

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE


Nom de famille (naissance) :
(Suivi s'il y a lieu, du nom d'usage)

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat : **N° d'inscription** :

Né(e) le : / /

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

 Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

1.1

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

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'**axe 5** du programme : **Fictions et réalités**.

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 : *The (Real) Story of Thanksgiving*

Source : *NBC New York*, November 24, 2021

- Texte

The First Thanksgiving: Separating Myth From Fact

Ruth Hopkins, a Dakota/Lakota Sioux writer, [...] breaks down the myths and facts about Thanksgiving and early encounters between Pilgrims and the Wampanoag.

Here in the United States, we've all heard the legendary tale of the first Thanksgiving, when Pilgrims dined with Natives in celebration of a bountiful harvest.

It all started in November 1620, when a group of 102 English religious separatists known as Pilgrims [...] arrived on the shores of North America in a ship called the
5 Mayflower [...]. They'd planned to settle in Virginia but were blown 500 miles off course.

Unfortunately, like much of U.S. history, the narrative surrounding the landing of the Mayflower, and what happened to the English settlers on board, has been whitewashed, diluted, or just plain fabricated.

On the 400th anniversary of that fabled landing at Plymouth Rock, let's delve into the
10 reality of this famous event by sorting myth from fact.

Myth - When the *Mayflower* arrived at Plymouth Rock, the landscape was devoid of human civilization.

Fact - William Bradford, leader of the voyage, declared they discovered the era "unpeopled," but when the Pilgrims landed, Darius Coombs, codirector of the Plimouth
15 Plantation, says there were some 70 Wampanoag communities in the area and an estimated 100,000 Tribal members whose ancestors had been living there for at least 12,000 years. [...]

Myth - Pilgrims took pity on Indigenous people and fed them.

Fact - The Pilgrims had no idea how to survive in the new land. They would
20 have starved to death during the severe 1620–21 winter if it weren't for the Wampanoag. They shared their provisions with the colonists and taught them how to hunt, fish, farm, and preserve food in their new environment. [...]



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Myth - While colonization was an ugly chapter in American history, it’s over now.


Fact - Tribes in the United States are still dealing with the fallout of colonization, including the same Indigenous groups that helped the people survive. [...]

On Thanksgiving Day 1970, the 350th anniversary of the *Mayflower* landing, Natives took back Plymouth Rock. Frank James (Wamsutta), Wampanoag, gave a speech that discussed the suffering his people had endured after the arrival of the Pilgrims, and said that while many consider it a day of celebration, to this country’s Indigenous, it was a day of mourning. [...]

Since then, Natives and their allies continue to gather on Cole’s Hill in Plymouth on Thanksgiving Day to commemorate a National Day of Mourning. To many Natives in the United States, Thanksgiving is a reminder of the genocide of millions of the Indigenous ancestors and the theft of our lands because of colonialism. It’s become a way to honor our dead as well as protest the continuing racism and tyranny that we are being subjected to even now. There are still Natives who host family meals during this season, but that is because we’ve always held harvest feasts, long before the Pilgrims’ arrival. [...]

Perhaps the holiday, like this country, can be salvaged. We shouldn’t celebrate genocide, but we can honor those who were killed, elevate Native voices, and embrace that spirit of generosity that Indigenous people shared with the Pilgrims. We can feed the hungry and shelter the houseless, and fund and advocate for Native causes and organizations. We can use this day to teach history, rather than hide it. Instead of forcing schoolchildren to partake in embarrassing Thanksgiving plays based on ugly stereotypes and colonial fiction, Native speakers and historians can come and educate them about Native culture.

Ruth Hopkins, www.teenvogue.com, November 11, 2020

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1.1

1. Compréhension de l'oral (10 points)

Vous rendrez compte, **en français**, de ce que vous avez compris du document.

2. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Compréhension du texte

Give an account of the document, **in English** and in your own words:

- identify the nature and purpose of the text;
- explain who Ruth Hopkins is, what she demonstrates and her hopes for Thanksgiving Day;
- briefly explain what really happened on the first Thanksgiving and the present consequences according to the author;
- explain what the "National Day of Mourning" is (l. 32) and where it comes from.

3. Expression écrite (10 points)

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

Sujet A

Do you think the celebration of Thanksgiving should evolve to get closer to the historical facts? Support your answer with arguments and examples.

Sujet B

Ruth Hopkins writes: "*We can use this day to teach history, rather than hide it.*" (l. 43)

In your opinion, why is it important to know your country's true history and not to hide or transform it? Justify your answer.