

BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

Sujet 0 n° 2

**Enseignement de spécialité
« Langues, littératures et cultures étrangères et régionales »**

ANGLAIS, MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

Épreuve écrite de terminale

DURÉE DE L'ÉPREUVE : 3h30

Le candidat traitera, au choix, l'ensemble du sujet 1 ou du sujet 2.

Le dictionnaire unilingue (non encyclopédique) est autorisé.

SUJET 1

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Environnements en mutation ».

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots maximum) :

Taking into account their specificities and viewpoints, say what the documents show about the difficulties, risks, and paradoxes of city-planning. You will pay particular attention to:

- public policy;
- community;
- heritage;
- past and future.

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Rendez compte en français des principales idées exprimées par le document C. Veillez à ne pas simplement en dresser la liste, mais à les expliciter lorsque cela vous paraît pertinent.

DOCUMENT A

Glasgow's Kingston Bridge could become listed structure



© Glasgow Motorway Archive

The Kingston Bridge in Glasgow, which carries the M8 motorway over the River Clyde, could be given listed status.

The structure is 50 years old.

5 At 270m (886ft) long, and 40m (131ft) wide, it is a key part of Scotland's transport network.

When the Queen Mother carried out the official opening on 26 June 1970, it marked the end of a three-year construction project which cost £11m.

Transport Scotland has now applied to Historic Environment Scotland to have the bridge listed as a structure of historic and architectural interest.

10 [...]

Stuart Baird, from the Glasgow Motorway Archive, said: "The Kingston Bridge was recognised as one of the most ambitious infrastructure projects ever undertaken in Scotland at the time and it's had a huge impact in shaping the city over the last five decades.

15 "Listing the bridge doesn't simply acknowledge its unique engineering and architectural features, it also recognises the work of the people that designed, built and maintained it over its first half-century of service."

BBC News, 25 June 2020.

DOCUMENT B

How Glasgow communities were torn apart in the name of progress

“Glasgow was almost a testing ground for inner city motorways,” says Norry Wilson, the writer and historian whose Lost Glasgow Facebook site and accompanying website documents the changing face of the city.

[...]

5 A new bridge across the Clyde had been proposed as far back as 1945 when the controversial Bruce Report looked to regenerate the post-war city.

Ruthless in its outlook, it suggested clearing slums along with a major new road network that placed some of Glasgow’s architectural gems including the Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow City Chambers, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum and
10 Central Station in its crosshairs.

“The Bruce Report is remembered for advocating wholesale demolition of the city centre and rebuilding it in some kind of 1950s eastern bloc style,” says Stuart Baird, chairperson of Glasgow Motorway Archive.

15 “There was a lot of austerity after the war, and they couldn’t agree on where the development should happen.”

It took over a decade before an agreement was reached that 20 inner-city areas should be earmarked for comprehensive redevelopment, paving the way for a pared back version of the Bruce Report’s road plans.

20 While some historic gems were saved, the delivery of Glasgow Inner Ring Road, the M8 and the Kingston Bridge would see others meet their end. Swathes of Townhead were flattened, including Parliamentary Road, which ran from Sauchiehall Street to the East End.

25 And tenements in Cowcaddens, an area blighted by high child mortality rates, slums and low life expectancy, were razed to make way for new concrete corridors. As the new road network crept towards the Clyde, it gobbled up communities which formed when the land was still being farmed and homes were clustered in simple villages.

[...]

The irony, adds Norry, is that communities and heritage were sacrificed for roads and a bridge in a city where cars were not king for most.

30 “It was never designed to help the people of Glasgow; it was to get people from one side to the other without going through Glasgow.

“Glasgow compared with a lot of other British cities has a very low per capita car ownership figure.

35 “When you talk to older people about what was lost, they are full of stories and talk of it as a criminal act of destruction,” he adds.

“Younger people just ask why we ever allowed it to happen.”

The Glasgow Herald, 28th June 2020.

DOCUMENT C

Internationally, [the Kingston bridge] is a rare example of a motorway taking pride of place in a city centre. Its presence is a reminder of the post war ideals of progress, individual transportation and suburban expansion.

5 However, the intervening 50 years have provided evidence that some post-war ideals were misguided. The rise of suburbia and personal transportation are widely accepted to have diminished the urban environment of cities around the globe, many of whom are now seeking to mend the scars left behind by the rise of the urban motorway. Yet instead in Scotland we seem to be seeking to preserve and protect them.

10 The fact that the Kingston Bridge carries more than 150,000 vehicles a day is not an engineering feat to be celebrated, but bad infrastructure planning that requires correction.

[...]

15 Specifically because of its city centre location, listing the Kingston Bridge is incongruous with the prevailing consensus that urban motorways of the post war period were a mistake. Cities across the world are working to repair the damage to their fabric through downgrading motorway infrastructure, increasing density and promoting active travel and pedestrianisation more similar to Glasgow of 1940. Limiting the potential of urban renewal and repair around the Kingston Bridge risks perpetuating the mistakes of the past at the expense of the future.

20

‘John Gilbert Architects: Thoughts on listing the Kingston Bridge’, 7 July 2020
(Source: <https://scottishconstructionnow.com>).

SUJET 2

Le sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire société ».

Partie 1 (16 pts)

Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B et C non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots maximum) :

Taking into account their specificities, show how the documents illustrate some of the tensions in American society and the manner in which they can sometimes find a resolution. Make sure to address not just the past or present wrongs suffered by Native Americans, but also:

- the relationship between Native Americans and the federal government;
- the relationship between the states and the federal government;
- the role of the courts in American democracy.

Partie 2 (4 pts)

Traduisez en français le passage suivant du document A :

The ruling means some tribe members found guilty in state courts for offences committed on the land at issue can now challenge their convictions.

Only federal prosecutors will have the power to criminally prosecute Native Americans accused of crimes in the area.

Tribe members who live within the boundaries may also be exempt from state taxes, according to Reuters news agency.

Some 1.8 million people – of whom about 15% are Native American – live on the land, which spans three million acres. (l. 11-18)

DOCUMENT A

US Supreme Court rules half of Oklahoma is Native American land

The US Supreme Court has ruled about half of Oklahoma belongs to Native Americans, in a landmark case that also quashed a child rape conviction.

The justices decided 5-4 that an eastern chunk of the state, including its second-biggest city, Tulsa, should be recognised as part of a reservation.

5 Jimcy McGirt, who was convicted in 1997 of raping a girl, brought the case.

He cited the historical claim of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation to the land where the assault occurred.

What does the ruling mean?

10 Thursday's decision in McGirt v Oklahoma is seen as one of the most far-reaching cases for Native Americans before the highest US court in decades.

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15 Tribe members who live within the boundaries may also be exempt from state taxes, according to Reuters news agency.

Some 1.8 million people – of whom about 15% are Native American – live on the land, which spans three million acres.

What did the justices say?

20 Justice Neil Gorsuch, a conservative appointed by US President Donald Trump, sided with the court's four liberals and also wrote the opinion.

He referred to the Trail of Tears, the forcible 19th century relocation of Native Americans, including the Creek Nation, to Oklahoma.

25 The US government said at the time that the new land would belong to the tribes in perpetuity.

Justice Gorsuch wrote: "Today we are asked whether the land these treaties promised remains an Indian reservation for purposes of federal criminal law.

"Because Congress has not said otherwise, we hold the government to its word."

What about the rape case?

30 The ruling overturned McGirt's prison sentence. He could still, however, be tried in federal court.

McGirt, now 71, was convicted in 1997 in Wagoner County of raping a four-year-old girl.

35 He did not dispute his guilt before the Supreme Court, but argued that only federal authorities should have been entitled to prosecute him.

McGirt is a member of the Seminole Nation.

His lawyer, Ian Heath Gershengorn, told CNBC: "The Supreme Court reaffirmed today that when the United States makes promises, the courts will keep those promises."

How might Oklahoma's criminal justice system be affected?

40 In a dissenting opinion, Chief Justice John Roberts said the decision would destabilise the state's courts.

He wrote: "The State's ability to prosecute serious crimes will be hobbled and decades of past convictions could well be thrown out.

45 "The decision today creates significant uncertainty for the State's continuing authority over any area that touches Indian affairs, ranging from zoning and taxation to family and environmental law."

An analysis by *The Atlantic* magazine of Oklahoma Department of Corrections records found that 1,887 Native Americans were in prison as of the end of last year for offences committed within the boundaries of the tribal territory.

50 But fewer than one in 10 of those cases would qualify for a new federal trial, according to the research.

Jonodev Chaudhuri, a former chief justice of the Muscogee Nation's Supreme Court, dismissed talk of legal mayhem.

55 He told the *Tulsa World* newspaper: "All the sky-is-falling narratives were dubious at best.

"This would only apply to a small subset of Native Americans committing crimes within the boundaries."

[...]

BBC News, 10 July 2020.

DOCUMENT B

Between the years of 1887 and 1934, the US government took more than 90 million acres, nearly two-thirds of all reservation lands, from the tribes without compensation and sold it to settlers. [...]

5 Of the 90 million acres of tribal land lost through the allotment process, only about eight percent has been reacquired in trust status since the IRA¹ was passed in 1934. Still today, many tribes have no land base, and many tribes have insufficient lands to support housing and self-government [or] economic development.

Source: National Congress of American Indians website (<http://www.ncai.org>).

DOCUMENT C

US Tribal Population

TABLE 1: 10 states with the highest percentage of American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) affiliated with federally recognized tribes

¹ The principal goal of the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) of 1934 was to halt and reverse the federal policy of "allotment" and sale of reservation lands to settlers.

AI/ANs identifying as affiliated with at least one federally recognized tribe

	No.	%
State		
Oklahoma	424,731	14.61
California	328,112	11.29
Arizona	284,528	9.79
New Mexico	186,566	6.42
Texas	135,302	4.65
Washington	124,859	4.29
Michigan	80,734	2.78
Alaska	74,658	2.57
Florida	69,362	2.39
Oregon	67,769	2.33
United States	2,907,272	100.00

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention.