

Devoir sur table UE 102

Civilisation du Monde Anglophone (coefficient 1)

1. Test de connaissances (/10)

Répondez aux questions suivantes :

a) Quel est le nom anglais de la capitale écossaise ? (/1) Quelle est la capitale du Canada ? (/1)

EDINBURGH

OTTOWA

b) Où se trouvent les grands lacs ? a) au sud-est des Etats-Unis, b) entre les Etats-Unis et le Canada, c) entre les Etats-Unis et l'Alaska, d) entre les Etats-Unis et le Mexique. (/1)

B

c) Vrai ou faux. Les premiers habitants de l'Australie étaient d'origine britannique. (/1)

FAUX. (LES ABORIGENES)

d) Dans quel pays Harold Macmillan a-t-il prononcé son discours sur le 'Wind of Change'? (/1) Pour quelle raison est le lieu de ce discours important ? (/2)

AFRIQUE DU SUD.

PARCE QU'IL CHERCHE A PROMOUVOIR LE NATIONALISME ET LA DEMOCRATIE DEVANT UN GOUVERNEMENT QUI DOIT SON POUVOIR A UNE IDEOLOGIE RACISTE ET QUI A PEUR QUE LA DECOLONISATION DE L'AFRIQUE BOULEVERSE LA DONNE DANS SON PAYS. MACMILLAN DEMANDE PLUS D'OUVERTURE POLITIQUE EN AFRIQUE DU SUD. MALHEUREUSEMENT, C'EST LE CONTRAIRE QUI SE PRODUIRA AVEC L'APARTHEID.

e) Vrai ou faux. La France était la première puissance européenne à établir des colonies au Canada. (/1)

VRAI

f) Vrai ou faux. La colonisation de l'Australie a commencé à la fin du 18ème siècle. (/1)

VRAI

g) Donnez **une** différence entre le 'premier empire britannique' et le 'deuxième empire britannique'. (/1)

DEUX DIFFERENCES CRUCIALES : LA PERIODE HISTORIQUE (18eme siecle pour le premier empire et 19eme pour le deuxieme) ET LES REGIONS CONCERNEES (l'amerique pour le premier, asie et oceanie pour le deuxieme). IL FAUT AUSSI ACCEPTER DES REPONSES QUI PARLENT D'UNE TRANSITION ENTRE 'MERCANTIALISM' ET UNE LOGIQUE PLUTÔT INDUSTRIELLE.

2. Commentaire (/30)

Faites un commentaire d'environ 100 mots, en français, exprimant votre accord ou votre désaccord avec chacune des phrases suivantes. Justifiez votre réponse :

a) Le monde anglophone est composé de pays qui ont l'anglais comme seule langue officielle. (/15) IMPOSSIBLE TO AGREE WITH THIS. ONE SHOULD BE ABLE TO POINT OUT THAT THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS A VARYING STATUS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD. BASED ON THE COURSES THAT WE HAVE GIVEN SO FAR THE OBVIOUS EXAMPLE TO CITE IS CANADA—WHOSE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS BASED ON A BILINGUALISM THAT ALLOWS FRENCH AND ENGLISH CANADA TO COHABITATE. THE CASE OF NEW ZEALAND IS ANOTHER OBVIOUS EXAMPLE, WITH THE OFFICIAL STATUS OF THE MAORI LANGUAGE REPRESENTING THE DESIRE FOR COLONIAL AND ABORIGINAL CULTURES TO COHABITATE. THOSE WHO HAVE READ AHEAD (OR PAID CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE TABLE ON THE FIRST PAGE OF THE FASCICULE) MIGHT ALSO CITE INDIA, WHERE LANGUAGES LIKE HINDI AND BENGALI ARE THE MOTHER TONGUE OF LARGE PORTIONS OF THE POPULATION AND ENGLISH IS ONLY ONE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE AMONGST A DOZEN—OWING ITS STATUS ESSENTIALLY TO ITS POSITION AS A 'HELPER LANGUAGE' WHICH PERMITS COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE COUNTRY'S LINGUISTIC DIVIDES. A SIMILAR SITUATION EXISTS IN SOME AFRICAN COUNTRIES.

b) L'adoption de la constitution canadienne de 1982 marque une rupture définitive entre la Grande Bretagne et le Canada et un moment de réconciliation entre le Canada anglophone et le Québec. (/15)

AGAIN, IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO AGREE WITH THIS. THE CRUCIAL DOCUMENT HERE IS THE TRUDEAU SPEECH IN THE FASCICULE AND ANSWERS SHOULD DEMONSTRATE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THIS DOCUMENT. THERE IS NO 'DEFINITIVE' BREAK WITH GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE ROYAL FAMILY IS PRESENT AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CEREMONY AND THE QUEEN REMAINS THE OFFICIAL HEAD OF STATE OF CANADA. NOR IS THERE A CLEAR RECONCILIATION BETWEEN QUEBEC AND ENGLISH SPEAKING CANADA SINCE THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC CHOSE TO BOYCOTT THE CEREMONY AND THERE WAS A SECOND QUEBEC SEPARATIST REFERENDUM IN 1995. THESE POINTS ARE MADE CLEAR IN THE SPEECH. THE POINT TRUDEAU MAKES IS THAT CANADA HAS TAKEN A FURTHER STEP IN ITS GRADUAL ASSUMPTION OF AUTONOMY FROM GREAT BRITAIN (HE USES THE METAPHOR OF A PARENT AND CHILD) AND THAT THE NEW CONSTITUTION IS FLEXIBLE ENOUGH (NOTABLY IN RECOGNIZING CANADA'S MULTICULTURALISM AND THE POWERS OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS) TO MAKE FUTURE RECONCILIATION BETWEEN QUEBEC AND ENGLISH SPEAKING CANADA POSSIBLE.

3. Analyse (/60)

Répondez à la question suivante par un essai, en anglais, d'environ 300 mots :

Is today's Commonwealth simply the British Empire by another name? (contenu /40; langue /20)

THIS QUESTION CAN BE ANSWERED IN EITHER WAY AS LONG AS SUFFICIENT JUSTIFICATION FOR THE RESPONSE IS GIVEN.

IT IS RATHER DIFFICULT TO SAY THAT THERE IS A COMPLETE CONTINUITY BETWEEN THE EMPIRE AND THE COMMONWEALTH. ONE IS ESSENTIALLY A POLITICAL STRUCTURE WHICH ENSURES BRITISH DOMINATION OVER THE

ECONOMIES AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF COUNTRIES WHICH ARE FORCEFULLY SUBJECTED TO IMPERIAL RULE, WHILE THE OTHER IS A VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION WHICH EMPHASIZES CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC EXCHANGE. YET IT CAN BE ARGUED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH WAS A WAY FOR THE UK TO MAINTAIN ITS DIPLOMATIC STATUS AND TO CONTINUE TO 'PUNCH ABOVE ITS WEIGHT' IN A WORLD WHERE IT WAS NO LONGER A SUPERPOWER. THE COMMONWEALTH HAS BEEN A TOOL TO PROMOTE BRITAIN'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND THE QUEEN'S STATUS AS HEAD OF THE COMMONWEALTH, THOUGH MERELY SYMBOLIC, IS PERHAPS NOT INNOCUOUS. FINALLY, IF THIS LINE OF ARGUMENTATION IS USED, IT COULD BE ARGUED THAT THE COMMONWEALTH IS A MEANS OF CONTINUING TO PRACTICE A SORT OF 'CULTURAL IMPERIALISM' WHICH IMPLICITLY ASSERTS THE PRIMACY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH CULTURE OVER 'NATIVE' LANGUAGES AND CULTURAL TRADITIONS.

IF THE OTHER ARGUMENT IS MADE, STUDENTS MIGHT POINT OUT THAT THE LOGIC OF THE COMMONWEALTH MARKS A BREAK WITH THAT OF THE EMPIRE BECAUSE OF THE EMPHASIS THAT IS PLACED ON THE SELF-DETERMINATION OF COUNTRIES, RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, AND SPIRIT OF EXCHANGE ON AN EQUAL FOOTING BETWEEN FORMER COLONIES—FOR EXAMPLE THROUGH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES OR CULTURAL EXCHANGES. MACMILLAN'S 'WIND OF CHANGE' SPEECH MIGHT BE CITED IN SUPPORT OF THIS IDEALISTIC VIEW OF THE COMMONWEALTH. THE EXAMPLES OF THE COMMONWEALTH EXPELLING COUNTRIES WHICH VIOLATE ITS PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT MIGHT ALSO BE CITED (PAKISTAN, NIGERIA, ZIMBABWE, THE FORCED WITHDRAWAL OF SOUTH AFRICA...)

Etude de Textes (coefficient 1)

In a well structured essay of approximately 450 words, in English, describe the ways in which text and visual imagery interact in this advertisement.

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