## Student Number : ST10448997

##### Name and Surname : Tumisang Mtsweni

## IMAD : Assessment One

## Group : One

MY HISTORICAL APP

Andrew Sibusiso Zondo was born in 1966/67. He grew up at [KwaMashu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KwaMashu) Township near [Durban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durban), and attended Ngazane Lower Primary School, Phakama Higher Primary and latterly Nhlakanipho High School in KwaMashu. Zondo did not complete high school.

Zondo developed an interest in politics at an early age. He joined the ANC when he was 16 years old, and went into exile. He initially wanted to further his studies in exile but ultimately trained as a guerrilla in [Angola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angola) for the purpose of fighting South Africa's [apartheid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid) government.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Zondo#cite_note-2)

[Steve Biko](https://www.google.co.za/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=inauthor:%22Steve+Biko%22)

Pan Macmillan South africa, 01 Oct 2017 - [Political Science](https://www.google.co.za/search?tbo=p&tbm=bks&q=subject:%22Political+Science%22&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0) - 376 pages

What comes first to mind when one thinks of political trials in South Africa are the Rivonia Trial of 1956–61 and the Treason Trial of 1963–64. Rarely, if ever, is the 1976 SASO/BPC trial mentioned in the same breath and yet it was perhaps the most political trial of all.  
  
The defendants, all members of the South African Students Organisation, or the Black People’s Convention, were in the dock for having the temerity to think; to have opinions; to envisage a more just and humane society. It was a trial about ideas, but as it unfolded it became a trial of the entire philosophy of Black Consciousness and those who championed its cause.  
  
On 2 May 1976, senior counsel for the defence in the trial of nine black activists in Pretoria called to the witness stand Stephen Bantu Biko. Although Biko was known to the authorities, and indeed was serving a banning order, not much about the man was known by anyone outside of his colleagues and the Black Consciousness Movement. That was about to change with his appearance as a witness in the SASO/BPC case. He entered the courtroom known to some, but after his four-day testimony he left as a celebrity known to all.

**David Bambatha Maphgumzana Sibeko** (26 August 1938 in [Johannesburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannesburg), [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa) – 12 June 1979 in [Dar es Salaam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dar_es_Salaam), [Tanzania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanzania))[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Sibeko#cite_note-1) was known as the "[Malcolm X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_X) of South Africa" and began his political career as a journalist for the black South African magazine [*Drum*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drum_(South_African_magazine)). During his tenure with that magazine, he became a leading figure within the [Pan Africanist Congress of Azania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pan_Africanist_Congress_of_Azania) (South Africa).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Sibeko#cite_note-2) During the 1970s he headed the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) Observer Mission of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) in New York City and used this position to popularize the PAC particularly among [African Americans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans). In 1979 Sibeko was partially successful in a leadership coup against [Potlako Leballo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potlako_Leballo). However, he failed to get support from the Second Azanian People's Liberation Army, recruited from the 1976 student protest generation and was shot dead during an argument with them at his flat in [Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oyster_Bay,_Tanzania) on 12 June 1979.

**Chris Hani** (28 June 1942 – 10 April 1993),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chris_Hani#cite_note-sacp_Chri-1) born **Martin Thembisile Hani** [SSA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_of_South_Africa,_Gold), [SBS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_for_Bravery_in_Silver), [CLS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conspicuous_Leadership_Star), [DMG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decoration_for_Merit_in_Gold), [MMS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merit_Medal_in_Silver), was the leader of the [South African Communist Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_Communist_Party) and chief of staff of [uMkhonto we Sizwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UMkhonto_we_Sizwe), the armed wing of the [African National Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_National_Congress) (ANC). He was a fierce opponent of the [apartheid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartheid) government, and was [assassinated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assassination_of_Chris_Hani) by [Janusz Waluś](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janusz_Walu%C5%9B), a Polish immigrant and sympathiser of the [Conservative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservative_Party_(South_Africa)) opposition on 10 April 1993, during the unrest preceding the [transition to democracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negotiations_to_end_apartheid_in_South_Africa).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chris_Hani#cite_note-2)

Trade unionist, Secretary of SACTU, member of ANC and MK, singer and one of the first ANC members to be