

Compréhension de l'oral, de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 8** du programme : **Territoire et mémoire**.

Il s'organise en trois parties :

- 1. Compréhension de l'oral ;**
- 2. Compréhension de l'écrit ;**
- 3. Expression écrite.**

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, ni citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.


Vous disposez tout d'abord de **cinq minutes** pour prendre connaissance de **la composition** de l'ensemble du dossier et des **consignes** qui vous sont données.

Vous allez entendre trois fois le document de la partie 1 (compréhension de l'oral).

Les écoutes seront espacées d'une minute.

Vous pouvez prendre des notes pendant les écoutes.

À l'issue de la troisième écoute, vous organiserez votre temps (**1h30**) comme vous le souhaitez pour rendre compte **en français** du document oral et pour traiter **en anglais** la compréhension de l'écrit (partie 2) et le sujet d'expression écrite (partie 3).

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Nom de famille (naissance) : <small>(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)</small>																				
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Les documents :

- **Document vidéo**

Titre : *Deb Haaland as first Native American to run Interior*

Source : France 24, 18 December, 2020

- **Texte**

The battle for Mount Rushmore: ‘It should be turned into something like the Holocaust Museum’

Mount Rushmore national memorial draws nearly 3 million visitors a year to its remote location in South Dakota. They travel from all corners of the globe just to lay their eyes on what the National Park Service calls America’s “shrine of democracy”.

5 Phil Two Eagle is not opposed to the fact that the giant sculpture of American presidents is a major tourist attraction, but he thinks the park should have a different focus: oppression.

“It should be turned into something like the United States Holocaust Museum,” he said. “The world needs to know what was done to us.”

10 Two Eagle noted what historians have also documented. Hitler got some of his genocidal ideas for ethnic cleansing from 19th and early 20th century US policies against Native Americans.

15 Two Eagle is Sicangu Lakota and a member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. He directs the tribe’s treaty council office which fights to claim sovereignty over lost homeland. He is part of a growing indigenous movement across the US and Canada that is demanding the return of Native American territory seized through broken treaties. And ground zero for the movement is Mount Rushmore.

20 Opposition is already proving staunch. Yet while Native Americans have been fighting to get their lands back for centuries, indigenous activists say real progress finally seems possible now that Deb Haaland, a member of Laguna Pueblo, is secretary of the interior. As the first Native American to hold a US cabinet position, Haaland oversees 450m acres of federal land – all of it indigenous territory and much of it stolen through broken treaties. [...]

25 Mount Rushmore is located in the Black Hills, a nearly 2m-acre expanse of fertile forests, creeks and rocky outcrops that is sacred to the Lakota. The Black Hills is the place they call “the heart of everything that is”. After decades of fighting to keep



30 European immigrants out of their homeland, the Lakota, Dakota and Nakota people reached a settlement with the US government and signed the Fort Laramie treaties of 1851 and 1868. The agreements established a sovereign 35m-acre “permanent home” for the Plains tribes called the Great Sioux Nation that occupied the entire western half of South Dakota, including the Black Hills.


35 But in 1874, Lt Col George Armstrong Custer led a survey party into the Black Hills without permission from the tribes and discovered rich gold deposits. Rather than abide by its treaties, which the US constitution calls the “supreme law of the land”, the federal government allowed gold prospectors and settlers to overrun the Black Hills and surrounding area.

40 Members of the Great Sioux Nation were forced to surrender most of their territory and move to much smaller reservations on what was deemed useless land by the US government. Decades later, the busts of four US presidents – two slave owners and two who were hostile toward Native Americans – were chiseled into the holy mountain the Lakota called “Tunkasila Sakpe”, the Six Grandfathers. [...]

45 The memories of frontier settlers engaging in bloody battles with Native Americans are still raw in South Dakota, Boxer¹ said. The Black Hills are the ultimate symbol of that racial tension. “If our land is returned, there is the fear by non-indigenous people that they may be treated in the same way the early settlers treated us,” she said. “And there is also a very paternalistic belief held by the government that Natives can’t take care of their own land.”

Annette McGivney, *The Guardian*, July 3rd, 2021

¹ Elise Boxer: a member of the Dakota tribe and a professor at the University of South Dakota where she directs the Native American Studies program.

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1. Compréhension de l'oral (10 points)

En rendant compte, **en français**, du document, vous montrerez que vous avez identifié et compris :

- la nature et le thème principal du document ;
- la situation, les événements, les informations ;
- les personnes, leur fonction ou leur rôle et, le cas échéant, leurs points de vue ;
- les éventuels éléments implicites ;
- le but, la fonction du document (relater, informer, convaincre, critiquer, dénoncer, divertir, etc.).

2. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Give an account of the text **in English** and in your own words, taking into consideration the nature of the text, the context in which it was written and the message it communicates about the place of Native Americans. Focus on the last quote from "If our land is returned ..." to "...Natives can't take care of their own land." (l. 43-46).

3. Expression écrite (10 points)

Vous traiterez, **en anglais** et en **120 mots** au moins, l'un des deux sujets suivants, au choix.

Sujet A

Your name is Two Eagle and you are giving a speech at Mount Rushmore to defend the Natives' right for a memorial on this site. Write out the speech.

Sujet B

Why is it important for Native Americans to remember and celebrate their past in today's America? Justify your answer.