

**UNIVERSITE NANCY 2 – UFR Langues et Cultures Etrangères
Département d'Anglais**

**Licence LLCE Anglais– 1^{ère} année
UE102 – Civilisation du Monde Anglophone**

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Durée : 1h – Aucun document autorisé

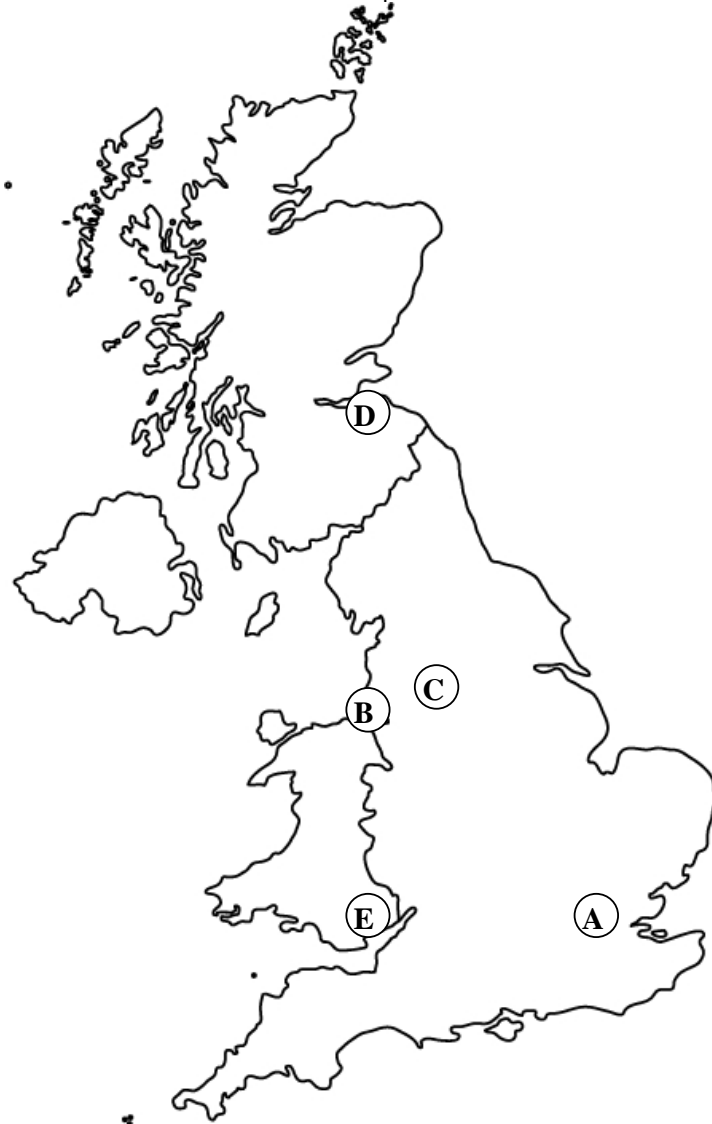
1. Short Answer Questions

Respond to the following questions in English or French.

a) Give the names of the major cities that correspond to the points marked on the map (3pts) :

A LONDON B LIVERPOOL C MANCHESTER D EDINBURGH E CARDIFF

What is the name of the sea that separates Great Britain from Ireland : THE IRISH SEA



b) In a few sentences, explain the nature of the disagreement between Michaëlle Jean and René Boulanger. (2 pts) MICHAELLE JEAN PLEADS FOR DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH

CANADA, WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WHEREAS BOULANGER INSISTS ON THE SPECIFICITY OF FRENCH CANADIANS AND MISTRUSTS THE ENGLISH-DOMINATED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ALSO, MICHAELLE JEAN INSISTS ON CANADA'S MULTICULTURALISM, HER SPEECH TENDING TO REDUCE FRENCH CANADIANS TO ONE MINORITY AMONGST OTHERS. BOULANGER'S VISION OF CANADA'S HISTORY DEPENDS UPON A BI-CULTURAL MODEL, WITH TWO DISTINCT NATIONS GROWING UP SIDE BY SIDE.

c) Why does René Boulanger criticize the vision of Pierre Trudeau in his letter ? (1 pt) BECAUSE TRUDEAU WAS A FEDERALIST WHO MANAGED TO PUSH THROUGH THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION IN SPITE OF QUEBEC RESISTANCE (AS SEEN IN DOCUMENT ONE OF THE SECTION ON CANADA)

d) True or False : English is the only official language of New Zealand ? (1 pt) FALSE--MAORI

e) Explain, in a few sentences, what is meant when English is described as a 'helper language' or 'assistant language' in India. (2 pts) ENGLISH IS NOT NATIVE TO INDIA AND IS NOT THE MOTHER TONGUE OF A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION. BUT IT MAKES POSSIBLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT LANGUAGES WITHIN INDIA AND IS THUS CRUCIAL TO GOVERNMENT, MEDIA, BUSINESS, HIGHER EDUCATION, ETC.

f) Who is Gerry Adams? (1 pt) LEADER OF SINN FEIN, SUPPORTER OF UNIFICATION OF IRELAND.

g) Who is Kevin Rudd and what does he say 'sorry' for in his 'Apology Speech' ? (2 pts) PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA. HE APOLOGIZES FOR THE STOLEN GENERATIONS OF ABORIGINES.

h) In a few sentences, explain the difference between : (4 pts)

- The British Isles GEOGRAPHICAL TERM—THE ISLANDS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AS WELL AS THE SMALLER ISLANDS AROUND THEM
- Great Britain GEOGRAPHICAL TERM—THE LARGEST OF THE BRITISH ISLES, ON WHICH ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND ARE LOCATED.
- The United Kingdom POLITICAL TERM—THE COUNTRY MADE UP OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND.
- England POLITICAL TERM—BY FAR THE LARGEST AND MOST POWERFUL REGION WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM

i) True or False : The United States are part of the Commonwealth? (1 pt) FALSE

j) Explain in a few sentences what "Dominion" status meant for a colony. (2 pts.) DOMINION STATUS WAS GRANTED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AND GAVE AUTONOMY TO THE COUNTRIES WITH THIS STATUS—THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RECOGNIZED THAT ALL DOMINIONS HAD EQUAL STATUS. THE DOMINIONS ARE SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE 'OLD COMMONWEALTH'

k) True or False : most Australian territory is desert and the large cities in the country are to be found almost entirely in the south-east of the country? (1 pt) TRUE

2. Commentary (/60 content ; /20 language)

Respond in **English** to the following questions (environ 100 mots par réponse)

a. For many historians the British Empire was intrinsically racist from its very beginnings. Do you agree or disagree with this vision? Justify your response.

THE QUALITY OF THIS ANSWER DEPENDS UPON YOUR ABILITY TO BACK UP YOUR CLAIMS WITH SPECIFIC EVIDENCE. REASONS TO AGREE WITH THIS CLAIM INCLUDE: THE NOTION OF BRITISH CULTURAL SUPERIORITY THAT ALLOWED THEM TO JUSTIFY TAKING AWAY LAND FROM NATIVE POPULATIONS, BEGINNING IN IRELAND, THEN CONTINUING IN NORTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA... ALSO, THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE WAS LINKED TO THE SLAVE TRADE FROM A RELATIVELY EARLY STAGE IN ITS HISTORY, AS SEEN IN WEEK THREE. FINALLY, THE COLONIZATION OF AFRICA, WAS CARRIED OUT WITH THE FRANKLY RACIST NOTION OF THE 'WHITE MAN'S BURDEN' TO BRING RELIGION AND CIVILIZATION TO 'SAVAGES'.

IT IS HARDER TO DISAGREE WITH THIS VISION. THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF DISAGREEING WOULD BE TO ARGUE THAT WE MUSTN'T CONFUSE RACISM WITH THE EXPLOITATION OF POPULATIONS IN PLACES LIKE IRELAND. RACISM IS NOT THE SAME THING AS POLITICAL/ECONOMIC DOMINATION. LIKewise, SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA WERE ESTABLISHED FOR REASONS OF RELIGION AND TRADE. THUS, IT COULD BE ARGUED THAT WHILE RACISM GREW UP ALONGSIDE THE EMPIRE IT IS AN OVERSTATEMENT TO SAY THAT THE EMPIRE WAS 'INTRINSICALLY RACIST FROM ITS VERY BEGINNINGS'.

b. Briefly summarize the political argument that Gerry Adams makes in his article "A United Ireland Is Possible". Why might the issue be more complicated than Adams suggests?

ADAMS ARGUES THAT A UNITED IRELAND BE ESTABLISHED, WITH THE EXPANSION OF EXISTING NORTH-SOUTH TIES AND THE REMOVAL OF NORTHERN IRELAND FROM THE UK. HIS POLITICAL ARGUMENT IS THAT CATHOLIC REPUBLICANS HAVE LONG BEEN IN FAVOUR OF THIS ARRANGEMENT AND IT IS ACTUALLY IN THE POLITICAL INTERESTS OF PROTESTANT UNIONISTS AS WELL. IN THE CURRENT SYSTEM UNIONISTS ARE A TINY MINORITY WITHIN A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THAT IS VERY DISTANT FROM THEIR PRACTICAL DAILY CONCERNS (THE PARLIAMENT OF LONDON). IN ADAMS'S PROPOSED UNITED IRELAND PROTESTANTS WOULD FORM A SIGNIFICANT BLOCK WITHIN A GOVERNMENT IN DUBLIN MUCH CLOSER TO THEIR DAILY CONCERNS. THE ISSUE IS MORE COMPLICATED THAN ADAMS LETS ON BECAUSE NORTHERN IRISH PROTESTANTS WOULD HAVE TO GIVE UP THE POLITICAL SPECIFICITY OF AN ULSTER IN WHICH THEY ARE A MAJORITY AND BECAUSE HE PRESUPPOSES THAT UNIONISTS WILL GIVE UP SOMETHING ON WHICH THEIR IDENTITY HAS BEEN BASED FOR CENTURIES (THEIR STATUS AS BRITISH SUBJECTS).

c. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'the issue of multiculturalism in Canada is basically the same as in India.' Justify your response.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO AGREE WITH THIS ISSUE. THE MORE SPECIFIC DETAILS YOU GIVE THE MORE CREDIT YOU WILL RECEIVE. KEY POINTS: IN CANADA THERE IS A DEBATE OVER WHETHER THE COUNTRY SHOULD PRIMARILY BE CONSIDERED BI-CULTURAL OR MULTI-CULTURAL (THERE IS NO EQUIVALENT TO THE QUESTION OF FRENCH SPECIFICITY IN INDIA); IN INDIA MULTICULTURALISM INVOLVES A FAR LARGER NUMBER OF GROUPS SO THAT NO ONE GROUP CAN HOPE TO FORM AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY; IN INDIA RELIGION AND CASTE ARE KEY ISSUES AS WELL AS LANGUAGE; IN INDIA MULTI-CULTURALISM IS A WAY OF DEALING WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF ANCIENT NATIVE CULTURES WHEREAS IN CANADA THE QUESTION IS RELATED TO COLONIAL HISTORY AND INVOLVES QUESTIONS OF IMMIGRATION AND FIRST NATION STATUS, ETC.