July 1, 1867
Nova Scotia Becomes a Province

Nova Scotia was one of the four original provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and is one of Canada's Atlantic Provinces. Because of the shape of the province, no part of Nova Scotia is more than 35 miles from the sea. There is only a narrow strip of land that connects Nova Scotia to the mainland of Canada. Because the sea almost completely surrounds Nova Scotia, the temperatures are very moderate. They average between 23° F (-5° C) and 64° F (18° C). Nova Scotia is a haven for tourists who love the beaches and resorts on the coast. Fishermen enjoy the wide variety of fish found in the streams and along the coast. Canoeing, sailing, hiking and whale watching are also popular tourist activities. Nova Scotians also present many festivals that celebrate their heritage, which attract visitors. A few of the many famous people from Nova Scotia include George Dixon, Charles Fenerty, Abraham Gesner, Sue Holloway, Aileen Meagher, and Joshua Slocum.

Look at the map of Nova Scotia below. Label the capital of Nova Scotia. Locate the cities of Dartmouth, Bedford Inverness, Amherst, Truro, New Glascow, Annapolis Royal, Liverpool, Louisbourg, Sydney, Glace Bay, Port Hawkesbury, and Parrsboro, and label them on the map. Now label the Cobequid Mountains, Pictou-Antigonish Highlands, Nuttby Mountain, Eigg Mountain, White Hill, and Cape Breton Highlands. Also, locate the St. Mary's River, Mersey River, Annapolis River, Shubenacadie River, Mira River, La Have River, Musquodoboit River, Liscomb River, Carleton River, Gaspereau Lake, Lake Rossignol, Ponhook Lake, Bras d'Or Lake, Fisher Lake, Great Pubnico Lake, Lake Ainslie, and Panuke Lake, and label them. Lastly, label the provinces, states, or bodies of water that border Nova Scotia. When you have finished, move on to the timeline of Nova Scotia history on the next page and the research prompts that follow.



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Timeline of Nova Scotia History

1598

1604

1613

1621

1713

1749

1752

1755

1758

1848

1867

1917

1926

1936

1954

1955

1969

1988

1995

2008

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1. Nova Scotia becomes one of the four original provinces of the Dominion of Canada
2. The Canadian government founds the inland portion of Kejimkujik National Park
3. British settlers found Halifax
4. The Nova Scotia Council orders all Acadians to be deported
5. The first television station in Nova Scotia begins operating in Sydney
6. King James makes a land grant to Sir William Alexander of Scotland that includes Nova Scotia
7. The Joggins Fossil Cliffs are designated a UNESCO World Heritage site
8. Nova Scotia becomes the first self-governing colony in the British Empire
9. The Halifax explosion occurs in Halifax Harbor
10. Treaty of Utrecht gives the Nova Scotia mainland to the English
11. The Canadian government reserves land for Cape Breton Highlands National Park
12. Samuel de Champlain charts the Nova Scotia coast
13. The Canso Causeway, which links the mainland and Cape Breton Island, is completed
14. Colonists in Nova Scotia are allowed to elect a representative assembly
15. The Seaside Adjunct of Kejimkujik National Park is added
16. King Henry IV of France grants a fur-trading monopoly to the Marquis de La Roche-Mesgouez
17. The first radio station in Nova Scotia begins broadcasting from Halifax
18. The *Halifax Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Canada, begins publication
19. A French settlement at Port-Royal is destroyed by Englishmen from Virginia
20. Old Town Lunenburg is declared a UNESCO World Heritage site

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Research Prompt #1

During the Seven Years War between France and Britain (called the French and Indian War in the United States), the British feared that the Acadians would try to help the French. Research this time in Nova Scotia history, including what happened to the Acadians who were deported from their homes and sent to different colonies.

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Research Prompt #2

Canada entered World War II on September 10, 1939. On September 13, 1939, 216 survivors from a torpedoed British passenger liner were brought to Halifax. On September 16, 1939, The Battle of the Atlantic began, with a convoy leaving Halifax Harbor. Do some research on life in Halifax, Nova Scotia during World War II. What do you think it would have been like to live there and see the differences in life between the time before the war and the time during the war?

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Research Prompt #3

The first television station began operating in Nova Scotia in the mid-1950s. Do some research and find out what the older television sets looked like. Compare and contrast them with newer "television sets." It is apparent that the quality of the picture is better now, but what about the look of the set? Did older sets have more character? Was there more difference between the look of different brands? If you could have the same quality picture, which would you rather have at home, the older models or today's models?

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Timeline of Nova Scotia History
Answer Key

King Henry IV of France grants a fur-trading monopoly to the Marquis de La Roche-Mesgouez	1598	
	1604	Samuel de Champlain charts the Nova Scotia coast
A French settlement at Port-Royal is destroyed by Englishmen from Virginia	1613	
	1621	King James makes a land grant to Sir William Alexander of Scotland that includes Nova Scotia
Treaty of Utrecht gives the Nova Scotia mainland to the English	1713	
	1749	British settlers found Halifax
The *Halifax Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Canada, begins publication	1752	
	1755	The Nova Scotia Council orders all Acadians to be deported
Colonists in Nova Scotia are allowed to elect a representative assembly	1758	
	1848	Nova Scotia becomes the first self-governing colony in the British Empire
Nova Scotia becomes one of the four original provinces of the Dominion of Canada	1867	
	1917	The Halifax explosion occurs in Halifax Harbor
The first radio station in Nova Scotia begins broadcasting from Halifax	1926	
	1936	The Canadian government reserves land for Cape Breton Highlands National Park
The first television station in Nova Scotia begins operating in Sydney	1954	
	1955	The Canso Causeway, which links the mainland and Cape Breton Island, is completed
The Canadian government founds the inland portion of Kejimkujik National Park	1969	
	1988	The Seaside Adjunct of Kejimkujik National Park is added
Old Town Lunenburg is declared a UNESCO World Heritage site	1995	
	2008	The Joggins Fossil Cliffs are designated a UNESCO World Heritage site

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