

27. The Effect of Revocation of the Certificate is to cancel and terminate the holder's British Nationality, and to revert him to his former condition of an alien.

IV. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CANADA

28. *Early Exploration.* Following the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, the French and English nations respectively sponsored voyages of exploration of the new-found territory. Each nation claimed ownership of all the land seen or touched by its respective explorers. In many instances claims overlapped. The French exploration began with Cartier's three voyages in 1534-41, when the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and adjoining regions were discovered and named. After a long interval the French renewed exploration and penetrated through the Great Lakes region as far west as the prairies. The English exploration, in the main, began later, and so far as it affects Canada, was in the vast regions west and northwest of the Great Lakes, and extended to the Pacific slope.

29. *Early Settlement.* The earliest permanent settlements in Canada were—Port Royal, established by the French in Nova Scotia in 1605; Quebec, in 1608; and Montreal in 1642. The English did not establish any settlements in Canada until long after that period. Both nations set up trading posts for Trade with the Indians over various portions of Canada, and although many of these have survived until this day, they were not, in the beginning, considered as settlements.

30. *Rivalries and War.* These two hardy rivals for commerce and Empire came into frequent conflict at many points, and intermittent warfare may be said to have characterized the whole of this period. Each nation sought for the trade and support of the different tribes of original inhabitants, whose cunning cruelty when aroused was a frequent menace. Eventually in 1759, the English, under General Wolfe, brought the long rivalry to an end by capturing Quebec, the last of the French strongholds, and thus bringing under British rule the whole country that now constitutes Canada.

31. *Peace at Last.* A Treaty of Peace was signed in 1763, by which the French relinquished all their claim to this territory and acknowledged the British dominion. One feature of that settlement added later deserves mention. The French inhabitants of Quebec and vicinity were granted in 1774 the enjoyment forever of their language, religion and customs. This concession undoubtedly won their support to the British connection, and helped materially to save Canada to the British on at least two subsequent occasions, in 1776 and 1812. In 1776, the original British colonies in America, lying to the south of Canada, revolted and secured their independence, and later became the United States of America. In that war they sought to include Canada. However, with the strong aid of the French inhabitants, our country resisted the advances of the revolting colonies and remained true to the British Crown. One result of the revolution was that several hundred thousand colonists left the revolting colonies and settled in Canada, where they proved a vigorous and stimulating influence. In 1812, the United States of America was again at war with Britain and again sought to conquer, but, again with the aid of the French, Canada successfully resisted.

32. *Political Growth.* Although the economic growth of the young colonies was slow, the political growth was vigorous. Old French Acadia was soon divided into the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with a separate government for each. The original territory of Quebec, after it had been pared down by cession to the United States in 1783, became divided in 1791 into Lower Canada and Upper Canada. All these colonies early began struggling for *responsible government*, which they eventually achieved in the