

## Warm Up Task

These questions can be discussed, thought about or answered in writing

- a) Why do you think trade made African states strong?
- b) Why do you think scientific and engineering developments made African states strong?
- c) Explain how Griots have preserved history

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## Worksheet Task Part 1

a) First Impressions

Listen to the performance of the poem written by Lawrence Hoo in 2021. Write down four reasons given by the poem for why Queen Nzinga deserves a place in history.

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## Worksheet Task Part 1

- b) Africa in the 14<sup>th</sup> and early 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.  
Find three facts from the following slides to support this statement:  
“Countries in Central Africa were well organised in the early 1600s”

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## Worksheet Task Part 1

- c) Successful leadership  
List four skills that are required for good leadership

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## **Worksheet Task Part 2**

Choose three crucial dates from the timeline and explain what happened in your own words. The timeline is in the lesson materials and also below here:

### **Timeline**

- 1415:** Portuguese Prince Henry the Navigator starts to explore the coast of Africa
- 1444:** Portugal begins to trade in enslaved Africans and takes them to Europe
- 1446:** Portugal claims ownership of the region of Guinea and begins to kidnap and sell enslaved Africans
- 1483:** The Portuguese create settlements at the mouth of the Congo River
- 1500:** The Portuguese officially arrive in Brazil in South America and take enslaved Africans there
- 1549:** The Portuguese begin the process of creating the colony of Brazil in South America. They demand large numbers of enslaved Africans
- 1560:** A Portuguese mission arrives in Luanda
- 1580:** The Portuguese, having set up a trade in enslaved Africans sought to conquer Nzinga's homeland of Ndongo
- 1582:** Nzinga is born to the King of the people of Mbundu
- 1592:** Mbande a Ngola, Nzinga's father, becomes king
- 1617:** Portuguese begin to take over areas of Luanda which belong to Nzinga's people
- 1622:** Nzinga is sent by her brother the king to negotiate with the Portuguese.
- 1624:** Nzinga becomes Queen of Mbundu after her brother dies
- 1626:** The Portuguese break the treaty and instal Ngola Hari as a puppet ruler of Ndongo
- 1627:** Queen Nzinga leads her people to war against the Portuguese -- the war lasted for 30 years
- 1631:** Queen Nzinga becomes leader of another people, the Imbangala and begins to conquer Matamba
- 1647:** Queen Nzinga makes an alliance with the Dutch against the Portuguese to try to defeat the Portuguese
- 1656:** Queen Nzinga signs a peace treaty with the Portuguese
- 1663:** Queen Nzinga, now in her 80s, dies peacefully in her sleep as the leader of an independent kingdom.
- 1888:** Brazil was the last country to legally abolish slavery

## Worksheet Task Part 3

Read the sources below and highlight which of the statements on the right hand side are supported by it

*Nzinga realized that, to remain viable, Ndongo had to reposition itself as an intermediary rather than a supply zone in the slave trade. To achieve this, she allied Ndongo with Portugal, simultaneously acquiring a partner in its fight against its African enemies and ending Portuguese slave raiding in the kingdom. Ana Nzinga's baptism, with the Portuguese colonial governor serving as godfather, sealed this relationship. By 1626, however, Portugal had betrayed Ndongo, and Nzinga was forced to flee with her people further west, where they founded a new state at Matamba, well beyond the reach of the Portuguese."*

**Bortolot, Alexander Ives. "Women Leaders in African History: Ana Nzinga, Queen of Ndongo." In *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2000**

*"Nzinga focused on developing Matamba as a trading power by capitalizing on its position as the gateway to the Central African interior. By the time of her death in 1663, Matamba was a formidable commercial state that dealt with the Portuguese colony on an equal footing"*

**Bortolot, Alexander Ives. "Women Leaders in African History: Ana Nzinga, Queen of Ndongo." In *Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History*. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2000**

**She was a skilled negotiator**

**She was a strong military leader**

**She was a good tactician**

**She made deals with other countries**

**She chose to be baptised**

**She was a determined leader**

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*“In the months following Njinga’s 1644 rout of the Portuguese forces near Ambaca, the Portuguese situation had deteriorated; the army was laid low by sickness and lack of military supplies, while Njinga’s forces operated seemingly everywhere with apparent impunity. Her troops roamed about , intimidating .... And raiding Ngola Hari’s lands. .... In July 1644 officials....advised the King of the need to “exterminate her” referring to her as that “infernal woman in her customs who links herself with all the rebels” .....acknowledging that the regular slave trade she carried on with the Dutch guaranteed her supplies of ammunition to sustain her eighty thousand – man army- while damaging Portuguese trade and power”*

**Linda Heywood “Queen Njinga The Warrior Queen”, published 2017**

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## Worksheet Task Part 3

What was the impact of Queen Nzinga Mbande's life?

Please answer this question in 100 words or more, choosing short quotes from the 3 sources above to support your answer.

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