Timeline of Events: English–French Rivalry

Year	Event	Consequences
1710	Port-Royal in Acadia (Nova Scotia) is captured by the English and becomes Annapolis Royal.	
1713	Treaty of Utrecht ends war between English and French in Europe. England controls Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay and the surrounding land. France keeps Québec, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and its forts in western Canada.	
1713	French establish Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island (Île Royale).	
1749	English under Edward Cornwallis establish Halifax.	
1750	French build Fort Beauséjour in New Brunswick and launch attacks against the English.	
1754	French force defeats an English force under George Washington near Fort Duquesne in the Ohio Valley.	
1755	English forces under Robert Monckton defeat Acadians at Fort Beauséjour.	
1755	First deportation of Acadians from Grand-Pré in Nova Scotia.	

Year	Event	Consequences
1756	Seven Years' war begins in Europe.	
1757	French General Montcalm and First Nations allies capture Fort William Henry in New York.	
1758	July 26—Fortress of Louisbourg surrenders to the English for the last time and is destroyed.	
1758	Fort Frontenac on lake Ontario is captured by British troops, cutting off French supplies to the west and to the Ohio Valley.	
1759	September 18—English conquer Québec in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.	
1760	English conquer Montréal. French defeat the English at Sainte-Foy.	
1763	February 10—Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War. France surrenders all of Nouvelle-France and Acadia except for St. Pierre and Miquelon. Québec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island become British colonies.	
1763	Royal Proclamation assures the protection of all Indian lands in North America.	