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BACCALAURÉAT GÉNÉRAL

ÉPREUVE D'ENSEIGNEMENT DE SPÉCIALITÉ

SESSION 2026

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 « Relation au monde »

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

Taking into account the viewpoints expressed, show what the documents reveal about Nigeria's cultural renaissance both locally and internationally.

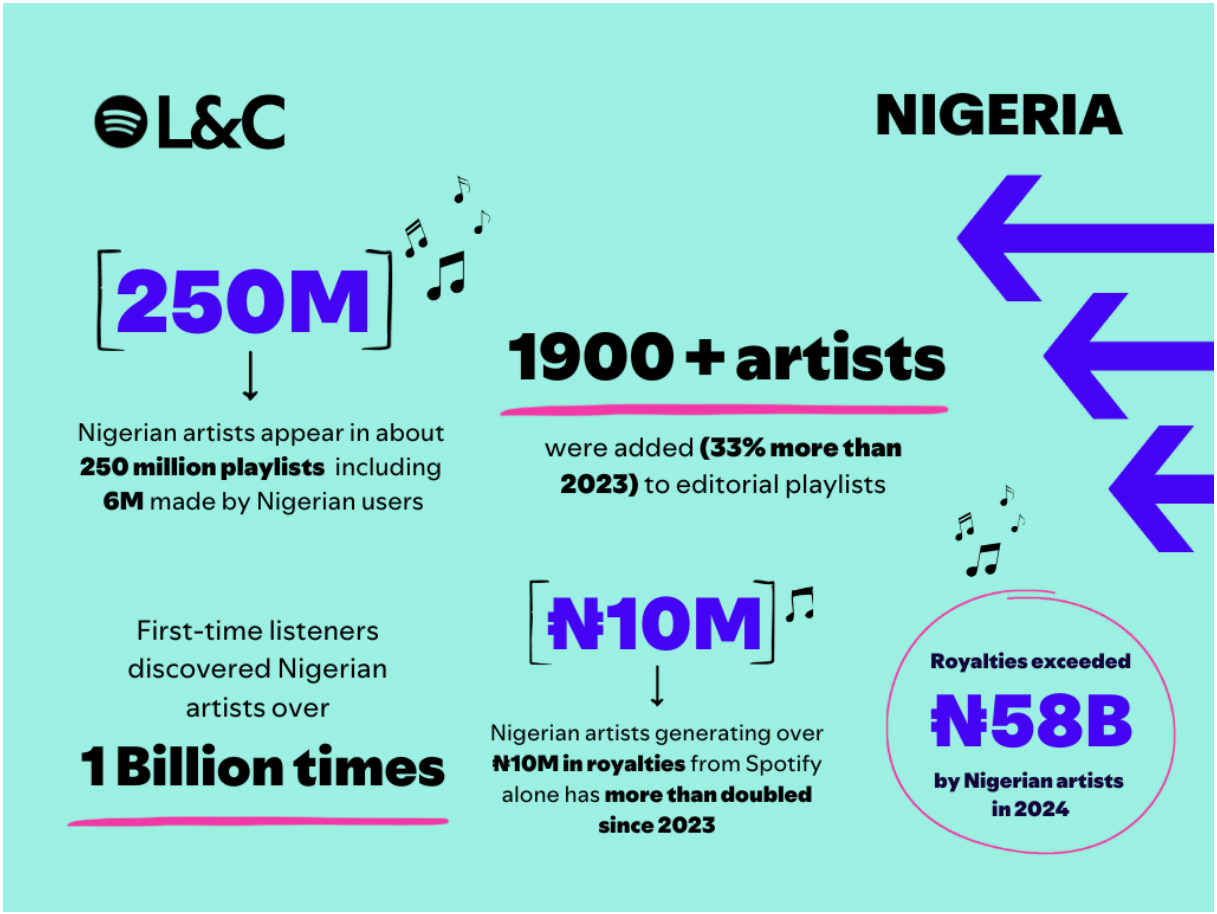
<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document C (l. 15-20) :

A conscious effort must be made to engage with Afrobeats in a way that respects its origins and cultural significance. This means actively supporting African artists, understanding the political and historical context of their music, and resisting the commercialization that strips it of its identity. The genre's influence on musicians worldwide forms a symbiotic relationship, where non-African artists draw inspiration from its rhythms while contributing to its expansion.

SUJET 1

DOCUMENT A

Nigerian Artists' Unprecedented Growth on Spotify



~~₦~~: the Naira is the currency of Nigeria.

www.culturecustodian.com, March 2025

SUJET 1

DOCUMENT B

Nigeria's Pop Culture Renaissance Drives Global Shift in Music and Style

In recent years, Nigeria has emerged as a cultural superpower, propelled by a renaissance in pop culture driven by the explosive growth of Afrobeat.

What began as a genre championed by late icon Fela Kuti[1] has now evolved into a global movement, influencing everything from music and dance to fashion and social discourse. […]

These artists are not merely chart-toppers; they are cultural ambassadors who blend the sonic elements of traditional African rhythms with contemporary sounds. Platforms like Spotify, Apple Music, and TikTok have allowed Afrobeat to flourish beyond African shores, embedding it into mainstream Western playlists and global party scenes.

Fashion, film, pop culture and diaspora pride

The ripple effect of Afrobeat is also visible in global fashion. The flamboyant styles worn by Nigerian stars at international awards — rich with Ankara prints, embroidery, and bold colors — have become statements of identity and rebellion against Eurocentric aesthetics. […]

In film and media, Nollywood's rising quality and popularity dovetail[2] with Afrobeat's rise, presenting a unified front of modern Nigerian creativity. Netflix and Amazon Prime have both invested heavily in Nigerian content, with Afrobeat tracks routinely featuring in soundtracks and promotional campaigns.

The African diaspora, particularly in the US and UK, have embraced this renaissance. Black youth increasingly view Afrobeat as a bridge to ancestral heritage, using music and fashion to reconnect with cultural roots previously blurred by colonial and migration histories. […]

Economic power meets cultural pride

[…] Afrobeat's rise mirrors Nigeria's social shifts. In a country often grappling with economic disparity and political tension, pop culture — especially music — offers a sense of unity, pride, and escape. For many young people, Afrobeat is not only a soundtrack but also a symbol of what is possible. As Nigeria's influence expands, the world is no longer just watching — it is dancing along.

Oluwatusin Alabi, *The Nigerian Enquirer*, 14 May 2025

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[1] Fela Kuti (1938-1997) is known for launching a style of music known as Afrobeat, which fused American genres like blues and jazz with traditional Nigerian influences.
[2] To dovetail : to fit together

DOCUMENT C

Afrobeats[1]: More Than A Trending Genre

[…] Afrobeats' recent global traction is culturally significant because it amplifies components of African culture while allowing African people to redefine how they are viewed in the media. Its visibility challenges longstanding stereotypes and enables more authentic cultural representation, particularly through the music's historical context and contemporary evolution. The genre continues to represent the rich history of African music, blending traditional sounds with modern influences, and liberating those who create and engage with it. However, with this worldwide recognition comes the risk of cultural appropriation.

Omah Lay has expressed concerns that Afrobeats is not in ‘safe hands’, arguing that its direction is converging with hip-hop as top artists prioritize mass appeal over authenticity. This presents a dilemma: on the one hand, Afrobeats artists must fight cultural appropriation and gentrification, while on the other, they aim to export their music to the world. This tension reflects a broader reality for African artists and cultural producers who seek global reach without compromising the integrity of their work.

A conscious effort must be made to engage with Afrobeats in a way that respects its origins and cultural significance. This means actively supporting African artists, understanding the political and historical context of their music, and resisting the commercialization that strips it of its identity. The genre's influence on musicians worldwide forms a symbiotic relationship, where non-African artists draw inspiration from its rhythms while contributing to its expansion. This virality highlights Afrobeats as a cultural bridge, affirming Africa's enduring influence on global culture. However, this exchange should be rooted in respect, not exploitation.

Ultimately, Afrobeats serves as a testament to African resilience, creativity, and cultural dynamism. It is not merely a genre but a movement that continues to reshape global perceptions of Africa and its people. […]

Isa Ochoa, www.strikemagazines.com, 24 March 2025

[1]Afrobeats (or Afropop) is a music genre created in the 2000’s in Nigeria, usually produced with computers for dancing audiences.

SUJET 2

Ce sujet porte sur la thématique « Faire société »

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

Taking into account the specificities of the three documents, show how they deal with the notions of language and identity in the United States of America.

<u>Partie 2</u> (4 pts) : traduisez <u>en français</u> le passage suivant du document A (l. 12-19) :

‘In welcoming new Americans, a policy of encouraging the learning and adoption of our national language will make the United States a shared home and empower new citizens to achieve the American dream,’ the order also states. ‘Speaking English not only opens doors economically, but it helps newcomers engage in their communities, participate in national traditions, and give back to our society.’

More than 30 states have already passed laws designating English as their official language, according to U.S. English, a group that advocates for making English the official language in the United States.

SUJET 2

DOCUMENT A

Trump signs order[1] designating English as the official language of the US

[…]

President Donald Trump signed on Saturday an executive order designating English as the official language of the United States.

The order allows government agencies and organizations that receive federal funding to choose whether to continue to offer documents and services in language other than English.

It rescinds a mandate from former President Bill Clinton that required the government and organizations that received federal funding to provide language assistance to non-English speakers.

'Establishing English as the official language will not only streamline communication but also reinforce shared national values, and create a more cohesive and efficient society,' according to the order.

'In welcoming new Americans, a policy of encouraging the learning and adoption of our national language will make the United States a shared home and empower new citizens to achieve the American dream,' the order also states. 'Speaking English not only opens doors economically, but it helps newcomers engage in their communities, participate in national traditions, and give back to our society.'

More than 30 states have already passed laws designating English as their official language, according to U.S. English, a group that advocates for making English the official language in the United States.

Michelle L. Price, www.apnews.com, March 2 2025

[1]Order: décret

SUJET 2

DOCUMENT B

‘Speak English!’ Has Donald Trump weaponised English by making it the official language of the United States?

President Trump’s recent executive order, Designating English as the Official Language of the United States, declares that it is in America’s best interest for the Federal Government to designate one — and only one — official language.”

This move, however, comes even though nearly one-in-five US citizens, around 68 million people, speak a language other than English at home.

Prior to this order, the United States was among a small group of nations, including Mexico, the UK, Australia and Eritrea that had no legally mandated national language policy.

While the executive order argues that such a policy will ‘create a more cohesive and efficient society,’ linguists and language rights advocates have raised strong opposition.

An international team of scholars […] have warned that Trump's executive order could escalate language-based discrimination in the United States.

In a new paper, […] led by Dr Raymond and published in Language, the flagship journal of the Linguistic Society of America, they introduce a new open access corpus of transcribed video data showing moments where people are challenged for speaking a language other than English in public spaces.

The short encounters capture interactions between members of the public, (often published first on social media or in local news outlets) shot in stores, restaurants, or public parks in which people are challenged for not speaking English. […]

Such encounters often start with challenges such as ‘why can’t you speak English’ justified by mentions of being in America or, as in this case the challenger claiming to be a ‘bona fide American[1]’. However here, and in many similar cases, we also see the target arguing back that ‘In this country I can speak whatever language I want’, even explicitly citing that ‘here in America we do not have an official language’.

The new paper aims to show how language policies and ideologies play out in everyday life, and how such policies impact social interactions and fuel political debates over language use.

‘Language discrimination is not just a matter of official policy, but is actively enforced in everyday interactions, often reflecting racial and national identity conflicts,’ said the researchers.

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[1] Bona fide American: authentic American

SUJET 2

‘President Trump's 2025 executive order declaring English the official language of the United States marks a significant shift in national language policy, reinforcing the idea that speaking English is central to American identity.

‘While the U.S. has long had no legally mandated national language, this move legitimizes linguistic discrimination, fuelling the policing of non-English speakers in public spaces.

[…]

Loughborough University, www.lboro.ac.uk, 28 March 2025

DOCUMENT C



Lalo Alcaraz, *La Cucaracha: let's make English our official language again*,10 October 2014

[1] That guy is loco en la cabeza!: That guy is crazy!

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