Agrégation interne d'anglais

Session 2021

**Épreuve EPC** 

Exposé de la préparation d'un cours

**EPC 451** 

Ce sujet comprend 4 documents :

- Document 1: Rowie Shebala, Love You Some Indians, performed at the

National Poetry Slam, 2014.

- Document 2: Jillian Jetton, "50 Years After the Occupation of Alcatraz,

Native American Activists Gather—and Resist", Vogue,

November 30, 2019.

- Document 3: Screen capture, changethemascot.org, 2020.

- Document 4: Charles E. Knoblock, Untitled photograph of a "community

of occupation" near Wrigley Field, home of the Chicago

Cubs in Chicago, Associated Press, 1970.

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.

## **AIA 2021 - EPC 451**

**Document 1**: Rowie Shebala, *Love You Some Indians,* performed at the National Poetry Slam, 2014.

Document vidéo (3'09") à consulter sur la tablette multimédia fournie.

**Document 2**: Jillian Jetton, "50 Years After the Occupation of Alcatraz, Native American Activists Gather—and Resist", *Vogue*, November 30, 2019.

Frigid air and wet ground did little to deter the 4,500 people who gathered before dawn on Alcatraz Island in the San Francisco Bay this Thursday for the annual Unthanksgiving Day. It has been 50 years since the 1969 Occupation of Alcatraz—regarded by many as the birthplace of the modern Native American rights movement—when Indians of All Tribes, a group of young activists, laid claim to the island with the hopes of building a community, spiritual, and ecological center staffed by Native people. Under 1868's Treaty of Fort Laramie, unused federal lands were open to claims by certain Native Americans, and the prison on Alcatraz had recently been shut down and designated as "surplus" federal land.

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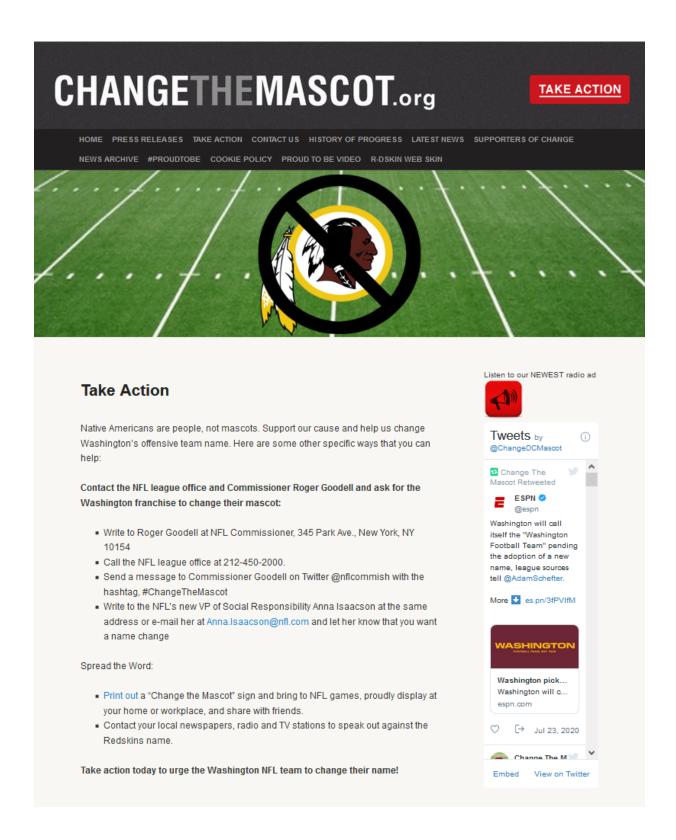
The occupation lasted 19 months, and at its height, hundreds of people lived on the island, including several families. Already arduous conditions intensified when the government turned off the electricity and phone lines. Although the occupiers' claims and proposals were denied, their protest helped end the termination laws that were taking tribes' lands and attempting to negate their sovereignty. It also inspired acts of civil disobedience among indigenous people across the Americas.

Every year, indigenous people and supporters return to Alcatraz for a sunrise ceremony to honor their ancestors, foster community, and raise awareness about current indigenous struggles. "The first occupiers had every legal right," says activist Pennie Opal Plant, who is of Yaqui, Mexican, Choctaw, Cherokee, and European ancestry, on the 4:15 a.m. ferry ride to the island for this year's sunrise ceremony. "Where we were once invisible, we became very visible." Her husband, Michael Horse, an actor and activist of the Yaqui tribe, describes the original occupation as "an awakening for a lot of us."

Early Thursday morning, under a star-spotted sky, the crowd winds its way from the dock to an outdoor gathering place, forming a large circle around a bonfire. Representatives from the Stand with Standing Rock and Protect Mauna Kea protests number among the 18 speakers who address the crowd, along with six dance groups. Lenny Foster, a Diné spiritual advisor to incarcerated Native Americans who was present at the first occupation, implores non-indigenous people to "continue to support our resistance, [and] make every effort to raise your level of consciousness."

"The land is still here and so are the indigenous people," offers Liko Martin, one of the Protect Mauna Kea representatives. "We are one world, one people—we should gather around the same fire and protect the same water. We are one heart, one breath, one life."

**Document 3**: Screen capture, changethemascot.org, 2020.



Document également consultable sur la tablette multimédia fournie.

**Document 4**: Charles E. Knoblock, Untitled photograph of a "community of occupation" near Wrigley Field, home of the Chicago Cubs in Chicago, Associated Press, 1970.

https://www.mprnews.org/story/2019/11/04/uprooted-the-1950s-planto-erase-indian-country



Document iconographique également consultable sur la tablette multimédia fournie.