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SIR HENRY MORTON STANLEY AND HIS ROLE IN THE DISCOVERY CENTRAL AFRICA 1874-1877

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Summary

The research focuses on studying the social roots of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, especially childhood and its implications for his working life, his role as a journalist and explorer and his most prominent trips to the African continent. The importance of the research comes by highlighting Stanley's geographic trip to Africa in 1874 to complete the exploration of the Lake Victoria and Tanganyika lakes, to know the main source of the Nile River, to prove that there is no relationship between Tanganyika Lake and the Nile River, and to explore the Congo River for the first time from the source to the estuary and mapping it.

1- Its origin and social roots

Henry Morton Stanley was born on January 28th, 1841 in the city of Denby in northern Wales in the United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾, and he is an illegitimate son of John Rowlands and registered in the birth certificate the name of John Rowlands and wrote on this certificate a bastard phrase and the father was a drunken peasant who died four months after his birth ⁽²⁾, And on his birth certificate he mentioned that his mother's name is Elizabeth Barry and her father is a butcher in Denby called Musa Barry and his mother was working as a maid in London as she rushed to her hometown to give birth to the child and left his

¹) Felix Driver ,Henry Morton Stanly and his Critics:Geography,Exploration and Empire ,past & present Journal,No.133Nov,Oxford University Press,1991,p.137.

²) The New Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol.17, 15th Edi, Helen Hemingway Benton,Chicago,1974,p.582.

responsibility to his grandfather who grew up with him and was raised in a hut in the city of Denby⁽¹⁾, and after Completing his fourth year of life, his grandfather died on the farm. He was 84 years old In his grave in Witchurch, the event occurred in 1847 ⁽²⁾

Shortly after the death of Musa Barry, his uncles transferred him to the St. AsefYonin shelter, which is now known as Stanley Hospital ⁽³⁾, which was a foundation for caring for poor children and orphans. The situation in the institution was no better than his grandfather's house, where he was beaten and severely tortured, especially from James Francis, director of the School ⁽⁴⁾, Rolands acquired a simple education in religious knowledge and some of the requirements of daily life and as a result of the neglect he had in the shelter, he fled in the month of May 1856, returning to his hometown and found his grandfather "the father of his biological father", but he refused to help him and recognize him when he told him. You can come back in the same way that I cantdo anything for you and I have nothing to give you. "⁽⁵⁾

He went to his maternal uncles, Moses and Thomas, but they refused to receive him in their homes. His last choice was his maternal aunt, Mary, who lives in Brainford, lived for a while, then moved to the United States in 1858 and worked for one of the cotton merchants called Henry Morton Stanley. He has a boy ⁽⁶⁾,Merchant Stanley agreed after asking him if he could read, and during his stay in the United States and his work with him, the merchant admired his intelligence, and Rowlands became more enthusiastic to the United States as he enjoyed free opinions and freedom to express and immunity from insult and injustice, and he found Roland in the United States is not a new country Not only, but also parents, when Mr. Stanley adopted him as his son and replaced his name from John Rowlands to Henry Morton Stanley, when he was nineteen years old, the master and Mrs. Stanley treated him kindly and generously and he was proud to adopt him ⁽⁷⁾.

In 1862 he participated in the American Civil War and was working for oneof the Federation's ships. Through his work on the ship, Stanley

¹)Ali Saddam Sahn Al-Saadi, Sir Henry Morton Stanley and his role in the declaration of the Free Congo State 1876-1885, Journal of the College of Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, No. 61, 2013, p. 2.

²)Dorothy Stanly,The Auto Bio Graphy of sir Henry Morton Stanly ,Boston, 1959, p.7.

³)Weaseling Henry ,Divide , Rule the Partition of Africa,1880-1914,Westport,Ct.,London,1996,p.82.

⁴) Dorothy Stanly,Op.Cit.,P.11.

⁵) J. lengkeek ,Henry Morton Stanly:vie on Africa ,analysis of atravelogue,Wageningen university,Joun,2014,P.7.

⁶)I bid,p.137.

⁷) Dorothy Stanly,Op.Cit.,P.,85.

began writing what he saw and sent to the newspapers as a start for journalistic work. The newspapers welcomed his report on the first and second attacks of the federal forces in Fort Fisher, North Carolina ⁽¹⁾, those attacks that It was in December 1864 were part of the history of the Great War. When the war ended in February 1865, Stanley left the Navy and kept wandering from place to place and finding temporary jobs as a freelance journalist, accountant or daily worker until he found a steady job in 1867 as a reporter for the St. Louis Democrat (St. Louis) for \$15 a week. ⁽²⁾.

The press became very important in the middle of the nineteenth century in America, especially during the American Civil War, as it was the only way to inform people about the details of the war ⁽³⁾, and this helped to increase in literacy rates and improvements in printing technology and increased immigration throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. ensured the spread of the press until it reached remote areas, and by 1860 there were approximately 4,000 newspapers in the United States of America ⁽⁴⁾, which encouraged Stanley to enter the field of journalism and work as a journalist for the Democrats in Missouri in 1867 for fifteen dollars a week, as the press during that period served as an important organ for political controversy, influential editorials, and international news, and his first mission was to accompany an army mission led by General Winfield Scott Hancock against the Native Americans ⁽⁵⁾, as the end of the civil war coincided with the resumption of the construction of a railroad from the city of Omaha in Missouri to Francisco to the Pacific Ocean connects the eastern and western states, which necessitated the incursion into the wilderness and the vast plains inhabited by many Indian tribes, so some of these tribes revolted and tried to stop the D-line government drew them their mission to eliminate these revolutions ⁽⁶⁾.

During Stanley's writing of the press reports on the Union Pacific Railroad and the Peace Treaty with the Native Americans in the United States of America the editor and owner of the New York Herald James Gordon Bennett was following his reports and summoned him on

¹⁾ Duane ,chultz, op cit,p58.

²⁾ Dorothy Stanly,op cit.p.219.

³⁾ Belich ,James, Replenishing the Earth: the settler Revolution and the Rise of the Anglo world , 1780-1939,(Oxford :oxford university press,2009), p.226.

⁴⁾ Murray ,Brian .H, H .M .Stanley and the literature of Exploration : Empire, Media ,Modernity,(Kings college: university of London,2011),p.47.

⁵⁾ Ehultz,Duane,opcit,p.59.

⁶⁾ Claude Julian, The Dream and History or Two Hundred Years of American History, Translation: Nakhle Class, Dar Tlass for Printing and Publishing, (Damascus-1989), pp. 22-25.

December 16th, 1869 and sent him on a mission the British campaign against Emperor Theodoros II ⁽¹⁾, governor of Abyssinia ⁽²⁾, and was also sent on another mission to search for Dr. David Livingston in Africa in 1870 and was able to find him in 1872 near Lake Tanganyika, and the success of Stanley in his last mission had a great impact in Europe as he was considered one of the most famous American journalists received in France and the United Kingdom and held a series of lectures in the United States to recount his adventures in Africa that began in New York in December 1872 ⁽³⁾.

2- Central African exploration trip 1874-1877

After Stanley succeeded in finding Livingston and returning to Europe and publishing his book Finding Livingston, which described his first trip into Africa, his ideas turned to the completion of what Levinson left incomplete, he collected more than 130 books on Africa and spent hours planning, drawing paths and laying long lines of Possible explorations. He was aiming to explore the outlet of Lake Tanganyika, as the discoverer of it is so little that he does not know if it consisted of one or several lakesLakes⁽⁴⁾, and therefore the sources of the Nile are still unknown, as well as the western part of the continent is still not well known, and this was encouraged by the editor of the Daily Telegraph newspaper Edwin Arnold ⁽⁵⁾, who was a member of the Royal Geographical Society, who told him that he would put The campaign had 6,000 pounds if his newspaper Herald cooperated with him, and although Bennett, the owner of the Herald, was not enthusiastic at first because he considered Stanley would be the center of attention as well as his unwillingness to shareHe worked with

¹)Emperor Theodoros II (1820-1868): He was born in the village of Sharja in the province of MahraLababFalah. He lost his parents at an early age, so he grew up in one of the monasteries, and in 1842 he became involved in his service the king of the province of Mahra (Cape Ali) and married his daughter but he revolted against the king and extracted the scepter from him In the year 1850 he took control of the Tigray region in 1855 and was crowned emperor in the year 1855 and nicknamed the King of Kings: more looks

Paul MUSAAD, Abyssinia or Ethiopia in a reversal of its history, (D – D, T), pp. 141-142.

²)Mohamed LotfyGomaa, Between the African Lion and the Italian Tiger, Hindawi Foundation for Education and Publishing, (Cairo-2012), p. 25.

³)Bennete,Norman.R,StanleysDespatChes to the new yourk Herald,1871-1872,1874-1877,poston,1970,p.55.

⁴) Newman ,James .L, imperial footprints,henry Morton stanlys African journeys, Virginia,2004,,p.97.

⁵)Edwin Arnold, a poet and journalist from the United Kingdom, was born in Gravesend, 10 June 1832, and died on 24 March 1904.

:www.mimirbook.com.

another newspaper for fear of losing the Herald effort, but Stanley eventually managed to persuade him⁽¹⁾.

It was announced on July 26th, 1874 in the Herald and Telegraph newspapers that Henry Morton Stanley would be the ambassador of two great powers representing the press of the United Kingdom and the United States and to assign the Royal Geographical Society in London to lead an exploratory mission to the African continent to achieve three purposes⁽²⁾:

- 1) Go to Lake Victoria to make sure it is the main source of the Nile in the south, and that stream from which it is at The Rabyon Falls is the only way out.
- 2) Turning around Tanganyika Lake to ensure that it is not connected to the tropical sources of the Nile.
- 3) Reach to the Wallapa River and follow it to see whether it is connected to the Nile or the Congo and reaching the estuary of the Congo⁽³⁾.

Stanley arrived in Zanzibar on September 21st, 1874 and this time was equipped with financial capabilities and the ability to organize work to solve previous problems and questions⁽⁴⁾, and he prohibited with him the basic tools in exploration of compasses, barometers, thermometers, calendars, photographic equipment, watches, odometer, Charts, in addition to a large number of guns and ammunition, and brought with him a wooden boat consisting of five pieces that can be removed and connected to make it easier to carry on land⁽⁵⁾, but he relied on Zanzibar to provide the daily needs of the trip, food and goods that pay tax to the African tribes who will pass from During the residence areas AHA⁽⁶⁾.

¹⁾Faisal Muhammad Musa, A Brief History of Modern and Contemporary Africa, Open University Publications, (Benghazi 1997 - p. 110).

²⁾Ahmad Najm Al-Din Fleijah, Africa General and Regional Study, Al-Intisar Press, (Alexandria 1997 - p. 62).

³⁾Shawqi Atallah Al-Jamal, Abdullah Abdul-Razzaq Ibrahim, History of Modern and Contemporary Africa, Dar Al-Zahraa for Printing and Publishing, (Riyadh), p. 33.

⁴⁾Colin McKevdi, Atlas of African History, translation: Mokhtar El-Swaify, The Egyptian General Book Authority (Cairo-1987), p. 183.

⁵⁾Issa Ali Ibrahim, Geographical Thought and Geographical Statements, University Knowledge House, (Alexandria -2002), p. 213.

⁶⁾Josephine Kam, Explorers in Africa, translation: Mr. Youssef Nasr, Dar Al-Maarif, (Cairo-1983), p. 337.

He relied on providing porters and storing campaign equipment on the American consul in Zanzibar Augustus Baroque, who mainly assisted him in renting porters and agreeing with them about their rent and providing places to store the collected goods for the mission ⁽¹⁾, while Stanley was in Zanzibar drawing a path for the journey as it departed in a form Directly from Bagamoyo to Mboa in Masaland then went to Lake Victoria and complete its discovery and verify whether it was one or five lakes as was common, and Stanley was hoping to meet with the King of Buganda Mutisa I, as it was the richest and strongest country in this part of the continent, and then headed To Albert's Lake Achieved to check previous speculation about the length and breadth lake ⁽²⁾.

3- Launching the mission from Zanzibar to Africa

The Anglo-American Mission launched at 9 am on November 17th, 1874 from Zanzibar, towards Bamjoyo, on board sailing ships carrying the flag of the United Kingdom and the United States. The campaign consists of 356 men, including a number of Zanzibar Muslims who accompanied him in the first flight 1871-1872, and more than 18,000 pounds of cargo, and after several days of sailing, the campaign arrived in Mboa on December 12th, meaning 25 days after they started from Zanzibar, and this time was shorter than the previous mission, which means that Stanley has become experienced and knowledgeable in dealing with roads and porters⁽³⁾.

On February 27th, 1875, they were able to reach the southern shore of Lake Victoria after the mission crossed 720 miles from Bagamoyo to the southern shore of Lake Victoria at the town of Monza through a 103-day walk, while another source states that it was three months, and there are only 166 remaining men⁽⁴⁾, on March 8th, 1875, Stanley boarded his boat for the first time with 10 of his men and began sailing on the southern shore towards the southeast ⁽⁵⁾, of the lake. It is part of Lake Victoria is not separated from it as it was believed that Aquire is an island and not an extension of the mainland as was common ⁽⁶⁾.

Stanley continued to sail inside the lake until he reached on the 24th of March to the northeastern end of the lake, as he reached the region of

¹⁾Ibid,p.337.

²⁾Elham Mohamed Ali My Mind, Documentary Research and Studies in Modern and Contemporary History of Africa, The Anglo-Egyptian Library, (Cairo-2009), pp. 11-12.

³⁾Newman ,James .L, Op Cit,p.98-100.

⁴⁾ Stanly, Henrym., Through the Dark continent, p.30-33.

⁵⁾Josephine Cam, op cit, p. 338.

⁶⁾Issa Ali Ibrahim, op cit, p. 213.

Buganda ⁽¹⁾, which is located north of the lake and met the Ugandan leader Motisi on April 2 when they crossed the northern part of the lake and entered the part of Uganda and Motisi was considered The strongest rulers of Central Africa at the time ⁽²⁾, and during the time Stanley spent in his stay with Motisi tried to prove to him the advantages of Christianity over Islam and pagan religion and relied on it on readings that he explained to him from the Bible, as he showed him that excellence is practical, Christianity is not teachings and Only religious rituals will accompany the gathering Shereen doctors to treat diseases spread in Africa and spread free education and improve agriculture ⁽³⁾, This was aided by the presence of one of the Europeans in Buganda, Colonel Lennet de Balfons, who had come with 40 soldiers from Gordon's headquarters in Equatoria to establish trade relations between Egypt and Uganda, as Stanley gave him letters to the Daily Telegraph to send it faster because he was returning to Egypt via The Nile ⁽⁴⁾, when it was published on November 25, 1875, met with great resonance by the European missionaries, especially since Stanley explained to them that building a station for missionaries in Buganda would not cost them much, as exporting coffee and ivory would return them tenfold ⁽⁵⁾.

Stanley used to spend a long time with Motisi speaking, and the basis of the dialogue revolves around Christianity, as Motisi was not influenced by Islam and was not fluent in the Arabic language to read the Qur'an, so he remained on his pagan religion, but Stanley gave him a copy of the Bible translated in Swahili in order to persuade him to convert to Christianity ⁽⁶⁾, Although Stanley was a Christian, he was not religious, but the use of the religious side to pressure the Africans is to allow more Europeans to come to Africa and be able to open centers to

¹).ShawkyAtallah Al-Jamal, Abdullah Abdul-Razzaq Ibrahim, History of Modern and Contemporary Africa, Dar Al-Zahraa for Printing and Publishing, Riyadh, p. 35.

²)henry Morton stsnly,my African travels,cambridge,1886,p.30.

³)Buganda region: The Kingdom of Buganda is located to the west of Lake Victoria, bordered to the east by the Nile River, to the north by Lake Kyoka and the Kafu River to the northwest, and to the west by the regions of Esenkero, Kerhura, Kin Jojo, Kibala, Masenda, and there are in the Kingdom the most famous African l kes, in which Victoria, Albert, Edward , Kyoga Lake, condemns the people of Buganda paganism and spread among them the worship of Altmatat and Islam is considered the first heavenly religions to enter Buganda as the arrival of the Egyptian forces to the Equatorial Directorate in the far south of Sudan, northern BugandaDuring the reign of Khedive Ismail, he was an important factor in spreading Islam, and Christianity spread in it in the second half of the nineteenth century after geographical indications. : [https // m. arefa.org](https://m.arefa.org)

⁴)Joseph-Ki-Zerbu, History of Black Africa, translation: Youssef Shalab Al-Sham, Part 2, Al-Assad Library for Printing and Publishing, (Damascus-1964), p. 713.

⁵)Newman ,James .L, Op Cit,p.113-115.

⁶)ShawqiAtallah al-Jamal, Abdullah Abdul-Razzaq Ibrahim, previous source, p. 36.

preach and spread education outwardly ⁽¹⁾, However, what really concerned him was the transfer of the many riches that he believed that the Africans do not know the size of what they possess, as he was amazed at what he saw of the good things in Buganda, as the fertility of the soil there is inexhaustible, in addition to the large population that will make it a popular market for the huge European goods with The possibility of extending a railroad linking the lakes of the region and will be a great incentive for development, as happened in Britain ⁽²⁾, as building a railway in Africa will be one of his top priorities, and Motisi was not unaware of Stanley's plans, but he wanted from embracing the new religion an alliance with the Europeans and thus secures its hegemony Buganda on neighboring provinces and stop the Egyptian feet from the equatorial region and the start of work in the church building when Stanley collected his men began in October 12th, 1875 the second always to go to the starting point of which to Lake Albert ⁽³⁾.

After Stanley completed his discovery of Lake Victoria and proved that it is one lake and not several lakes as he thought it is the source of the Nile River, in support of Speke ⁽⁴⁾, after he reached Rbion Falls and watched the water rushing to the north with what was called the Nile Victoria and then continued his journey to the south where he was Having heard about the power of the Kagera River stream, the largest tributary of the lake that empties into it from the West, which prompted the desire to explore it because the people consider it the mother of the river ⁽⁵⁾, The expedition continued its path towards it until they arrived in late March, discovering the valley of this river and thus achieving the first goal of his trip ⁽⁶⁾, so he decided to go to Lake George, despite the difficulties that the mission faced, but it arrived after several days to the lake, However, it was unable to get down in the lake because the confrontation of a large group of Baniuru warriors led by their king Kaparanga, as they were the dominant regional force on the shores of the lake, and although Stanley tried to convince them that he would leave the lake after three days, they refused to enter the white man to the lake because his arrival means war and the reason for this is that when he arrived in 1872, Samuel Baker brought an Egyptian army with

¹)Josephine Cam, Previous source, p. 339.

²)Ali Saddam Sahan al-Saadi, previous source, pp. 5-7.

³)Josephine Cam, previous source, 339.

⁴)Joseph-Ki-Zerbu, previous source, p. 713.

⁵)Ibid,p.121-125.

⁶)Josephine Cam, Previous source, p. 339.

him to Bunyoro, and also Colonel Gordon ⁽¹⁾, when he came to clash with them on the northern border of the lake ⁽²⁾.

So the expedition was forced to return to Buganda on December 17th, and decided to go to Ojiji to achieve the second goal of his trip and turn around Tanganyika and discover whether Lake Tanganyika had a direct access to the Nile, and after a difficult path and paid a tax to Mirambo in Munyamwezi, the mission arrived at Ojiji, on May 20th, after crossing the Malagarsi River, the main tributary of Lake Tanganyika, and sailed in the lake on June 11st, following its eastern shore to be its starting point to its southern end, then heading north, following the western shore of the lake, to confirm whether there is a relationship with the Nile and prove that Tanganyika Lake despite From Its length and depth, it does not accept imaginary doubts and suggestions, because it has no outlet to the north ⁽³⁾, And it is not related in any way to the Nile, nor can it be the source of the Nile, nor linked to Lake Albert, and there is only one exit in the middle of its western coast ⁽⁴⁾, and it was able to measure its coastline, and it has been proven that the lake at the southern end is deeper in which the water level rises higher than the point that Livingston left her on his last trip with Stanley and as a result Stanley completed the discovery of Captain Burton and Livingston and there was nothing left to be completed on Lake Tanganyika ⁽⁵⁾.

When Stanley managed to finish Lake Tanganyika, map it and measure its coastline, another issue emerged: the discovery of the Wallapa River, is it part of the Nile River, or is it related to the Congo, which requires the need to travel to Niangwei to solve the mystery ⁽⁶⁾.

4- Explore the Congo River

The Congo River, which has a length of 4,700 km, is considered one of the longest rivers in the world and the second greatest river in the African continent after the Nile River. It crosses the equator twice and flows through the second largest rainforest in the world and is the second largest river basin in the world after the Amazon. Its basin has a size of 3,457,000 km and its water network A dense length of 16,000 km, its basin starts from the south of Lake Tanganyika in the Lulaaba River and enters the lake of Panguilo and continues to flow to Lake

¹)Ali Saddam Sahan al-Saadi, previous source, pp. 5-7.

²)Josephine Cam, previous source, p. 339.

³)Joseph-Ki-Zerbu, previous source, p. 713.

⁴)ZaherRiad, Colonization of Africa, The National House for Printing and Publishing, (Cairo-1965), p. 124.

⁵)Issa Ali Ibrahim, previous source, p. 213.

⁶)ZahirRiad, previous source, p. 124.

Moirira ⁽¹⁾, And it continues to run to the north, as the Welaba River forms the upper path of the Congo River after crossing the equator. The course of the river begins to expand towards Kisangani and turns to the west and forms a large arc that enters Lake Malibu east of Kinshasa and the flow continues until it flows into the Atlantic Ocean ⁽²⁾.

The Congo River at the beginning of the nineteenth century is still not completely known to explorers as it is the last of the African rivers whose sources and streams were exposed and hampered the difficult natural conditions in the region where the river flows. The few attempts made by explorers to penetrate the interior of the river basin ⁽³⁾, and the biggest problem lies in the discovery of the river and its mapping are centered around the fact that the largest part of the river's path is in the rainforest region, which is characterized by its wet climate and completely unhealthy atmosphere ⁽⁴⁾. Although the Congo River is the only African river that continues to run continuously into the Atlantic Ocean, the Boeuma Waterfalls in Lualaba hindered the explorers in following the Congo River from its source to its mouth, and also what distinguishes the river is that there is no river that crosses the equator twice ⁽⁵⁾.

It is difficult for explorers who came to Africa in the 19th century to believe that the Lalapa River is the beginning of the Congo River that flows into the Atlantic Ocean, as it was believed that each has a completely different path from the other ⁽⁶⁾, so that David Livingstone who sailed the Lalapa River and discovered it, thought it to be an extension of the Nile River and the lower course of the Congo River is the mouth of the Niger River, in addition to geographical obstacles, social factors also played a large role in impeding exploration and mapping of the Congo River, as many of the tribes inhabiting the two sides of the river never met a white man, so European explorers exposed many dangers ⁽⁷⁾. Also, the historical context was not favorable to explorers in the Congo, as central Africa as a whole had for several centuries been one of the main ways for the bad slave traders who sowed fear in the hearts of local tribes ⁽⁸⁾.

¹) Newman ,James .L, Op Cit,p.129-130

²) Mirelaslukan altic,opcit,p.3.

³)ShawqiAtallah al-Jamal, Abdullah Abdul-Razzaq Ibrahim, previous source, p. 33.

⁴)Ahmad Najm al-Din Fleijah, previous source, p. 62.

⁵)Shaker Choucair, Unidentified in Africa, St. George's Press, (Beirut-1885), p. 12.

⁶)Elham Muhammad Ali My Mind, previous source, p. 10.

⁷)Shaker Shqair, previous source, p. 12.

⁸) Mirelaslukan altic,opcit,p.3.

Stanley was not the first European to arrive in the Congo. There was superficial information about the Congo Basin. In 1482, the Portuguese sailor Diego Cao discovered the Congo River and landed in the Chueno Province of the Kingdom of the Congo. His campaign was accompanied by a number of monks carrying gifts and greetings from the Portuguese king ⁽¹⁾, and they tried to penetrate and control On the inside, but they failed due to navigation problems in it and the spread of diseases and suffocating weather ⁽²⁾, but this discovery did not change the fate of Central Africa and the Congo Basin, as the Portuguese mission in 1491 baptized the Congolese king and gave him the name Joe the first and began slave trade and did not fully discover the course of the river except 60 km Meters from the Molding and drawing surface map even though the soldiers and missionaries Albertgalin penetrated into the river until they reached Lake Malibu in the first ten years of its discovery⁽³⁾.

However, this expansion did not add any information to the geographical maps of the river until he did not know anything about the middle and upper courses of the river, and the prevailing assumption was that the Congo originates from a large lake in the heart of central Africa ⁽⁴⁾, as was the French discoverer Jean-Papinet Deauville in 1833. Moein is on the mapping of the river although he later proved that his description of Central Africa was not original but was taken from unpublished Portuguese manuscripts ⁽⁵⁾, Then the explorations of the source of the Nile in the mid-nineteenth century brought the first news related to the upper road of the Congo River after Burton and Sbeki found Lake Tanganyika in search of the source of the Nile in 1858, and in 1867 David Livingstone discovered the area of South Tanganyika, Lake Muiru and Panguelo in 1868 and the Lalapa River in 1871 and by this Livingston will be the first to map the beginning of the Congo River, whose source begins from the Shambishi River to the Lualaba in Niangwei⁽⁶⁾.

Cameron arrived in Tanganyika in 1873 and he was the first to map some tributaries of the Wallapa River, including Lukunga, and documented the flow of Walapa from Lake Moira to Niangwei, but he doubted the livingstone of Livingstone about the source of the Nile

¹⁾Hussein JabbarShukr Al-Bayati, Political Developments in the Congo 1960-1965, Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Baghdad, (IbnRushd College of Education - 2005), p. 4.

²⁾Ahmad Najm al-Din Fleijah, previous source, p. 62.

³⁾Hussein JabbarShukr Al-Bayati, Previous source, p. 4

⁴⁾Stanly, Henry M., Through the Dark continent, opcit, p.55-57.

⁵⁾Mirelaslukan altic, opcit, p.4.

⁶⁾Shaker Shqair, previous source, p. 12.

River ⁽¹⁾, so he measured the river in Niangwei and found that its level was lower. Much of the Nile, I would have ruled out the source of the Nile, but it did not succeed in buying boats to complete its scouting trip and prove that the Lalapa is a tributary to the Congo instead of the Nile, and thus his struggles remained without evidence until Stanley came in 1874, that is, after Cameron a few months (Stanley had no information except the upper part to Niangwei and the lower part up to the estuary, while the middle of the river was completely unknown to European explorers and cartographers ⁽²⁾, but that did not prevent him, on the contrary, it was a strong motivation to launch the River Exploration Mission and the Stanley Mission crossed in August. Lake Tanganyika heading west to discover the Lalapa⁽³⁾, the mission arrived 4 days after its launch to Mtowa (on the other side of the lake⁽⁴⁾, and was aiming to reach the Lalapa River and sail there until its estuary to see if it was part of the Nile River system or the Congo, and if Check that the truth of the waterways can be revealed In the middle of the African continent ⁽⁵⁾.

The expedition reached the Lualaba River on October 17th⁽⁶⁾, and upon its arrival at the village of Kasongo in Niangwei, they found a group of Arab merchants, including Hamid bin Hamad al-Marjabi, known as Tibbutip⁽⁷⁾, and he had previous knowledge of Stanley as he assisted in the first expedition in the search of Livingston ⁽⁸⁾, Tibbotep helped him along the Portuguese-controlled Katanga tribe route, and Stanley felt relieved that Cameron was unable to discover the Wallapa River due to his inability to cross the still tribes below the river and did not find anyone to help him cross them as Stanley did ⁽⁹⁾, I concluded that accompanying Tibbutib is necessary in order to discover the river from the source to the estuary and to reveal its relationship with the Congo River, because Tibbutib is one of the most famous merchants in this

¹)NassimaBouchareb, Nour El-Houda El-Amamara, Second Berlin Conference 1884-1885 in Africa, Unpublished Master Thesis, University of 8 May 1945 Guelma, (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences -2016), pp. 45-46.

²)Mirelaslukan altic,opcit,p.4.

³)ShawqiAtallah al-Jamal, Abdullah Abdul-Razzaq Ibrahim, previous source, p. 35.

⁴)Muhammad Hamdi Ali, Geographical discoveries from the fifteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century, The Aesthetic Press for Printing and Publishing, (Cairo -1913), p. 64.

⁵)Issa Ali Ibrahim, previous source, p. 213.

⁶) Stanly, Henry M., Through the Dark continent, p.57-60.

⁷)ZahirRiad, previous source, p. 124.

⁸)Saad bin Abdullah bin Dhafer Al-Shehri, Hamid bin Muhammad Al-Marjabi and his religious, political and economic role in the central African continent (Congo), unpublished master's thesis, Umm Al-Qura University, (College of Sharia and Islamic Studies - 2013), p. 132.

⁹)Newman ,James .L, Op Cit,p.135-138.

region and has good relations with African tribes and is respected ⁽¹⁾, so Stanley suggested to Al-Marjabi to accompany him and the latter agreed, but he set conditions in That the travel time be three months, it is divided into sixty camps in which it is a guide for the road and provides protection and pays him 7 thousand dollars even if Stanley decides to withdraw from the discovery of the river and the duration of the walk is four hours per day ⁽²⁾.

Stanley agreed to the conditions of Tibbuti, and the expedition set out towards the city of Niangwei, which is inhabited by a large number of Arabs and Swahili. Up to 154 ⁽³⁾, On November 19th, the expedition arrived at the Wallapa River after the expedition crossed 41 miles north of Niangwai straight. The expedition was divided into two parts, the first led by Stanley and sailing inside the river, and the second led by Tibbotep and continued on land along the river ⁽⁴⁾, They left from Niangwei on November 22nd and sailed into the river with 30 men to complete the discovery of the river while Tibbutieb followed with the rest of the expeditionary men the road and the meeting in the next village ⁽⁵⁾, and on November 6 they entered the huge and dense dark forest of Congo with muddy earth ⁽⁶⁾, As Stanley describes it "a lot of jungle It can only be penetrated by elephants "⁽⁷⁾.

Tibbotip ended the contract with Stanley on December 2nd and left him on the Kasoku River, one of the branches of the Congo River from the north and back to Niangwei, despite Stanley's attempts to persuade him to complete the mission together, but he insisted on returning and left him two translators and two-thirds of his men to help Stanley and reach the mouth of the Congo ⁽⁸⁾, Moreover, the river was not continuous, as they were exposed on December 3rd, 1877 to a large slope named Stanley Falls, which is the first of a series of slopes that Stanley called the Stanley Falls, which was changed later and is now known as Pouma Falls, which forced the mission to go to land and walk on The left bank of the river Angambe, boats and carry on Raashm to bypass the slope for fear of destruction ⁽⁹⁾, On April 21st, the mission was able to find a place to rest after traveling 34 miles within 5 weeks. On August 9th,

¹) Sydney Langford Hind, *The Fall of the Congolese Arabs*, translation: Ahmed Al-Obaidly, Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage, (United Arab Emirates-2010), p. 17.

²) Saad bin Abdullah bin Dhafer Al-Shehri, previous source, p. 132.

³) Stanley, Henry M., *Through the Dark continent*, p. 60-66.

⁴) Basil David Son, *Ancient Africa Discovered Again*, Translation: Nabil Badr and others, The National House for Printing and Publishing, (Cairo-2001), pp. 123-125.

⁵) Issa Ali Ibrahim, previous source, p. 215.

⁶) Newman, James L., *Op Cit*, p. 138-139.

⁷) Zahir Riad, previous source, p. 124.

⁸) Stanley, Henry M., *Through the Dark continent*, p. 71-73.

⁹) Zahir Riad, previous source, p. 125.

1877, the remaining members of the mission arrived in the jungles near the mouth of the Congo River at the city of Puma, which is under Portuguese influence after 999 days after leaving Zanzibar with a number of the mission's men. Adults 115 ⁽¹⁾, and Stanley sent them a letter identifying himself as the press reporter who saved Dr. Livingston, so he delivered huge supplies two days later and was received inside the Portuguese garrison with men of his mission and transported them to Cabinda ⁽²⁾.

The expedition experienced great difficulties when exploring the Congo River since their departure from Niangwei, but it proved that the Lualaba River is connected to the Congo and runs through Africa to the Atlantic Ocean and this was clarified by the reality of the African waterways network ⁽³⁾, and Stanley took advantage of a stay in Cabinda by writing letters and recommendations for the development of Central Africa, especially as The Congo basin needs trade, as for the lands surrounding the Great Lakes region, Stanley believed missionaries were more important in helping to liberate people from the prevailing authoritarian rule and tribal leaders and he saw the United Kingdom as the best person to do so ⁽⁴⁾, Stanley returned to Zanzibar on September 27 and began searching for families of the dead to make sure they received the dues paid to them and left on December 13, 1877 to the United Kingdom ⁽⁵⁾.

Upon his return to Britain he undertook a strong campaign for the British presence in the Congo basin in April 1888, stressing the commercial potential of the region and how its development would achieve a major shift in the life of Africa and returning with great profit to Britain ⁽⁶⁾, and according to him the river could become the highway for major trade to the west Central Africa, and Stanley's attempt to colonize Central Africa was not the only one, but was preceded by the efforts of Cameron, who mobilized support for Central Africa by focusing on the riches that await the developers, but his words did not meet any response and met with indifference and indifference due to British officials' fear of the high costs of the mission and described as exaggerated. ⁽⁷⁾.

¹)Issa Ali Ibrahim, previous source, p. 215.

²)Ibid, p. 215.

³)Zaher Riad, previous source, p. 125.

⁴)Issa Ali Ibrahim, previous source, p. 215.

⁵)Colin McKevdi, previous source, p. 187.

⁶)Stanly, Henry M., my African travels, op cit, p.7.

⁷)Newman, James L., Op Cit, p.141.

Stanley was not the best person to act as a spokesperson for the region for those in power, many still look to him as an American and described the survey to Rufiji as exaggerated, criticized the way the mission fought its way to the Congo and considered his actions in the mission a disgrace to humanity because of the violence he used Against the porters and African tribes, they considered his actions will be one of the main obstacles that explorers and missionaries will face in the future when they follow him⁽¹⁾, Slavery against the indigenous population has been complained against Stanley for his way of dealing with the indigenous population, and what this generates on white travelers who follow in his footsteps for his unjustified cruel style⁽²⁾.

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²) Stanly, Henry M., Through the Dark continent, opcit, p. 77-78.

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