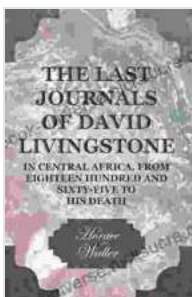


# The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa from 1865-1873: A Perilous Journey into the Heart of Africa

David Livingstone, a renowned Scottish missionary and explorer, embarked on a remarkable expedition into the heart of Africa in 1865. His primary goal was to explore the unknown regions of Central Africa, including the headwaters of the Nile River and the vast Lake Tanganyika. Livingstone kept meticulous journals during his travels, which provide invaluable insights into the challenges, discoveries, and personal reflections of this extraordinary explorer.

## Early Explorations (1865-1868)

Livingstone's journey commenced in Zanzibar, where he assembled a team of African porters and embarked on a westward journey towards the interior. He encountered various indigenous tribes, including the Makua and Yao, and gained valuable knowledge about their customs and traditions.



## The Last Journals of David Livingstone, in Central Africa, from Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five to his Death: Continued by a Narrative of his Last Moments ... from his Faithful Servants Chuma and Susi

by Ingrid Betancourt

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 1655 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

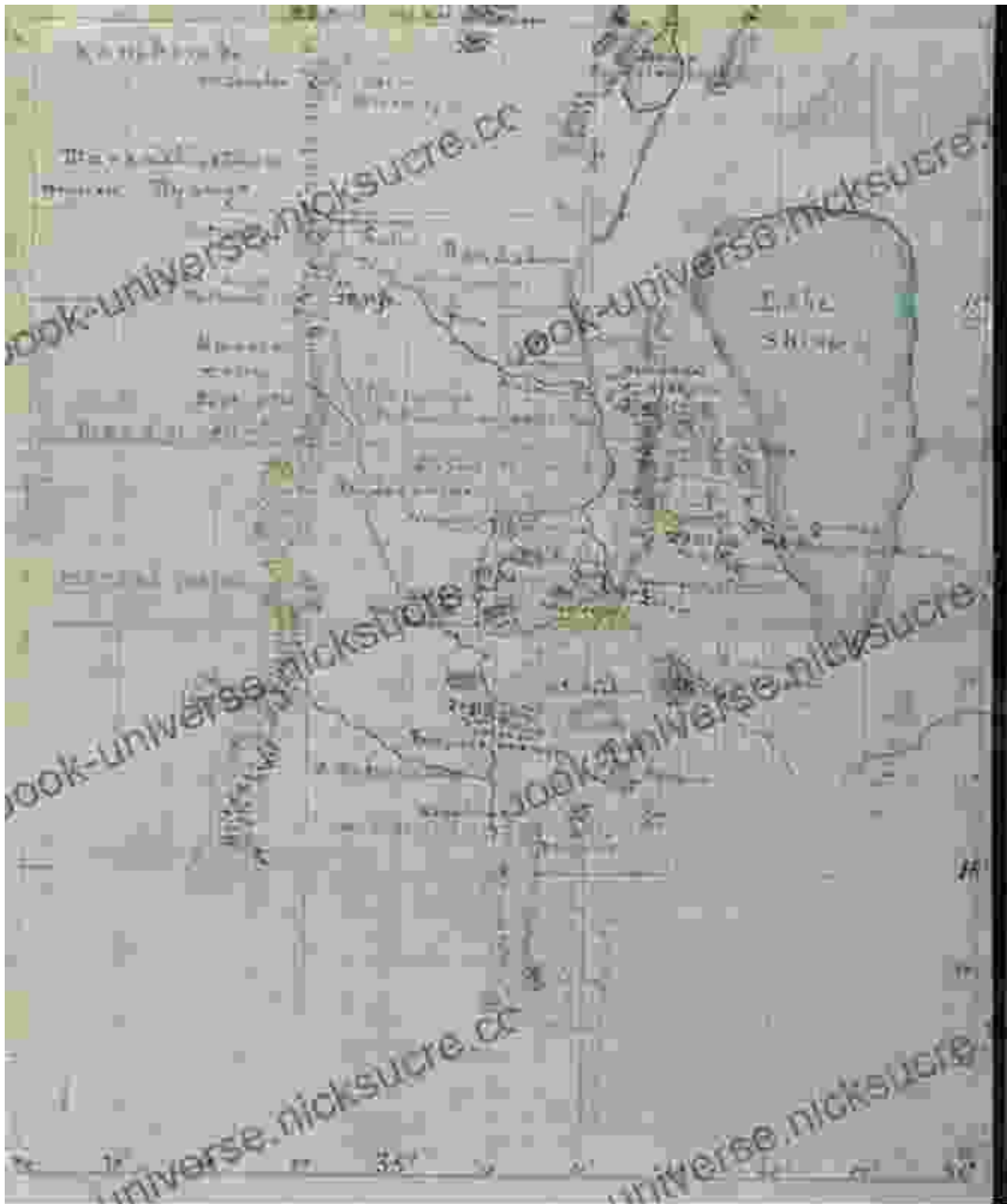
Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 309 pages

Screen Reader : Supported



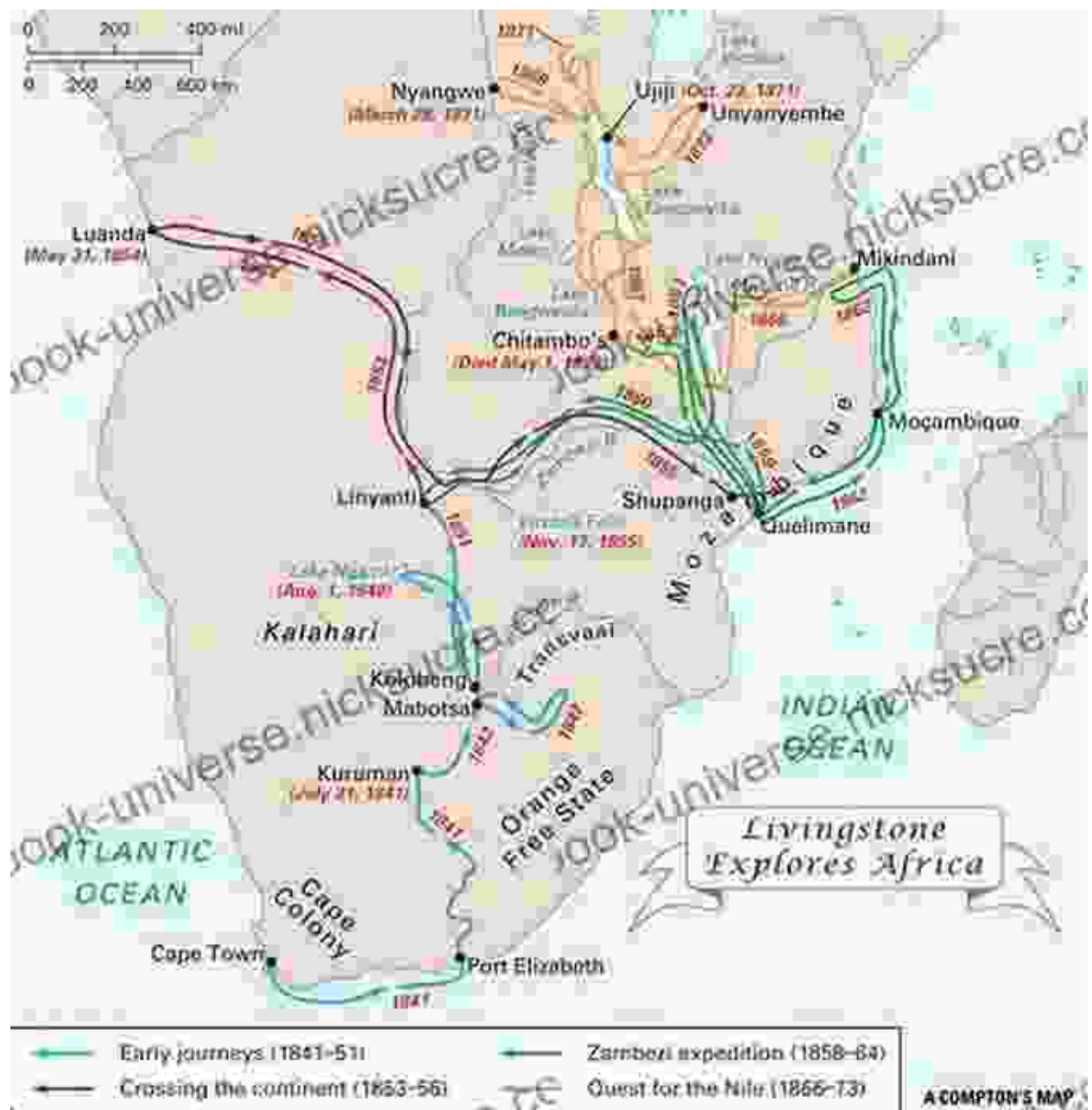
In 1866, Livingstone reached Lake Malawi, also known as Lake Nyasa, and explored its northern shores. He charted the lake's geography and made significant contributions to the understanding of its flora and fauna. The explorer also established relationships with local chiefs, who provided him with assistance and supplies.



Continuing westward, Livingstone encountered the vast Lake Tanganyika in 1867. He circumnavigated the lake, mapping its shores and conducting extensive observations of its wildlife. The explorer concluded that Lake Tanganyika was not the source of the Nile River, as he had initially believed, but an independent water body.

### **Search for the Nile Source (1869-1871)**

Determined to find the true source of the Nile, Livingstone ventured further into Central Africa. He traversed treacherous terrain, including dense forests, towering mountains, and vast swamps. Along the way, he encountered numerous challenges, including hostile tribes, extreme weather conditions, and debilitating illnesses.



In 1871, Livingstone reached the Lualaba River, which he believed was the headwaters of the Nile. However, subsequent explorations proved that the Lualaba was actually a tributary of the Congo River. Despite this setback, Livingstone's tireless efforts contributed significantly to the geographical understanding of this region.

### **Final Years and Death (1872-1873)**

As Livingstone's health deteriorated due to malaria and other ailments, he became increasingly isolated and reliant on his loyal porters. In April 1873, he was found dead in his hut in the village of Chitambo, present-day Zambia. He had succumbed to a combination of illness, exhaustion, and malnutrition.

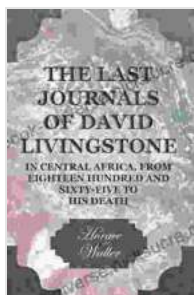
Livingstone's body was carried back to Zanzibar and eventually buried in Westminster Abbey in London. His last journals, which provide a poignant account of his final days, became a testament to his unwavering determination and the sacrifices he made in the pursuit of knowledge.

### **Legacy and Impact**

David Livingstone's explorations had a profound impact on the understanding of Central Africa. His journals and maps provided valuable information about the region's geography, flora, fauna, and indigenous cultures. His discoveries inspired further exploration and contributed to the colonization and development of the African continent.

Livingstone's legacy also includes his humanitarian efforts. As a missionary, he sought to alleviate suffering and promote the abolition of slavery. His writings and advocacy played a significant role in raising awareness about the plight of enslaved Africans.

The Last Journals of David Livingstone in Central Africa from 1865-1873 are a captivating and historically significant account of one of the most remarkable expeditions in human history. Livingstone's unwavering determination, resilience, and scientific curiosity continue to inspire generations of explorers and adventurers. His legacy as a pioneering geographer, humanitarian, and cultural ambassador remains firmly etched in the annals of African exploration.



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