



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING SELF-STUDY WORKSHEET**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	HISTORY	<b>GRADE</b>	12	<b>DATE</b>	30 March
<b>TOPIC</b>	BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT	<b>TERM 1 REVISION</b>	(Please tick)	<b>TERM 2 CONTENT</b>	(Please tick) ✓
<b>TIME ALLOCATION</b>	1 week	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>TIPS TO KEEP HEALTHY</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>WASH YOUR HANDS</b> thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Alternatively, use hand sanitizer with an alcohol content of at least 60%.</li><li>2. <b>PRACTICE SOCIAL DISTANCING</b> – keep a distance of 1m away from other people.</li><li>3. <b>PRACTISE GOOD RESPIRATORY HYGIENE</b>: cough or sneeze into your elbow or tissue and dispose of the tissue immediately after use.</li><li>4. <b>TRY NOT TO TOUCH YOUR FACE</b>. The virus can be transferred from your hands to your nose, mouth and eyes. It can then enter your body and make you sick.</li><li>5. <b>STAY AT HOME</b>.</li></ol>			
<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>	<p>You are provided with one question paper which is subdivided into 7 activities to be done on separate days.</p> <p>These are based on a Term 2 topic (BCM) which is assessed as a Source Based.</p> <p>It forms part of paper 2 and is the first question.</p>				



## **QUESTION 1**

### **HOW DID STEVE BIKO AND THE BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT CHALLENGE THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT IN THE 1970s?**

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

For all the activities:

- *Read the sources silently and aloud.*
- *Underline the difficult words.*
  
- *Use your dictionary to check the meaning /synonyms of the difficult words and write them in brackets.*
- *Using your pencil make a short summary of what each source is about using your pencil.*

#### **ACTIVITY 1**

**30/03/2020**

Refer to Source 1A



The following source outlines the ideas of Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement.

Biko and his young comrades promoted the philosophy of Black Consciousness, which urged black people to free themselves from the chains of oppression and for all blacks (including Africans, Coloureds and Indians) to work towards liberation. Biko urged Black people to take the responsibility for their own struggle and not to rely on white liberals. To do this, it was necessary for black people to free themselves from the feelings of inferiority that had been instilled in them after 300 years of oppression. Rather, black people were to develop a pride in being black, and develop the self-confidence to determine their own future.

The Black Consciousness Movement challenged the entire white structure that existed in South Africa by developing alternative structures. The students established the *Black People's Convention* (BPC), which was an umbrella organisation to co-ordinate all Black Consciousness activities. It encouraged self-reliance through the creation of Black Community Programmes.

Black Consciousness played an important role in inspiring the Soweto youth to action in 1976. Its philosophy filled them with the self-confidence to address their own harsh circumstances. The South African Student's Movement (SASM) was a Black Consciousness organisation of high school students.

[From: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/> Accessed on 19 May 2017]



1.1.1 Explain the following concepts in your own words.

(a) Black Consciousness

(b) Liberation (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.2 How, according to Biko, were black people supposed to free themselves from their feelings of inferiority? (1 x 2) (2)

1.1.4 Comment on the usefulness of this source to a historian studying the Black Consciousness Movement. (2 x 2) (4)

1.1.3 Explain why the Black People's Convention was established. (1 x 2) (2)

## **ACTIVITY 2**

**31 MARCH 2020**

**Refer to Source 1 B**

### **SOURCE 1B**

The following article was written for the South African history archives and it explains the imprisonment and death of Steve Biko in September 1977.







In the wake of the urban revolt of 1976, with prospects of a national revolution becoming apparent, security police detained Biko, the outspoken student leader, on August 18<sup>th</sup>. He was thirty years old and was reportedly extremely fit when arrested. He was detained in Port Elizabeth and on 11 September 1977, he was moved to Pretoria Central Prison, Transvaal (now Gauteng). On 12 September he died in detention – the 20<sup>th</sup> person to have died in the preceding eighteen months.

A post-mortem (medical examination after death) was conducted the day after Biko's death, at which his family was present. The explanation given by the Minister of Justice and Police, Jimmy Kruger, was that Biko died while on a hunger strike. This explanation was not sufficient for observers and people close to Biko. The medical reports received by Minister Kruger were not made public.

As Biko was the twentieth person to die in police custody, a number of newspapers did their own private investigations and learned that Biko died from head injuries. Their investigation also revealed that Biko was assaulted before he was transported to Pretoria without any medical attention. Three South African newspapers carried reports that Biko did not die as a result of a hunger strike.

Kruger took one of these papers, *The Rand Daily Mail* to the South African Press Council to lodge a complaint after it had published a front-page story claiming that Steve Biko had suffered extensive brain damage. *The Star*, another daily press, came out in support of the *Rand Daily Mail* and pointed out that newspapers would continue to write about the circumstances surrounding Biko's death because the police were found to be responsible.

[From: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/bikos-imprisonment-death> Accessed on 2 June 2017]

Refer to Source 1B



- 1.2.1 To where, according to the source, was Biko moved after he was detained in Port Elizabeth? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2.2 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that Steve Biko was not the first person to have died in police detention. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2.3 What, according to Jimmy Kruger, was the reason for Biko's death? (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.2.4 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why people close to Biko did not accept Jimmy Kruger's explanation for Biko's death. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.5 Why, do you think, Jimmy Kruger did not make the medical report available to the public? (2 x 2) (4)



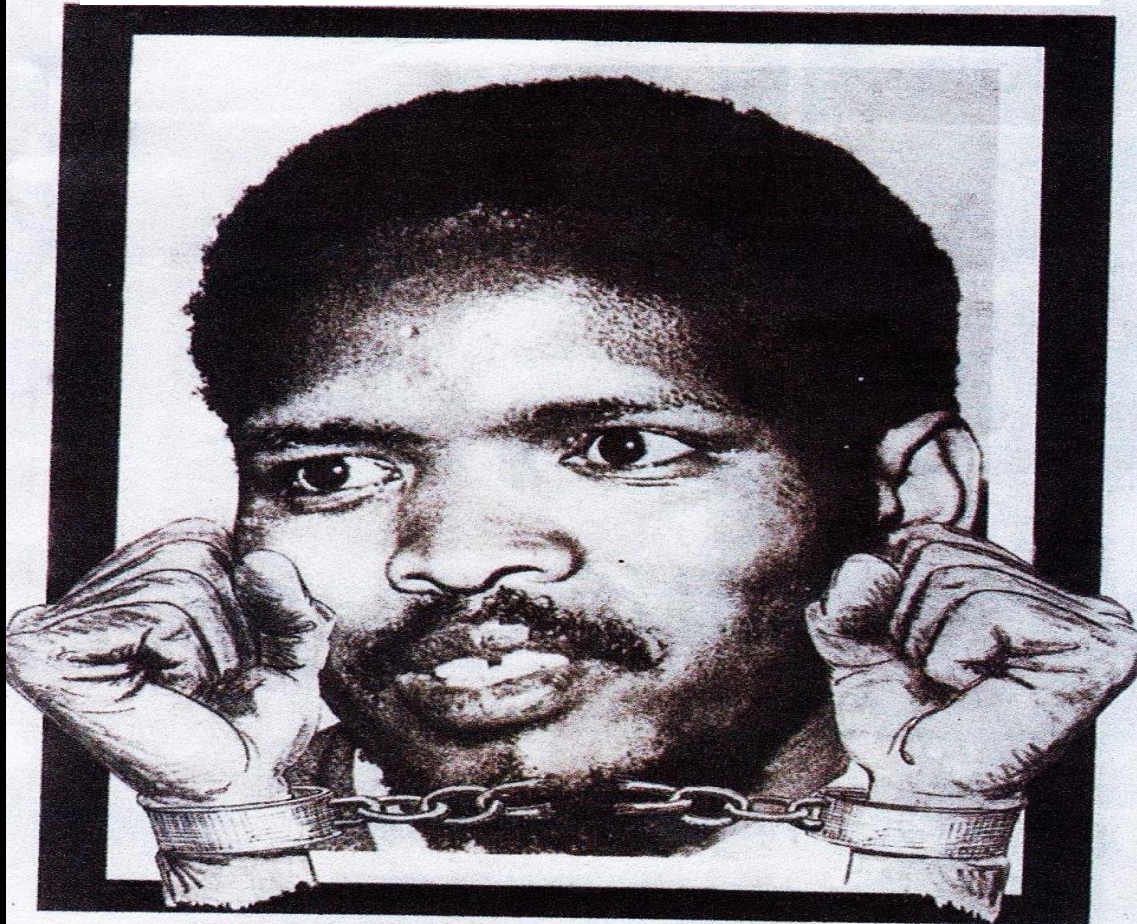
Refer to Source 1C

**SOURCE 1C**

The source below is a poster from the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO). It was used at Steve Biko's funeral in 1977 to pay tribute to Biko's contribution to the liberation movement in South Africa.

# **BIKO AND SOLIDARITY**





**BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION  
TRIBUTE TO THE LATE  
HONORARY PRESIDENT  
BANTU STEPHEN BIKO**

*One Azania: One Nation*



1.3.1 What messages does the poster convey regarding Steve Biko?

Use the visual clues to support your answer. (2 x 2) (4)

1.3.2 Comment on why the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) depicted Biko in broken chains. (2 x 2) (4)

[From: Biko, *The Quest For A True Humanity* by The Steve Biko Foundation]

#### **ACTIVITY 4**

**02/04/2020**

#### **REFER TO SOURCES 1A AND 1C**

1.4 Compare Sources 1A and 1C and explain how these sources support each other regarding the ideas of Steve Biko and the philosophy of Black Consciousness.(2 x 2) (4)



## **ACTIVITY 5**

**03/04/2020**

### **SOURCE 1D**

The following source is an extract from a report written for *South African History Online* and it explains how the apartheid government reacted to the death of Biko.



Many incidents were reported of police disruption during and before the funeral. As the funeral received widespread international coverage, the funeral was also an opportunity to voice protest to a large audience. The South African government mobilised its riot police to break up groups of mourners in anticipation of the protest, and people who were involved in the organisation of Biko's funeral were arrested, detained or banned. People travelling to King William's Town for the funeral were also arrested for not carrying their pass books, to prevent them from attending the funeral.

However, according to *The World Newspaper*, which was later banned, the biggest incidence of police interference occurred in the Dube Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), in Soweto. Mourners had gathered at the YWCA to hold a night vigil prior to their departure by bus. The Black People's Convention had decided to go ahead with the funeral arrangements even though the police had refused to give the two buses permits. Therefore while the buses were loading people, the riot police arrived and began to smash windows and *sjambok* (whip) people on the bus. Police officers also fired teargas canisters into the hall where the mourners were praying.

[From: <https://v1.sahistory.org.za/pages/governance-projects/bc> Accessed on 3 June 2017]

- 1.5.1 Quote evidence from the source which suggests that Biko's death received global attention. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.5.2 How, according to the source, did the riot police treat the mourners attending Biko's funeral? (3 x 1) (3)



- 1.5.3 Explain why the apartheid police reacted to the mourners with such violence. (1 x 2) (2)

**ACTIVITY 6 PARAGRAPH WRITING**

**07/04/2020**

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D

- 1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (80 words), explaining how Steve Biko and the Black Consciousness Movement challenged the apartheid government in the 1970s. (8)