

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

1 Read the story *Dr. Livingstone, I Presume*¹? And answer the question: Where did Henry Stanley find Livingstone?

Livingstone, Doctor David (1813 – 1873), a Scottish missionary and explorer of Africa, the first European to see the Zambezi River and the Victoria

Falls. A journalist, Henry Stanley, who did not know Livingstone, went to look for him. When they met he said, just as if they were meeting in London, “Dr. Livingstone, I presume?” People sometimes say this as a joke.

A missionary — a person who is sent, usually to a foreign country, to teach and spread religion, usually the Christian religion.

Dr. Livingstone, I Presume?

From the 1840s to the 1870s, Livingstone explored vast areas of southern, central, and eastern Africa. (Today these areas are the nations of Botswana, Zimbabwe,

Livingstone [ˈlɪvɪŋstɒn]; Stanley [ˈstænlɪ]; Botswana [bɒtˈswɑːnə]; Zimbabwe [zɪmˈbɑːbwɪ]; Mozambique [ˌmouzəmˈbiːk]; Zambia [ˈzæmbɪə]; Tanzania [ˌtænzəˈniːə]; Zaire [zaɪˈɪə]; Nile [ˈnaɪl]; Tanganyika [ˌtæŋɡənˈjiːkə]

Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, and Zaire.) He carefully mapped the

countryside and described the native plants and animals, many of which no white man had ever seen. Once, travelling down the Zambezi River, he was amazed² to see what looked like huge columns of smoke rising hundreds of feet into the air. He discovered that what he saw was, instead, the mist³ from a gigantic⁴ waterfall. The great waterfall was more than a mile wide. The local people called it Mosioatunya (“The Smoke That Thunders⁵”).

¹ to presume [prɪˈzjuːm] — предполагать, полагать

² to amaze [əˈmeɪz] — изумлять

³ mist — туман, дымка

⁴ gigantic [dʒaɪˈɡæntɪk] — гигантский

⁵ to thunder [ˈθʌndə] — греметь



Livingstone gave it an English name, in honour of his queen — Victoria falls. Today people come to Zambia and Zimbabwe from all over the world to see this natural wonder.

Livingstone was driven by more than curiosity. He was a Christian¹ minister, and he hoped that by “opening up” the heart of Africa, he could encourage more missionaries to come and convert² more Africans. He also hoped to attract more European merchants. A healthy trade³ in goods, he thought, would put an end to the trade in enslaved human beings once and for all. Livingstone hated slavery⁴ with all his heart.

Like so many Europeans, Livingstone believed that Africans were less “advanced⁵” than Europeans. Yet he was sincere in his love for Africa and the people he encountered. He learned African languages and accepted African ways of life. As a result, many Africans respected

¹ **Christian** ['krɪstʃən] **minister** — христианский священник

² **to convert** [kən'veɪt] — обращать в другую веру

³ **trade** — торговля

⁴ **slavery** ['sleɪvəri] — рабство

⁵ **advanced** [əd'vɑ:nst] — продвинутый, более развитый

him. Livingstone was even more admired in Great Britain. People looked up to him because he was not only brave but also modest and sincere. He had no desire¹ for wealth or fame, but truly wanted to benefit² both Africa and England.

In 1865 he set off on his last great African journey, to find the source of the Nile³. For several years he disappeared into the unknown interior to explore the rivers and lakes of eastern Africa. But as months and then years passed with no word from Livingstone, people in the outside world began to worry. Where was the great explorer? Was he alive?

At that time, a young American journalist, Henry M. Stanley, was working for a New York newspaper. Stanley was known as a bold and adventurous reporter. One day his boss met with him and gave him a simple order: "Find Livingstone." So Stanley travelled to Africa and set off on the search. After travelling for many months, he found Livingstone in a small village on the shore of Lake Tanganyika. The great explorer was still alive, although he had run out of supplies⁴ and was seriously ill with fever⁵. Stanley's description of the meeting later became famous:

I ... walked deliberately⁶ to him, took off my hat, and said:

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

"Yes," said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly.

... I then said aloud: "I thank God, Doctor, I have been permitted to see you."

He answered, "I feel thankful that I am here to welcome you."

¹ **desire** [dɪ'zaɪə] — сильное желание

² **to benefit** ['benɪfɪt] — приносить пользу, помогать

³ **source** [sɔ:s] **of the Nile** — устье Нила

⁴ **supplies** [sə'plaɪz] — припасы, продовольствие

⁵ **fever** ['fi:və] — жар, лихорадка

⁶ **deliberately** [dɪ'libərətli] — медленно, не спеша

Stanley stayed with Livingstone for a few months and then returned home. Livingstone went on with his search for the source of the Nile, which he would never find. (In fact, although Livingstone did not realize it, the source had already been found by another English explorer, John Speke. Speke had discovered a great lake at the head of the Nile, which he named Lake Victoria.) In 1873, worn out by travel and disease¹, Livingstone died. His African friends sent his body back to England. But first they removed his heart, placed it in a tin box, and buried it in the soil of the Africa, he loved.

2 *Answer the questions.*

- 1 What African territories did David Livingstone explore?
- 2 What name did Livingstone give to the gigantic waterfall on the Zambezi River? What did the local people call it?
- 3 What was Livingstone's mission in Africa as a missionary?
- 4 What happened to Livingstone which caused a lot of excitement and worry?
- 5 What newspaper did Henry M. Stanley work for? What kind of reporter was he?
- 6 How long did Stanley stay with Livingstone?
- 7 What part of his life did Livingstone devote to exploring Africa?

3 *Say why Livingstone was admired in Great Britain and respected by many Africans.*

¹ **disease** [di'zi:z] — болезнь