

Four Hundred Years of Portuguese Pre-colonial and Colonial Agenda of Exploration, Expropriation and Exploitation (3Es) from Monarchical to Republican Diplomatic Agents in Angola 1575-1975

Dr. Njuafac Kenedy Fonju (Ph.D)^{1*}

¹Senior Lecturer, History of International Relations University of Dschang/Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences Department of History- Archeology-Cameroon, Team Leader of Diaspora Studies of The Research Unit of African Studies Andthe Diaspora (Ruasd)

DOI: [10.36348/sjhss.2021.v06i08.002](https://doi.org/10.36348/sjhss.2021.v06i08.002)

| Received: 07.07.2021 | Accepted: 10.08.2021 | Published: 16.08.2021

*Corresponding author: Dr. Njuafac Kenedy Fonju (Ph.D)

Abstract

This paper deals with the identification of Portuguese pre-colonial and colonial diplomatic agents who initiated and effectively implemented the mechanisms and tools of 3Es for 400 years in Angola from 1575 to 1975. The study briefly presented two main actors countries of Central Africa and Western Europe, Monarchical figures and Republican Presidents as holders of appointed diplomatic field agents in their different ranks and portfolios. The scrutiny of specialized sources, related scientific materials, different types of reports pertaining to these Portuguese agents in Angola and other institutional documents facilitate us to use a historical analytical approach with evidences drawn from variety of sources. The interpretation of evidence and findings shows that African history is frequently studied with some negligence with much lacking to disclose those European agents who strongly defended their countries by cheating Africans human and natural resources. The awareness of the above can likely opens new research avenues in the 21st Century. Our findings shows that within the period of the study, there were a total of 158 Portuguese official agents with 102 pre-colonial agents between 1575 and 1885 and 56 colonial agents from 1886 to 1975. Finally, about 23 elected or appointed Portuguese saved as President and Head of State during the colonial era spanning from 1910 to 1975. Comparatively to negligence of other European exploiters, the Portuguese at least tried to develop Angola. Therefore, this study is limited to the above as a means of building a historiography of 3Es agents which are often lacking in history books.

Keywords: Diplomatic, Agents, Monarchical, Republican, Exploration, Expropriation, Exploitation, pre-colonial, colonial, wars, slavery and slave trade.

Copyright © 2021 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution **4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0)** which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

INRODUCTION

During the 16th Century, Portuguese explorers of different portfolios invaded and laid the groundwork which later facilitated conditions necessary to effectively implement the mechanisms of 3Es in different sphere of influences in Africa. Remotely occupation and torturing strategies took place between 1575 and 1883, (Pre-colonial capturing stage). The next stage was the official recognition of Portuguese possessions during the Berlin Colonial Conference organized and chaired by the then German Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck from November 1884 to February 1885 with undisputable gratification of colonial possessions in Africa by the European Great Powers (Germany, France, Britain, Portugal, Italy and Spain). Among the principal victims of Portuguese imperial hegemony with monarchical powers strongly employed

through the use of appointed diplomatic agents, Angola, Sao-Tome and Principe, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique suffered in the Portuguese commanding agents (Njuafac K.F, 2021) in view of what we qualified in this study as 3Es. Following the collapsed of Monarchical system in 1910, the Portuguese saw the birth of the First Republic of Portugal which also have different visions in the context of colonialism and modification of colonial ambitions. The fact outbreak of the First World War of 1914-1918 once more glorified the Portuguese griped of Angola when the Peacemakers of the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 with the formation of the first international organization know as the League of Nations (LONs) with its Covenant placed all colonial countries as Mandated Territories with the existing colonial masters empowered. From then henceforth, the Post-Paris Peace Conference to the outbreak of the Second World War of 1939-1945

strengthened Portuguese legitimacy in Angola through the International Trusteeship System of the second international organisation known as the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

The Agents of the Three Republics of Portugal spanning from 1910 after the exiled of the last Monarchy called Manuel II once more witnessed the appointment of new Diplomatic agents with the first known as Caetano Francisco Cláudio Eugénio Gonçalves who was appointed by President Teófilo Braga (Alexopoulou K, online 2021) under his Republican regime. Therefore, the activities of 3Es took another distinguish dimension in face of nationalist challenges and resistance movements which subsequently staged typologies of skirmishes and conflicts towards a deniable self-determination and total independence which were delayed for seven decades during the 20th Century. While other European countries like Britain, France, Italy and Spain were reflecting and preparing their colonial peoples and territories towards granting of independence during the beginning of the second decade of the 20th Century, Portuguese colonial agents of High Commissioners and Governor Generals maintained their griped more firmly in spite of the colonial wars inflicted to them by the then political elites. Therefore, both agents of the pre-colonial and colonial eras work for the interests of the Portuguese Government at Lisbon and kept African Angolans worried with constant conflicts which escalated for the wars of liberation and later to a full scale civil war following the Portuguese granting independence and departure from November 10 to 11, 1975 (Andrade S, 2007). The worst legacy the Portuguese left in Angola was the slogan of continuation of political instability and social unrest known with total civil wars which took the country hostile throughout the rest of the 20th Century.

Disputes over control of trade, particularly regarding slaves from Kongo and its neighbours, led the Portuguese to look for new allies, especially the Ndongo kingdom. After undertaking several missions there, the Portuguese established a colony at Luanda in 1575 (Timeline Angola Historical Events, 11 November. 2016). The Portuguese captured and enslaved many people from African countries under her pre-colonial and colonial controls and sent them to the New World to work in her plantations of the American Continents. Those agents did their best to extract gold and diamonds among other natural resources from these colonies. The Portuguese gradually took control of the coastal area by a series of treaties and wars throughout the 16th Century while their interests in Angola quickly turned to the desired of slave trade which strongly manifested in what is known as the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. (Klein H.S, 1972). Many scholars agreed that by the 19th Century, Angola was the largest source of slaves supplied to America, Latin America and

Caribbean. The Portuguese explorative and colonial agents established hard and harsh laws to benefit for their missions towards the development of their country then to the detriment of the Angolans. For example, Africans had to work hard and pay heavy taxes to the colonial administration. This enables us to start asking where the word Portugal came from following their inhuman treatments of Africans. The word Portugal derives from the Roman-Celtic place name *Portus Cale*. *Cale* or *Cailleach* was the name of a Celtic deity and the name of an early settlement located at the mouth of the Douro River (present-day Vila Nova de Gaia), which flows into the Atlantic Ocean in the North of what is now Portugal founded on October 5, 1143 (Silva da D.B.D, 2010, 2013) with a surface area of 92,212 kilometer square as opposed surface area of Angola as the Africa's seventh largest country with an area of 481,400 square miles, and the 23rd largest country in the world (Shana Melnysyn, 2017; Coelho J.P.B, online).

Angolan territory representing more than five times the size of Portugal, imagine this type of historical scandal that, European Portuguese turned the country into their Oversea Province because they possessed all types of sophisticated weapons to intimidate Africans with in order to carry out intensive suppressions and tortures. (Humbaraci, A *et al.*, 1974). The Dutch also shown their mark of occupation between 1641 to 1648, Portuguese unofficial colonization from 1648 to 1951, Portuguese Province 1951-1961, war of independence and national liberation struggles between 1961 and 1974 lastly became a Sovereign Socialist State (SSS) in 1975 with full scale civil war erupting between different political factions. After 400 years of the Portuguese pre-colonial and colonial administration, the country was glorified with total political instability which devastated the economy and human losses. Both the Portuguese Monarchical and Republican systems did the worst so far as the history of slavery, slave trade and colonization are concerned. Historical judgment is very clear in this study and needs to open the eyes of the 21st generation of African youths to know the existing colonial agents of the time and found out in detail the harms they inflicted to Angola as well as in other African countries for the benefit of their economic development and growth through industrial revolutions to economic miracles while the continent suffers from economic recessions and the slogan of foreign aids and indebtedness. Nevertheless, the Portuguese colonialism tactics inculcated to Angolans, the legacy of new arts of war in the rest of the 20th Century (J.K Thornton, 1988).

I. Presentation of Portugal and Angola

This section deals with the presentation of what entails the pre-colonial and colonial master (Portugal) and the colonial victim (Angola) where the

latter's diplomatic agents intensively exercised their exploration and exploitation interests.

1.1 The Principal Pre-Colonial and Colonial Actor of the Study (Portugal)

Portugal is a coastal nation in southwestern Europe, located at the western end of the Iberian Peninsula, bordering Spain (on its northern and eastern frontiers: a total of 1, 214 kilometres (754 mi)). The Portuguese territory also includes a series of archipelagos in the Atlantic Ocean (the Azores and Madeira), which are strategic islands along the North Atlantic. The extreme south is not too far from the Strait of Gibraltar, leading to the Mediterranean Sea. In total, the country occupies an area of 92,090 square kilometres (35,560 sq mi) of which 91,470 square kilometres (35,320 sq mi) is land and 620 square kilometres (240 sq mi) water (Grimaud S *et al.* 1982). The Portuguese territory came into existence during the history of Gondwana and became aligned with European landforms after the super-continent Pangea began its slow separation into several smaller plates. The Iberian plate was formed during the Cadomian Orogeny of the late Neoproterozoic (about 650-550 Ma), from the margins of the Gondwana continent. Through collisions and accretion a group of island arcs (that included the Central Iberian Plate, Ossa-Morena Plate, and South Portuguese Plate) began to disintegrate from Gondwana (along with other European fragments). These plates never separated substantially from each other since this period. By the Mesozoic, the three "*Portuguese plates*" were a part of the Northern France Armorican Plate until the Bay of Biscay began to separate. Following the separation of the Iberian Abyssal Plain, Iberia and Europe began to drift progressively from North America, as the Mid-Atlantic fracture zone pulled the three plates away from the larger continent (Heywood, Linda Marinda *et al.*, 2007). Eventually, Iberia collided with southern France attaching the region into a peninsula of Europe (during the Cenozoic). Since the late Oligocene, the Iberian plate has been moving as part of the Eurasian plate, with the boundary between Eurasia and Africa situated along the Azores-Gibraltar fracture zone [¹]. (Olivet, J.L. *et al.*, 1983). The natural resources of the country includes fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron ore, uranium ore, marble, arable land, hydroelectric power [²]. With the lack of gold, Angola provided a great source during her period of colonisation.

1.2 Presentation of the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Victim of Central African States along the Atlantic Ocean (Angola)

Angola is a country located in the Central Africa Region of the African Continent specifically in

the Southern part of the Gulf of Guinea geo-strategically linking to the South Atlantic Ocean. (Njuafac K. F, 2012). As a large country it takes in a broad variety of landscapes including the semi desert Atlantic littoral bordering Namibia's "Skeleton Coast," the sparsely populated rainforest interior, the rugged highlands of the south, the Cabinda exclave in the north, and the densely settled towns and cities of the northern coast and north-central river valleys. The capital and commercial centre is Luanda, a large port city on the northern coast that blends Portuguese-style colonial landmarks with traditional African housing styles and modern industrial complexes. Angola is roughly square in shape, with a maximum width of about 800 miles (1,300 km), including the Cabinda exclave, which is located along the Atlantic coast just north of Angola's border with the Congo-Zaire. Angola is bordered to the far northwest by the Republic of the Congo, to the north and northeast by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the southeast by Zambia, to the south by Namibia, and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Portuguese Angola was a territory covering 1,246, an area greater than France and Spain put together. ('Oliveira Pedro Aires).

It had 5,198 km of terrestrial borders and a coastline with 1,600 km. Its geography was diverse. From the coastal plain, ranging in width from 25 kilometres in the south to 100-200 kilometers in the north, the land rises in stages towards the high inland plateau covering almost two-thirds of the country, with an average altitude of between 1,200 and 1,600 metres. Angola's two highest peaks were located in these central highlands. They were Moco Mountain (2,620 m) and Meco Mountain (2,538 m). In 1974, white Angolans made up a population of 330,000 to 350,000 people in an overall population of 6.3 million Angolans at that time [³]. (William Gervase Clarence-Smith).

The Kongo kingdom, the most powerful state to develop in the region that emerged in the 14th Century as the Kongo people moved southward from the Congo River region into northern Angola. There they established Mbanza Kongo as their capital. Portuguese navigators reached Kongo, in the northwest, in 1483 and entered into diplomatic relations with the kingdom after that. Moreover, Kongo's king converted to Christianity, and his son Mvemba Nzinga took the Christian name of Afonso I, establishing the religion permanently in the country, along with literacy in Portuguese and European customs. Disputes over control of trade, particularly regarding slaves from Kongo and its neighbours, led the Portuguese to look for new allies, especially the Ndongo kingdom [⁴]. After undertaking several missions there, the

Portuguese established a colony at Luanda in 1575. (Newitt Malyn D. D, 2005). Subsequent wars with Ndongo, particularly after 1617, brought the Portuguese significantly more territory, despite the resistance of Queen Njinga Mbande of Ndongo and Matamba. Portuguese expansion was largely over by 1670, and further conflict involved attempts to redirect or tax trade. Angolans closer to the coast were more affected by the slow expansion of Portuguese colonialism and by the loss of land to settlers. Cotton and sugar were grown from the 1840s on oasis plantations along the coastal strip, and immigrants from the Algarve built up the fishing industry. Spontaneously occurring stands of coffee led the Portuguese to carve out plantations in the Malanje highlands beginning in the 1830s, and work on the railway from Luanda to Malanje commenced in 1885. (<https://www.britannica.com › place...>).

In terms of natural resources, Angola is rich in terms of very crucial resources like petroleum, diamond, iron ore, phosphate, copper, gold, bauxite and uranium. (Njuafac K.F, 2012). Following the richness of this Country of the Economic Community of Central African States (EECAS) which became known during the second half of the 20th Century, European imperialist countries had long found their ways through easling the Atlantic ocean to discover where they could satisfied themselves with both natural and human resources as the Portuguese did. To that ambition of establishing full authority by one of European smallest Kingdom, they successfully subdued biggest Kingdoms in Africa with the used of several sophisticated tools and mechanisms beginning with the use of missionaries in the Kingdom of Kongo in the 1490s and the establishment of colony of Luanda in 1575. In the beginning, the Portuguese were mostly interested in slave trade and later modified their gross ambitions of intensive expropriation and exploitation of the most strategic regions of the country with an estimated 30,000 voyages and 4,650,000 Africans transported in the various slave coasts as lodge of woods to the Americas (Njuafac K.F, 2019). The Portuguese colony of Angola was founded in 1575 with the arrival of Paulo Dias de Novais with a hundred families of colonists and four hundred soldiers. Is Angola is the third-largest economy in the Sub-Saharan Africa and is classified as a low-middle income economy. Portuguese is the only official language of Angola, but 46 other languages are spoken in the country, mostly Bantu languages. Ethnologue considers six languages to benefit of an institutional status in Angola: Portuguese, Chokwe, Kikongo, Kimbundu, Oshiwambo and Umbundu (Shana Melnsyn, 2017).

Map No.1: Angola situated in the Strategic Shores of the South Atlantic Ocean



SOURCE: Adapted from the Geography of Angola.

Angola | History, Capital, Flag, Map, Population, Language ...

<https://www.britannica.com › place>

Map No. 1 above is very essential in this study because it shows clearly the geo-strategic and geo-political position of Angola in the African Continent. Its closeness and full accessibility to the South Atlantic Ocean influenced the Portuguese explorers to carry out intensive exploitations of the territory by even turning it as a simple Province of Portugal. Both Monarchies and Presidents of the Three Republics they came up during the 20th Century continued to envy Angola in spite of different resistance movements set by enlightening local population and the educated political elites. This enables us to have clear identifications of the Monarchies who subdued African Kings in Angola.

2. Identification of Portuguese Monarchical Orders and Diplomatic Agents of 3Es 1139-1910

This section enables us to bring out some of the Kings of Portugal who instituted their monarchical orders appointing those pre-colonial agents and secondly outlining portfolios which were attributed to hard and harsh diplomats to moderate explorations and exploitations mechanisms against Africans in Angola. This section draws an outline of the Portuguese Monarchical system from the 1139 to 1910 with 41 Monarchies with the last King Manuel II forced into exiled in England until his death in 1932. It also brings out 116 diplomatic agents appointed by the Monarchies in favour of 3Es of the Angolan lucrative natural rich territory along the African Gulf of Guinea.

2.1 Briefings of Monarchical Orders of Portuguese Kingdom

The Kingdom of Portugal (Latin: Regnum Portugalliae, Portuguese: Reino de Portugal) was a monarchy on the Iberian Peninsula and the predecessor of the modern Portuguese Republic. It was in existence from 1139 until 1910. After 1415, it was also known as the Kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves, and between 1815 and 1822, it was known as the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves. The name is also often applied to

the Portuguese Empire, the realm's extensive overseas colonies. The nucleus of the Portuguese state was the County of Portugal, established in the 9th century as part of the Reconquista, by Vímara Peres, a vassal of the King of Asturias. The county became part of the Kingdom of León in 1097, and the Counts of Portugal established themselves as rulers of an independent kingdom in the 12th century, following the battle of São Mamede. The kingdom was ruled by the Alfonsine Dynasty until the 1383–85 Crisis, (History of Portugal 1777–1834, online) after which the monarchy passed to the House of Aviz. During the 15th and 16th century, Portuguese exploration established a vast colonial empire. From 1580 to 1640, the Kingdom of Portugal was in personal union with Habsburg Spain. After the Portuguese Restoration War of 1640–1668, the kingdom passed to the House of Braganza and thereafter to the House of Braganza-Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. From this time, the influence of Portugal declined, but it remained a major power due to its most valuable colony, Brazil. After the independence of Brazil, Portugal sought to establish itself in Africa, but was ultimately forced to halt its expansion due to the 1890 British ultimatum, eventually leading to the collapse of the monarchy in the 5 October 1910 revolution and the establishment of the First Portuguese Republic. Portugal was an absolute monarchy before 1822. (History of Portugal 1834–1910, online, Portuguese Restoration War 1640–1777,) It alternated between absolute and constitutional monarchy from 1822 until 1834, and was a constitutional monarchy after 1834 which lasted in 1910 with the birth of the first Republic.

In fact, those Monarchies appointed and encouraged explorers and exploitative agents in what they later called the Portuguese Angola in Central Africa region. The Kingdom of Portugal finds its origins in the County of Portugal (1096–1139). The Portuguese County was a semi-autonomous county of the Kingdom of León. Independence from León took place in three stages: The first on 26 July 1139 when Afonso Henriques was acclaimed King of the Portuguese internally. The second was on 5 October 1143, when Alfonso VII of León and Castile recognized Afonso Henriques as king through the Treaty of Zamora. The third, in 1179, was the Papal Bull *Manifestis Probatum*, in which Portugal's independence was recognized by Pope Alexander III. Once Portugal was independent, D. Afonso I's

descendants, members of the Portuguese House of Burgundy, would rule Portugal until 1383. Even after the change in royal houses, all the monarchs of Portugal were descended from Afonso I, one way or another, through both legitimate and illegitimate links (History of Portugal 1139–1279, 1383–85, 1279–1415).

From the beginning, a liberal revolution whose often radical phraseology combined with a basically conservative perception of the political world. Afterwards, a rather monarchical Charter (1826), which nevertheless was able to frame substantially different political agendas: from a restorationist programme, stressing the role of the royal prerogative, till a Socialist-Corporatist agenda, as that proposed by the most radical wings of the political establishment during the last decades of the regime (Antonio Hespanha, 2012). King Carlos I was assassinated in Lisbon 1908 then his successor Manuel II ruled till 1910 and was forced into exile in England as the last King of Portugal thereby marking the end of monarchy. With the start of the 20th century, Republicanism grew in numbers and support in Lisbon among progressive politicians and the influential press. However a minority with regard to the rest of the country, this height of republicanism would benefit politically from the Lisbon Regicide on 1 February 1908. While returning from the Ducal Palace at Vila Viçosa, King Carlos I and the Prince Royal Luís Filipe were assassinated in the Terreiro do Paço, in Lisbon. With the death of the King and his heir, Carlos I's second son would become monarch as King Manuel II. Manuel's reign, however, would be short-lived, ending by force with the 5 October 1910 revolution, sending Manuel into exile in Great Britain and giving way to the Portuguese First Republic (Kingdom of Portugal, online). On 19 January 1919, the Monarchy of the North was proclaimed in Porto. The monarchy would be deposed a month later and no other monarchist counterrevolution in Portugal has happened since. After the republican revolution in October 1910, the remaining colonies of the empire became overseas provinces of the Portuguese Republic until the late 20th century, when the last overseas territories of Portugal were handed over. Most notably in Portuguese Africa which included the overseas provinces of Angola and Mozambique of which the handover took place in 1975 (Monarchical Portuguese constitutionalism: A short summary). See the list of the four houses of Kings on table No.1 below.

Table-1: Fortyone Monarchical Orders of Portugal who Moderated 3Es in Angola 1106- 1910

No	Names of Monarchies	Years (Birth, Ruler and Deaths)
I	The House of Burguny (9Kings)	1139-1383
1	AFONSO I	1106-1185
2	SANCHO I	1154-1211
3	AFONSO II	1185-1223
4	SANCHO II	1209-1248
5	AFONSO III	1210-1279
6	DINIS I	1261-1325
7	AFONSO IV	1291-1357
8	PEDRO I	1320-1367
9	FERNANDO I	1345-1383
II	House of Avis (9 Kings)	1385-1581
10	JOAO I	1357-1433
11	DUARTE I	1391-1438
12	AFONSO V	1432-1481
13	JOAO II	1455-1495
14	MANUEL II	1469-1521
15	JOAO III	1502-1557
16	SEBASTIAO I	1554-1578
17	HENRIQUE I	1512-1580
18	ANTONIO I	1531-1595
III	House of Hapsburgs 1581-1640 (6 Kings)	1581-1640
19	FILLIPE I	1527-1598
20	FILLIPE II	1578-1621
21	FILLIPE III	1605-1665
22	FILLIPE-PHILIP II OF SPAIN	-----
23	FILLIPE-PHILIP III OF SPAIN	-----
24	FILLIPE-PHILIP IV OF SPAIN	-----
IV	The House of Braganza (14 Kings and 2 Queens)	1640-1910
26	JOAO IV	1604-1656
27	AFONSO VI	1643-1683
28	PEDRO II	1648-1706
29	JOAO V	1689-1750
30	JOSE I	1714-1777
31	MARIA I (QUEEN)	1734-1816
32	PEDRO III	1717-1786
33	JOAO VI	1767-1826
34	PEDRO IV	1798-1834
35	MARIA II (QUEEN)	1819-1853
36	MIGUEL I	1802-1866
37	FERNANDO II	1816-1885
38	PEDRO V	1837-1861
39	LUIS I	1838-1889
40	CARLOS I	1863-1908
41	MANUEL II	1889-1932

SOURCE: Compiled with information from the following : *History of Portugal (1139–1279), 1383–85 Crisis, and History of Portugal (1279–1415), History of Portugal (1415–1578), Iberian Union, War of the Portuguese Succession, and Portuguese Renaissance.* Kingdom of Portugal - Wikipedia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kin...>

Fall of the Monarchy — The Kingdom of Portugal was a monarchy on the Iberian Peninsula and the predecessor of the modern Portuguese Republic. Edited April 29, 2021.

Kingdom of Portugal - Wikipedia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kin...>

Fall of the Monarchy — The Kingdom of Portugal was a monarchy on the Iberian Peninsula and the predecessor of the modern Portuguese Republic. Edited April 29, 2021.

Monarchical portuguese constitutionalism. A short summary ...

https://www.researchgate.net/2974...Royaume_de_Portugal — Wikipédia https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royaume_de_Portugal.

The above table No. 1 helps any reader of this paper to know the thirty nine Kings and two Queens of Portugal who played fundamental roles in the moderation of colonial activities in the New World (there after the Americas) North and South, Asia and the Pacific and African colonies. This total of forty one Monarchies equally appointed and delegated diplomatic agents to put into full executions of hard and harsh strategies to suppress the Angolans for their peaceful exploitation of both human and natural resources. The fact that slavery and slave trade was later internationalized into what is known as the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade into the Southern American colonies to work in different plantations of sugar cane, cotton, coffee, palms among others gave the Portuguese an opportunity to developed rapidly and became one of the powerful European power by the 16th and 7th Centuries, although faced serious challenges from Spain. Those external invaders never prevented her from carrying out her effective explorations and exploitative tendencies in the oversea colonies. This was evidence by the fact that Portugal suffered from colonial wars and was among the last colonial masters to liberate the colonial people and territories under her control in spite of the United Nations declaration of 1960s in favour of granting self-determinations and independence to all territories and people still under alien colonial subjugations.

2.2 The Ambitions of Portuguese Monarchies

The Portuguese Empire conquered the Mbundu people of Angola, incorporating the local economy into the Atlantic slave trade. In 1610, Friar Luís Brandão, the head of Portuguese-run Luanda Jesuit college, wrote to a Jesuit who questioned the legality of the enslavement of native Angolans, saying, "We have been here ourselves for forty years and there have been many learned men here and in the province of Brazil who never have considered the trade illicit." He further stated that only a small number of Natives may have been enslaved illegally, and that the Portuguese at least converted them to Christianity. Angola exported slaves at a rate of 10,000 per year in 1612. (Newitt, Malyn D. D. 2005). The Portuguese built a new port in Benguela in 1616 to expand Portugal's access to Angolan slaves. From 1617 to 1621, during the governorship of Luís Mendes de Vasconcellos, up to 50,000 Angolans were enslaved and shipped to the Americas. The *Vergulde Valck*, Dutch slave-traders, bought 675 of the 1,000 slaves sold in Angola in 1660. During at least the 18th and 19th centuries, Angola was the principal source of slaves who were forced into the Atlantic slave trade. (Newitt, Malyn D. D. 2005).

For several decades, slave trade with the Portuguese colony of Brazil was important in Portuguese Angola; Brazilian ships were the most numerous in the ports of Luanda and Benguela. This slave trade also involved local black merchants and

warriors who profited from the trade. In the 17th century, the Imbangala became the main rivals of the Mbundu in supplying slaves to the Luanda market. (Landers, Jane G et al, 2006). In the 1750s the Portuguese sold 5,000 to 10,000 slaves annually, devastating the Mbundu economy and population. The Portuguese gave guns to Imbangala soldiers in return for slaves. Armed with superior weapons, Imbangala soldiers captured and sold natives on a far larger scale as every new slave translated into a better-armed force of aggressors. A combined force of Portuguese and Imbangala soldiers attacked and conquered the Kingdom of Ndongo from 1618 to 1619, laying siege to the Ndongo capital of Kabasa. (Heywood, Linda Marinda et al, 2007). The Portuguese sold thousands of Kabasa residents with 36 ships leaving the port of Luanda in 1619, setting a new record, destined for slave plantations abroad. In the 18th century, war between the Portuguese, other European powers and several African tribes, gradually gave way to trade. The great trade routes and the agreements that made them possible were the driving force for activities between the different areas; warlike tribal states become states ready to produce and to sell. In the Planalto (the high plains), the most important states were those of Bié and Bailundo, the latter being noted for its production of foodstuffs and rubber. The colonial power, Portugal, becoming ever richer and more powerful, would not tolerate the growth of these neighbouring states and subjugated them one by one, so that by the beginning of this century the Portuguese had complete control over the entire area. From 1764 onwards, there was a gradual change from a slave-based society to one based on production for domestic consumption, and later for export. After the independence of Brazil from Portugal in 1822, the institution of slavery in Portugal's overseas possessions was abolished in 1836 by the Portuguese authorities. (Clarence-Smith, W. G. 2008). Luanda was a major port of the slave trade for centuries, but in the 1840s the slave trade from Angola moved mostly to the areas to the north of Luanda. (Angola country profile - BBC News, 2021, online).

The slave trade had primarily been a state business and did not greatly affect the local communities from an economic standpoint. In contrast, this new trade involved the whole population: hundreds of thousands of people were employed in the transport and production of these commodities, and their increasing wealth, involvement in the international economy, and interest in commercial policies led to many problems for both indigenous and colonial governments. (Angola country profile-BBC News, 2021, online). The Ovimbundu turned from slave raiding to long-distance trade, and their caravans penetrated as far east as the East African coast. The Chokwe were expert hunters of elephants and collectors of wax and rubber, and they used their accumulated firearms to overthrow the Lunda Empire in

the 1880s. The Kasanje kingdom collapsed when illicit slave trading undermined the king's central slave market and newly enriched commoners demanded a stronger voice in government. When the Portuguese began trading on the west coast of Africa in the 15th century, they concentrated their energies on Guinea and Angola. Hoping at first for gold, they soon found that slaves were the most valuable commodity available in the region for export. The Islamic Empire was already well-established in the African slave trade, for centuries linking it to the Arab slave trade. However, the Portuguese who had conquered the Islamic port of Ceuta in 1415 and several other towns in current day Morocco in a Crusade against Islamic neighbors, managed to successfully establish themselves in the area. But the Portuguese never established much more than a foothold in either place (Angola country profile - BBC News, 2021, online).

In Guinea, rival European powers had established control over the trade routes in the region while local African rulers confined the Portuguese to the coast. These rulers then sent enslaved Africans to the Portuguese ports or to forts in Africa from where they were exported. Thousands of kilometers down the coast, in Angola, the Portuguese found it even harder to consolidate their early advantage in establishing hegemony over the region thanks to the encroachment of Dutch traders. Nevertheless, the fortified Portuguese towns of Luanda (established in 1587 with 400 Portuguese settlers) and Benguela (a fort from 1587, a town from 1617) remained almost continuously in Portuguese hands (Förster, Stig *et al*). As in Guinea, the slave trade became the basis of the local economy in Angola. Excursions traveled ever farther inland to procure captives that were sold by African rulers; the primary source of these slaves were those captured as a result of losing a war or inter-ethnic skirmish with other African tribes. More than a million men, women and children were shipped from Angola across the Atlantic. In this region, unlike Guinea, the trade remained largely in Portuguese hands. Nearly all the slaves were destined for the Portuguese colony of Brazil (Oliveira, Pedro Aires, 2017).

2.3 Identification of 116 Monarchical Diplomatic Agents who Manipulated 3Es to the Advantages of Lisbon for 335 Years (1575-1910)

This section brings out 116 different diplomatic agents who initiated and implemented the strategies of 3Es in the Portuguese Angola colony which was just a mere province to Portugal whose surface area was not up to a Kingdom of Angola. But they possessed enormous human resources and capabilities with advance technology used as tools of domination, hegemony over Africans.

Within this pre-colonial period, the Portuguese Monarchies appointed or delegated a total number of

116 monarchical representatives as diplomats to moderate the activities of intensive and forceful exploration and exploitation mechanisms. These harsh agents who tortured the Portuguese Africans were giving different administrative portfolios. As indicated on table No.2 ahead of this study, there were 44 Governors, 29 Assistant Governors, 1 Opposition to the Dutch, 1 Opposition to the Dutch Governor, 2 Directors, 17 Governor Gnerals and 1 Assistant Governor Generals. The Crown Colony experienced 22 agents from Paulo Dias de Novais, Donatário 1 February 1575-1589 to October 1645-1646 by Francisco de Souto-Maior with confused portfolio in Opposition to the Dutch Governor. The Dutch Suzerainty known as Dutch West Africa 1642-1648 got 2 Agents with Pieter Moorthamer and Cornelis Hendrikszoon Ouman as Directors respectively. In addition, the beginning with Triumvirate Junta from 1646 - 24 August 1648 then to Salvador Correia de Sá e Benavides from 24 August 1648 to 1651 ended with Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral from 1882 to 14 February 1885 witnessed the portfolios such as Junta, Governors, Governors Generals and Assistant Governors.

Lastly, Portuguese Suzerainty between 1648 and 1885 got the highest number of appointments of agents totaling 70 marking the end of the pre-colonial Monarchical exploitation of the Angolan. This period was one of the worst era of the African history in general and that of the country under study in particularly following radical practices of the inhuman trade known as slavery and slave trade. The coasts of Angola in the Southern part of the Atlantic Ocean became the principal points of slave pots deported to the American plantations. The discovery of the New World earlier in 1492 by Christopher Columbus worsen the situation of Africans as European intensively embarked on slave purchasing and forceful capturing when Angolan became the first ever European unofficial colony in the Central African region. The question to answer here is that who were those agents appointed or delegated by the Portuguese Monarchies and Presidents to managed those pre-colonial and colonial activities in Angola? To that effect, table No.3 below best brings a clear illustration for the young generation of historians and other related social science researchers to embark on this domain of study when teaching. It enables specialist to quote those actors and open up new research avenues about them and think of how reparations can be claimed from countries concerns for crime against humanity from slavery, slave trade to colonization with torturing policies. Details of those agents are on table No.2 below.

Orientation of abbreviations used on table No. 3 below:

G: Governor

O.D: Opposition to the Dutch

O.D.G: Opposition to the Dutch Governor

D: Director

A.G: Acting Governor
 G.G: Governor General
 A.G.G: Acting Governor General

H.C / G.G: High Commissioner / Governor-General
 A.H.C /G.G: Acting High Commissioner and Governor-General

Table-2: One Hundred and Sixteen Representatives of Monarchical Portuguese Diplomatic Agents in Angola with different portfolios

No	Years	Name of Agents	Portfolios
1	1 February 1575 - 1589	Paulo Dias de Novais, Donatário	
2	1589 - 1591	Luís Serrão	G
3	1591 - June 1592	André Ferreira Pereira	G
4	June 1592 - 1593	Francisco de Almeida	G
5	1593 - 1594	Jerónimo de Almeida	G
6	1594 - 1602	João Furtado de Mendonça	G
7	1602 - 1603	João Rodrigues Coutinho	G
8	1603 - 1606	Manuel Cerveira Pereira	G
9	1606 - September 1607	Manuel Cerveira Pereira	G
10	September 1607 - 1611	Manuel Pereira Forjaz	G
12	1611 - 1615	Bento Banha Cardoso	G
13	1615 - 1617	Manuel Cerveira Pereira	G
14	1617 - 1621	Luís Mendes de Vasconcelos	G
15	1621 - 1623	João Correia de Sousa	G
16	1623 - 1623	Pedro de Sousa Coelho	G
17	1623 - 1624	Simão de Mascarenhas	G
18	1624 - 4 September 1630	Fernão de Sousa	G
19	4 September 1630 - 1635	Manuel Pereira Coutinho	G
20	1635 - 18 October 1639	Francisco de Vasconcelos da Cunha	G
21	18 October 1639 - 1641	Pedro César de Meneses	G
22	1641 - October 1645	Pedro César de Meneses	O.D
23	October 1645 - 1646	Francisco de Souto-Maior	O. D. G
24	1641 - 1642	Pieter Moorthamer	D
25	1642 - 1648	Cornelis Hendrikszoon Ouman	D
26	1646 - 24 August 1648	Triumvirate Junta	
27	24 August 1648 to 1651	Salvador Correia de Sá e Benavides	G
28	1651 - March 1652	Salvador Correia de Sá e Benavides	A. G
29	March 1652 - 1653	Rodrigo de Miranda Henriques	A.G
30	1653 - October 1654	Bartolomeu de Vasconcelos da Cunha	A.G
31	October 1654 - 18 April 1658	Luís Mendes de Sousa Chichorro	G
32	18 April 1658 - 1661	João Fernandes Vieira	G
33	1661 - September 1666	André Vidal de Negreiros	G
34	September 1666 - February 1667	Tristão da Cunha	G
35	February 1667 - August 1669	Junta	G
36	August 1669 - 1676	Francisco de Távora	G
37	1676 - 1680	Pires de Saldanha de Sousa e Meneses	G
38	1680 - 1684	João da Silva e Sousa	G
39	1684 - 1688	Luís Lobo da Silva	G
40	1688 - 1691	João de Lencastre	G
41	1691 - 1694	Gonçalo da Costa de Alcáçova Carneiro de Meneses	G
42	1694 - 1697	Henrique Jacques de Magalhães	G
43	1697 - 1698 - 1701	Luís César de Meneses	G
44	1701 - 1702	Bernardino de Távora de Sousa Tavares	G
45	1705 - 1709	Lourenço de Almada, Governor	G
46	1709 - 1713	António de Saldanha de Albuquerque Castro e Ribafria	G
48	1713 - 1717	João Manuel de Noronha	G
49	1717 - 1722	Henrique de Figueiredo e Alarcão	G
50	1722 - 1725	António de Albuquerque Coelho de Carvalho	G
51	1725 - 1726	José Carvalho da Costa, acting Governor	A.G
52	1726 - 1732	Paulo Caetano de Albuquerque	A.G
53	1732 - 1738	Rodrigo César de Meneses	A.G
54	1738 - 1748	João Joaquim Jacques de Magalhães	A.G
55	1748 - 1749	Fonseca Coutinho	A.G
56	1749 - 1753	António de Almeida Portugal, 4th Count of Avintes, 1st Marquis of Lavradio	A.G
57	1753 - 1758	António Álvares da Cunha	A.G
58	1758 - 1764	António de Vasconcelos	A.G
59	1764 - 1772	Francisco Inocêncio de Sousa Coutinho	A.G
60	1772 - 1779	António de Lencastre	A.G
61	1779 - 1782	José Gonçalo da Gama	A.G

		or João de Camâra	
62	1782 -1784	Juntas	
63	1784 - 1790	José José de Almeida e Vasconcellos de Soveral e Carvalho, 1st Baron of Moçâmedes	A.G
64	1790 - 1797	Manuel de Almeida e Vasconcelos de Soveral e Carvalho da Maia Soares de Albergaria, 1st Count of a Lapa	A.G
65	1797 - 1802	Miguel António de Melo	A.G
66	1802 - 1806	Fernando António de Noronha	A.G
67	1806 - 1807	Fernando António de Noronha	A.G
68	1807 -1810	António de Saldanha da Gama	A.G
69	1810 - 1815	José de Oliveira Barbosa	A.G
70	1816 - 1819	Luís da Mota Fêo e Torres	A.G
71	1819 - 1821	Manuel Vieira Tovar de Albuquerque	A.G
72	1821 - 1822	Joaquim Inácio de Lima	A.G
73	1822 - 1823	Junta	
74	1823 - 1823	Cristóvão Avelino Dias	A.G
75	1823 - 1829	Nicolau de Abreu Castelo-Branco	A.G
76	1829 - 1834	José Maria de Sousa Macedo Almeida e Vasconcelos, 1st Baron of Santa CombaDão	A.G
77	1834 - 1836	Junta	A.G
78	1836 - 1836	Domingos Saldanha de Oliveira Daun	A.G
79	1837 -1839	Bernardo Vidal	G.G
80	1839 - 1839	António Manuel de Noronha	G.G
81	1839 - 1842	Manuel Eleutério Malheiro	A.G. G
82	1842 - 1843	José Xavier Bressane Leite	G. G
83	1843 - 1845	Lorenço Germack Possolo	G.G
84	1845 - 1848	Pedro Alexandrino da Cunha	G.G
85	1848 - 1851	Adrião de Silveiro Pinto	G.G
86	1851 - 1853	António Sérgio de Sousa	G.G
87	1853 -1853	António Ricardo Graça	G.G
88	1853 - 1854	Miguel Ximenez Rodrigues Sandoval de Castro e Vargas, 1st Viscount of Pinheiro	G.G
89	1854 - 1860	José Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral	G.G
90	1860 - 1861	Carlos Augusto Franco, Governor-General	G.G
91	1861 - 1862	Sebastião Lopes de Calheiros e Meneses	G.G
92	1862 - 1865	José Baptista de Andrade	G.G
93	1865 -1868	Francisco António Gonçalves Cardoso	G.G
94	1868 - 1869	Francisco António Gonçalves Cardoso	G.G
95	1869 - 1870	José Rodrigues Coelho do Amaral	G.G
96	1870 - 1873	José Maria da Ponte e Horta	G
97	1873 -1876	José Baptista de Andrade	
98	1876 -1878	Caetano Alexandre de Almeida e Albuquerque	G
99	1878 - 1880	Vasco Guedes de Carvalho e Meneses	G
100	1880 - 1882	António Eleutério Dantas	G
101	1882 -14 February 1885	Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral	G
102	14 February 1885 - 1886	Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral	G.G
103	1886 - 1892	Guilherme Augusto de Brito Capelo	G.G
104	25 August 1892 - September 1893	Jaime Lobo de Brito Godins	G.G
105	1893 -1896	Álvaro Ferreira	G.G
106	1896 - 1897	Gilherme Auguste de Brito Capelo	G.G
107	1897 -1900	António Duarte Ramada Curto	G.G
108	1900 - 1903	Francisco Xavier Cabral de Oliveira Moncada	G.G
109	1903 - 1904	Eduardo Augusto Ferreira da Costa	G.G
110	1904 - 1904	Custódio Miguel de Borja	G.G
111	1904 - 1905	António Duarte Ramada Curto	G.G
112	1905 -1906	Caminho de Ferro de Mossâmedes	G.G
123	1906 - 1907	Eduardo Augusto Ferreira da Costa	G.G
114	June 1907 - June 1909	Henrique Mitchell de Paiva Couceiro	G.G
115	1909 - 1909	Álvaro António da Costa Ferreira	A.G.G
116	1909 -1910	José Augusto Alves Roçadas	G.G

Source: Compiled with information from diverse sources as follows: Portuguese Angola - World History Encyclopedia <https://www.worldhistory.org> > Port...

12 Jul. 2021 — A force led by Paulo Dias de Novais secured the first European colony in Africa in 1571. The Portuguese had bought African slaves with cotton ;Disney, A. R. *A History of Portugal and the Portuguese Empire*, Vol. 2. Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Newitt, Malyn. *The Portuguese in West Africa, 1415–1670*, Cambridge University Press, 2010. The Art of War in Angola, 1575-1680 – JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org> > stable.

3. Identification of Different Presidential Regimes and Appointed Diplomatic Agents who Coordinated intensification of 3Es in Angola for 65 Years (1910-1975)

This section deals with two main issues namely, identification of three Republics of Portugal and the Presidential system which affected African countries like Angola and the diplomatic agent appointed by the then Presidents who coordinated the intensification of 3Es in the colonies.

3.1 Typology of Presidential Regimes in the Three Republics of Portugal

From table No.3 ahead of this work, there was a total of some 23 Portuguese who were President through elections, Head of State and some appointed due to political circumstances that plagued the regime in power. The table below presents those Presidents in order of their accession to power. They went through different regimes and political parties in power faced series of both internal and external challenges either in the overseas colonies or in Portugal. For example, the end of Monarchical Portugal was marked by the assassination of King Carlos I in 1908 that was succeeded by King Manuel II who was also exiled in 1910. Those incidence saw the birth of the First Republic in the history of Portugal during the first decade of the 20th Century.

Within a period of 65 years from 1910 to 1975, the Portugal was governed by 23 different leaders where they equally appointed colonial diplomatic agents in their different ranks and with 9 different presidential systems. This means that there were in total 8 political parties and the domination of military régimes. Whatever the case may be, M.O dominated for 11 times, D.R for 5 different N.U and sometimes M.O / N.U and N.U / P.N.A both occupied for 4 and 3 mandates respectively. The other political parties like the R, R.D, N.R / S, E.P / R.L and N.S.J also shown their minimal strength. Whatever the case might have been, Portugal within the time was dominated by military regimes which justified why the country also suffered from both internal and external crises which strongly affected her colonies negatively in Asia and Africa. There is no doubt here while the Portuguese colonies in Africa especially Portuguese Angola or the

West African Colony. But this country is situated only in the Central African region specifically in the Gulf of Guinea according to the World geographical rating and location. The most dangerous legacy left by the Portuguese Republican Governments of the first, second and third was the culture of war instead of culture of peace. The colonialist commanders and their agents did everything to subdue Africans to their caprices during this phase of intensive exploitation. The outbreak of the two World Wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 gave them the opportunity to officialise their exploitation following the creations of the League of Nations with its Covenant and the United Nations with its Charter having the International Trusteeship System placing Portugal as the colonial master spanning from 1919 to 1975 when they radically granted unprepared independence to Angolans. The bitter lesson was the prolong civil wars following the departure of the last Portuguese exploitation colonial diplomatic agent appointed by the then President.

We also noted series of unstable changes between April 25, 1974 and September 30, 1974 proceeding to July 13, 1976 Portugal have three Presidents from the end of the Second Republic and the beginning of the Third Republic namely: Américo Tomás, António de Spínola and Francisco da Costa Gomes. These three really faced the challenges of the national liberation struggles towards self-determination and independence. The colonial masters with its agents were then restless confronting the worst destructive colonial wars from the political elites of Angola.

List of Abbreviations used on table No.3 below. Those abbreviations are coined by us to ease understanding.

R: Republican

R.D: Democratic Republican

N.R / S: National Republican or "Sidonist"

E.P / R.L: Evolutionist Party later Republican Liberal

M.O: Military Officer

M.O / N.U: Military officer from 1932 National Union

N.U : National Union

N.U / P.N.A: National Union/ People's National Action

N.S.J: National Salvation Junta

Table-3: Portuguese Presidential Regimes 1910-1975

No	Names of President	Date of birth and death	Period in office	Political Party/ Type of Regime
	President of the Provisional Government of Portuguese Republic 1910-1911			
1	Teófilo Braga	(1843–1924)	5 October 1910- 24 August, 1911	R
	Presidents of the Republic (1911–1926)			
2	Manuel de Arriaga	1840–1917	24 August, 1911 26 May 1915	R / D.R
3	Teófilo Braga	1843–1924	29 May, 1915 5 October , 1915	D.R

4	Bernardino Machado	1851–1944	5 October , 1915 - 5 December , 1917	D.R
5	<i>Ministry (Head of State ex officio)</i> President: Sidónio Pais	December 12, 1917	28 April, 1918	D.R
6	Sidónio Pais	1872–1918)	28 April, 1918-14 Décembre, 1918	N.R / S
7	<i>Ministry (Head of State ex officio)</i> President: João do Canto e Castro	December 14, 1918	16 December, 1918	N.R / S
8	João do Canto e Castro	1862–1934	16 December, 1918 5 October, 1919	N.R / S
9	António José de Almeida	1866–1929	5 October, 1919 5 October, 1923	E.P / R.L
10	Manuel Teixeira Gomes	1860–1941	5 October, 1923 11 December, 1925	D.R
11	Bernardino Machado	1851–1944) 2nd time	11 December, 1925 31 May, 1926	D.R
	Second Republic (1926–1974)	Ditadura Nacional (National Dictatorship) (1926–1932)		
12	José Mendes Cabeçadas	(1883–1965)	31 May , 1926 17 June , 1926	M.O
13	<i>Ministry (Head of State ex officio)</i> President: Manuel Gomes da Costa	June 17, 1926	29 June, 1926	M.O
14	Manuel Gomes da Costa	(1863–1929)	29 June , 1926 9 July , 1926	M.O
15	<i>Ministry (Head of State ex officio)</i> President: Óscar Carmona	July 9, 1926	29 June , 1926	M.O
16	Óscar Carmona	1869–1951)	16 November, 1926 25 March, 1928	M.O
	Estado Novo (New State) (1932–1974)			
17	Óscar Carmona	1869–1951	15 April, 1928 26 April, 1935	M.O / N.U
			26 April, 1935 15 April, 1942	M.O / N.U
			15 April, 1942 20 April, 1949	M.O / N.U
			20 April, 1949 18 April, 1951	M.O / N.U
18	António de Oliveira Salazar	1889–1970 (interim)	18 April, 1951 21 July, 1951	N.U
19	Francisco Craveiro Lopes	(1894–1964)	21 July, 1951 9 August, 1958	N.U
20	Américo Tomás	(1894–1987)	9 August, 1958 9 August, 1965	N.U / P.N.A
			9 August, 1965 9 August, 1972	N.U / P.N.A
			9 August, 1972 25 April, 1974	N.U / P.N.A
	Third Republic of Portugal 1974 Presidents appointed in the aftermath of the Carnation Revolution 1974–1976			
21	António de Spínola		25 April, 1974 15 May, 1974	N.S.J
22	António de Spínola	(1910–1996)	15 May, 1974 30 September, 1974	M.O
23	Francisco da Costa Gomes	1914–2001)	30 September, 1974 13 July, 1976	M.O
	Independence as People's Republic of Angola		November 1975	

SOURCE: Compiled by us with information from diverse documents and websites related to Portuguese Presidents since the collapsed of Monarchical system in 1910.

SOURCE: List of presidents of Portugal – Wikipedia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List...>

Orientation of abbreviations used below

A.G: Acting Governor

G.G: Governor General

A.G.G: Acting Governor General

H.C / G.G: High Commissioner / Governor-General

A.H.C /G.G: Acting High Commissioner and Governor-General

No. Years Names of Diplomatic Republican Agents Portfolios

Table-4: Appointed 41 Portuguese Republican Colonial Agents in Angola 1910-1975

1	1910 - 1911	Caetano Francisco CláudioEugénio Gonçalves	A.G.G
2	1911 - 1912	Manuel Maria Coelho	G.G
3	1912 - 15 August 1914	José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos	G.G
4	15 August 1914 - 1915	José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos	G.G
5	1915 - 1916	António Júlio da Costa Pereira de Eça	G.G
6	1916 - 1917	Pedro Francisco Massano de Amorim	G.G
7	1917 - 1918	Jaime Alberto de Castro Morais	G.G
8	1918 -1919	Filomeno da CâmaraMelo Cabral,	G.G
9	1919 - 1920	Mimoso Guerra	A.G.G
10	1920 - 1921	Francisco Coelho do Amaral Reis, 1st Viscount of Pedralva	A.G
10	1921 - 1924	José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos	H. C / G.G
11	1924 - 1924	João Augusto Crispiniano Soares	H.C / G.G
12	1924 -1926	Francisco Cunha Rêgo Chaves	H.C / G.G
13	1926 - 1928	António Vicente Ferreira	H.C / G.G
14	1928 - 1929	António Damas Mora	A. H. C and G.G
15	1929 - 1931	Filomeno da CâmaraMelo Cabral	H.C / G.G
16	1931 -1933	José DionísioCarneiro de Sousa e Faro, High Commissioner and Governor-General	H.C / G.G
17	1933 -1934	Eduardo Ferreira Viana	H.C / G.G
18	1934 - 1935	Júlio Garcês de Lencastre	H.C / G.G
19	1936 - 1940	António Lopes Mateus	H.C / G.G
20	1940 - 1942	Manuel da Cunha e Costa Marques Mano	H.C / G.G
21	1942 - 1942	Abel de Abreu Souto-Maior	H.C / G.G
22	1942 -1943	Álvaro de Freitas Morna	H.C / G.G
23	1943 - 1943	Manuel Pereira Figueira	H.C / G.G
24	1943 - 1947	Vasco Lopes Alves	H.C / G.G
25	1947 - 1947	Fernando Mena	H.C / G.G
26	1948 - 11 June 1951	José Agapito de Silva Carvalho	H.C / G.G
27	11 June 1951 - 1955	José Agapito de Silva Carvalho	H.C / G.G
28	1955 - 1956	Manuel de GusmãoMascarenhas Gaivão	H.C / G.G
29	1957 - 15 January 1960	Horácio José de Sá Viana Rebelo	H.C / G.G
30	15 January 1960 - 23 June 1961	Álvaro Rodrigues da Silva Tavares	H.C / G.G
31	23 June 1961 - 26 September 1962	Venâncio Augusto Deslandes	H.C / G.G
32	26 September 1962 - 27 October 1966	SilvinoSilvério Marques	H.C / G.G
33	27 October 1966- October 1972-	Camilo Augusto de Miranda RebochoVaz	H.C / G.G
34	October 1972 - May 1974	Fernando Augusto Santos e Castro	H.C / G.G
35	May 1974 - 15 June 1974	Joaquim Franco Pinheiro	H.C / G.G
36	15 June 1974 - 24 July 1974	SilvinoSilvério Marques	H.C / G.G
37	24 July 1974 - 29 November 1974	António Alva Rosa Coutinho	A.H.C / G.G
38	29 November 1974 - 28 January 1975	António Alva Rosa Coutinho	H.C / G.G
39	28 January 1975 - 2 August 1975	António Silva Cardoso	H.C / G.G
40	2 August 1975 - 26 August 1975	Ernesto Ferreira de Macedo	A.H.C / G.G
41	26 August 1975 -10 November 1975	Leonel Cardoso	H.C / G.G
	10/11- November 1975	Independence as People's Republic of Angola	

Source: Compiled with information from diverse sources as follows: Portuguese Angola - World History Encyclopedia
<https://www.worldhistory.org> > Port...

12 Jul. 2021 — A force led by Paulo Dias de Novais secured the first European colony in Africa in 1571. The Portuguese had bought African slaves with cotton ;Disney, A. R. *A History of Portugal and the Portuguese Empire*, Vol. 2. Cambridge University Press, 2009.

Newitt, Malyn. *The Portuguese in West Africa, 1415–1670*, Cambridge University Press, 2010. The Art of War in Angola, 1575-1680 – JSTOR, <https://www.jstor.org> > stable.

From table No.4 above, there was a total of 41 colonial diplomatic agents who were appointed by different Presidents of the three Republics of Portugal spanning from 1910 to 1975. The first agent was Caetano Francisco Cláudio Eugénio Gonçalves between 1910 and 1911 having the rank of A.G.G. There were 7 G.G, 2 A.G.G, 29 H.C /G.G, 2 A.H.C / G.G and it ended with Leonel Cardoso who was appointed between 26 August 1975 till 10 November 1975 when Portugal reluctantly granted independence to on November 11, 1975 with the name Republic of Angola. This marked the beginning of total civil war within three different political factions in their national liberation struggles and the search for personal interest after the Portuguese. Whatever thing good or bad that happened within the period were caused by the above Republican diplomatic agents of the Portuguese.

In the recent past, African researchers have so far been questioning why Portugal could not be punished for her crime against humanity following the shipment of Africans to her colonies in the Southern African plantations to work as labourers and slaves. To that effect, the Portuguese President made a declaration in 2017 as follows:

The Portuguese President actually acknowledged public opinions about their enslavement of Africans .He insisted that “Portugal confronts its slave trade past: Planned monument in Lisbon sparks debate over race and history. Portuguese President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa on Goree Island in April 2017. Declaration LISBON — Over five centuries after it launched the Atlantic slave trade, Portugal is preparing to build a memorial to the millions of Africans its ships carried into bondage. Citizens of Lisbon voted in December for the monument to be built on a quayside where slave ships once unloaded. Yet although the memorial has broad support, a divisive debate has ignited over how Portugal faces up to its colonial past and multiracial present... “Children, seeing them removed from their parents, ran hastily towards them,” he wrote. “Mothers clasped their children in their arms, and holding them, cast themselves upon the ground, covering them with their bodies, without heeding the blows which they were given.” Over the next four centuries, Portuguese vessels would carry an estimated 5.8 million Africans into slavery. Most went to Brazil—a Portuguese colony until 182. (Mario Tama/Getty Images. Chronicler Gomes Eanes de Zurara, Portuguese President, on Goree Island, Senegal, April 2017).

Full acknowledgement of Portuguese pre-colonial and colonial atrocities perpetuated against Angolans and other Africans in general call the attention of African leaders to think of how reparations

can be claim for the development of the African Continent. All the former colonial masters owe African enormously in terms of their previous practices of slave trade and entire 3Es used in this study. European countries which were involved in those games are already guilty of all their evils which strongly contributed to the under development of the entire Continent and countries which are not natural gifted in terms of resources. In fact, Portuguese workers in Angola orchestrated their hatred (Augusto, Asaf. King, Russell, 2020.) of Africans in terms of 3Es as used in this study for an efficient historiography of European pre-colonial and colonial agents in specific sphere of influences attributed during the Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85, confirmed during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 as Mandated Territories of the LONs and reconfirmed and consolidated U.N.O as Trust Territories in 1945. However, Portuguese logic of the 3Es set the groundwork of conflicts provocations and encouraged readily consumers as political elites of the time to stage relentlessly living the country under continuous political unrest for the rest of the 20th Century.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusive statements of this work hold that, in spite of Portuguese full implementations of the 3Es through Monarchical and Republican diplomatic agents dated from pre-colonial to the end of colonization, some important developmental projects were realized when compared with other African colonial territories under the British, French, Italians and Spanish. This was evidence with a lot of total negligence especially in the social and economic sectors including infrastructural development. In countries formerly under the German protectorate, annexation and colonization before the outbreak of the 1914-1918 First World War, much was developed between 1918 and 1914 in terms of both economic and social domains including high rate of infrastructural development. Some clear examples of prosperous development of the “Portuguese in Angola in spite of the hostile nature of their torturing approaches and constant confrontations with the local population in their resistances against European hegemony include the following:

Angola was indeed a territory that underwent a great deal of progress after 1950. Significant deposits of diamond were found in the country's northeastern edge near a region known as Lunda. Angola is one of the richest countries in the world in natural resources, with significant reserves of diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, gold and manganese, among other valuable natural resources Between 1890 and 1904 the Portuguese conquered all of the Ovimbundu kingdoms and incorporated them into the Colony of Angola (Shana Melnysyn, 2017). During the period of Portuguese colonial rule of Angola, cities, towns and trading posts were founded, railways were opened,

ports were built, and a Westernised society was being gradually developed, despite the deep traditional tribal heritage in Angola which the minority European rulers were neither willing nor interested in eradicating. Since the 1920s, Portugal's administration showed an increasing interest in developing Angola's economy and social infrastructure. From the 1940s onward, city and town expansion and modernization included the construction of several sports facilities for football, rinkhockey, basketball, volleyball, handball, athletics, gymnastics and swimming. Several sports clubs were founded across the entire territory, among them were some of the largest and oldest sports organizations of Angola. Several sportsmen, especially football players, which achieved wide notability in Portuguese sports, were from Angola. José Águas, Rui Jordão and Jacinto João were examples of that, and excelled in the Portugal national football team (Warner Rachel, 1989).

The Portuguese government built dams, roads, schools, etc. There was also an economic boom that led to a huge increase of the European population. The white population increased from 44,083 in 1940 to 172,529 in 1960. With around 1,000 immigrants arriving each month (G.P. Thomas, 2012). On the eve of the end of the colonial period, the ethnic European residents numbered 400,000 (1974) (excluding enlisted and commissioned soldiers from the mainland) and the mixed race population was at around 100,000 (many were Cape Verdian migrants working in the territory). The total population was around 5.9 million at that time. Luanda grew from a town of 61,208 with 14.6% of those inhabitants being white in 1940, to a major cosmopolitan city of 475,328 in 1970 with 124,814 Europeans (26.3%) and around 50,000 mixed race inhabitants. Most of the other large cities in Angola had around the same ratio of Europeans at the time, with the exception of Sá da Bandeira (Lubango), Moçâmedes (Namibe) and Porto Alexandre (Tombua) in the south where the white population was more established. All of these cities had European majorities from 50% to 60% (G.P. Thomas, 2012).

It is true that the Portuguese colonial agents of the 1950s and 1970s strongly modified their mentalities of 3Es in bite towards favouring social and economic development of Angola when compared to other European imperialist powers operating in the same capacities. That those developmental projects including some infrastructural and agricultural sectors were later devastated by the factional warrior's political elites in their multiple manifestations of civil wars during the second half of the 20th Century. That Africans are in real needs of compensations, because the same European countries at post-independence era were having been operating in a neo-colonial forms thereby bringing in new forces of prescriptions which are still chaining former African colonies which are at

independence. That diplomacy of independence in dependency has so far been successful on the side of the same former colonial actors in disfavor of the Africans in terms of economic growth and development. But ironically African rich natural resources are still in full attraction to Europeans and if not being wishful in the 21st Century in case of an imminent occurrence of another global war, the situation of the Third Wave of colonization may be inevitable. With multiple actors cropping up in the international system and influencing both internal and foreign policies of African countries, African intellectuals are called upon to reflect in the context of the 21st Century on the new concept of globalization which is another new pattern of slavery with its prescriptions more profitable by the neo-colonial actors and Hyper-economic Powers of the present Century. Therefore, it good as the Portuguese authorities are acknowledging what both Monarchical and Republican appointed diplomatic agents did in terms of 3Es. Therefore, Compensation is what is needed to victimized African countries.

REFERENCE

A. Books and Articles

- Antonio, H. (2012). Monarchical Portuguese constitutionalism. A short summary, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, January 2012.
- Alexopoulou, de, K. *Long-term Transformations in Angola and Mozambique, 1850s-1970s*.
- BENDERG. (1978). *Angola under the Portuguese: Myth and Reality*, Berkeley-Los Angeles, University of California Press.
- Clarence-Smith, W. G. (2008). *Slaves, Peasants and Capitalists in Southern Angola 1840-1926*.
- Disney A. R. (2009). *A History of Portugal and the Portuguese Empire*, Vol. 2. Cambridge, University Press.
- Förster, S. Mommsen, Wolfgang, J. (2004). *Bismarck, Europe, and Africa: The Berlin Africa Conference 1884-1885 and the Onset of Partition, 1930-2004*.
- Thomas, G.P. (2012). *Angola: Mining, Minerals and Fuel Resources*, August 23.
- Washington, S. N. *Portuguese Colonialism and Angolan Resistance in the Memoirs of Adriano João Sebastião (1923 – 1960)*, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil,
- Heywood, L. M. (2007). *John Kelly Thornton, Central Africans, Atlantic Creoles, and the Foundation of the Americas, 1585-1660*, 2007.
- History of Portugal, (1139–1279), 1383–85 Crisis, and History of Portugal, 1279–1415).
- History of Portugal, (1415–1578), Iberian Union, War of the Portuguese Succession, and Portuguese Renaissance.
- History of Portugal, (1777–1834), *Third Portuguese Empire, Transfer of the Portuguese*

Court to Brazil, Independence of Brazil, Liberal Wars, and History of Portugal (1834–1910).

- Humbaraci, A., & Muchnik. (1974). Nicole, *Portugal's African Wars*, New York: Joseph Okpaku Publishing Co.
- Isabel, Corrêa da Silva. (2017). *The Monarchical Engagement of Portuguese Immigrants in Brazil: A Case of Nineteenth-Century Transnational Politics*, 13 December 2017.
- Kleoniki Alexopoulou, *In 1910 the Republican revolution toppled the Portuguese*.
- Landers, J.G. (2005). Robinson, Barry M., eds. *Slaves, Subjects, and Subversives: Blacks in Colonial Latin America*. New Mexico, University of New Mexico Press, 2006. Newitt Malyn D. D.A., *History of Portuguese Overseas Expansion, 1400-1668*, London and New York, Routledge, 2005.
- Newitt, M. (2010). *The Portuguese in West Africa, 1415–1670*, Cambridge University Press, 2010. Njuafac Kenedy Fonju, *The History of International Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade and Slavery of Black Africans (Ebony Woods)*, Research Document No. 25, Dschang, May 2019.
- Pereira, C., Azevedo, J. (2009). *IMISCOE Research Series New and Old Routes of Portuguese Emigration, 2009*.
- Portuguese, W. *History of Portugal (1640–1777), Second Portuguese Empire, Brazilian Gold Rush, and Inconfidência Mineira*.
- Russell-Wood, A. J.R. (1998). *The Portuguese Empire, 1415-1808*, JHUP.

B. ARTICLES

- Augusto, A., King, R. (2020). "Skilled white bodies": Portuguese workers in Angola as a case of North–South Migration". *The Geographical Journal*, 186.
- Cartwright, M. (2021). "Portuguese Angola." *World History Encyclopedia*, Last modified July 12, 2021. https://www.worldhistory.org/Portuguese_Angola/.
- DE ALMEIDA, M. V. (2008). "Portugal's Colonial Complex: From Colonial Lusotropicalism to Postcolonial Lusophony", Paper presented at Queen's Postcolonial Research Forum, Queen's University, Belfast.
- Grimaud, S., Boillot, G., Collette, B.J., Mauffret, A., Miles, P.R., Roberts, D.B. (1982). "Western Extension of the Iberian-European Plate Boundary During the Early Cenozoic (Pyrenean) Convergence: A New Model", In *Marine Geology*, 45(1–2), 63–77.
- Gaibazzi, P. (2018). "West African Strangers and the Politics of Inhumanity in Angola", *American Ethnologist*.

- Gaibazzi, P. (2017). From Expulsion to Extortion: Deportability, Predatory Policing and West African Migrants in Angola in *Citizenship Studies*.
- Njuafac, K.F. (1975). "Portuguese Pre-Colonial and Colonial Diplomatic Agents of Territorial Exploration and Exploitation of Sao-Tome and Principe Islands of the Gulf of Guinea in the Atlantic Ocean 1485-1975," In *EPH – International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Volume 7, Issue 7, July 15., 2021, 18-38, (Certificate of Publication Awarded, Article ID: 1802).
- Oliveira Pedro Aires. (2017). "Decolonization in Portuguese Africa," In *The Oxford Research Encyclopedia of African History*, 2017.
- Olivet, J.L., Auzende, J.M., Beuzart, P. (1983). "Western extension of the Iberian-European plate Boundary during the Early Cenozoic (Pyrenean) Convergence: A New Model Comment", In *Marine Geology*, 53(3).
- Thomas Henriksen, Portugal in Africa. (1973). "A Noneconomic Interpretation", In *African Studies Review*, Cambridge University Press, December, 405-416.

C.THESES

Njuafac Kenedy Fonju, "The United States and the Democratisation Process in Central Africa 1990-2001: The Case of Cameroon and Chad", Doctorate/Ph.D Thesis in History, Department of History, Faculty of Arts, Letters and Social Sciences, University of Yaounde 1, 2012.

Shana Melnysyn, "Vagabond States: Boundaries and Belonging in Portuguese Angola, c. 1880-1910", Doctorate Dissertation of Philosophy in Anthropology and History, University of Michigan, 2017 online.

D. WEBSITES

Angola country profile - BBC News
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-56841411>
 The Myth of Uneconomic Imperialism: The Portuguese in ...
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4017141>
 de WG Clarence-Smith · 1979
 The Atlantic Slave Trade from Angola - JSTOR
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4017141>
 de DBD da Silva · 2013 · Portuguese slave trade with data on the British and French slaving ... Portuguese Angola and generated his own estimates of captives shipped
 Angola - Wikitravel
<https://wikitravel.org/en/Angola>
 What is Angola famous for?
 .Angola country profile - BBC News
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-56841411>
 7 mars 2018 — Provides an overview, key facts and history of this south-west African country which has been a major oil producer.

Luanda was a major port of the slave trade for centuries, but in the 1840s the slave trade from Angola moved mostly to the areas to the north of Luanda. The map shows Luanda during the period of decline of its slave trading activities.

Geography of Portugal - Wikipedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ge...](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Portugal)

The extreme south is not too far from the Strait of Gibraltar, leading to the Mediterranean Sea. In total, the country occupies an area of 92,090 square ...

(What Are The Major Natural Resources Of Angola? - WorldAtlas

[https://www.worldatlas.com/articles](https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-are-the-major-natural-resources-of-angola/)

12 déc. 2018 — What Are The Major Natural Resources Of Angola? · Oil and Gas · Arable Land · Coffee · Livestock · Forests · Fish · Minerals · Diamonds.

Portuguese colonialism and Angolan resistance in the

[https://www.redalyc.org/html](https://www.redalyc.org/html/doc/5412/541200110001.html)

After the Angolan independence, in 1974, he took up administrative and political positions in the new independent government, being for some years ambassador of ...

The Atlantic Slave Trade from Angola - JSTOR

[https://www.jstor.org/stable](https://www.jstor.org/stable/2544444)

DBD da Silva · 2013 · *Portuguese slave trade with data on the British and French slaving ... Portuguese Angola and generated his own estimates of captives shipped from Angol*

The Supply of Slaves From Luanda, 1768-1806 - JSTOR

[https://www.jstor.org/stable](https://www.jstor.org/stable/2544444)

DBD da Silva · 2010 ,Brazil and *Portuguese Angola* during the period of suppr *slave trade*, in the second ... annual estimated *number of slaves shipped* from Luanda *with the*.

The Portuguese Slave Trade From Angola in the Eighteenth ...

[https://www.cambridge.org/core/article](https://www.cambridge.org/core/article/9780521862149_003)

de HS Klein · 1972 ,The rest was *taken* by southern Brazilian ports. These *figures* are *taken* from AHU, Angola, maço 16 and from Manuel Dos Anjos da Silva Rebelo, Relaçõesentre ...

slavery in pre contact african slavery in portugal slavery in africa

portugueseangolamauritaniaslaveryluanda

Légal Portuguese Slaving from Angola. Some Preliminary ...

https://www.persee.fr/doc/outr_0300-9513_1975_nu...

The *data* : what is known and what is unknown; " - de J Miller · 1975 · Cité 39 fois —

With overall slave export figures for the " Angola coast " of south western Africa relatively well ...

Slavery in Angola - Wikipedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sla...](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_Angola)

Angola exported *slaves* at a rate of 10,000 per year in 1612. The *Portuguese* built a new port in Benguela in 1616 to expand *Portugal's* access to *Angolan slaves*.

History · Trade and conquest · Slavery · Forced labour

Luanda, Angola | Slave Societies Digital Archive

<http://www.slavesocieties.org/angola>

In 1518 the kingdom of Ndongo *sent* embassies to *Portugal*. *Slave* trading was prominent among early commercial transactions *with* the kingdom of Kongo; ...

transatlantic slave trade | History & Facts | Britannica

[https://www.britannica.com/topic](https://www.britannica.com/topic/transatlantic-slave-trade)

By the 1480s, *Portuguese* ships were already *transporting* Africans for use ... from their bases in the Congo-Angola area along the west coast of Africa.

Transatlantic Slave Trade | Timeline | Britannica

[https://www.britannica.com/topic/Transa...](https://www.britannica.com/topic/transatlantic-slave-trade/timeline)

(They had been *carried* on a *Portuguese slave* ship sailing from *Angola* to Veracruz ... in the Caribbean and South Africa as well as a small *number* in Canada.

Portugal confronts its slave trade past – POLITICO

[https://www.politico.eu/article/po...](https://www.politico.eu/article/portugal-confronts-its-slave-trade-past/)

6 févr. 2018 — *Portuguese* vessels *carried* an estimated 5.8 million Africans into ... Controversy *over* how *Portugal* should mark its role *in* the *slave* trade ...

Brasil - IBERIAN DOMINANCE AND THE ... - SciELO

<http://www.scielo.br/scielo>

de D Eltis · 2019 · Given Slenes' careful review of *slave* fertility and mortality *rates*, however, ... The very first captives *brought* into *Portugal* via the Atlantic Ocean were ...

Portuguese Monarchs | Portugal Visitor - Travel Guide To ...

[https://www.portugalvisitor.com/en/p...](https://www.portugalvisitor.com/en/portugal-monarchs)

Portuguese monarchs - read a history of the *Portuguese monarchy* from 1139 until 1910 including a list of kings and queens from Afonso I to Manuel II.

Portuguese Monarchy - YouTube

[https://www.youtube.com/watch](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Ug1tYUg1tY)

27 avr. 2011 — The *Portuguese monarchy* lasted until 5 October 1910, when through a revolution, it was overthrown and *Portugal* was proclaimed a republic. The ...

What Happened to Portugal's Monarchy? - YouTube

[https://www.youtube.com/watch](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Ug1tYUg1tY)

Have you ever wondered how *Portugal* became a Republic? What happened to the *monarchy* which had been ...

19 avr. 2020 · Ajouté par History Matters

Monarchical portuguese constitutionalism. A short summary ...

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329741111>

Request PDF | *Monarchical portuguese* constitutionalism. A short summary | The article draws an outline of the Portuguese constitutional evolution through ...

royaume du portugalreine du portugaldernier roi du portugal

(PDF) Monarchy and Republic in Contemporary Portugal ...

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329741111>

Monarchy and Republic in Contemporary Portugal: From Revolution to the Rise of Executive Power. January 2017; *Portuguese Studies* 33(2):159.

Portugal royal says monarchy still tops republic | Reuters

[https://www.reuters.com/article/u...](https://www.reuters.com/article/portugal-royal-says-monarchy-still-tops-republic)

9 juil. 2007 — *Portugal* royal says *monarchy* still tops republic ... By Henrique Almeida, Reuters Life! ... LISBON, July 9 (Reuters Life!) - Dom Duarte, the Duke of ...

The monarchical engagement of Portuguese immigrants in ...
<https://www.tandfonline.com> > full
 de IC Silva · 2018 — This article examines the transnational political practices of the *Portuguese* immigrant community in Brazil during the late nineteenth ...
 Monarchical portuguese constitutionalism. A short summary ...
<https://www.researchgate.net> > 2974...
 Request PDF | Monarchical portuguese constitutionalism. A short summary | The article draws an outline of the Portuguese constitutional evolution through ..
 Royaume de Portugal — Wikipédia
<https://fr.wikipedia.org> > wiki > Royaume_de_Portugal
 Le royaume de *Portugal* (en portugais : Reino de *Portugal*) correspond à un ancien statut juridique du *Portugal*, de l'Angola, Mozambique, Cap-Vert, ...
 Kingdom of Portugal - Wikipedia
<https://en.wikipedia.org> > wiki > Kin...
 List of Portuguese monarchs · CoutoMisto · Mozarabic language
 The Art of War in Angola, 1575-1680 - JSTOR
<https://www.jstor.org> > stable
 J.K Thornton · 1988 · In order to explore the development of the new art of war in Angola we ... in texts extolling the military valor of the Portuguese army, can safely be.
 Angola Background Paper - Refworld
<https://www.refworld.org> > pdfid
 de N UNIES — Angola's capital, Luanda, was founded by Portuguese settlers in 1575. ... fought alongside UNITA soldiers against the MPLA but were eventually defeated by.
 34 pages
 African Troops in the Portuguese Colonial Army, 1961 ... - CES
<https://www.ces.uc.pt> > ces > comprometidos > media
 de JPB Coelho, effort in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique through a process ... of men, conquest was achieved to a large extent through the use of local forces.,
 22 pages
 Angola - History | Britannica
<https://www.britannica.com> > place
 Slaves were Angola's major export, and Portugal was actively involved in their acquisition, more so from the late 17th century. People were also enslaved ...
 Angola | South African History Online
<https://www.sahistory.org.za> > place
 The pressures of the slave trade and its constant demand for fresh slaves de-legitimised the power of the king[lui]. Portuguese military expeditions against the ...
 Angola, 1575- 1975: Slow Growth and a Sudden Leap - The ...
<https://www.nytimes.com> > archives
 11 nov. 1975 — Only about a quarter of the people, chiefly those in or near urban centers, understand Portuguese, the official language. The literacy rate ...
 Portuguese Angola - World History Encyclopedia
<https://www.worldhistory.org> > Port...
 12 juil. 2021 — A force led by Paulo Dias de Novais secured the first European colony in Africa in 1571. The Portuguese had bought African slaves with cotton

Angola - Resources and power | Britannica
<https://www.britannica.com> > place
 There are large reserves of petroleum and natural gas, concentrated in the maritime zones off the Cabinda exclave and the Congo River estuary. Production is ...
 Angola Background Paper - Refworld
<https://www.refworld.org> > pdfid
 N. UNIES — Angola is rich in natural resources, in particular oil, which accounted for 49 ... half of 1975, fighting broke out between the FNLA and the MPLA on several ...
 34 page
 An anatomy of colonial states and fiscal regimes in ...
<https://edepot.wur.nl> > ...
 K Alexopoulou ,states and fiscal regimes evolved in Portuguese Africa, from the early colonial era to the late ... colonial Angola from 1917 until independence in 1975.
 The Role of the Natural Resource Curse in ... - econstor
<https://www.econstor.eu> > inesad-wp2007-11
 de S Andrade · 2007 · A country divided in two rigid political factions is more prone to internal conflict, like in Angola, whether in countries where frontiers between blocks are ...
 123 pages
 Angola - IUCN Portal
<https://portals.iucn.org> > efiles > Co-AO-Env-002
 World Bank Documents
<https://documents.worldbank.org> > curated > pdf
 CONTENTS.DIVERSIFIED DEVELOPMENT MAKING THE MOST OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN EURASIA xi. 2.29. The share of intra-industry trade among Eurasian countries.
 400 pages
 ANGOLA UNRAVELS - Human Rights Watch
<https://www.hrw.org> > pdfs > angola > angl998
 Angola has known little peace since its independence from Portugal in 1975. ... looting. In many areas, government and UNITA troops were still in close ...
 298 pages
 Boundaries and Belonging in Portuguese Angola, c. 1880-1910
<https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu> > handle > shanamel_1
 de S Melnysyn · 2017 · attacking and looting passing caravans, irritating Portuguese authorities and ... moment of new energy and resources flowing from Lisbon in response to the ...
 264 pages
 NATURAL RESOURCES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA - Agritrop
<https://agritrop.cirad.fr> > ...
 For seven countries of southern Africa (data from Angola are not available), richness of reptiles amounts to about 13 1 species. South Africa, with 299 species, .
 What Are The Major Natural Resources Of Angola? - WorldAtlas
<https://www.worldatlas.com> > articles
 12 déc. 2018 — What Are The Major Natural Resources Of Angola? · Oil and Gas · Arable Land · Coffee · Livestock · Forests · Fish · Minerals · Diamonds.
 Angola: Mining, Minerals and Fuel Resources - AZoMining.com
<https://www.azomining.com> > Article

23 août 2012 — The country is awash with natural resources such as phosphates, iron ore, diamonds, petroleum, bauxite, uranium, feldspar and petroleum.

The Art of War in Angola, 1575-1680 - JSTOR

<https://www.jstor.org/stable>

Angola Background Paper - Refworld

<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid>

African Troops in the Portuguese Colonial Army, 1961 ... - CES

<https://www.ces.uc.pt/ces/comprometidos/media>

Angola - History | Britannica

<https://www.britannica.com/place>

Angola | South African History Online

<https://www.sahistory.org.za/place>

Angola, 1575- 1975: Slow Growth and a Sudden Leap - The ...

<https://www.nytimes.com/archives>

11 nov. 1975 — Only about a quarter of the people, chiefly those in or near urban centers, understand Portuguese, the official language. The literacy rate ...

Kingdom of Portugal - Wikipedia<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kin...>

Fall of the Monarchy — The Kingdom of Portugal was a monarchy on the Iberian Peninsula and the predecessor of the modern Portuguese Republic. Edited April 29, 2021.

Monarchical portuguese constitutionalism. A short summary ...

<https://www.researchgate.net/2974...>

Monarchical portuguese constitutionalism. A short summary | The article draws an outline of the Portuguese constitutional evolution through ..

Royaume de Portugal — Wikipédia
https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royaume_de_Portugal.