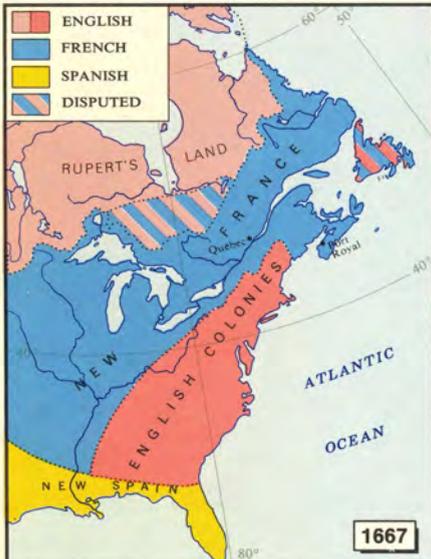


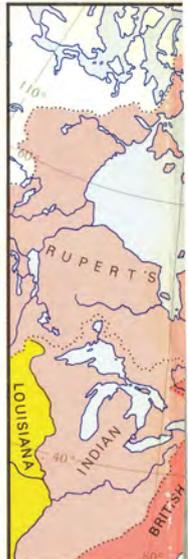
Territorial evolution of Canada



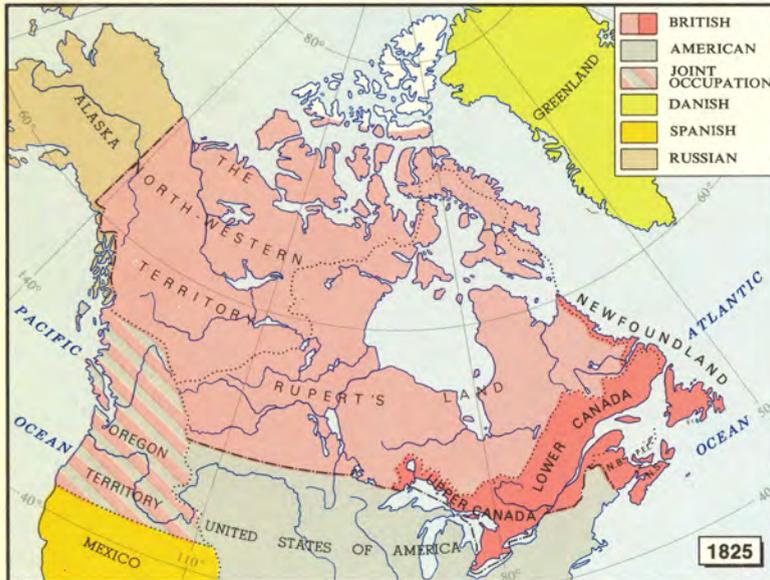
First successful French settlements in North America: Port Royal (1605) and Québec (1608). English settlement in Virginia begins (1606-07). French and English territorial claims overlap Acadia. Acadia is recognized as French possession by the Treaty of Breda (1667). A Royal Charter (1670) grants sole trading rights in Hudson Bay drainage basin to the Hudson's Bay Company.



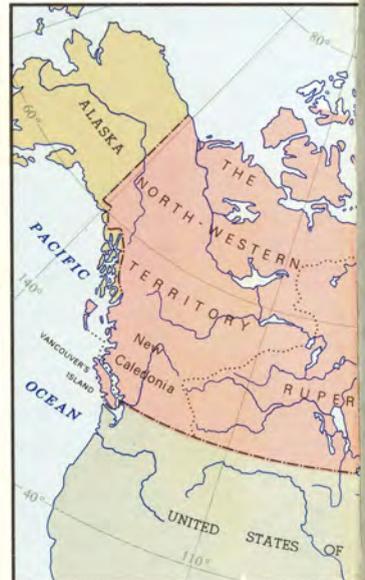
By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), France cedes Nova Scotia (excluding Cape Breton Island) to Great Britain, relinquishes her interests in Newfoundland and recognizes British rights to Rupert's Land.



By the Treaty of Paris (1763) British territory except St. Pierre and Miquelon is ceded to Great Britain. British colonial government in Anticosti Island and Madeleine is recognized. Anticosti Island and Madeleine are present-day N.B. and P.E.I. ministers Rupert's Land. L.



By the Constitutional Act, Quebec divided into Upper and Lower Canada (1791). International boundary extended westward along 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains (1818). The Oregon Territory occupied jointly by Great Britain and U.S.A. Reannexation: Cape Breton Island to Nova Scotia (1820). Anticosti Island and part of the coast of Labrador (the latter ceded to Newfoundland in 1809) to Lower Canada (1825). Agreement between Russia and Great Britain on Alaska boundary (1825).



The Province of Canada is formed by uniting Upper and Lower Canada (1841). The Province of British Columbia is described by the Vancouver's Island to develop a colony (1849). New extended boundaries, becomes the colony of British Columbia (1858).