

- June 25—Capture of Fort Niagara by the English.
- July 26—Commencement of the Siege of Quebec.
- Sept. 12—Battle of the Plains of Abraham. Defeat of the French by General Wolfe, who was killed on the field. Loss of the English, 700, and of the French, 1,500.
- Sept. 13—Death of General Montcalm, commander of the French forces.
- Sept. 13—Capitulation of Quebec.
- 1760—April—Unsuccessful attack on Quebec by General de Levis.
- Sept. 8—Capitulation of Montreal and completion of the Conquest of Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
- 1763—Treaty of Paris signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to England full right to "Canada and all its dependencies."
- 1770—St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island) made into a separate Province.
- 1774—The Quebec Act was passed. This act gave the French-Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights, and the protection of their own laws and customs.
- 1775—Outbreak of the American Revolution and invasion of Canada by the Americans, every place of importance rapidly falling into their hands, with the exception of Quebec.
- 1776—English reinforcements arrive, and the Americans were finally driven out.
- 1783—Treaty of Paris signed. In this the boundary line between Canada and the United States was clearly defined, viz.: The 45th parallel of latitude, the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes.
- 1784—Population of Canada, 113,000.
- About this time began the migration of the United Empire Loyalists, the names given to settlers in the American States who had remained faithful to the mother country. These were treated liberally by the British Government, and large tracts of land were granted to them in various parts of the country, particularly along the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.
- This migration lasted for several years, the number coming over being probably from forty to forty-five thousand.
- 1791—The Province of Quebec divided into two Provinces, Upper and Lower Canada. Each Province to have a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly and Council, those of the Assembly to be elected every four years.
- The population of the two Provinces at this time was 161,300.
- 1792—First meeting of Parliament at Newark (Niagara), under Governor Simcoe. House of Assembly had 16 members.
- Dec. 17—Opening of Lower Canada Legislature under Gen. Clarke—50 members.
- 1796—The seat of Government changed from Niagara to York (Toronto).
- 1806—Population of Upper Canada, 70,718, and of Lower Canada, 250,000.
- 1812—War declared between Great Britain and the United States. General Sir Isaac Brock being the then acting Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.
- Aug. 11—Surrender of Detroit by the Americans under General Hull to Sir Isaac

- Brock, assisted by Indian allies under Tecumseh.
- Oct. 13—Battle of Queenston Heights. Total defeat of Americans. Death of General Brock.
- Nov.—Defeat of General Dearborn by Col. de Salaberry at Lacolle River.
- 1813—April 25—Capture of York by the Americans.
- June 5—Battle of Stoney Creek and defeat of the Americans.
- Sept.—Battle of Moraviantown. Defeat of the British and death of their Indian ally, Tecumseh.
- Oct. 26—Battle of Chateauguay. Defeat of three thousand Americans under Gen. Hampton by Col. de Salaberry and four hundred French-Canadian militia.
- Nov. 11—Battle of Chrysler's Farm. Defeat and rout of Gen. Wilkinson and the Americans by the Canadian militia under Gen. Morrison.
- 1814—July 25—Battle of Lundy's Lane, and defeat of the Americans.
- Dec. 24—War terminated by the Treaty of Ghent.
- Population of Upper Canada, 95,000, of Lower Canada, 335,000.
- 1818—Oct. 20—An agreement regulating the rights of Americans in the British North American fisheries, signed in London.
- 1821—Commencement of the Lachine Canal. First vessels passed through in 1825.
- 1831—Population of Upper Canada, 236,702, and of Lower Canada, 553,134.
- 1833—Aug. 5—The steamer Royal William left Quebec and arrived at Gravesend on the 12th of September. This boat was built at Quebec in 1830-31, and was the first steamer to cross the Atlantic, the entire motive power being steam.
- 1836—First Canadian railroad opened—from Laprairie to St. Johns.
- 1837-38—Outbreak of rebellion in both Provinces. Causes:—In Lower Canada—The action of the Governors and the Council in refusing to allow the Legislative Assembly to control the expenditure of revenues arising from timber and mining dues; the sale of Crown lands, and the taxes collected at the custom house. In Upper Canada—Abuses of public positions and money by the Family Compact; discontent because the English Church clergy claimed that they alone were entitled to share in the Clergy Reserve grants.
- The leaders in the Rebellion were William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Papineau in Lower Canada. This "Patriot War," so-called, was suppressed in Upper Canada by the militia, and in Lower Canada by British troops.
- 1840—Death of Lord Durham, to whose wise exertions the subsequent union of the Provinces was mainly due.
- 1841—Union of the two Provinces, under the name of the Province of Canada, and establishment of responsible government. The Legislature was to consist of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, each Province to be represented by 62 members, 42 elected by the people, and 20 appointed by the Crown.
- Population of Upper Canada at this time was 455,688.

- June 13—Fire at Kingston.
- 1842—Ashburton boundary line between United States and Canada.
- 1845—Large fire in Montreal.
- 1847—Telegraph line between Montreal and Quebec.
- 1848—The St. Lawrence River.
- 1849—Montreal Rebellion in Parliament.
- 1850—The North American first locomotive in Upper Canada.
- 1851—The use of uniforms in the 1/2 ounce.
- 1852—Grand Teton.
- 1853—May 9—Quebec.
- May 10—Canada by British.
- 1854—Reciprocity States. It fishing in waters, for free of the mine sea; it allows St. Lawrence on same terms gave to Canada Lake Michigan last ten years.
- 1858—The decision of Ottawa seat of the Dominion of Columbia.
- 1860—Opening of the Bridge by real.
- This is the first of the world, the first and last.
- Sept. 1—Corporation Buildings and these buildings.
- 1861—Population of Lower Brunswick Island, 80,300.
- 1866—Reciprocity being March 9—The 10,000 volume.
- June 1—Invasion of the Battle of R.
- June 3—Fenian States.
- 1867—The British ed by the July 1—Act of Brunswick name of the Government ernor-General members, 181 member Lower Canada and Quebec was the first P.