

Timeline of Events 1763–1791—Key

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| 1763 | End of Seven Years' War: Nouvelle-France becomes a colony of England |
| 1774 | British Parliament passes the Québec Act, extending the Province of Québec's territory to the south, and preventing westward expansion of the Thirteen Colonies. The people of Québec (majority French-speaking) are allowed to practise their language, religion, laws, and landholding system. |
| 1775 | Americans attack British soldiers at Lexington, Massachusetts, beginning the war for American independence. The Americans also attack the fort at Québec unsuccessfully. |
| 1776 | The first United Empire Loyalists begin to arrive in Nova Scotia. They are given land and food by the British colonial government. |
| 1776 | July 4 - Americans sign their Declaration of Independence from British rule. |
| 1781 | The British army surrenders and the fighting between Americans and British ends. Loyalists continue to come to Nova Scotia and Québec. |
| 1783 | Treaty of Paris is signed, officially ending the American Revolution and recognizing American independence. |
| 1784 | In response to the demands of the many Loyalists in the area, Nova Scotia is divided into two provinces, creating the new colony of New Brunswick. |
| 1791 | The Constitution Act divides the Province of Québec into Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Québec). Upper Canada is mostly English-speaking because of the arrival of the Loyalists, while Lower Canada is mostly French-speaking. Both provinces receive an elected assembly. Lower Canada uses French and English and keeps the seigneurial system. |