

**Vous composerez sur deux copies distinctes et indiquerez lisiblement les deux parties :**

**Copie 1 : Question 1, 2a et 2b (Partie disciplinaire)**

**Copie 2 : Question 2c et Question 3 (Partie Didactique)**

Après avoir pris connaissance de l'intégralité des consignes ci-dessous, vous traiterez les différentes questions dans l'ordre proposé, en français.

Axe : Sports et Société

Classe de seconde

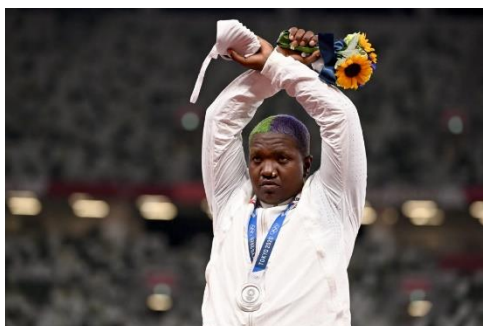
A partir du corpus proposé, vous constituerez votre dossier, composé obligatoirement du document A, d'un document B, d'un document C et d'un document D. Vous annoncerez brièvement le choix opéré.

- 1) Pour chaque document de votre dossier, vous proposerez une présentation et une analyse critique, puis vous mettrez les documents en relation en précisant comment ils s'inscrivent dans l'axe retenu.
  
- 2) Questions portant uniquement sur le document A :
  - a) Phonologie : vous commenterez les trois éléments soulignés suivants : Olympic (l.7), crossed (l.2), et emotions (l.33).
  - b) Analyse linguistique : pour chacun des points suivants, vous décrirez et proposerez une analyse en contexte des segments soulignés :  
Point 1 : the women's hammer throw final (l. 10) **et** the athlete's mother (l. 25)  
Point 2 : are oppressed (l. 3) **et** 're impacted (l. 33)
  - c) Perspective pédagogique : en vous appuyant sur les segments analysés dans le point 2 de l'analyse linguistique, vous identifierez un objectif langagier adapté au niveau d'enseignement. Vous justifierez votre choix.
  
- 3) Question portant sur l'ensemble de votre dossier : vous exposerez les objectifs (culturels, linguistiques, communicationnels, éducatifs) que vous pourriez envisager dans la cadre d'une séquence et préciserez et justifierez l'ordre dans lequel vous proposeriez les documents aux élèves pour atteindre ces objectifs. Vous exposerez la séquence en présentant la mise en œuvre retenue (nombre de séances, objectifs et compétences travaillées, intégration de faits de langue dans la mise en œuvre, pistes envisageables d'évaluation).

## Document A

### 'Sport is political.' How athletes are keeping human rights center stage at the Olympics

Aug 4, 2021 6:07 PM EST – [www.pbs.org](http://www.pbs.org)



With a silver medal in women's shot put draped around her neck, U.S. athlete Raven Saunders raised her arms over her head and crossed them into an "X," a gesture she would later clarify to journalists as representing the "intersection of where all people who are oppressed meet."

"Shout out to all my Black people, shout out to all my LGBTQ community, shout out to everybody dealing with mental health," Saunders added. "Because at the end of the day, we understand that it's bigger than us, and it's bigger than the powers that be."

The moment was the first political demonstration on the tiered Olympic podium at the Tokyo Games, deepening the decades-long debate over how athletes can exercise free speech at the global event.

Before Saunders, there had been a series of athletes who protested during the Games. Gwen Berry raised her fist before the women's hammer throw final, weeks after she held up a shirt that read "Activist Athlete" and didn't face the American flag as the national anthem played during the U.S. Olympic trials. American fencer Race Imboden displayed an "X" on his right hand, echoing Saunders' gesture, as he received a bronze medal.

Two years ago, these same two athletes received yearlong probations from the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee (USOPC) for similar demonstrations — Berry raised her fist, Imboden took a knee — during medal ceremonies at the Pan American Games in Peru. This year, neither athlete faced consequences from the International Olympic Committee for their demonstrations, underscoring how the rules have loosened since. But Saunders' case is a reminder that bigger disagreements over the longstanding Olympic ban on athlete protests remain.

The IOC expects the 205 national Olympics committees, a group that includes the USOPC, to mete out punishment for violations of its rules at the Games. But the USOPC defended Saunders in the day following her demonstration. After conducting its own review, the USOPC said in a statement that the "peaceful expression in support of racial and social justice" didn't violate its own rules for demonstration.

The IOC had been in discussion with the USOPC and World Athletics, track and field's international governing body, about the gesture. And on Wednesday, the IOC announced that it was suspending its investigation "for the time being" after the athlete's mother, Clarissa Saunders, died.

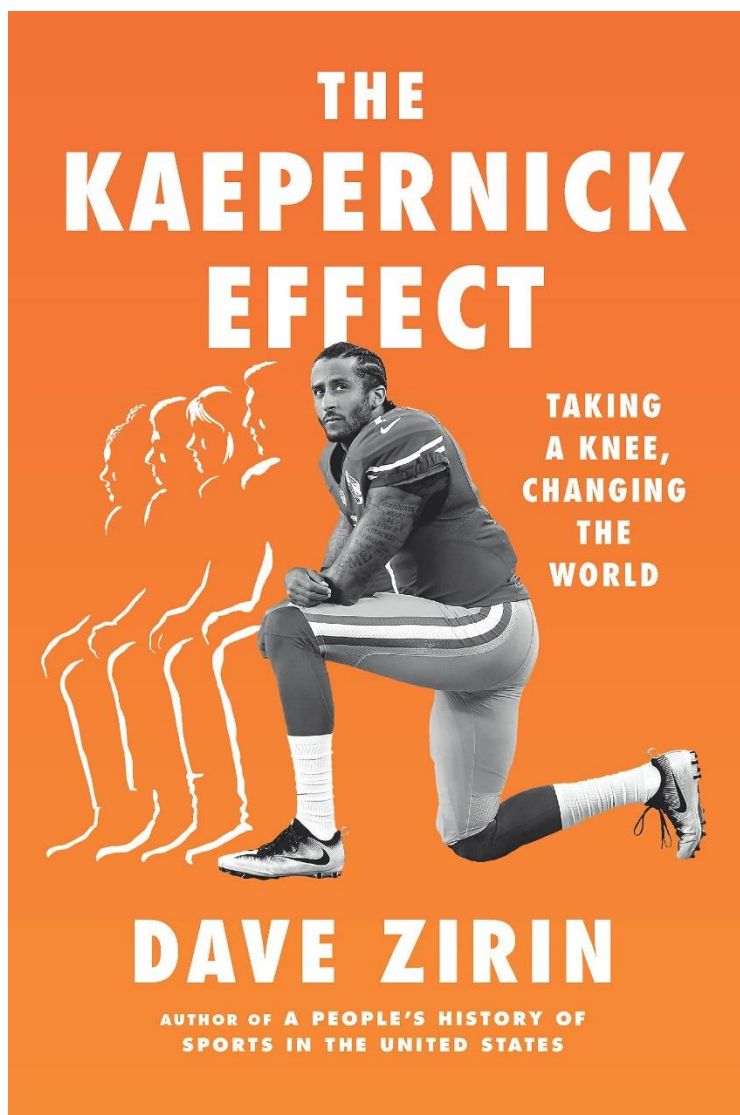
Saunders' protest may not be the last high-profile demonstration at the Olympics, which continue through this Saturday, followed by the Paralympics starting Aug. 24. Saunders, a Black and openly gay athlete, has been outspoken about her struggles with depression and identity. And as long as athletes of marginalized identities reach the podium, some experts say, it's doubtful the desire to take a stand will fade anytime soon.

But this year's Olympic Games may be a "turning point" on this issue, said Letisha Engracia Cardoso Brown, an assistant professor of sociology at Virginia Tech.

"Protests will continue as long as people are athletes and athletes are people with ties to the world," she said. "They exist in this world, and they're impacted by this world. They're going to have feelings and emotions about what's going on."

## Documents B

**B-1** – *The Kaepernick Effect : Taking a Knee, Changing the World*, Dave Zirin, September 2021.



**B-2** : A Packers fan holds a sign demonstrating his opinion of the protests during a match between The Green Bay Packers and Chicago Bears (when they linked arms in their separate teams as a 'unified show of freedom and equality'), September 27th, 2017.



## Documents C

### C -1

#### Jesse Owens & Athletes Who Protest (or Don't)

by Rhonda Evans, Assistant Chief Librarian, JBH Research and Reference Division, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture September 12, 2017

New York Public Library

Jesse Owens solidified his name as one of the most important athletic figures in American history, not only for his record breaking speed and the four Olympic gold medals he won, but for where and when he won those medals. As an African American, Jesse Owens helped to shatter the beliefs of Aryan superiority in the presence of Adolf Hitler. Owens' gold medals during the 1936 Olympics in Berlin was in itself a symbol of racial equality. However, it was an incredibly similar situation that threw Owens into the midst of controversy thirty-two years later.

Years after Jesse Owens' triumph in Berlin, he was in attendance at the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico. On October 16 American athlete Tommie Smith won the 200-meter dash, breaking the world record at the time. Another American, John Carlos, finished third. As the two stepped up onto the podiums to receive their medals the crowd noticed that they had removed their shoes and were wearing black stockings. As the flag raising ceremony began Smith and Carlos, each wearing a black glove on one hand, raised their fists in a Black Power salute and looked towards the ground, creating one of the most memorable moments and photographs in Olympic history. Smith and Carlos were suspended and removed from the Olympic Village.

Two black track athletes using the Olympics as a platform for a political protest caused all eyes to turn to Jesse Owens for a comment. Owens did provide his opinion in an interview. He said:

*These kids are imbued with the idea that there's a great deal of injustice in our nation. In their own way, they were trying to bring out what is wrong in our country. I told them that the problem certainly belonged in the continental borders of America. This was the wrong battlefield. Their running performances would have done more to alleviate the problem. Rather than the disrespect they showed to our flag and the discourtesy shown to the Mexican Government.*

The year of 1968 was a time when many African American athletes used their fame to protest inequality in the U.S., and Owens' support of the expulsion of Smith and Carlos instantly created a shadow over his bright image. Columnist Len Lear wrote in the *Philadelphia Tribune*, "[p]erhaps the saddest footnote to this whole incident was the statement by Jesse Owens himself (you'd think he would have learned his lesson in 1936) in denouncing Smith and Carlos...."

Harry Edwards in his book [Revolt of the Black Athlete](#) claimed that Owens had a "ridiculously naive belief in the sanctity of athletics." Many activists of the time rebuked Owens' notion that performance "does more to alleviate the problem." For his speaking out against Smith and Carlos he found himself in the difficult position of a minority athlete caught in turbulent political times. Because of their protests Smith and Carlos were severely punished by the Olympic Committee; by criticizing their protests Owens was rebuked by the community that once looked to him as a hero. Whatever position he took there were consequences.

## Nike's Controversial Colin Kaepernick Ad Wins Emmy For Best Commercial

*"Believe in something. Even if it means sacrificing everything," Kaepernick said.*

By Mary Papenfuss

09/16/2019

The controversial Nike commercial featuring former NFL quarterback Colin Kaepernick won a Creative Arts Emmy for best commercial on Sunday.

The ad, which infuriated President Donald Trump, pays homage to those who “dream crazy,” in an extension of the brand’s admonition to “just do it.” It also features tennis ace Serena Williams, hoop star LeBron James and many other athletes who have overcome serious challenges.

The commercial was narrated by Kaepernick, who in 2016 helped to launch a movement to take a knee during the national anthem before NFL games to protest racial inequality and police brutality.

“Believe in something,” Kaepernick said in the ad. “Even if it means sacrificing everything.”

Trump slammed Nike the same day Kaepernick and Nike tweeted a video of the ad a year ago. The president insisted that the footwear firm was “getting killed with anger and boycotts.”

In fact, sales soared after the commercial debuted.

Just like the NFL, whose ratings have gone WAY DOWN, Nike is getting absolutely killed with anger and boycotts. I wonder if they had any idea that it would be this way? As far as the NFL is concerned, I just find it hard to watch, and always will, until they stand for the FLAG!

— Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) September 5, 2018

What was Nike thinking?

— Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) September 7, 2018

Trump also said in an interview that the ad sent a “terrible message.” Trump has long railed against Kaepernick and other players who took a knee, calling for them to be fired.

Kaepernick opted out of his contract as a quarterback with the San Francisco 49ers and became a free agent in March 2017. But he was unable to sign with another team after the demonstrations.

Earlier this year, Kaepernick settled a legal case against the NFL. He filed a grievance against the league in 2017, accusing team owners of violating the collective bargaining agreement by colluding to keep him from playing because of his protest.

Details of the NFL’s settlement with Kaepernick were not released. However, he had said previously that he would not withdraw the case unless the settlement was lucrative.

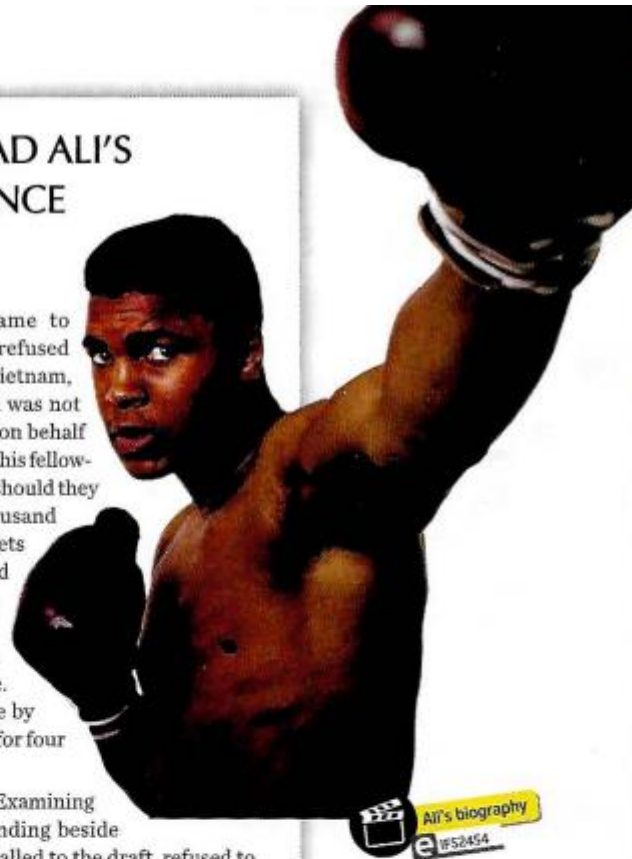
**GROUP B** *Muhammad Ali*

## RECALLING MUHAMMAD ALI'S VIETNAM WAR RESISTANCE IN THE AGE OF TRUMP

When Cassius Clay changed his name to Muhammad Ali, and when he later refused the call of the military during the war in Vietnam, he was not universally cheered. Hardly. Ali was not prepared to give his life, or kill Vietnamese, on behalf of a society that barely valued his life or that of his fellow-black men and women. Or, as he put it, "Why should they ask me to put on a uniform and go ten thousand miles from home and drop bombs and bullets on brown people in Vietnam while so-called Negro people in Louisville are treated like dogs?... If I thought the war was going to bring freedom and equality to twenty-two million of my people, they wouldn't have to draft me. I'd join tomorrow. [...] I have nothing to lose by standing up for my beliefs. We've been in jail for four hundred years."

On April 28, 1967, at the U.S. Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station in Houston, Ali, standing beside twenty-five other nerve-racked young men called to the draft, refused to respond to the call of "Cassius Clay!". He said no, and was sentenced to five years in prison and released on bail. Boxing authorities quickly stripped him of his championship title and suspended his license to box in New York State. He was twenty-five years old, deprived of his livelihood.

David Remnick, *The New Yorker*, September 24, 2017



### The Vietnam War (1954-1975)

The United States joined forces with the Republic of South Vietnam to contest communist forces, comprised of South Vietnamese guerrilla fighters, Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Army. The USA drafted more than two million young Americans and directed the war from 1965 to 1968. It ended with communist victory in April 1975. It became known as "the only war America ever lost."



▲ *The Houston Post*, June 21, 1967



Should sports stars use their fame for a cause?

# Sports activists



- Work on one of these athletes. IF52451
- Compare your findings with the other group.

## GROUP A Colin Kaepernick

### You cannot glorify Muhammad Ali and vilify Colin Kaepernick

We celebrate Muhammad Ali not just for his talent, but for taking two seismic events – civil rights and Vietnam – and giving people the courage to find their voice about both. He was hated for it, and it cost him the best years of his career.

We celebrate John Carlos and Tommie Smith for raising their fists in Mexico City in 1968 as a protest against racial inequality, even though they were pilloried at the time.

We celebrate the greatest of our heroes, Jackie Robinson, even though he was despised by so many Americans – to the extent that he would never salute the flag because he was “a black man in a white world.”

Many other athletes now sanctified for their courage were told to zip it and play at one time or another, such as Jim Brown, Billie Jean King and Bill Russell. So it is hard to reconcile the cultural amnesia and the hostility being hurled at Colin Kaepernick.

The 49ers quarterback refused to stand during the anthem Friday, and whether you think he managed to revive a discussion about police conduct and racial injustice, his right to protest must still be applauded.

He did not use a bullhorn. He only spoke up after the media caught on: “This is bigger than football and it would be selfish on my part to look the other way,” he explained. “There are bodies in the street.”

Some will never understand that message, and fewer will approve of the actual boycott. But it was a seminal act of courage: Kaepernick took a stand, probably jeopardizing his career, and absorbed an avalanche of hate. A viral video even shows a fan burning the player’s jersey as it hung from a tree while he sings the anthem. An interesting expression of American values, that.

No one can deny that sports is a prism that shapes how we see ourselves as a country. So you cannot canonize Ali and vilify Kaepernick, whose impact cannot be felt or measured in real time. But the day will come when we wonder why more people didn’t have his courage.



*New Jersey Opinion, Aug 30, 2016*



Supporters of Colin Kaepernick, 2017

IF52452 ▲ Nike campaign featuring Kaepernick, Sept. 2018

IF52453 ◀ Colin Kaepernick wins Amnesty International top award, April 2018