

JAY MILBRANDT

# THE DARING HEART OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE

EXILE, AFRICAN SLAVERY, AND THE PUBLICITY  
STUNT THAT SAVED MILLIONS

A PDF COMPANION TO THE AUDIOBOOK

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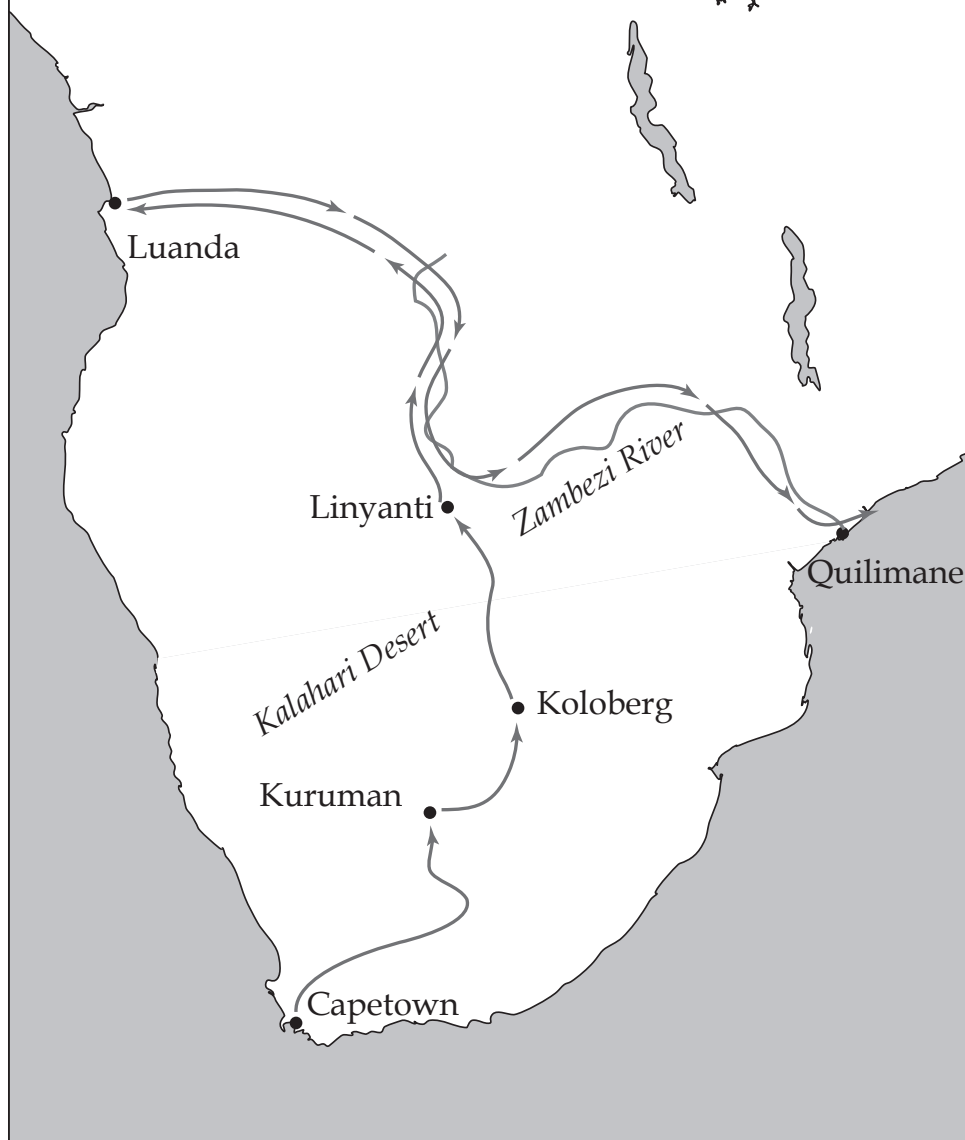
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# *Africa*

1841-1856:

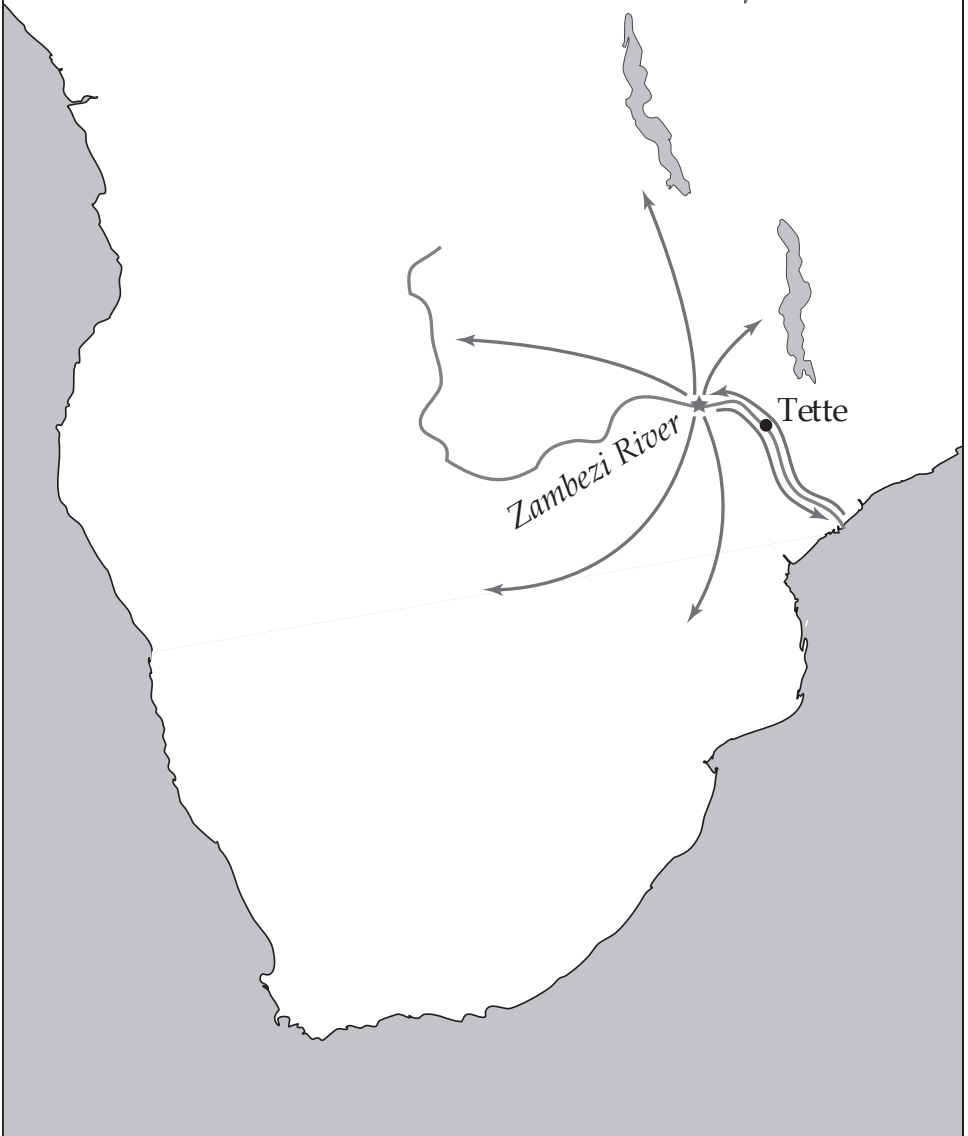
The First Journey



## 2 THE COST OF FAME

### *Africa*

1857: Livingstone's  
Vision

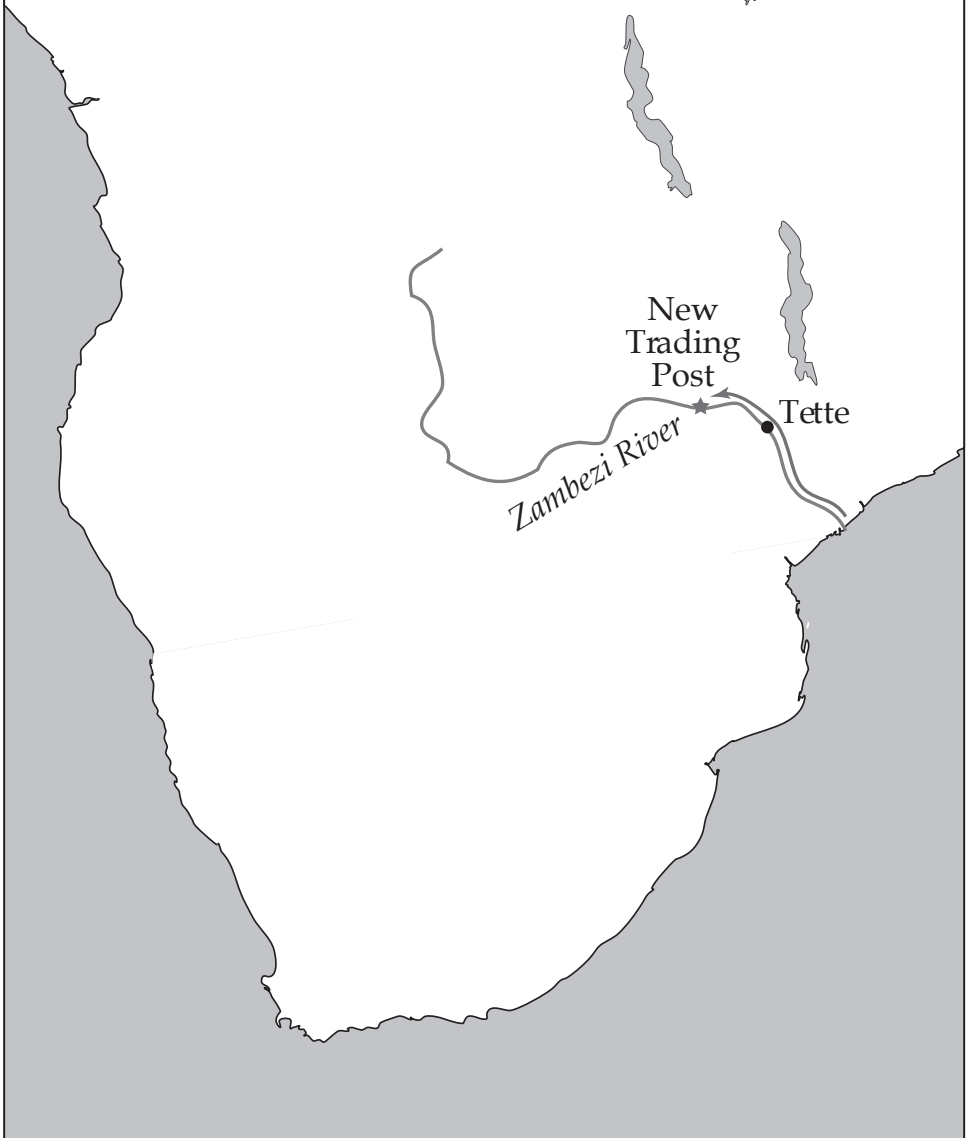




### 3 GREAT EXPECTATIONS

## *Africa*

1857: Livingstone's  
Zambezi Plan

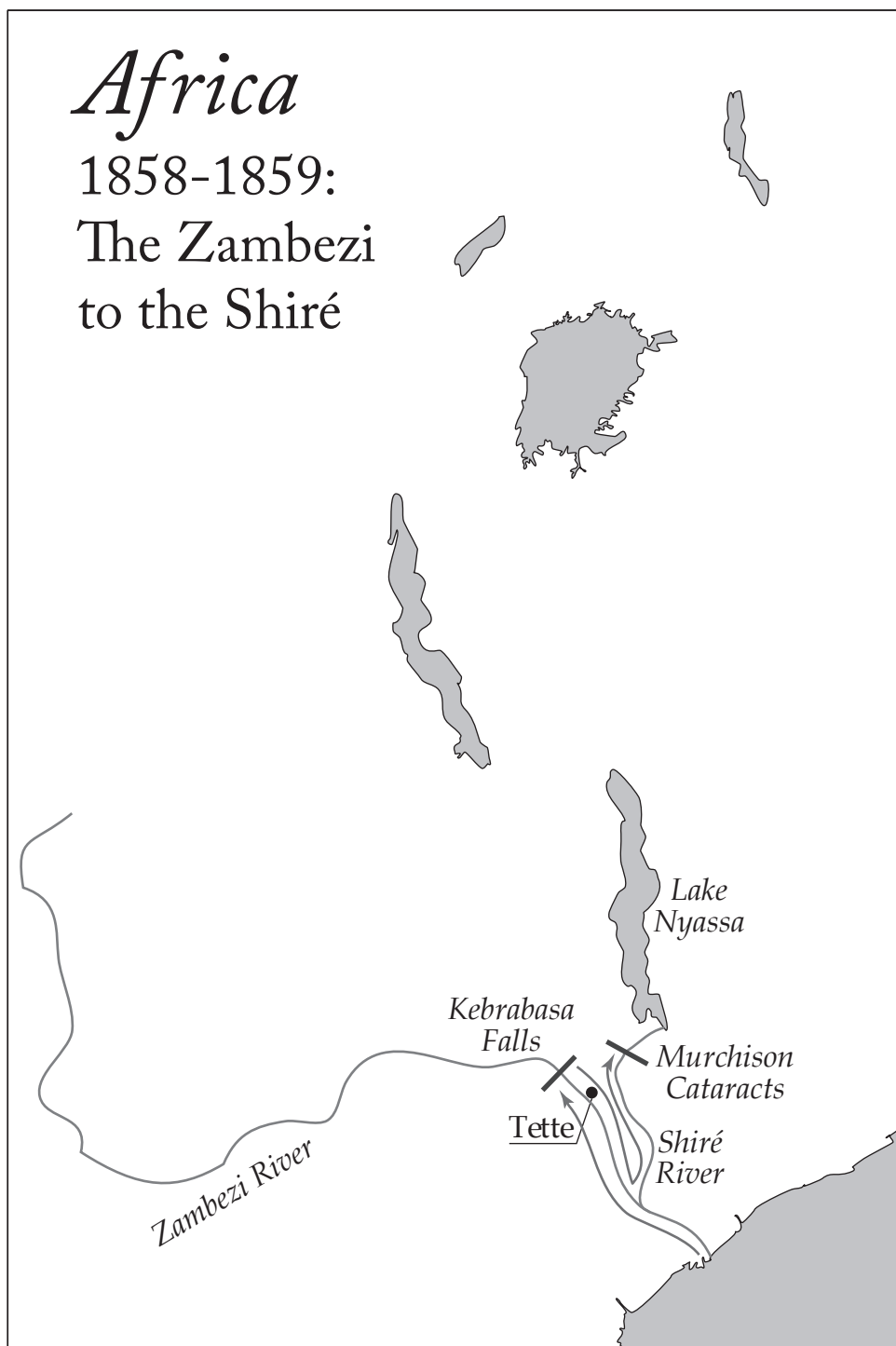


## 4✦TURBULENCE

### *Africa*

1858-1859:

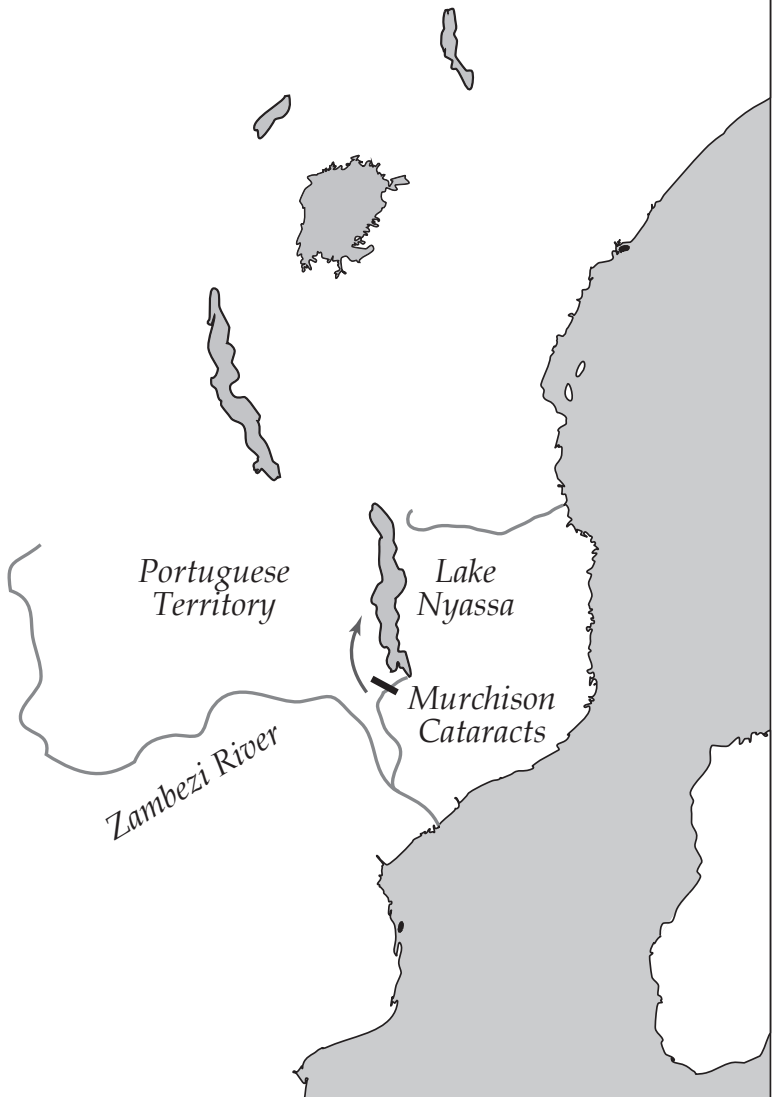
The Zambezi  
to the Shiré



## 5 SATAN'S SEAT

### *Africa*

1859-1861: The Shire  
to Lake Nyassa



## 6 ✦ INTERFERENCE

### *Africa*

1861-1862: Nyassa to  
the Rovuma



## 7 RETURNING TO RAGS

### *Africa*

1862-1864:

Nyassa to  
Bombay

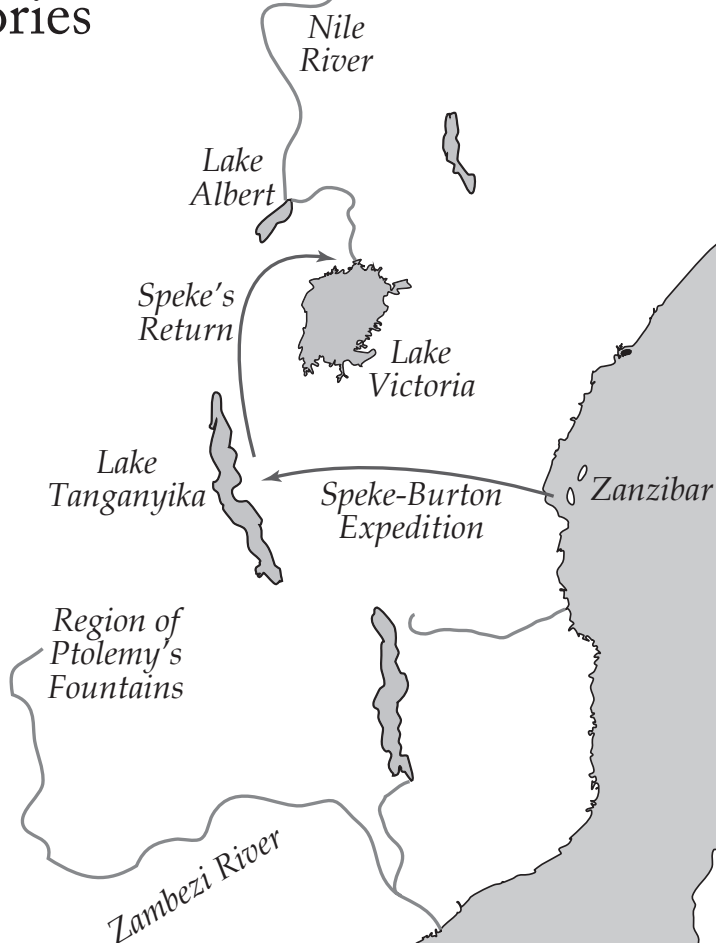




## 8 THE SOURCE

# *Africa*

## The Nile Theories



## 9 DESPERATION

### *Africa*

1865-1867:  
Zanzibar to  
Tanganyika



# *Africa*

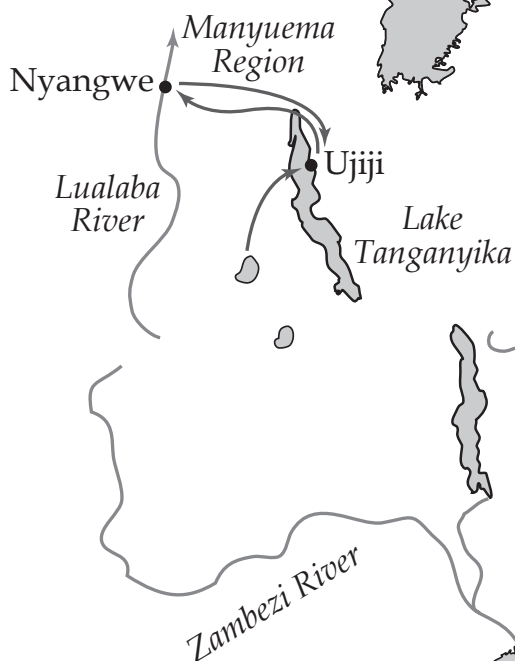
1867-1869:  
Moero and  
Bangweolo



# *Africa*

1869-1871:

Ujiji to  
Manyuema



# *Africa*

1871-1872:

Ujiji to  
Unyanyembe





## 13 THE LONG WAY HOME

### *Africa*

1872-1873:  
Unyanyembe  
to Chitambo's



## 14 REDEMPTION

### *Africa*

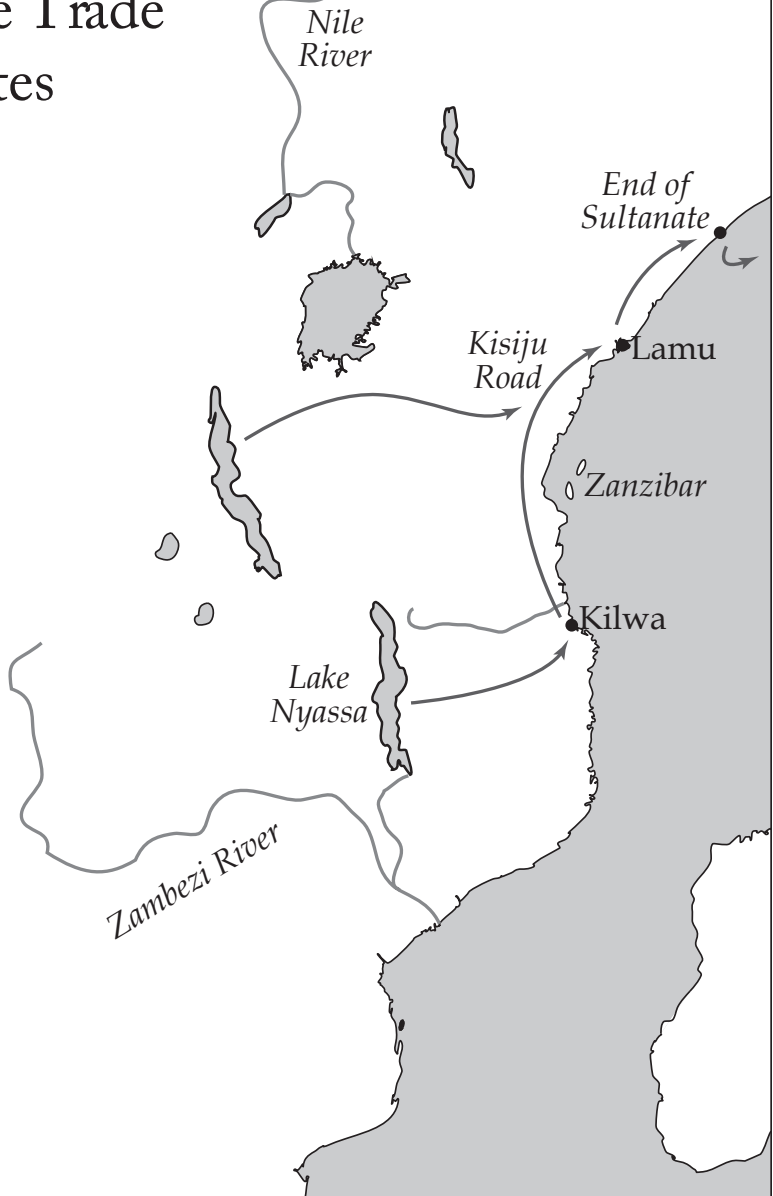
1873-1874:

Chitambo's  
to Zanzibar



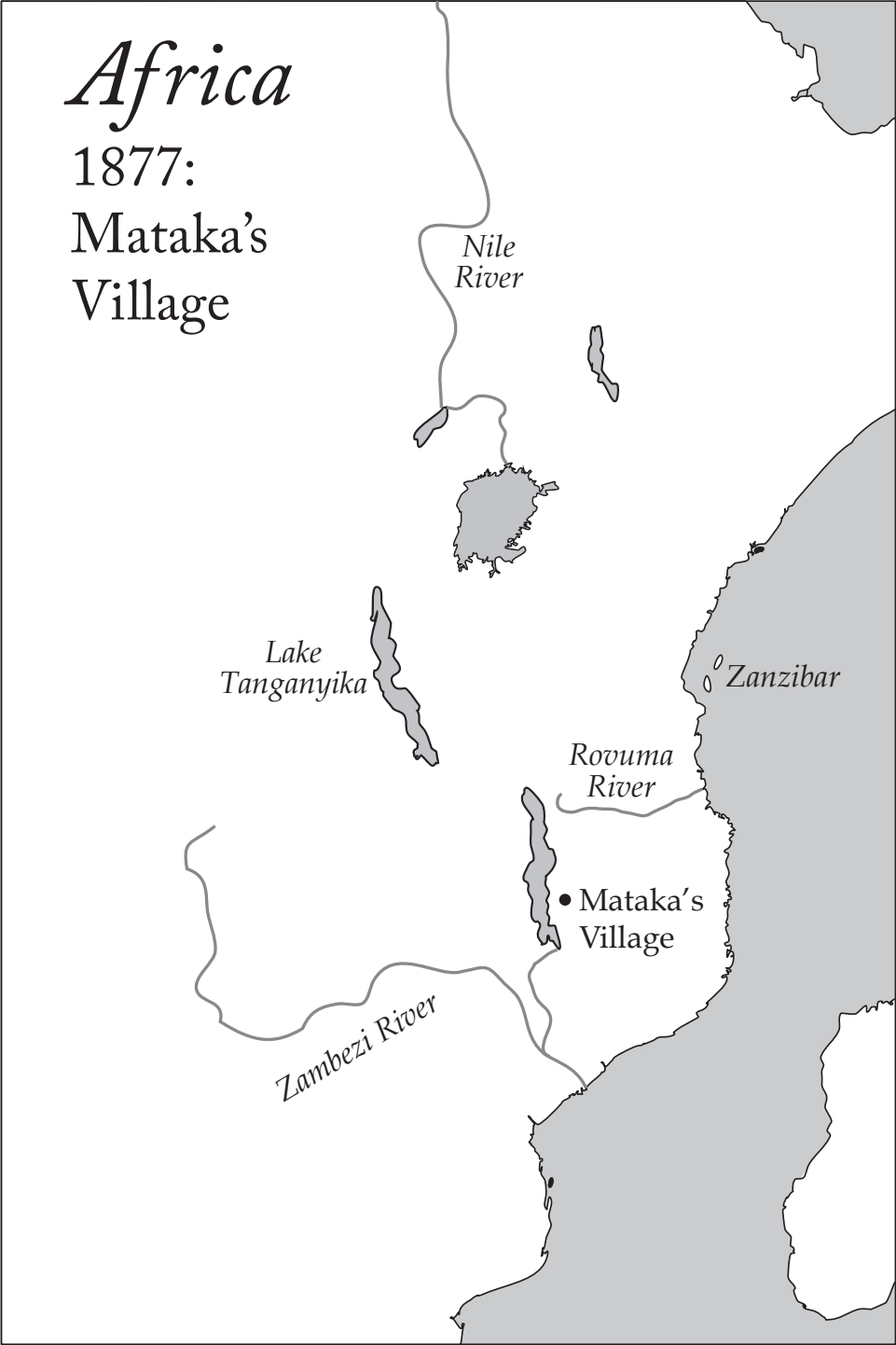
# *Africa*

1874-1876:  
Slave Trade  
Routes



EPILOGUE

*Africa*  
1877:  
Mataka's  
Village



## AFTERWORD





# STUDY QUESTIONS

## PART ONE: RISE

### CHAPTER 1: HERO

1. Livingstone arrived in Africa with an idealistic vision for how he would change Africa. Is this a common mistake today?
2. If so, why don't we learn from it? Or is it a necessary part of the learning process?
3. Clearly Livingstone did not begin his first trip to South Africa with fame in mind—it came from organizations that recognized him. How should one handle fame if received without request? Should one turn away from fame?
4. Can fame be used for good? What about for the good of an organization, such as a spokesperson?
5. What if fame is exaggerated? Do we have a duty to mitigate our fame if it exceeds reality? What, if anything, should Livingstone have done differently?

### CHAPTER 2: THE COST OF FAME

1. Was the London Missionary Society wrong to ask Livingstone to work at its base and not in the field among unreached peoples?

2. Did Livingstone have a duty to continue working with the London Missionary Society even when they changed his mission?
3. Should Livingstone have resigned from the London Missionary Society or handled it another way?
4. Do you agree with Livingstone that his work with the government was accomplishing both mission and scientific purposes?

## CHAPTER 3: GREAT EXPECTATIONS

1. Was Livingstone's vision for European colonies in Central Africa a plan that would help or do more harm than good?
2. Based on what Livingstone promised, should the government have funded the expedition?

## PART TWO: FALL

## CHAPTER 4: TURBULENCE

1. One definition of leadership is "leading people into places they can't see or don't want to go." Was Livingstone a bad leader, or a good leader with bad people skills?
2. How should Livingstone have handled his first realization that the Zambezi expedition was a loss?
3. Could public relations have been salvaged by returning from the Zambezi sooner?
4. Should Livingstone have left Mary and Oswell in South Africa? Jesus asks us to be willing to follow Him even if it means leaving our families. He did so, but at the expense of his wife and children.

## CHAPTER 5: SATAN'S SEAT

1. The Transatlantic Slave Trade is well-known due to the involvement of the United States and Europe. Were you familiar with

- the East African slave trade prior to this book? What did you know about it?
2. What responsibility does the world have? Britain and the United States had no direct role in the East African slave trade. Should they have gotten involved?
  3. Was the British government wrong to refuse to take serious action to halt the slave trade?
  4. Should Portugal have taken responsibility for the slave trade in its territories? What could it have done?

## CHAPTER 6: INTERFERENCE

1. Should Livingstone have taken aggressive actions against the slave raiders?
2. Was he wrong to burn their villages?
3. Livingstone wrestled with whether to liberate people who would be quickly enslaved again. The re-enslavement, he reasoned, might take a great toll on them. Are there times when we should not set captives free?
4. Livingstone also struggled with liberation because he had no aftercare resources. What is our duty to liberate when we can't help any further?
5. Livingstone believed that missionaries could carry guns and defend themselves with force. Do you agree?

## CHAPTER 7: RETURNING TO RAGS

1. Did Livingstone make the right decision to try other rivers when the Zambezi failed?
2. Do you see the Zambezi expedition as a total loss? Do you see any redeeming or scientific gains?
3. Would the public perception of the Zambezi expedition have been different had Livingstone recalled it earlier?

## CHAPTER 8: THE SOURCE

1. When Livingstone claimed he was pursuing the Nile for the purpose of bringing recognition to the slave trade, did you believe him? Or did you believe he was pursuing fame?
2. Livingstone believed he had a God-given duty to return to Africa. Should he have left his family in pursuit of this? What would you do if God called you to something similar?
3. Do you agree that Livingstone was the right man to solve the Nile riddle?

## CHAPTER 9: DESPERATION

1. Livingstone had left his family before on the Zambezi expedition. For the Nile journey, he now left his children without their mother. Should Livingstone have left his family in Britain to make this trip?
2. Did Livingstone make the right decision not to take European men?
3. How would you compare and contrast his Zambezi and Nile expedition teams?
4. How would you characterize the sultan's position on slavery and his offer to help Livingstone?

## CHAPTER 10: LOST

1. Should Britain have mounted a search party sooner, or at all?
2. What do you think led to Livingstone's popularity?
3. Should Livingstone have joined Tippoo Tib and the traders? Do you think he had a choice, given his circumstances? Would you have made the same choice?
4. Was Livingstone's friendship with Tippoo Tib and the traders a moral oversight, purposeful ignorance, or did he really see the good in them?
5. Did Livingstone's proximity to the slave trade implicate him?

## CHAPTER 11: BROKEN

1. How did Livingstone continue to justify his reliance on the slave traders?
2. How should Livingstone have handled the massacre?
3. Does Livingstone's departure from the slave traders relieve any of his culpability?
4. Was Livingstone wrong to employ the slaves sent to him?

## CHAPTER 12: HOPE

1. How has the role of the media changed since the days of Stanley?
2. What role should the media play in global crises today?
3. Should Livingstone have left with Stanley to return to Britain?
4. Do you agree that Livingstone was still focusing his attention on the slave trade at the time, or was he too captivated by the Nile?
5. Why do you think Livingstone felt he had to finish his work?

# PART THREE: RESURRECTION

## CHAPTER 13: THE LONG WAY HOME

1. Should the United States have gotten involved in the slave trade, as Livingstone was requesting? Does the United States have a responsibility? Does it have a duty?
2. Do you agree with the argument that a period of slavery is part of the course of human development?
3. How would you have handled Zanzibari diplomacy if you were Kirk or Frere?
4. How would you have responded to pressure from Britain if you were the sultan?



## CHAPTER 14: REDEMPTION

1. Should Livingstone's body have been returned to Britain or buried in Africa? What do you think Livingstone would have wanted?
2. The ban on maritime slave shipping arguably made the slave trade more dangerous and violent along the Kisumu Road. Should another approach have been taken to end the trade?
3. Did Livingstone deserve his heroic welcome and public mourning? Does later information about his relationship with the slave traders diminish him?

## CHAPTER 15: TRIUMPH

1. What is the relationship between commerce and law? Could commerce, on its own, have supplanted slavery, as Livingstone originally intended? Or is the rule of law a necessary first step?
2. What is the place of advocacy in responding to injustice? Can you name other examples in which advocacy has made a considerable change?
3. Kirk forced the sultanate legally to end slavery, rather than win it over to a just worldview. How should we measure his success? Is a legal restriction sufficient? Or should Kirk have worked to convince the council it was the right thing to do?
4. Do you see Livingstone as a continuation of William Wilberforce and the abolitionist movement?