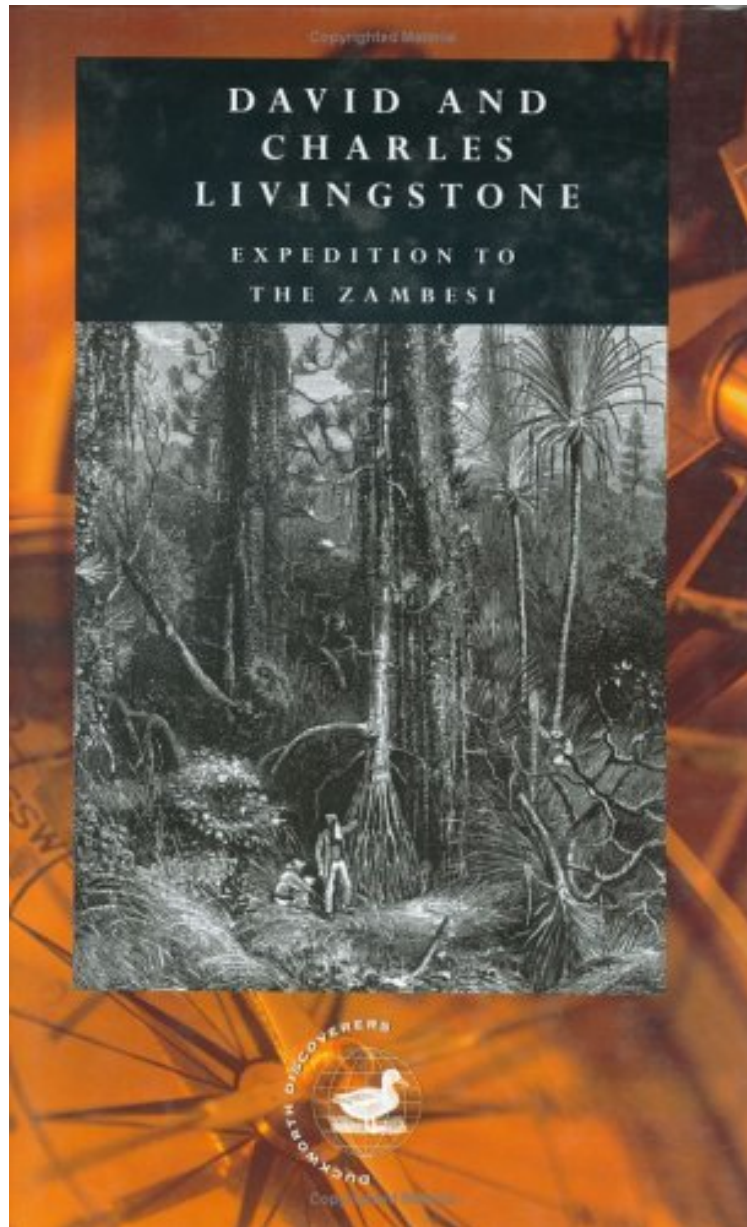


[Download] Expedition to the Zambesi: The Zambesi River and its Tributaries (Duckworth Discoverers)

## Expedition to the Zambesi: The Zambesi River and its Tributaries (Duckworth Discoverers)

*David Livingston*

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**David Livingston : Expedition to the Zambesi: The Zambesi River and its Tributaries (Duckworth Discoverers)** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Expedition to the Zambesi: The Zambesi River and its Tributaries (Duckworth Discoverers):

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. A Dedicated HumanitarianBy Kindle CustomerIn 1857 David Livingstone accepted the position of British consul at Quilimane and, at the same time, took charge of the "Zambesi Expedition", which the British government had established to further pursue the possibilities of mineral and agricultural resources of Eastern and Central Africa. On this expedition the Zambesi was explored, and lakes Shirwa and Nyassa were discovered. Livingstone's second expedition to Africa is not only an account of exploration of the Zambesi and its waterways but also a detailed portrait of the local tribes and the consequences of the slave trade."Dr. David Livingstone, the Scottish medical missionary, is known to history as the greatest explorer of his age and a dedicated humanitarian who devoted his life to the eradication of the African slave trade. He was a national hero to his contemporaries and time has confirmed his reputation as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the eminent Victorians, both in his achievement and in his influence." He resigned from the London Missionary Society and accepted the position of British Consul at Quilimane; at the same time he agreed to lead an expedition, financed by 5000 from the British Government, to chart the course of the Zambesi and investigate the agricultural potential and natural resources of the region. In private Livingstone had hoped that the expedition would ultimately lead to the founding of an English colony in Central Africa. The expedition was plagued by supply problems, internal disputes, sickness (Mary Livingstone died on 27th April 1862) and problems arising from the unsuitability of the steamship and in spite of all of this, Livingstone reached Murchison Falls, Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa and the Victoria Falls. The expedition carried on for approximately six years. "Other explorers we have had whose fame rose as high, but it lasted only for a few years. The influences of Dr. Livingstone's life-work, on the other hand, are so far-reaching that his fame is above the passing feelings of the time."

Commissioned during Britains golden age for expeditions to chart the Zambesi river for minerals and trade, David Livingstone left England in 1858 for what is today Zimbabwe and discovered an area whose sharp contrast between misery and natural beauty bewitched him. Outraged by the racial injustice he found during the eight-year expedition, Livingstone wrote this gripping account in a refreshingly contemporary style. Worthy of the best writers of the time, the book was an instant success and turned him into one of Britain's most famous public persona.

From Library JournalThese are the first four titles in Duckworth's new "Discoverers" series, which will reprint the travel writings of popular authors. Doyle's volume tells of his stay in Rhodesia and Kenya in 1928. Before travelling to Africa, Stanley made extensive journeys through the Unites States and Asia, which he recounts here. Livingstone recalls his search for the source of the Zambesi River, while Verne documents early expeditions. Some of these volumes include period illustrations. Copyright 2002 Reed Business Information, Inc.About the AuthorDavid Livingstone (1813-73) was a Scottish missionary and traveler who became world famous for his search for the origins of the Nile, a search which tragically ended in his death. The Zambesi expedition preceded the troubled Nile expedition.