

Agrégation interne d'anglais

Session 2024

Épreuve EPC

**Exposé de la préparation
d'un cours**

**EPC
425**

Ce sujet comprend 3 documents :

- Document 1:

Document 1A: The Economist Frontpage, "America's New Aristocracy", *The Economist*, January 2015.

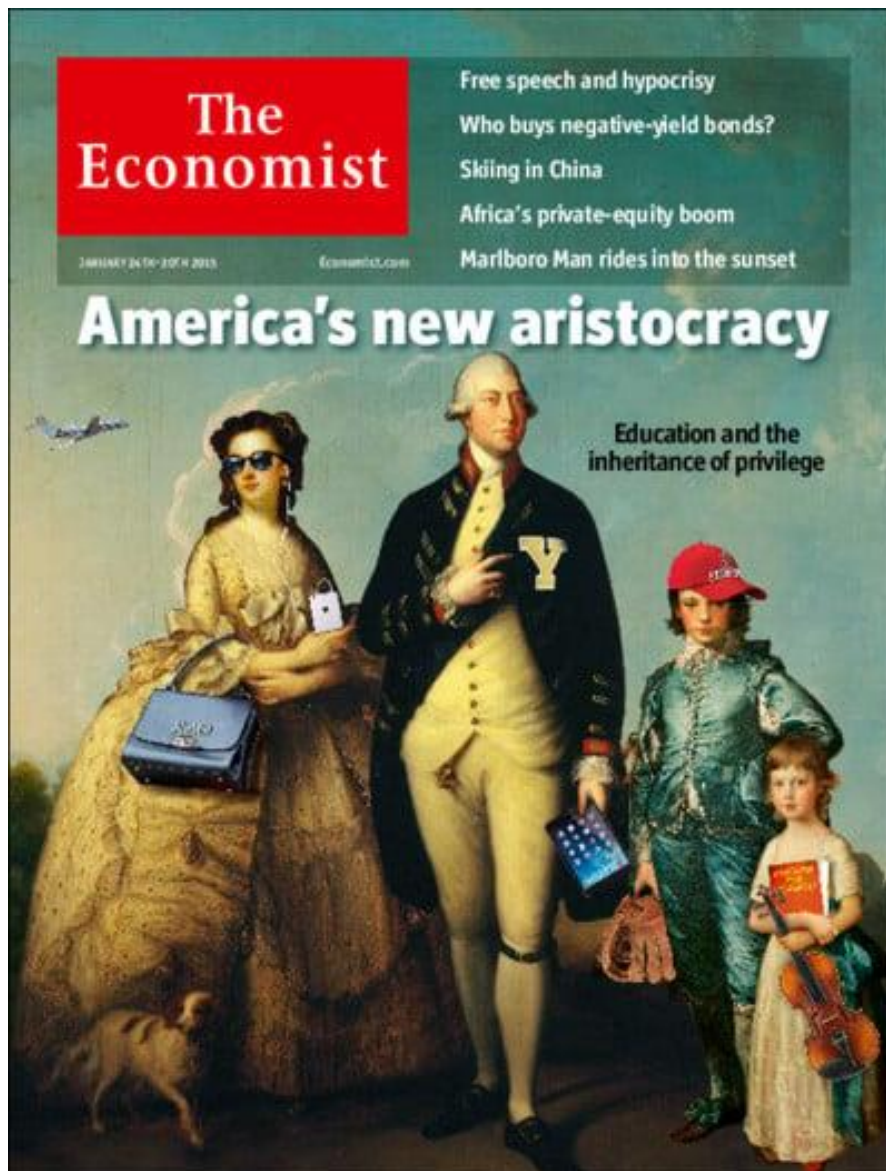
Document 1B: Mariam Zuhaib, "People protest outside of the Supreme Court in Washington", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 29 June 2023.

- Document 2: Amanda Su and Alexander Stockton, extract from "'Affirmative Action for the Rich.' Legacy Students Confront Their Privilege", *New York Times Opinion Section*, www.nytimes.com, 29 August 2023.

- Document 3: Eddie R. Cole, "The Supreme Court's blow to US affirmative action is no coincidence", *The Guardian*, 29 June 2023.

Compte tenu des caractéristiques de ce dossier et des différentes possibilités d'exploitation qu'il offre, vous indiquerez à quel niveau d'apprentissage vous pourriez le destiner et quels objectifs vous vous fixeriez. Vous présenterez et justifierez votre démarche pour atteindre ces objectifs.

Document 1 A: "America's new aristocracy", *The Economist*, January 2015.



Document iconographique également consultable sur la tablette multimédia fournie.

Document 1B : Mariam Zuhaib, "People protest outside of the Supreme Court in Washington", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 29 June 2023.



Document iconographique également consultable sur la tablette multimédia fournie.

Document 2 : Amanda Su and Alexander Stockton, extract from “Affirmative Action for the Rich.’ Legacy Students Confront Their Privilege”, *New York Times Opinion Section*, www.nytimes.com, 29 August 2023.

Document vidéo (3’08”) également consultable sur la tablette multimédia fournie.

Document 3 : Eddie R. Cole, “The Supreme Court’s blow to US affirmative action is no coincidence”, *The Guardian*, June 29,2023

Eddie R. Cole is Associate Professor of Education and History at the University of California, Los Angeles, and the author of The Campus Color Line: College Presidents and the Struggle for Black Freedom.

On Thursday, in a 6-3 decision, the US supreme court ruled against affirmative action in American colleges and universities. The obvious concern now is whether the ruling will significantly reduce the number of Black, Latinx and Indigenous students enrolled at elite institutions. But a
5 more dire reality undergirds the court’s decision: it reflects a decades-long drive to return higher education to white, elite control.

That movement predates affirmative action by at least a century, because no entity impacts American life more than higher education. During the Reconstruction era following emancipation, Black people were allowed to
10 advance in political and various other roles, but white powerbrokers drew a hard line at higher education. On 28 September 1870 the chancellor of the University of Mississippi, John Newton Waddel, declared: “The university will continue to be, what it always has been, an institution exclusively for the education of the white race.” [...]

15 Over the past century, Black Americans’ struggles to secure equal educational opportunity have always been met with white resistance. The recent lawsuits filed by Students for Fair Admissions – an organization led by anti-affirmative-action activist Edward Blum – against Harvard University and the University of North Carolina are not about academic
20 merit or even the mistreatment of white or Asian American students; they are an extension of this movement to ensure American higher education can be used to maintain social norms.

This is why, in defending affirmative action, the argument for campus diversity falls short. Rather than make wealthy, majority-white campuses
25 more diverse, affirmative action was intended to acknowledge and address the nation’s history of racism and atone for past racial harms that disproportionately affected descendants of enslaved Black people.

This was made plain in 1963 – one of the most racially tumultuous years of the civil rights movement. By summer, John F Kennedy – a Harvard
30 University alumnus in his third year in the White House – was forced to take immediate action about racial segregation, in part because it had become a foreign policy embarrassment to the United States that belied the nation’s stated commitment to democracy. [...]

35 The ongoing racial backlash in this country extends beyond affirmative
action. We're witnessing a battle over ideology, and higher education is at
the center. The efforts to ban diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives;
dismantle the faculty tenure system; restrict how aspects of Black history
are taught; and withhold billions from Black universities are also part of
40 this sinister movement. The movement limits Black presence, Black
thought, and even Black control of Black institutions to return *all* of
academia to white, elitist control. Those seeking control have no desire for
higher education – the environment most concerned with solving complex
problems – to have any role in redressing the legacy of racism.

45 The dismissal of race and racism dialogue in higher education should
alarm all Americans, because the supreme court decision is not about
restricting unfair racial advantage in college admissions – it is about
maintaining the social inequality that has long restricted most Americans,
regardless of their race, while a few are allowed to preserve and maintain
50 their privileged status in society. The result is a weakened university that
does not solve racial problems but instead upholds them.