

Modèle CCYC : ©DNE

Nom de famille (naissance) :

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

Prénom(s) :

N° candidat :

N° d'inscription :



Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Né(e) le :

(Les numéros figurent sur la convocation.)

1.1

ÉVALUATION

CLASSE : Première

VOIE : ☐ Générale ☐ Technologique ☒ Toutes voies (LV)

ENSEIGNEMENT : ANGLAIS

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 1h30

Niveaux visés (LV) : LVA B1-B2 LVB A2-B1

CALCULATRICE AUTORISÉE : ☐ Oui ☒ Non

DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ : ☐ Oui ☒ Non

☐ Ce sujet contient des parties à rendre par le candidat avec sa copie. De ce fait, il ne peut être dupliqué et doit être imprimé pour chaque candidat afin d'assurer ensuite sa bonne numérisation.

☐ Ce sujet intègre des éléments en couleur. S'il est choisi par l'équipe pédagogique, il est nécessaire que chaque élève dispose d'une impression en couleur.

☐ Ce sujet contient des pièces jointes de type audio ou vidéo qu'il faudra télécharger et jouer le jour de l'épreuve.

Nombre total de pages : 4



Compréhension de l'écrit et expression écrite

Le 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, ni citer votre nom, celui d'un camarade ou celui de votre établissement.

Texte

How Mohawk¹ 'Skywalkers' Help Build New York City's Tallest Skyscrapers

Native American riveting gangs² worked on the 'high steel' for iconic structures like the Chrysler Building, Empire State Building, Rockefeller Plaza and more.

Native Americans aren't often associated with New York City and its dense, vertical landscape. With so many Indian nations pushed to America's frontier in the 19th century, they usually appear in popular culture as denizens³ of the rural West, occupying wide open spaces replete with tipis, buffalo and pow wows. Yet the Mohawk Nation has deep roots in metropolitan New York City—where, beginning in the early 20th century [...] Mohawk ironworkers contributed to building many of the iconic skyscrapers that dominate the Manhattan skyline.

These "Skywalkers" have for generations travelled far and wide to work on the "high steel," bringing back good wages to support their home communities such as Kahnawake, Six Nations Reserve and Akwesasne in northern New York State and southeastern Canada.

"It became a rite of passage really," said Lynn Beauvais, a Kahnawake resident and grandmother from a fourth-generation ironworker family. [...] "The men were thrilled to

¹ a Native American tribe

² a group of workers whose job is to fix and secure a metallic structure

³ residents



be working away from home and seeing new sights. They were a band of brothers. But
15 our men had always traveled—for the hunt, the fur trade or as lumber men.”

The Mohawk Skywalker tradition began in 1886 when some daring Mohawk men
from Kahnawake took jobs helping build the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence
River, which borders their reserve near Montreal. Just as early European settlers had
observed Mohawks walking fearlessly across rivers on narrow logs, early ironworkers
20 showed an unusual aptitude for climbing and working on steel beams. Having once
hunted, trapped and farmed throughout the northeast woodlands, the Mohawks of the
Haudenosaunee, or Iroquois Confederacy, eventually took to the high steel in
burgeoning metropolitan areas. These indigenous riveting gangs spoke their native
languages on the job while helping to build the Chrysler Building, Empire State
25 Building, Rockefeller Plaza and many other structures that shaped the New York City
skyline in the 1920s and 1930s. [...]

What began as a high-paying vocation became a tribal tradition as fathers and
grandfathers taught their sons and grandsons to handle their fears effectively. The
Skywalker tradition was passed down for many generations as Mohawks worked the
30 high steel from Ontario to Chicago and Philadelphia, and as far away as San Francisco.
They even established a neighborhood of their own in Brooklyn, New York. [...]

Advances in metallurgy during the early 1900s had made it possible for architects
to design much taller buildings using a skeleton of hardened steel, fastened by riveting
gangs. [...] Mohawks worked on the 1,046-foot Chrysler Building, a stainless-steel-
35 sided Art Deco masterpiece that was completed in 1930. It was the tallest building in
the world until, less than a year later, it was surpassed by the Empire State Building at
1,250 feet, also with the help of Mohawks. Skywalkers then helped out on Rockefeller
Plaza, which was finished in 1933.

Lynn Beauvais’ grandfather Joseph Jocks worked on several of them. He told her
40 that during the Great Depression men were desperate for jobs. “Men would wait in the
street for someone to fall off so they could take their job. My grandmother would walk
miles to find day-old bread to eat, but they survived.”

Beauvais was proud of her grandfather’s work on the Empire State Building, once
the tallest building in the world. “But when I got older, he told me there were going to
45 be other buildings even taller—the World Trade Center towers. I was sad that my
Empire State Building was going to be outdone, but Joe Jocks also went to work on
the Trade Towers.”

Tony Tekaroniack Evans, <https://www.history.com>, May 13, 2021



1. Compréhension de l'écrit (10 points)

Give an account of the text, **in English** and in your own words, paying particular attention to the way the Native-American workers contributed to building New-York.

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

Write a speech for the inauguration of a statue celebrating the Indian American heritage.

Sujet B

Should minorities' contributions be remembered? Give examples drawn from the English-speaking world.