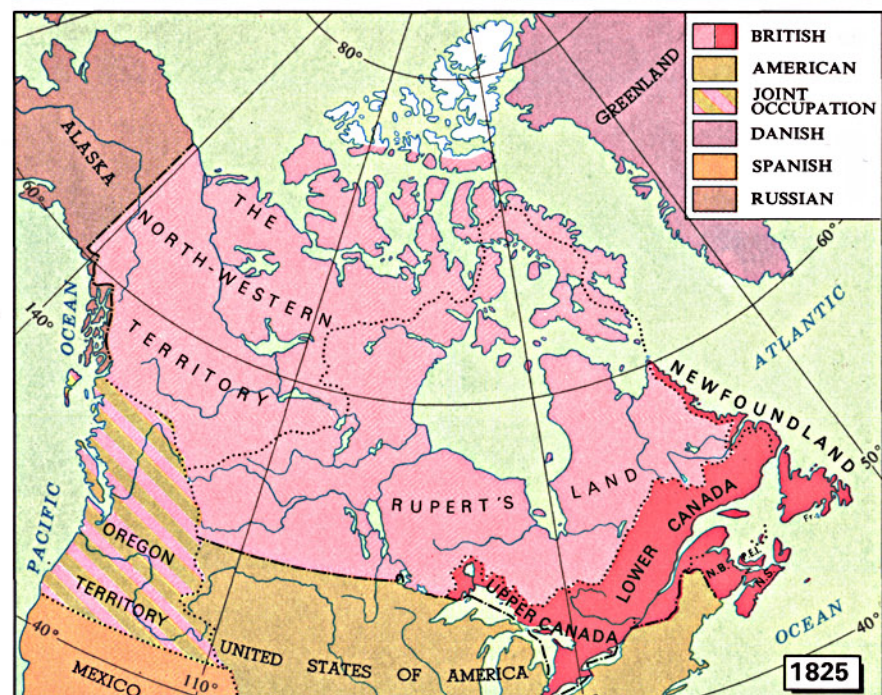
The United States of America gains independence from Britain by the Treaty of Paris (1783). U.S.A. boundaries are described from the Atlantic to Lake of the Woods. New Brunswick and Cape Breton Island are separated from Nova Scotia (1784).



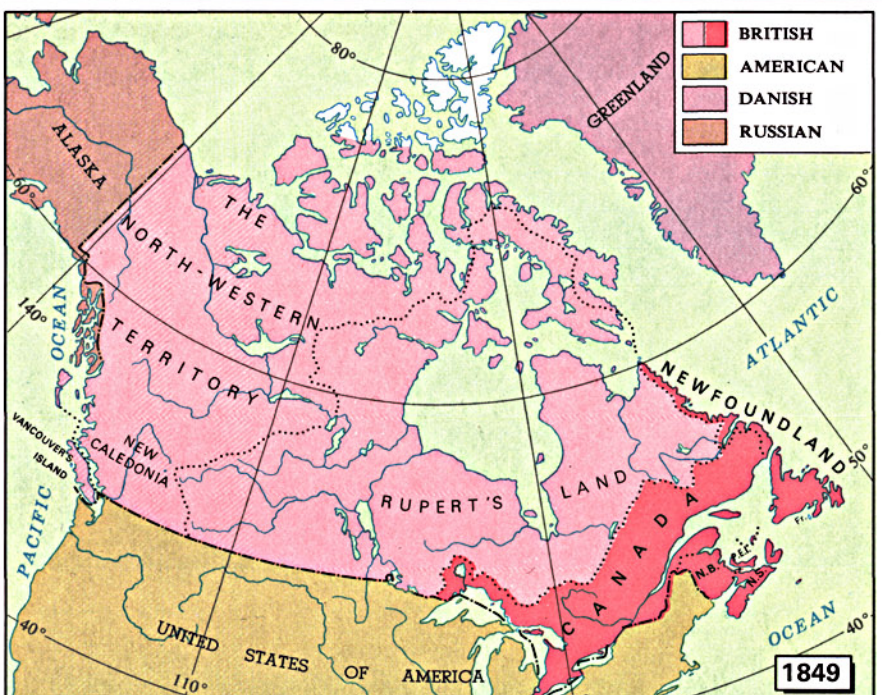
Following the Constitutional Act, Quebec is divided into Upper and Lower Canada (1791). Spain cedes Louisiana back to France (1800). U.S.A. purchases Louisiana (1803).



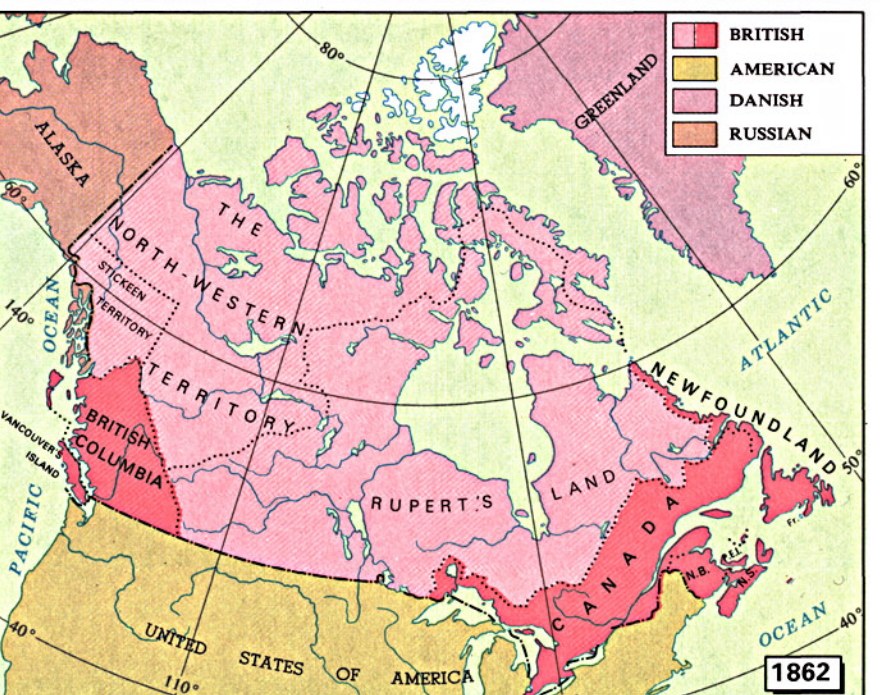
St. John's Island (Ile St-Jean) is renamed Prince Edward Island (1798). Ile d'Anticosti and the coast of Labrador from the St-Jean River to Hudson Strait are transferred from Lower Canada to Newfoundland by the Labrador Act (1809).



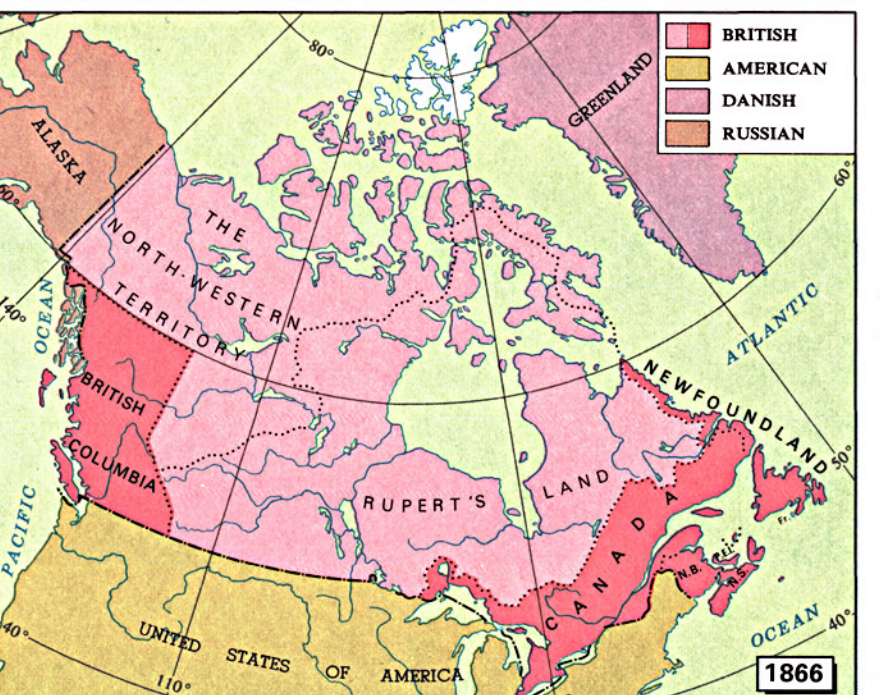
The international boundary is extended westward along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains (1818). The Oregon Territory is occupied jointly by Britain and U.S.A. Reannexation: Cape Breton Island to Nova Scotia (1820); Ile d'Anticosti and part of the coast of Labrador to Lower Canada (1825). Agreement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



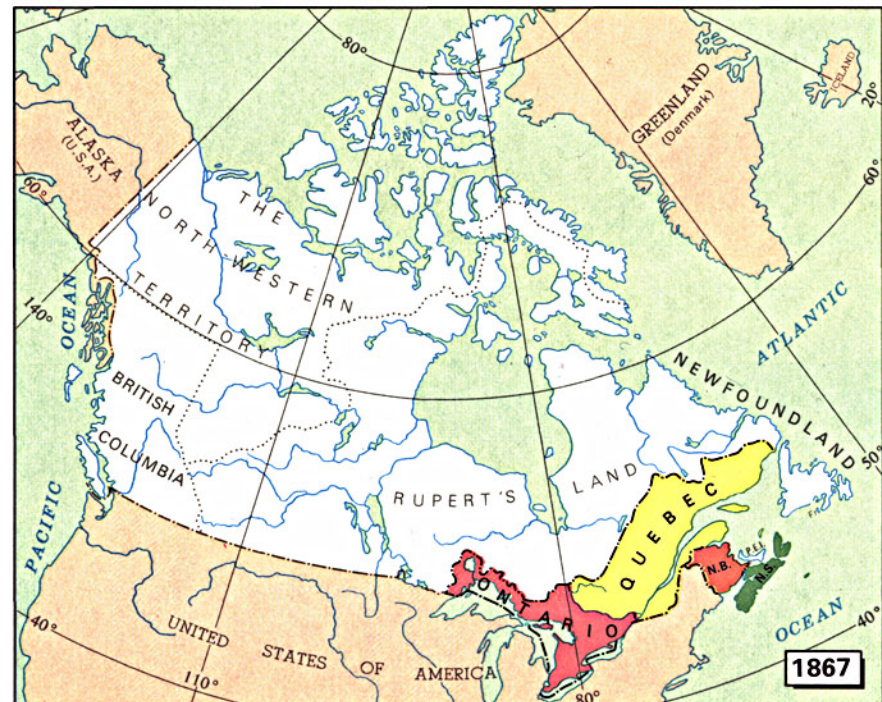
The Province of Canada is formed by uniting Upper and Lower Canada (1840). The international boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific is described by the Oregon Treaty (1846). The northern portion of the Oregon Territory is called New Caledonia, a name used by Simon Fraser in 1806. The Hudson's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



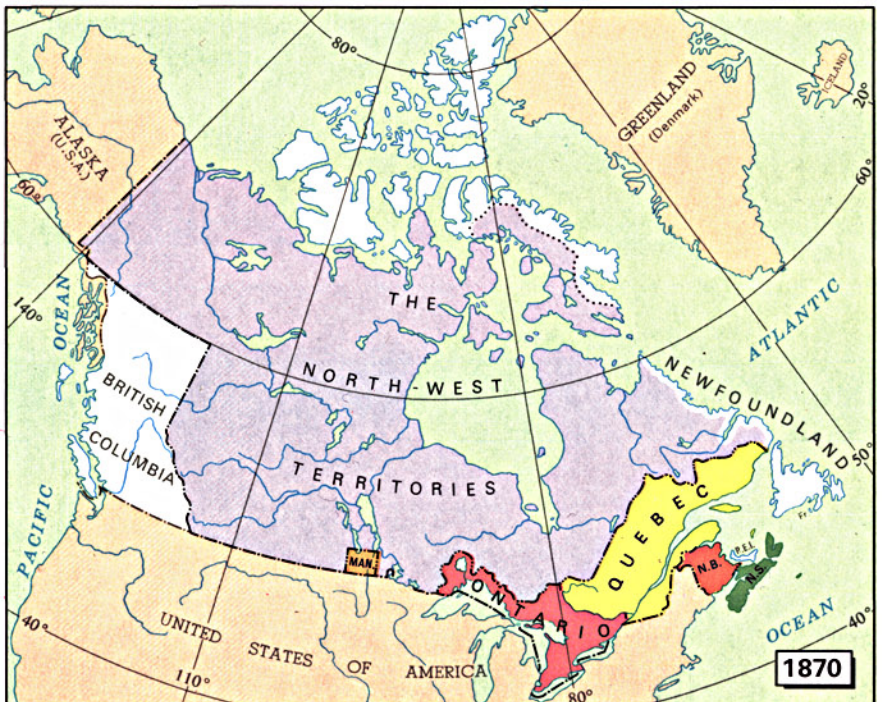
New Caledonia, with extended boundaries, becomes the British colony of British Columbia (1858). The Stickeen Territory is delimited (1862).



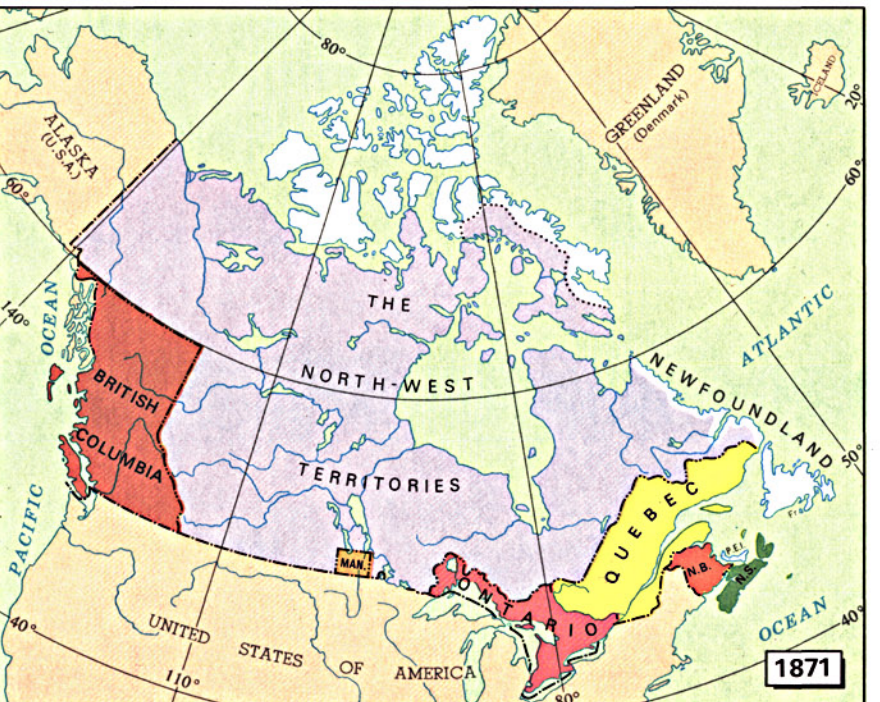
British Columbia attains its present boundaries by the uniting of the colonies of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia and the Stickeen Territory with a northern boundary along the 60th parallel.



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 from Russia (June 20).



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.



Prince Edward Island enters Confederation as the seventh province.