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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

ÉPREUVE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE SPÉCIALITÉ

SESSION 2023

LANGUES, LITTÉRATURES ET CULTURES ÉTRANGÈRES ET RÉGIONALES

ANGLAIS MONDE CONTEMPORAIN

Durée de l'épreuve : **3 heures 30**

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Dès que ce sujet vous est remis, assurez-vous qu'il est complet.
Ce sujet comporte 10 pages numérotées de 1/10 à 10/10.

Le candidat traite au choix le sujet 1 ou le sujet 2.
Il précisera sur la copie le numéro du sujet choisi.

Répartition des points

Synthèse	16 points
Traduction ou transposition	4 points

SUJET 1

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire société »

<u>Partie 1</u> (16pts) : prenez connaissance des documents A, B, C et D et traitez le sujet suivant <u>en anglais</u> en environ 500 mots :

Show how the four documents reflect British people's diverse perceptions of the monarchy and the impact of those perceptions on national cohesion.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document A (l. 15-20) :

An uncertain future for public support for the monarchy?

Younger people are less likely than older people to say that it is 'very important' that Britain has a monarchy. 14% of under 35 year olds took this view in 2021, compared with 44% of those aged 55 and over.

This may suggest a risk that support for the monarchy will decline as today's older generation is replaced by younger cohorts. However, the gap between younger and older people was much the same in 1994 as it is now.

DOCUMENT A

British social attitudes to the monarchy

How important does the public feel it is for Britain to continue to have a monarchy? The National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)[1] *has today released new data detailing trends in attitudes to the monarchy from 1983 to 2021.*

The public has consistently said it's important for Britain to continue to have a monarchy

In every year when data was collected on the British Social Attitudes survey from 1983 to 2021, a majority has said it is important for Britain to continue to have a monarchy.

Between 1994 and 2021, on average, two-thirds (67%) of people in Britain have expressed this view.

In 2021, 31% said the monarchy was 'very important', 24% said it was 'quite important' and 18% said it was 'not very important'. Eleven per cent said it was 'not at all important' and 14% said it should be abolished.

The impact of royal successes and problems on public consent

Strong support for the monarchy reached the highest point for 20 years in 2011 and 2012, the years of HM The Queen's first ever visit to the Republic of Ireland and her handshake with former IRA commander Martin McGuinness, as well as Prince William and Kate Middleton's wedding and the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. […]

Support for the monarchy has declined in recent years during a period of problems and controversies surrounding Prince Harry and his wife Meghan, Duchess of Sussex, as well as Prince Andrew. […]

An uncertain future for public support for the monarchy?

Younger people are less likely than older people to say that it is 'very important' that Britain has a monarchy. 14% of under 35 year olds took this view in 2021, compared with 44% of those aged 55 and over.

This may suggest a risk that support for the monarchy will decline as today's older generation is replaced by younger cohorts. However, the gap between younger and older people was much the same in 1994 as it is now.

The relative stability of the age gap reflects the fact that the older they become, the more likely they are to feel it is 'very important' to have a monarchy.

NatCen Social Research report, 9 September 2022.

[1] An independent British social research organisation

DOCUMENT B

With Queen Elizabeth's death, republicans sense their chance

LONDON, Sept 9 (Reuters) - During Queen Elizabeth's 70-year reign, republican rumblings surfaced on occasion, but the affection and respect she enjoyed meant that the movement to do away with the monarchy struggled to make a lasting impression.

Now, with her death and the accession of her less popular son Charles, republicans believe that the end of the 1,000-year-old institution could be a step closer.

"The queen is the monarchy for most people. After she dies the future of the institution is in serious jeopardy," Graham Smith, chief executive of campaign group Republic, said earlier this year.

"Charles may inherit the throne, but he won't inherit the deference and respect afforded [to] the queen."

Smith and like-minded anti-monarchists argue that the royal family has no place in a modern democracy, and is staggeringly expensive to maintain.

Royal officials say the institution costs each Briton less than 1 pound ($1.15) annually, but Republic says its true cost to the nation each year is about 350 million pounds.

Michael Holden, *reuters.com*, 9 September 2022.

DOCUMENT C



Barrister[1] Paul Powlesland, holding a "Not my King" sign, says the events of this week have turned him into a republican.

Tim Leslie, *ABC News*, 13 September 2022

[1] A barrister is a lawyer.

DOCUMENT D

God save the Queue: how the wait to see the Queen's coffin transformed people

A strange thing has happened since last week, when I wrote about how myself and other social psychologists were studying the crowds of people queueing to watch the ceremonials following the death of Queen Elizabeth – finding out the many reasons and motivations for taking part in this mass event. It seems the Queue itself – and what it supposedly tells us about the state of our nation – has become as big a story as the ceremonies. We stopped watching the pageantry and started watching ourselves watching the pageants.

This was just the start of a series of remarkable transformations. The size and behaviour of the crowds did not simply reflect the pre-existing state of the nation. Rather, through these crowds we saw a transformation in our desire to participate in the events, a transformation of relations between those in the crowd, and transformations in their relationship to the monarch, the monarchy and the state. A week is a long time, it seems, and not only in politics. […]

But the relentless focus on the Queue as a historic event in and of itself made the mere act of queueing seem ever more significant. More and more people wanted to join simply to be part of it. Day by day, as we talked to people, this became more prominent as a motive for attendance. Many who had been sitting at home with no thought of joining in, began to fear missing out on a little bit of immortality. So the crowd grew ever bigger, becoming ever more significant and thus attracting yet more people. The snowball rolled and grew faster and faster.

Once drawn to the crowd, another transformation occurred. The shared experience and common goals of those waiting together over long hours led to an emergent sense of shared identity. And that shared identity became the basis for the emergence of community. Strangers became friends. People began to talk, to share stories, to share sandwiches, even to develop intimacies. Such solidarity sustained people through the long march. Whatever the reason people joined the queue, the joy of human connection became a reason to stay in the crowd. […]

Professor Stephen Reicher, *The Guardian*, 20 September 2022.

SUJET 2

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique « Relation au monde ».

<u>Partie 1</u> (16pts) : prenez connaissance des documents A, B et C et traitez le sujet suivant <u>en anglais</u> en environ 500 mots :

Taking into account their specificities, analyse what the three documents show about migration to and from South Africa, and its impact on South African society.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document B (l. 1-8) :

Cross-border immigration is frequently the focus of divisive and passionate debate in the host nation and has emerged as the subject of contentious and emotional debate in many countries. A disturbing trend globally is that some political groups tend to blame and scapegoat immigrants for socio-economic problems like crime, health crises, unemployment, and poverty.

"This expression of discontent is not supported by facts, but rather by fear and hostility against those who are not from our country, but come from other countries, " says Anne Lammila.

DOCUMENT A

Middle-class South Africans are looking for a way out

A survey conducted by online market research group InfoQuest shows that one in five working South Africans is either actively making inquiries about leaving the country or are already on their way out the door.

The survey sampled a relatively small grouping of 300 working South Africans, where 5% of the respondents said they have already applied for residency in another country, have been accepted and will emigrate soon.

Extrapolating the data onto the working population of 15 million people, the group said that this represents potentially thousands of skilled workers who are moving abroad. [...]

Around half the respondents said they are happy to remain in the country and have not thought about leaving.

What's notable about the survey responses is the profile of those who are actively looking to leave. This group is likely to be made up of young families, earning between R20,000[1] and R40,000 a month – the earning bracket considered to be the middle class in South Africa, according to FNB.[2]

"Also, those currently employed part-time in South Africa are more likely to leave, probably spurred on by their need for more secure job opportunities," InfoQuest said.

"There is no doubt that the emigration rate is a real concern for South Africa, and sadly, the economic pressures, as well as some of the other infrastructure challenges, are making it difficult to promote positivity currently within our country."

The survey findings align with several other data pointing to the same trend.

A survey conducted by the Social Research Foundation earlier this month – drawing responses from over 3,200 registered voters – found that over half of the country's top earners and university graduates are considering emigration. [...]

The country is losing vital skills – including critical skills it is desperately trying to import, including nurses and specialist doctors.

Finance experts, meanwhile, are sounding the alarm about how emigration is impacting the country's finances, saying that the government now faces a shrinking tax base as a result.

businesstech.co.za, 28 September 2022.

[1] 20,000 rands is worth about 1,127 euros

[2] FNB = First National Bank of South Africa

DOCUMENT B

South Africa: New study busts myths about immigrants in South Africa

Harare[1] — Cross-border immigration is frequently the focus of divisive and passionate debate in the host nation and has emerged as the subject of contentious and emotional debate in many countries. A disturbing trend globally is that some political groups tend to blame and scapegoat immigrants for socio-economic problems like crime, health crises, unemployment, and poverty.

"This expression of discontent is not supported by facts, but rather by fear and hostility against those who are not from our country, but come from other countries," says Anne Lammila, the Ambassador of Finland to South Africa [...]

The false narratives are frequently expressed by politicians and government officials, at a time South Africa faces many challenges. [...]

What does the evidence say?

According to the *Scapegoating in South Africa: Busting the myths about immigrants report*, South African socioeconomic problems are not caused by immigrants but by poor governance and corruption. Corruption and other illicit activities deplete funds that are available for critical areas such as housing, social grants and public health. [...]

Immigrants stealing jobs from locals

Looking at this, rather, there is evidence that the opposite is true. Immigrants often create employment for South Africans. According to a 2018 World Bank study, based on data collected between 1996 and 2011, in South Africa, one immigrant worker generates approximately two jobs for locals.

"Immigrants are generally more likely to be self-employed, and employ South Africans. Moreover, a little-known fact is that rather than undermining the economy, immigrants contribute an estimated 9% of the country's GDP.[2] They effectively contribute to public healthcare that some are being turned away from. Immigrants also have a positive net impact on the government's fiscus which is attributed to the fact that they generally pay more income in value added taxes," says Kaziboni.[3] [...]

Immigrants cause high levels of crime

According to data from the South African Social Attitudes Survey, the majority of Africans do feel that immigrants are to blame for the nation's crime. However, when asked who commits crime in the areas in their communities, Kaziboni says most people will say it's locals. [...].

Jerry Chifamba, *allafrica.com*, 27 September 2022.

[1] Harare is the capital of Zimbabwe.

[2] Gross Domestic Product = *Produit Intérieur Brut*

[3] Anthony Kaziboni is Head of Research at the Institute for the Future of Knowledge, at the University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

DOCUMENT C

South Africa reckons with its status as a top immigration destination, apartheid history, and economic challenges

Table 1. Immigrants in South Africa, 2020

Country of Origin	Number	Percent of Total
TOTAL	**2,860,500**	**100%**
Zimbabwe*	690,200	24%
Mozambique*	350,500	12%
Lesotho*	192,000	7%
Malawi*	94,100	3%
United Kingdom	67,400	2%
Democratic Republic of the Congo*	63,900	2%
Somalia	58,500	2%
Botswana*	50,500	2%
Angola*	47,900	2%
Eswatini*	45,400	2%

Note: * indicates countries that are Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Table 2. Emigrants from South Africa, 2020

Country of Destination	Number of Emigrants
United Kingdom	247,300
Australia	199,700
United States	117,300
New Zealand	73,800
Canada	48,100
Germany	20,400
Mozambique	20,200
Zimbabwe	19,700
Netherlands	17,500
Eswatini*	12,700

Note: * Eswatini was formerly known as Swaziland.
Source: United Nations Population Division, "International Migrant Stock 2020: Destination and Origin," 2020.

Khangelani Moyo, *migrationpolicy.org*, 18 November 2021.

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