

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :


(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat : N° d'inscription :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

Né(e) le : / /



1.1

Les documents :

- **Document vidéo**

Titre : *Change in Australian national anthem*

Source : *ABC news Australia, January 2nd 2021*

Note: *On January 1st, 2021, the line “For we are **young** and free” in Australia’s national anthem was replaced by “For we are **one** and free”.*

- **Texte**

Celebrating K’gari: why the renaming of Fraser island is about so much more than a name

On the 19th of September, Butchulla dancers and community representatives came together at Kingfisher Bay Resort to celebrate the renaming of Fraser Island to the K’gari (Fraser Island) World heritage Area.

5 The renaming was the result of a decades-long campaign by Butchulla Elders and community members and was endorsed by the Queensland government and adopted by the World Heritage Committee.

10 This event is the latest in a growing number of Indigenous name repatriations across the nation. As a Butchulla person, and a researcher of the representation of Indigenous peoples in archives and historical narratives, I can appreciate the significance of something as seemingly small as a name change.

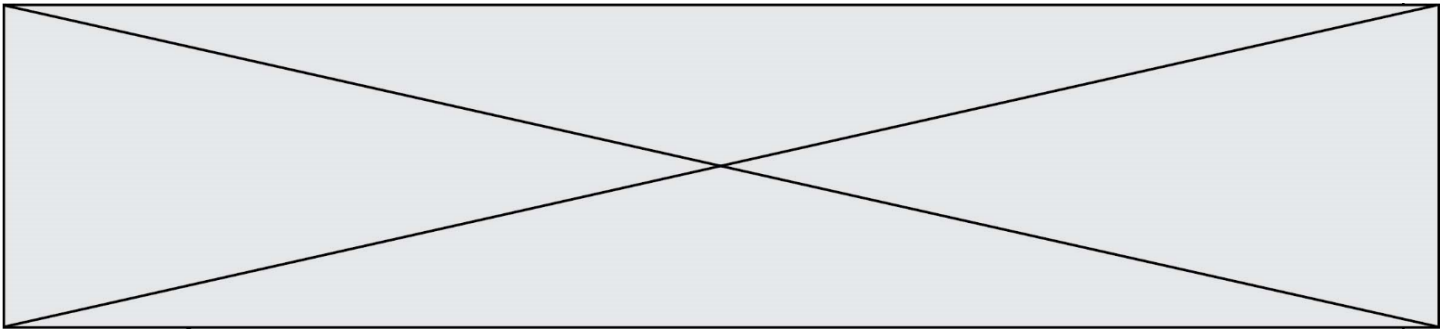
How common is it to revert to the Indigenous place name?

The reversion to the name K’gari has happened in stages over a number of years. In 2011, the Bligh government added K’gari as an alternative to the place name Fraser Island in the Queensland Place Names Register.

15 The Fraser Island portion of the Great Sandy National Park was changed to K’gari (Fraser island) National Park in 2017. This latest change is specifically in relation to the UNESCO World Heritage area.

K’gari is among a growing number of places around Australia that have returned to their Indigenous names. One of the most famous examples is Uluru.

20 In Queensland, the National Parks First Nations Naming Project has been assisting in reverting national park names to Indigenous names where possible as a part of the government’s commitment to the truth-telling process. [...]



25 According to then-minister for environment and the Great Barrier Reef, Leanne Enoch: “*This project is a positive step in our truth telling around First Nations People’s significant and ancient connection to country*”.

Not renaming, reclaiming

Changing a place name will not fix racism in one fell swoop.¹ No one is claiming it will. But name repatriation speaks to the importance of language in both culture and sovereignty.

30 Indigenous place names link Traditional Country to the history, culture and people that have been a part of that land long before colonisation. Overwriting Indigenous names with colonist names is an attempt to deny this deep, pre-existing connection and the sovereignty of Indigenous peoples.

35 The renaming of Butchulla Country was one of the first things Captain James Cook did as he first sailed the east coast of Australia.

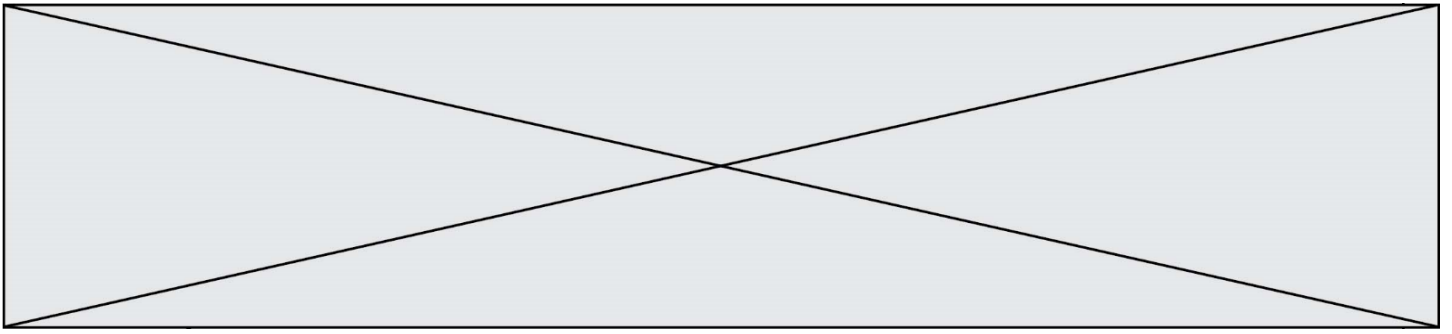
In 1770, as Cook’s ship sailed close to Tacky Waroo, a large basalt headland on the east side of K’gari, it was met by a party of Butchulla warriors standing on the headland. In the lexicon of the day, all dark-skinned people were called “Indians”, so Cook renamed Tacky Waroo “Indian Head”.

40 In other cases, colonial place names were, and still are, blunt reminders of colonial violence. Places like Murdering Creek, Massacre Bay, Skull Creek and many more litter the Australian landscape and indicate violent acts that occurred in those places.

Rose Barrowcliffe, *theconversation.com*, 27th September 2021

Rose Barrowcliffe, Doctoral Candidate, University of the Sunshine Coast (Queensland, Australia) is a member of the Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation.

¹ In one fell swoop: in a single fast action



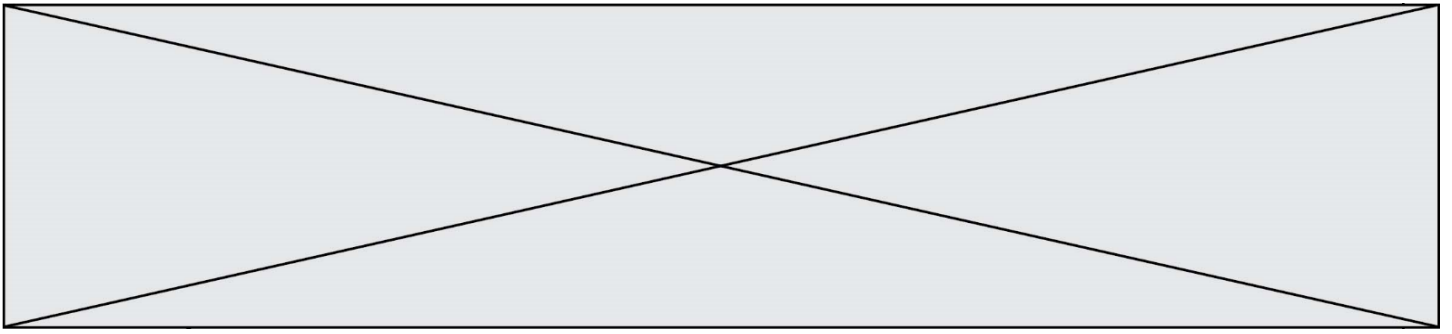
1. Compréhension de l'oral (10 points)

Vous rendrez compte du document 1 **en français** et 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 text, in **English**, and in your own words, taking into consideration the nature of the text, the topic and purpose as well as the questions raised by the author.



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

Following the report on the change announced for the anthem of Australia, some comments were posted on ABC website. Which one do you agree most with? Explain why.



Sujet B

Do you think renaming places implies forgetting about the past?