

**CAPES/CAFEP EXTERNE D'ANGLAIS SESSION 2016**

**EPREUVE DE MISE EN SITUATION PROFESSIONNELLE**

**Première partie :**

Vous procéderez à la présentation, à l'étude et à la mise en relation des trois documents proposés (A, B, C non hiérarchisés).

**Deuxième partie :**

Cette partie de l'épreuve porte sur les documents B et C.

A partir de ces supports, vous définirez des objectifs communicationnels, culturels et linguistiques pouvant être retenus dans une séquence pédagogique en classe de troisième, en vous référant aux programmes. En vous appuyant sur la spécificité de ces supports, vous dégagerez des stratégies pour développer les compétences de communication des élèves.

## Document A

### CHAPTER XIV FROM BEAVER'S HEAD TO THE GREAT DIVIDE

[Lewis]

SUNDAY AUGUST 11<sup>TH</sup> 1805.

The Track which we had pursued last evening soon disappeared. I therefore resolved to proceed to the narrow pass on the creek about 10 miles West in hopes that I should again find the Indian road at the place, accordingly I proceeded through the level plain directly to the pass. I now sent Drewyer to keep near the creek to my right and Shields to my left, with orders to search  
5 for the road which if they found they were to notify me by placing a hat in the muzzle of their gun. I kept McNeal with me; after having marched in this order for about five miles I discovered an Indian on horse back about two miles distant coming down the plains towards us. With my glass I discovered from his dress that he was of a different nation from any that we had yet seen, and was satisfied of his being a Sosone; in his arms were a bow and quiver of  
10 arrows, and he was mounted on an elegant horse without a saddle, a small string which was attached to the under jaw of the horse which answered as a bridle.

I was overjoyed at the sight of this stranger and had no doubt of obtaining a friendly introduction to his nation provided I could get near enough to him to convince him of our being whitemen. I therefore proceeded towards him at my usual pace. When I had arrived within  
15 about a mile he mad[e] a halt which I did also and unloosing my blanket from my pack, I mad[e] him the signal of friendship known to the Indians of the Rocky mountains and those of the Missouri, which is by holding the mantle or robe in your hands at two corners and then th[r]owing [it] up in the air higher than the head bringing it to the earth as if in the act of spreading it, thus repeating three times. This signal of the robe has arisen from a custom among  
20 all those nations of spreading a robe or skin for their guests to set on when they are visited. this signal had not the desired effect, he still kept his position and seemed to view Drewyer an[d] Shields who were now coming in sight on either hand with an air of suspicion, I wo[u]ld willingly have made them halt but they were too far distant to hear me and I feared to make any signal to them least it should increase the suspicion in the mind of the Indian of our having  
25 some unfriendly design upon him. I therefore hastened to take out of my sack some b[e]ads a looking glass and a few trinkets which I had brought with me for this purpose and leaving my gun and pouch with McNeal advanced unarmed towards him. He remained in the same steadfast posture until I arrived in about 200 paces of him when he turn[ed] his ho[r]se about and began to move off slowly from me; I now called to him in as loud a voice as I could  
30 command repeating the word *tab-ba-bone*, which in their language signifyes *white-man*. but lo[o]king over his shoulder he still kept his eye on Drewyer and Sheilds who were still advancing neither of them having sagacity enough to recollect the impropriety of advancing when they saw me thus in parley with the Indian.

[...] whe[n] I arrived within about 150 paces I again repeated the word *tab-ba-bone* and held up  
35 the trinkets in my hands and striped up my shirt sleeve to give him an opportunity of seeing the colour of my skin and advanced leasure[ly] towards him but he did not remain until I got nearer than about 100 paces when he suddenly turned his ho[r]se about, gave him the whip leaped the creek and disappeared in the willow brush in an instant and with him vanished all my hopes of obtaining horses for the present. I now felt quite as much mortification and disappointment as I  
40 had pleasure and expectation at the first sight of this Indian.

*The Journals of Lewis & Clark*, edited by Bernard DeVoto (1997)

## Document B

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed

5 that their example will induce the remaining tribes also to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments on account of the

10 Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north and Louisiana on the south to the settlement of the whites it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasions without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi and the western part of

15 Alabama of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers, and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government and

20 through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community.

What good man would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms embellished with all the improvements which art can devise or industry execute, occupied by

25 more than 12,000,000 happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization and religion?

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States were annihilated or have melted away to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the westward, and we now propose to acquire the countries

30 occupied by the red men of the South and West by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the United States, to send them to land where their existence may be prolonged and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did or than our children are now doing? To better their condition in an

35 unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children by thousands yearly leave the land of their birth to seek new homes in distant regions. Does Humanity weep at these painful separations from everything, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in

40 mind, developing the power and facilities of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds and almost thousands of miles at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new homes from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the

45 expense of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the West on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

50 And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home than the  
settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers than it  
is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government  
toward the red man is not only liberal, but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of  
the States and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter  
55 annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the  
whole expense of his removal and settlement.

President Andrew Jackson's Message to Congress "On Indian Removal" (1830)

### Document C



John Hood & Herb Archer, *Cowboys in Grand Tetons, Wyoming*, extract from the *Kodak Colorama*©, (18ft x 60 ft), displayed in Grand Central Station in October 1964