Steve Biko was born on December 18, 1946, in King William's Town, South Africa. He was the third child of his parents, who were devout Methodists. His father was a government clerk, and his mother was a housewife. Biko attended a local missionary school and later went on to study medicine at the University of Natal, where he became involved in student politics. Biko was a founding member of the South African Students' Organization (SASO) in 1968, which aimed to unite and empower black students in the fight against apartheid. He also co-founded the Black People's Convention (BPC) in 1972, which sought to mobilize the black community in South Africa to challenge the oppressive apartheid regime. Biko is best known for developing the philosophy of Black Consciousness, which emphasized the need for black South Africans to take pride in their identity and to work towards their own liberation. He believed that black people needed to free themselves from the psychological effects of apartheid and to assert their humanity and equality. In 1973, Biko was banned by the South African government, which restricted his movement and activities. Despite this, he continued to organize and inspire the black community through his writings and speeches. He became a prominent figure in the anti-apartheid movement and a thorn in the side of the government. Biko's activism and leadership made him a target for the apartheid regime, and he was arrested and detained by the police on several occasions. In 1977, he was arrested at a roadblock and taken to a police station, where he was brutally beaten. He suffered a severe head injury and was denied medical treatment, leading to his death. Biko's death sparked international outrage and brought attention to the brutality of the apartheid regime. His funeral was attended by thousands of people, and his legacy continued to inspire the anti-apartheid movement. He became a symbol of resistance and a martyr for the cause of freedom and equality in South Africa. In 1978, the South African government established the Biko Inquiry to investigate the circumstances surrounding Biko's death. The inquiry concluded that Biko had died as a result of injuries sustained during his detention, and it exposed the brutality and inhumanity of the apartheid security forces. Biko's writings and speeches have been compiled into several books, including 'I Write What I Like' and 'The Testimony of Steve Biko.' These works continue to be influential and are widely studied in the fields of African history, politics, and philosophy. Biko's legacy has been celebrated in various ways, including the establishment of the Steve Biko Foundation, which promotes his ideas and values. He has been honored with numerous awards and memorials, and his life and work have been the subject of films, documentaries, and academic research. Biko's impact on the struggle against apartheid and the quest for equality and justice in South Africa cannot be overstated. His courage, vision, and dedication to the cause of black liberation continue to inspire people around the world. He remains a towering figure in the history of the anti-apartheid movement and a symbol of hope and resilience.