



Compréhension de l'écrit et expression écrite

L'ensemble du sujet porte sur l'axe 8 du programme : **Territoire et mémoire.**

Il s'organise en deux parties :

1. Compréhension de l'écrit ;
2. Expression écrite

Afin de respecter l'anonymat de votre copie, vous ne devez pas signer votre composition, citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Texte

Goodbye, Columbus? Here's what Indigenous Peoples' Day means to Native Americans

This year marks the first time a U.S. president has officially recognized Indigenous Peoples' Day.

5 President Biden issued a proclamation on Friday to observe this Oct. 11 as a day to honor Native Americans, their resilience and their contributions to American society throughout history, even as they faced assimilation, discrimination and genocide spanning generations. The move shifts focus from Columbus Day, the federal holiday celebrating Christopher Columbus, which shares the same date as Indigenous Peoples' Day this year.

10 Dylan Baca, a 19-year-old Arizonan who was instrumental in helping broker¹ the proclamation, is overwhelmed by the gravity of Biden's action. "I still don't think I've fully absorbed what that has meant," he said. "This is a profound thing the president has done, and it's going to mean a lot to so many people." Four years ago, the Native leader started an organization alongside Arizona state Sen. Jamescita Peshlakai, Indigenous Peoples' Initiative, with a similar mission: to tell a more positive and more
15 accurate tale of Native Americans by replacing Columbus Day with Indigenous Peoples' Day.

¹ To broker : to arrange the details of something such as a deal, agreement, etc.

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 :

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1.1

What is Indigenous Peoples' Day?

Indigenous Peoples' Day advocates say the recognition helps correct a “whitewashed” American history that has glorified Europeans like Italian explorer Christopher Columbus who have committed violence against Indigenous communities. Native Americans have long criticized the inaccuracies and harmful narratives of Columbus' legacy that credited him with his “discovery” of the Americas when Indigenous people were there first.

“It is difficult to grapple with the complete accomplishments of individuals and also the costs of what those accomplishments came at,” said Mandy Van Heuvelen, the cultural interpreter coordinator at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian. There are no set rules on how one should appreciate the day, said Van Heuvelen, a member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe from South Dakota. It's all about reflection, recognition, celebration and an education. “It can be a day of reflection of our history in the United States, the role Native people have played in it, the impacts that history has had on native people and communities, and also a day to gain some understanding of the diversity of Indigenous peoples,” she said.

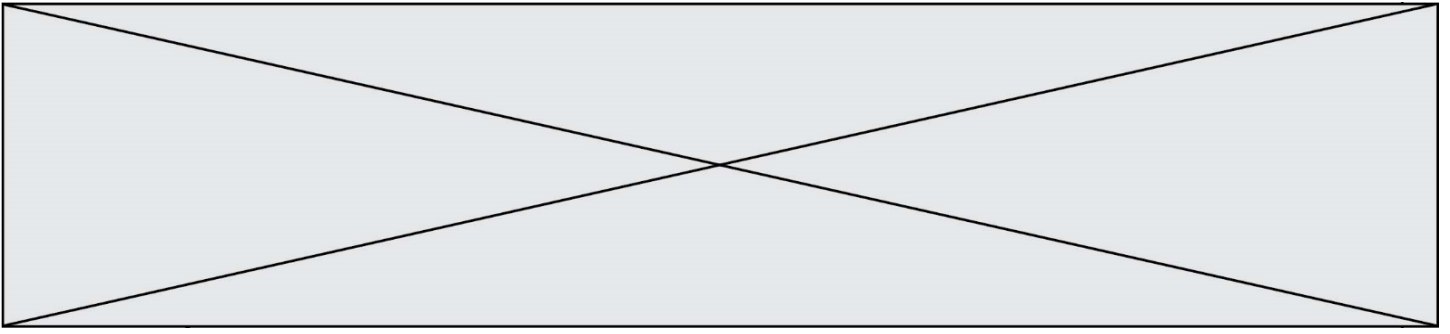
The idea was first proposed by Indigenous peoples at a United Nations conference in 1977 held to address discrimination against Natives, as NPR has reported. But South Dakota became the first state to replace Columbus Day with Indigenous Peoples day in 1989, officially celebrating it the following year.

Biden's proclamation signifies a formal adoption of a day that a growing number of states and cities have come to acknowledge. Last week, Boston joined Arizona, Oregon, Texas, Louisiana, Washington, D.C., and several other states in dedicating a second Monday in October to Indigenous Peoples' Day. Native Americans have borne the brunt of the work to make that happen.

Many state and local governments have gone a step further. More than a dozen states and well over 100 cities celebrate the day, with many of them having altogether dropped the holiday honoring Columbus to replace it with Indigenous Peoples' Day.

What might seem to some like a simple name change can lead to real social progress for Indigenous Americans, said Van Heuvelen. “What these changes accomplish, piece by piece, is visibility for Native people in the United States,” she said.

Emma Bowman, www.npr.org, October 11, 2021.



1. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Give an account of the text **in English**, taking into consideration the main event mentioned, the people involved and the opinion of the different protagonists.

2. Expression écrite (10 points)

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

Sujet A

Do you think changing the name of the holiday can change the way indigenous peoples are treated in American history and looked upon today? Or is this change largely symbolic?

Sujet B



A worker removing the red paint from the hand of a Christopher Columbus statue in Central Park in September 2017.
(Photograph by Dave Sanders for *The New York Times*)

You have read the following comments on social media about the defacing of this statue. Which one do you agree with? Why?

"This statue should be removed out of respect for Indigenous people."

"We must respect historical monuments. Defacing a statue does not change history."

"Why not keep the statue and keep the red paint too?"