



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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1.1

Les documents :

- **Document vidéo**

Titre : *Apache Copper Mine controversy*

Source : *NBC News, 13th April 2021*

- **Texte 1**

Opinion: It's long past time for our country to apologize publicly for what it did to Native people

[...] It's time — long past time — to officially acknowledge what our country did and to speak an apology. Not only for taking children from Native families, but for the broken treaties and the carnage visited upon First Nations people by U.S. government policy. Without this necessary step, the healing process our community desperately needs cannot truly commence, and we cannot repair the resentment that stems from our troubled past. [...]

Sadly, there is much for which to apologize. To take just one example, in 1838, the Potawatomi Indians were peacefully living in Indiana, south of Lake Michigan. Many had converted to Christianity and had built a church. Without warning, a call went out for all the Potawatomi to come to the church. There, they were told they were being forced to move by foot to Kansas. Indiana state militia soldiers would “escort” them to their new home over 600 miles west.

The journey, known as the Trail of Death, took more than two months and 42 lives, 28 of them children. Of the 859 Potawatomi forced to move to Kansas, eking out an existence in a strange land, 600 would die and be buried in the first nine years.

While the Potawatomi received some payment for their land, they and most First Nations people, experienced death, cultural extinction and dislocation unimaginable today. [...]

Canada, New Zealand and other nations with similar histories to ours have conducted public apology ceremonies by their leaders to start reconciliation with their pasts. While that doesn't solve all the problems, it can allow a healing process to begin.

When will America do this? The blood of the innocent cries out from our land.

The Washington Post, July 6th, 2021



- **Texte 2**

'This is all stolen land': Native Americans want more than California's apology

California's governor made history this week when he formally apologized to Native Americans, acknowledging the brutal genocide and "war of extermination" declared by the state's first governor in 1851.

5 While indigenous people across California welcomed the long overdue statement, many had a similar response: now what?

"An apology is great, but what does it look like in terms of moving into action?" said Morning Star Gali, a member of the Pit River tribe, in northern California. "We're still here. We're still fighting for recognition. We're fighting for the protection of our sacred places. We're fighting for visibility.

10 Some Native American leaders and activists are now pushing for Governor Gavin Newsom's apology to lead to a serious discussion about reparations for indigenous people. [...]

Returning stolen land

15 Violence against Native Americans in California took place much more recently than in older American states on the east coast. In 1850, the state passed a law to remove Native Americans from their lands, separate children from their families, strip people of their cultures and languages, and create a system of indentured servitude, Newsom said.

The only compensation for land is land


20 In the following decade, California's leaders organized and funded militia campaigns against indigenous people, creating what one historian recently called a "state-sponsored killing machine".

25 Today, there are more than 100 federally recognized tribes in California – and many more that are unrecognized. More than 700,000 Native people live in the state. Restoring indigenous land rights would be one of the most direct and meaningful ways to right these wrongs, Native leaders said.

30 "This is all stolen land ... We are landless Indians in our own territory," said Corrina Gould, a spokesperson for the Confederated Villages of Lisjan/Ohlone, a tribe that originated in the region that is now the San Francisco Bay Area and is not federally recognized.

"The only compensation for land is land," Gould added, quoting the Native author Winona LaDuke.

The Guardian, 21st June 2019

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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 (ou personnages), leur fonction ou leur rôle et, le cas échéant, leurs points de vue et la tonalité (comique, ironique, lyrique, polémique, etc.) de leurs propos ;
- 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 two texts, **in English** and in your own words, focusing especially on the historical events mentioned, the feelings of Native Americans and the compensations they ask for.

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

You are the lawyer of the leader of the Apache tribe interviewed in the video. Write a defense speech to argue for your client's case in Court.

Sujet B

Martin Luther King said, "In the End, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends." To what extent do you think this quote can describe how some Native Americans may feel towards the American government?