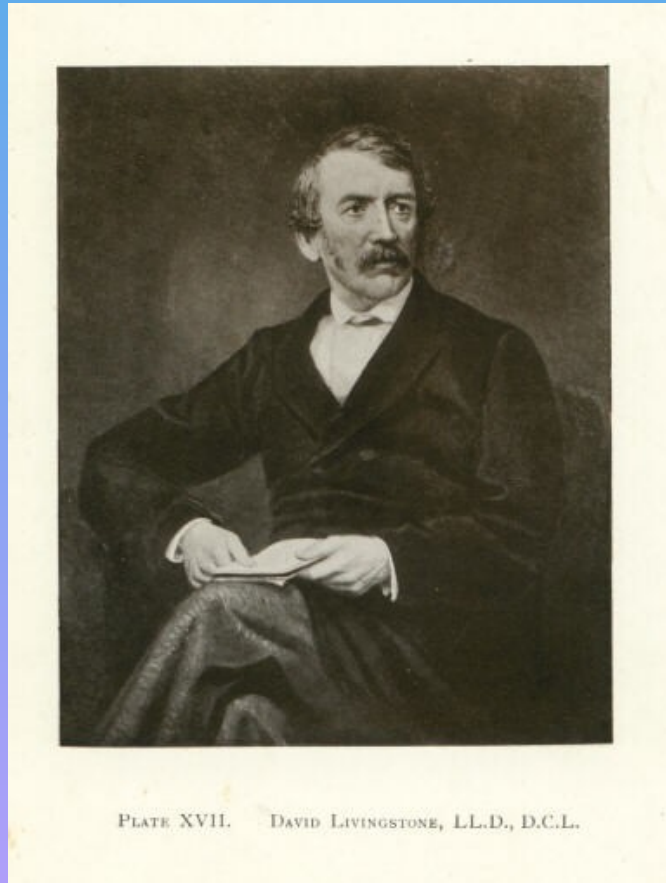


David Livingstone (1813-1873)



In 1841 began work in Africa. Went to Kuruman to join the missionary Robert Moffatt.

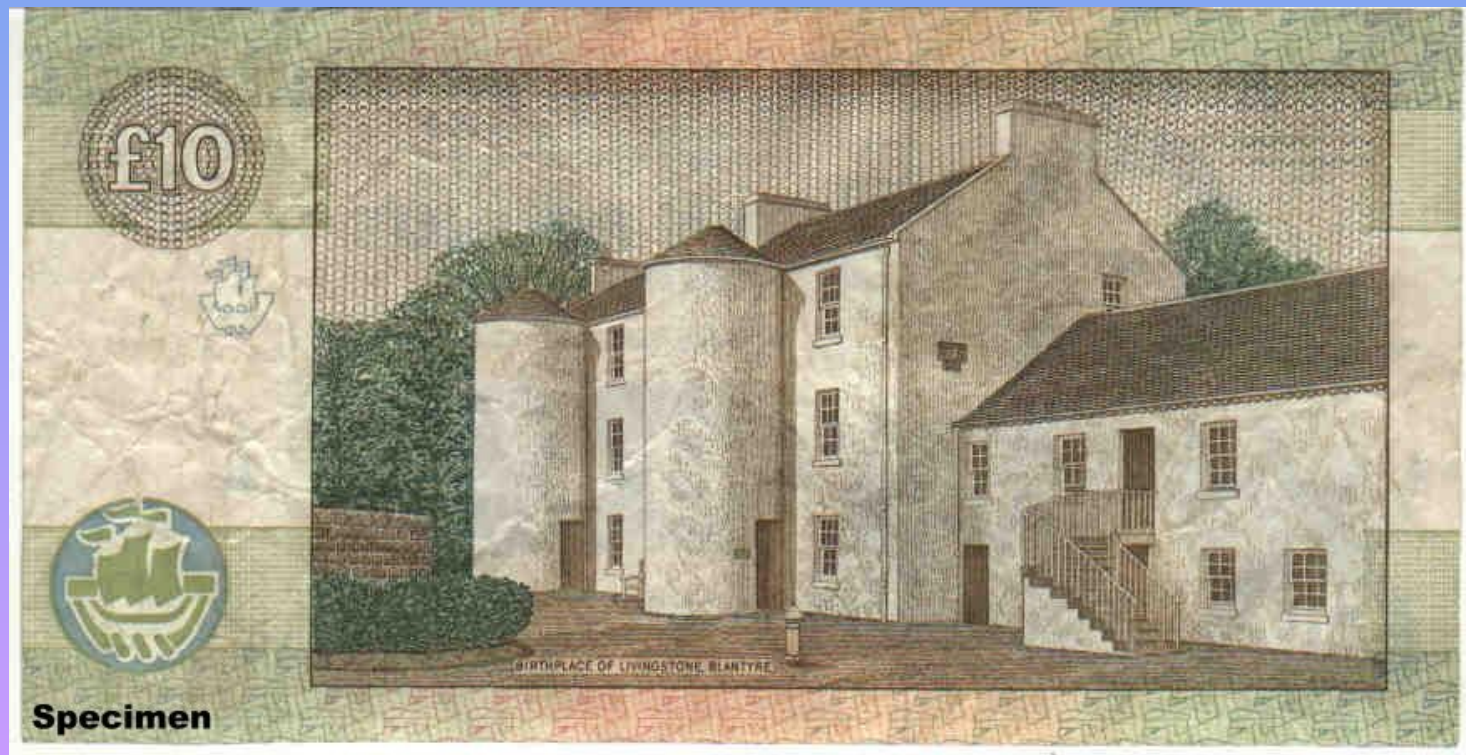
Married Mary Moffatt in 1845.

Most successful journey - followed Zambezi River to the coast.

Last journey – tried to find the source of the Nile. Provide the means for trade.

Livingstone believed the need for Africa was the 3 'C's'

(Commerce, Christianity, Civilization).



When Stanley (1841-1904) met Livingstone



Livingstone was brought to public attention by the journalist Henry Stanley who set to find him in the heart of Africa – Stanley met Livingstone with the famous statement ‘Dr. Livingstone I presume’. Stanley's meeting with Livingstone took place at Lake Tanganyika (Nov. 10, 1871). Stanley was converted through Livingstone's witness.

“God had an only Son, and He was a missionary and a physician. A poor, poor imitation of Him I am, or wish to be.” David Livingstone



May 1, 1873, Livingstone died in Chitambo in present day Zambia.

The inscription says May 4, 1873. The natives miscalculated the date when Livingstone died.

His heart and intestines were cut out and buried where he died in Africa.

His body was brought to England and buried in Westminster Abbey.

David Livingstone's grave at Westminster Abbey.

Note: 'Ulala' should read 'Ilala'



Livingstone's epitaph on his tomb at Westminster Abbey

BROUGHT BY FAITHFUL HANDS

OVER LAND AND SEA

HERE RESTS

DAVID LIVINGSTONE,

MISSIONARY,

TRAVELLER,

PHILANTHROPIST,

BORN MARCH 19. 1813

AT BLANTYRE, LANARKSHIRE,

DIED MAY 1, 1873

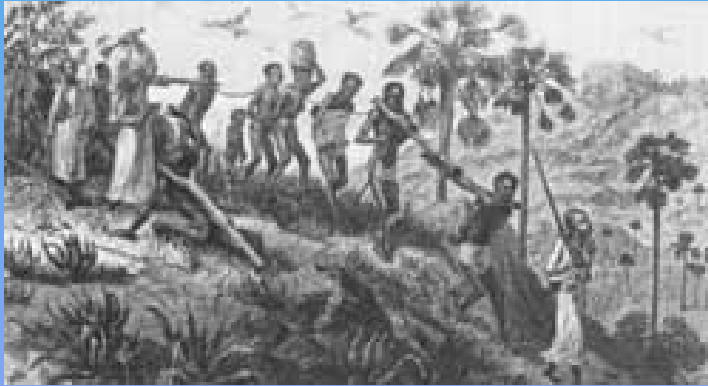
AT CHITAMBO'S VILLAGE, ULALA. (sic)

FOR 30 YEARS HIS LIFE WAS SPENT

Livingstone's epitaph on his tomb at Westminster Abbey

**IN AN UNWEARIED EFFORT
TO EVANGELIZE THE NATIVE RACES,
TO EXPLORE THE UNDISCOVERED SECRETS,
TO ABOLISH THE DESOLATING SLAVE TRADE,
OF CENTRAL AFRICA,
WHERE WITH HIS LAST WORDS HE WROTE,
"ALL I CAN ADD IN MY SOLITUDE, IS,
MAY HEAVEN'S RICH BLESSING COME DOWN
ON EVERY ONE, AMERICAN, ENGLISH, OR TURK,
WHO WILL HELP TO HEAL
THIS OPEN SORE OF THE WORLD"**

The Arab Slave Trade in East Africa



Slaves captured in Malawi and Mozambique, the Bahr El Ghazal region and in areas of Ethiopia.

East African slave markets: Zanzibar, Kilwa and Quelimane

Slaves taken by ship to Turkey, India, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Iraq, Iran and to the islands of Pemba, Reunion and Madagascar.

Slave Trade

David Livingstone: *Missionary Travels and Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambezi*

'Two of the women had been shot the day before for attempting to untie their thongs. One woman had her infants brains knocked out because she could not carry her load and it; and a man was dispatched with an axe because he had broken down with fatigue those taken out of the country are but a very small section of the sufferers. We never realised the atrocious nature of the traffic until we saw it at the fountain head. 'There truly Satan has his seat.' Besides those actually captured thousands are killed and die of their wounds and famine, driven from their villages by the internecine war waged for slaves with their own clansmen and neighbours, slain by the lust of gain, which is stimulated, be it remembered always, by the slave purchases of Cuba and elsewhere.'

Mary Slessor (1848-1915)

Born December 2, 1848, near Aberdeen, Scotland. (2nd child of 7).

Presbyterian. She was a timid girl.

1858 Moved to Dundee.

Father had a drink problem. Family lived in poverty.

1859 Father died, 3 children also died over the next four years.

1859 Had to work part-time in weaving mill.

1862 Worked full-time.

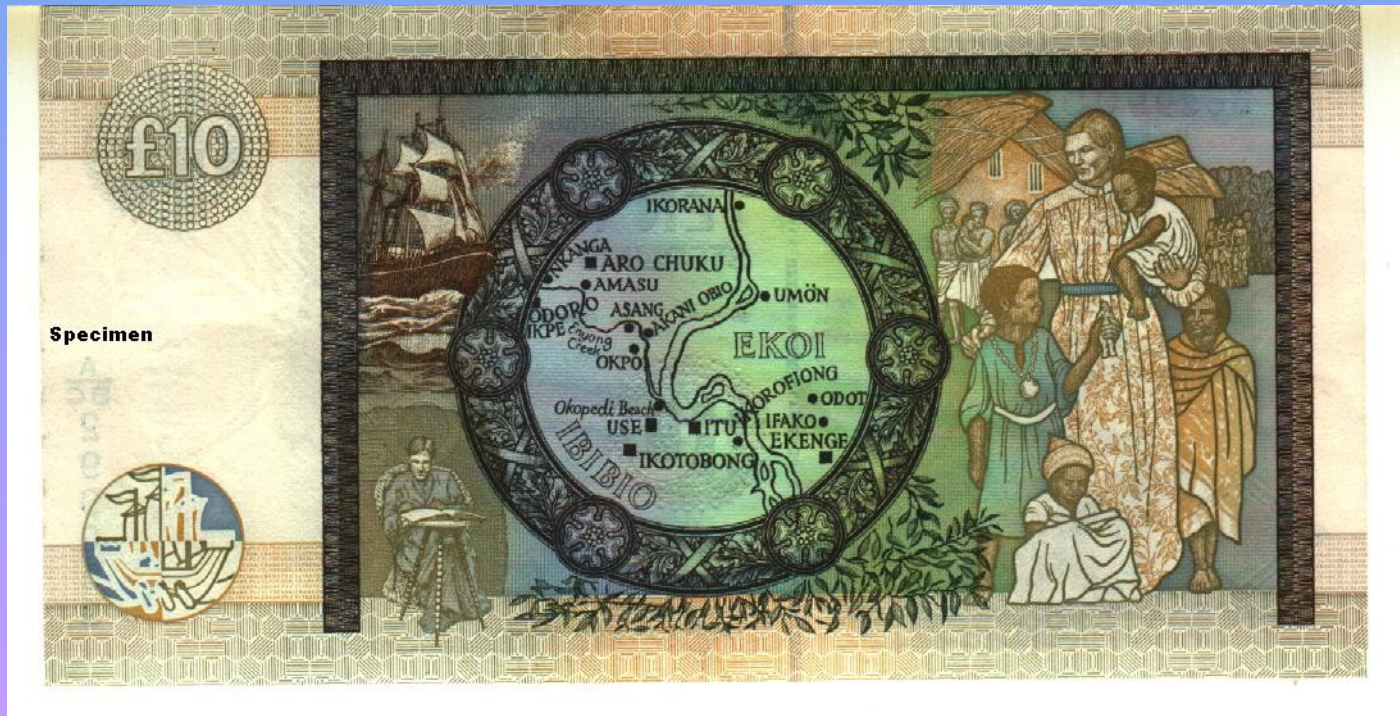
1864 Ministered to youth in church.

Never married.



Mary Slessor (1848-1915)

Banknote showing her mission in Ekenge



Mary Slessor was influenced by David Livingstone's appeal for missionaries to Africa.

1876 Accepted by Presbyterian mission society

1876 Sailed for Calabar.

1876-1879 Worked strenuously for three years.

1879 Return to Scotland to recover on furlough

1880 Returned to Africa

1880 Began Old Town mission.

1882 Took the first twin babies.

1885 Moved to Creek Town.

1886 Worked in murderous Okoyong area.

1888 Moved to Ekenge.

1891 Furlough to Scotland.



1891 Appointed by British Government as Vice-Counsel administering justice to Okoyong.

1896 Moved to Akpap.

1898 Went on furlough to Scotland with 4 children.

1903 Began ministry with Aros and Ibibios.

1906 Split from the mission society.

1907 Began to deteriorate in health.

1910 Mission opened in Ikpe.

1914 Given Silver Cross.

Died January 13, 1915.



Charles Thomas (C.T.) Studd (1860-1931)

Charles Studd began his missionary career with Hudson Taylor's China Inland Mission. He was one of the Cambridge Seven who went to China.

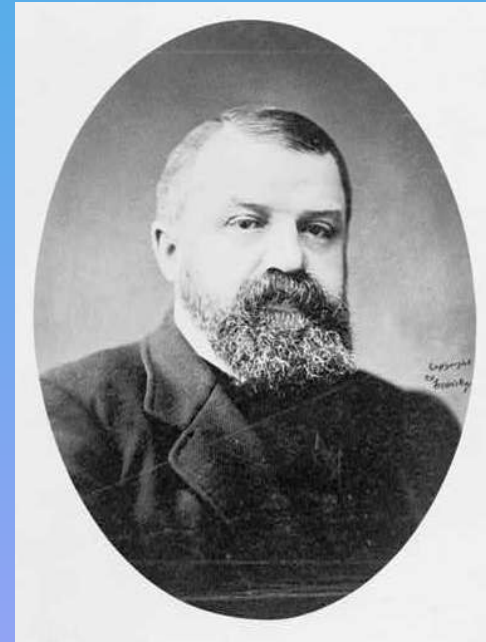


The Cambridge Seven

C. T. Studd, M. Beauchamp, S. P. Smith,
A. T. Podhill-Turner, D. E. Hoste, C. H.
Polhill-Turner, W. W. Cassels

At the age of 21 C T Studd received a large inheritance from his father. He believed he should give it all away.

He gave a large gift to D L Moody with which he began the Moody Bible Institute.



Dwight Lyman Moody

Priscilla Studd

Travelled widely promoting the mission work while her husband lived in the Congo.

During the last nine years of their marriage Priscilla only saw her husband for two weeks when she visited him in the Congo.

