

## M2 MEEF ANGLAIS

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

Thématique : « Rencontres avec d'autres cultures »

Classe de 4<sup>ème</sup> LV1

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 l'accentuation des mots suivants :  
*Constitution* (l. 3) ; *politician* (l. 10) ; *confidential* (l. 15)

b) Analyse linguistique : pour chacun des points suivants, vous décrirez et proposerez une analyse en contexte des segments soulignés :

Point 1 : *planning the expedition* (l. 4) et *his extensive reading* (l. 7)

Point 2 : *there might be* (l. 10) et *could meet* (l. 13)

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 le 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

R. B. Bernstein, *Thomas Jefferson*, Oxford University Press, 2003

On April 28, 1803, the French and the Americans signed the three treaties making up the Louisiana Purchase. The Senate soon ratified them, though Federalists mocked Jefferson for having abandoned strict interpretation of the Constitution.

5 Meanwhile, Jefferson returned to planning the expedition to be led by Captain Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark. Its first priority would be to find and map a westward route to the Pacific—the Northwest Passage sought by Europeans and Americans for 300 years. With this end in view, and drawing on his extensive reading and research on the history of exploration, he framed a set  
10 of instructions for Lewis. He then showed this draft to the members of his cabinet. For once, Madison had little or nothing to contribute. By contrast, the shrewd, astute Levi Lincoln, Jefferson's attorney general and a superb politician, warned that there might be no Northwest Passage for the expedition to find, which would make the expedition an expensive  
15 laughingstock.

Lincoln urged Jefferson to establish a list of goals that the explorers could meet, even if they failed in their central purpose. Jefferson agreed, reshaping his draft according to Lincoln's advice. His confidential letter to Lewis, dated June 20, 1803, became the expedition's charter and set the  
20 standard for all later government efforts to explore the natural world. Besides seeking a Northwest Passage, Lewis and Clark were to map the continent's interior, to assess its plant and animal life and natural resources, and to establish diplomatic and trade relationships with Native American nations. In these efforts, Lewis, Clark, and their "Corps of Discovery" were heroically  
25 successful. They sent many specimens of plant and animal life back east, along with journals and extensive lists of vocabularies of Native American languages. Also, they persuaded Native American nations to send diplomatic missions to "the Great Father" in Washington, D.C.

As Lewis and Clark headed westward, they discovered that the land  
30 grew more rugged, with vast, towering mountain ranges, wide stretches of desert, and turbulent, rushing rivers that even light canoes could not travel. They also learned that North America was wider than anyone had believed or expected. Though they reached the Pacific Ocean in 1805, on their return a year later they had to report to the disappointed Jefferson that the fabled  
35 Northwest Passage did not exist. He delighted, however, in their amazingly rich reports, travel journals, and samples of plant and animal life. In many ways, Jefferson also was an explorer of the American West, a full partner in the historic success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Jefferson, Lewis, and Clark made assumptions that said a great deal  
40 about their view of Native Americans. The explorers presented peace medallions to leaders of these nations, and they—and Jefferson—assumed

that any leader who accepted a medallion accepted the ultimate political power of "the Great Father" (the term that Presidents Washington, Adams, and Jefferson had used to describe themselves in messages to Native American nations). They were wrong, for most Native American leaders saw themselves as equals of the U.S. President and understood gifts of medallions as the usual exchanges of presents between equal parties in diplomatic negotiations. Also, the delegations who came east to visit President Jefferson did not come to bow to his authority. Rather, they demanded trading goods and insisted on negotiating trading treaties as equals. These misunderstandings between Jefferson, Lewis, and Clark, on the one hand, and leaders of Native American nations, on the other hand, foretold generations of similar conflicts between whites and Native Americans.

## Documents B

**B-1. A Sacagawea stamp issued in 1994 and a Sacagawea dollar coin issued in 2000.**

[https://nsmnh.typepad.com/rogers\\_archaeology\\_lab/2017/10/lake-sakakawea-and-the-woman-it-was-named-after.html](https://nsmnh.typepad.com/rogers_archaeology_lab/2017/10/lake-sakakawea-and-the-woman-it-was-named-after.html)



*Left: Sacagawea stamp. Image source: Smithsonian National Postal Museum. Right: A somewhat well-worn Sacagawea dollar coin. Image Source: Lotte Govaerts*

**B-2.** This etching shows Lewis and Clark meeting with some American Indians. It was one of several illustrations included in the journals of Patrick Gass, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, which were published in 1812. Gass's book, which went through many editions, was the first published firsthand account of the famous expedition. <<https://classroom.monticello.org/media-item/lewis-and-clark/>>



**B-3. Jefferson Peace Medal**  
<<http://www.lewis-clark.org/article/350>>



Courtesy Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

## Documents C

### C-1. Home page of the Lewis and Clark interpretive center, Montana

#### Our Mission

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"The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center imparts to the public a personal sense of President Thomas Jefferson's vision of expanding America to the west; it inspires awe and awakens curiosity toward the challenges faced by the expedition as they portaged the great falls of the Missouri River and explored the 'unknown'; brings to life the daily experiences of the expedition and the environment and native peoples of the 'uncharted West'; and celebrates the indomitable spirit of human discovery we all share."

### C-2. Charlottesville removes Lewis and Clark statue featuring Sacagawea along with Confederate statues

By Amir Vera, Artemis Moshtaghian and Elizabeth Joseph, CNN

A Lewis and Clark statue featuring Sacagawea (also spelled Sacajawea), a famous Native American woman, was taken down in Charlottesville, Virginia, making it the third statue to be taken down in the city.

The statue is of two White men -- Meriwether Lewis and William Clark -- and Sacagawea, who was depicted tracking, according to historians. Those against the statue have said Sacagawea appears to be cowering, according to The Daily Progress newspaper.

"It was a very offensive statue, and not only did it delineate me as a Native American, it delineated our women and their role in society," said Rose Abrahamson, a Native American woman, in a video obtained by CNN affiliate WVIR-TV of a Charlottesville City Council emergency meeting.

(...)

Sacagawea served as an interpreter and guide for Lewis and Clark, who were tasked with exploring the western part of the US by President Thomas Jefferson, according to the National Women's History Museum. Sacagawea, along with her baby and husband, traveled with a band of more than 30 men, the museum said.

(...)

The National Park Service said Sacagawea is "one of the most depicted Native American women in history" who has "more statues than any other American woman."

## Documents D

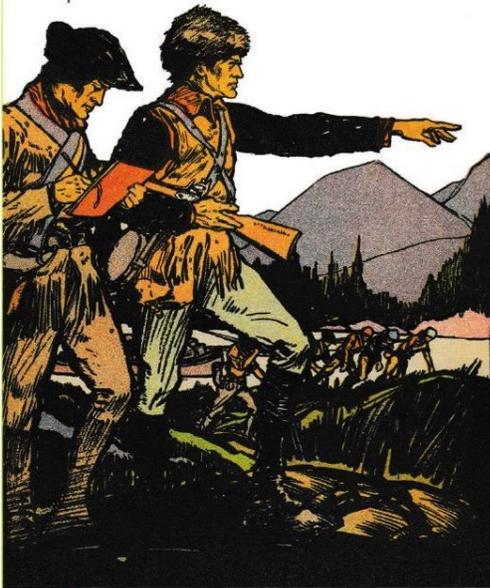
D-1. DAHM, Rebecca (2017, Dir.). English Vibes 4°. Paris : Editions Belin Education

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### Explore

## Wild Wild West

### 1 A journey into the unknown



*Lewis and Clark in the American Frontier, etching, 1931*



Peace medals given to the natives by Lewis and Clark

#### 1. Look at the etching and the medals.

Share your first impressions.

#### 2. Group work!

- Describe the pictures.
- Share your findings. What can you say about the men and their expedition?

#### 3. Now read the text and find information about...

- the people
- the route taken
- the goal of the expedition. **WB**

#### 4. Share!

- Who did they have to establish diplomatic relationships with?
- What kind of discoveries did they make on the expedition?

#### Planning the expedition

In 1803, when Jefferson was President of the United States, the U.S. purchased the Louisiana Territory from France. This almost doubled the size of the new country. Much of the new territory was unexplored. Jefferson decided to send an expedition up the Missouri River and to the Pacific Ocean. He hoped that the expedition would be able to find a water route across the country, which would be a great boon to commerce.

He commissioned the Corps of Discovery under the command of Meriwether Lewis.

Lewis was to map the new territory and make contact with its inhabitants, befriending them if possible. Lewis recruited his friend William Clark, as well as a force of over 40 men. Their purpose was peaceful — exploration, diplomacy, and science.

#### Lewis and Clark and the mapping of the continent

The expedition returned with a great deal of knowledge about the new territory west of the Mississippi — the people, the land, the rivers, the mountains, the plants and animals. The expedition made important contributions to the mapping of the North American continent.

Smithsonian Institution, [edgate.com](http://edgate.com)

### YOUR CHALLENGE

Imagine you are Meriwether Lewis!

You have just reached the Pacific Ocean. Write a letter to President Jefferson to inform him about the discoveries you have made so far. **WB 53**

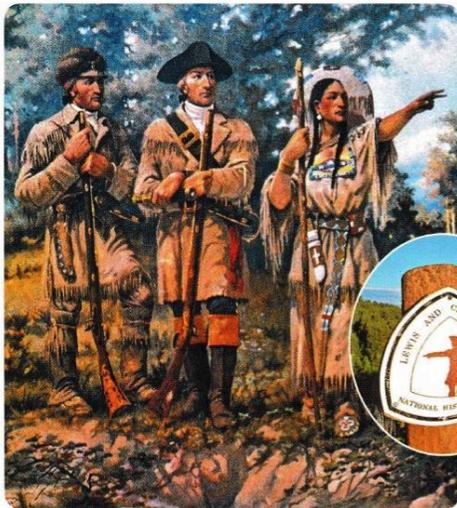
► Le present perfect **147** ► **WB 53**

## How far can you go?



Parcours d'éducation  
artistique et culturelle

## The influence of the pioneers



Lewis & Clark at Three Forks, Mural in the lobby of the Montana House of Representatives, Edgar Samuel Paxson, 1912.

### Lewis and Clark

Lewis and Clark led an expedition in 1804. At the time, very little was known about the western part of the American continent. Their goal was to discover and map the territory and establish relations with the Indian tribes. Sacagawea, a native American woman, helped them to achieve it. Their journey lasted two years. They can be considered as the first American pioneers, because they opened the way to the West.



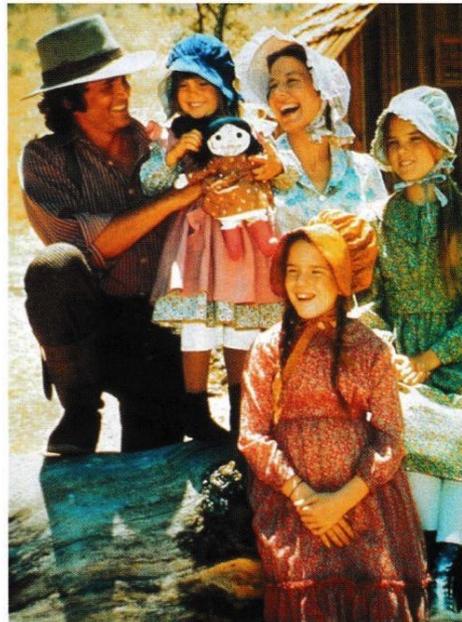
Find more information:

[Lien sur le site NumÉd](#)

### Little House on the Prairie

One of the most famous and longest running American TV series of all time is an adaptation of Laura Ingalls Wilder's best-selling series of *Little House* books. It premiered on the NBC network on September 11, 1974, and last aired on May 10, 1982. A remastered edition was released in 2014.

The series depicts the life of the Ingalls family, pioneers who settled near a small town in Minnesota during the 1880s. All the difficulties and aspects of their lives as newcomers gathered viewers from all around the world for more than ten years. This show established the pioneer as a major part of American history and culture by presenting a good and honest family, working hard to survive and thrive with limited resources. Have you ever seen *Little House on the Prairie* on TV?



The Ingalls family in the American series *Little House on the Prairie*.



Learn more about Laura Ingalls Wilder. [VIDEO 4](#)



Watch the trailer of the remastered edition. [Lien sur le site NumÉd](#)