

Brief Timeline of Acadian History

Name _____ Date _____

1604	First attempt at colonization by French on Île Ste Croix.
1605	Champlain moves settlement to Port Royal (present-day Annapolis Royal).
1632–53	Immigrants arrive in the Acadian colonies. Acadian territory is tossed back and forth between French and British rule.
1671	First Acadian census. Total population count is 392 people.
1713	War of Spanish Succession is ended by the Treaty of Utrecht. Under this treaty, the Acadians of Nova Scotia became British subjects, but the Acadians of Île-Royale (Cape Breton) and Île Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island) remained French subjects.
1730	Majority of Acadians take an oath of allegiance to the British crown while maintaining that they would not take up arms against the French or First Nations.
1754	Britain asks Acadians to take another oath of allegiance that includes fighting against the French and First Nations. Most Acadians refuse to take the oath.
1755	British Governor Charles Lawrence decides to deport Acadians and the expulsion begins.
1758	Between 10 000 and 18 000 Acadians have been deported by this time. Many decide to go to the Thirteen Colonies, Québec, present-day New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and some return to France.
1764	Britain begins to allow small groups of Acadians to return. Many settle in Nova Scotia and present-day Cape Breton Island. Acadians continue to return in the following years.



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1765–85	Roughly 3000 Acadians settle in Louisiana and maintain their French culture. Over the years, they became known as Cajuns.
1884	An Acadian Convention creates an Acadian flag and a national anthem.
1994	First Acadian World Congress is held.
2003	The Canadian government issues an apology to all Acadians for the expulsion.
2004	Acadian World Congress in Nova Scotia marks the 400 th anniversary of the founding of Acadie.

