

## WEEK THREE P6 SST CLASSWORK

### **MONDAY**

#### OTHER EXPLORERS IN EAST AFRICA

#### HENRY MORTON STANLEY

Henry Morton Stanley came to East Africa on three different occasions.

In 1871 to 1872, he came to look for Dr. David Livingstone and was sponsored by the Daily Telegraph of London

He moved around (circumnavigated) lake Victoria in a canoe and proved that it was the source of the Nile.

He also visited the Kabaka of Buganda ie Kabaka Muteesa 1.

On kabaka's request, he wrote a letter to England inviting the Christian missionaries to Buganda to teach the Baganda how to read and write.

The letter was taken by Lieutenant De Belofonds

The second time in 1875, Henry Morton Stanley was to trace the source of River Lualaba in central Africa and he proved that it was not connected or linked to river Nile.

He was the first European to reach the foot of Mt. Rwenzori and named it as mountains of the moon. This was because its snow capped peak looked like a rising moon.

He saw and named lake George and lake Edward.

In 1878, he was sent for the third time to rescue Emin Pasha from the equatorial province.

The equatorial province was the region composed of southern Sudan and Northern Uganda.

## **TUESDAY**

### **DR. FISCHER**

He was a German doctor and was the first European to discover Lake Naivasha.

### **JOSEPH THOMPSON**

He was a young doctor from Britain

He was sent by the RGS or Royal Geographical Society

He discovered the shortest and direct route from the coast to Lake Victoria.

He became the first European explorer to cross the land of the Masai and Nandi successfully.

He was the first European explorer to discover Mt Elgon whose highest peak is Wagagai.

He also discovered Lake Baringo.

### **COUNT TELEK**

He was a scientist from Hungary and was the first European to discover Lake Rudolf which is today called Lake Turkana.

### **JAMES BRUCE**

He was a Scottish explorer who entered Africa from Cairo in Egypt in 1768

He came to find the source of the Nile and was the first explorer to see Lake Tana and Blue Nile.

## **Wednesday**

### **Challenges or problems that were faced by European explorers in East Africa.**

Language barrier

Hostile tribes

Wild animals and thick forests

Tropical diseases

Lack of transport and communication

### **Achievements of explorers or effects of explorers in Africa.**

They changed the negative picture Europeans had about Africa as a dark continent.

They provided important geographical information about Africa

They reported about the economic potential of Africa.

They named the geographical features of Africa.

They exposed Africa to the European countries

They reported about the friendly and hostile tribes of Africa.

Their reports attracted the European colonialists who came to rule Africa.