Key Points of Fact for Each Document

1. Painting: Butler, Elizabeth. "Scotland Forever" 1881
   - woman artist
   - depicts the Battle of Waterloo, British defeat of Napoleon
   - paintings depict Britain as a dominate imperial power
   - paintings played a different role in 1881 compared to today. These paintings formed people's opinions about the strength, glory and success of the British Empire

2. Painting: "The Secret of England's Greatness" (1863) by Thomas Jones Barker
   - Queen Victoria presenting a Christian bible to an unnamed African chief
   - a woman as the symbolic figurehead of the British empire
   - Queen Elizabeth is also the Empress of India (1876)
   - this painting was also reproduced in small engravings as souvenirs, had a tremendous impact as a symbol on British culture

3. Annotated Autobiography Excerpt: Seacole, Mary. *Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole in Many Lands*. London: J. Blackwood, 1857
   - woman author
   - another role women played during this time period which lended support to the British empire
   - she was a writer and a healer
   - she was part African, and this was only 24 years after Britain abolished slavery

4. Novel Excerpt: *Nervous Conditions* by Tsitsi Dangarembga, Seattle: Seal Press, 1989
   - woman author
   - attended missionary school
   - African
   - studied medicine and psychology

5. Annotated Letter Excerpt: Mary Moffat to James Smith, 30 December, 1828, in Schapera, I
   - missionary's wife
   - letter exemplifies impact of missionaries in Africa
   - letter exemplifies impact of missionaries on Britain