



**COURS À DISTANCE**  
**LEGENDRE**

Le choix d'une autre scolarité

# Langues, Littératures et Cultures en langue Etrangère - Anglais

## Classe de Terminale

- Première Partie -

76/78 rue Saint Lazare – 75009 Paris

**COURS-LEGENDRE-EAD.FR**

# PROGRAMME DE LANGUES, LITTERATURES ET CULTURES EN LANGUE ETRANGERE - ANGLAIS

Classe de Terminale

## ORGANISATION DE LA PREMIERE PARTIE

séquences	Leçons	Devoirs
	Arts et Débats d'idées	
1	<i>Robinson Crusoe</i> by Daniel Defoe <i>I have a dream</i> by Martin Luther King <i>The Gettysburg address</i> by Abraham Lincoln	
2	Sacco and Vanzetti <i>Here's to you</i> by Joan Baez <i>Captain O Captain</i> by Whitman	Devoir n°1
3	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i> by John Steinbeck First extract: the monster Second extract: Ma Joad The American Dream	
4	<i>Death of a salesman</i> by Arthur Miller	Devoir n°2
5	The American Dream? Andy Warhol Norman Rockwell <i>The crucible</i> by Arthur Miller <i>Russians</i> by Sting	
6	The Apartheid years <i>A Dry white season</i> by André Brink Nelson Mandela's early years Freedom Songs	
7	<i>I, Daniel Blake</i> by Ken Loach <i>Another day in paradise</i> by Phil Collins	Devoir n° 3

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Expression et construction de soi

- 8     *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* by Thomas Hardy  
*Blood, toil, tears and sweat speech* by Winston Churchill  
*The King's speech* from Tom Hooper

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- 9     *Daffodils* by William Wordsworth  
*Lucy* by William Wordsworth  
*The song of myself* by Walt Whitman  
*Bright Star* by Keats  
*Bright Star* (trailer) from Jane Campion

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- 10    *Adrian Mole* by Sue Townsend  
*Angela's ashes* by Frank McCourt  
*Self-portraits* Francis Bacon and David Hockney

Devoir n°4

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# WEEK 2

## A. Sacco and Vanzetti

### 1. Read the text

On April 15th 1920, a paymaster and a guard were killed outside a shoe factory near Boston, Massachusetts. The murderers escaped, but three weeks later, two Italian immigrants were arrested on firearms charges and subsequently charged with the payroll murders. They were Nicola Sacco, a shoemaker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a fish peddler - and their names were to echo through the decades to the shame of American justice.

The events occurred during one of America's periodic 'Red Scares'. Sacco and Vanzetti held anarchist views, and their trial in May 1921 proved a grotesque travesty.

The case caused public outrage since the case against the two men was weak, and many believed that they were the victims of ethnic discrimination, right-wing politics and a corrupt police investigation. Indeed, the mere facts that Sacco and Vanzetti were immigrants and anarchists were practically enough to convict them.

The prejudicial atmosphere of the court was barely credible: Sacco and Vanzetti were freely referred to as "wops", "dagos", and "sons of bitches". Judge Webster Thayer's detestation of foreigners was frightening and blatant: "Did you see what I did to those anarchistic bastards?" he asked after the proceedings.

Their fates were sealed when the prosecution tried to prove by dubious means that Sacco's 32 Colt was the murder weapon.

The whole affair was complicated in 1925 when a convicted gangster, Celestino Madeiros confessed the robbery and stated that Sacco and Vanzetti played no part in it. But, as Madeiros himself was awaiting execution, his testimony was not seriously taken into account.

In July 1927 a three-man committee was appointed to re-examine the evidence. Major Calvin Goddard, a pioneer of forensic ballistics brought another testimony and showed that the fatal bullets had allegedly been fired by Sacco's gun.

On August 3rd the state Governor refused a retrial. Sacco and Vanzetti must be sentenced to death.

Their execution provoked international riots and protest demonstrations.

Even bombs went off in New York and Philadelphia. It was all to no avail.

Sacco and Vanzetti went to the electric chair in Boston's Charlestown Prison on August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1927. Both men maintained their innocence to the end, and their deaths inspired a wealth of poems, navels and plays.

In 1977, a special proclamation by the Governor of Massachusetts officially cleared their names.

The most moving tribute to their memory, though, was written by Vanzetti himself. Before his death he willingly accepted his martyrdom. He wrote of his pride that the pair of them - a shoemaker and a poor fish peddler - should have contributed by chance to such an upheaval in the public conscience:

“If it had not been for these things, I might have lived out my life talking at street corners to scorning men. I might have died, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life could we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man as now we do by accident. Our words – our lives – our pains – nothing! The taking of our lives – lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish-peddler – all! That last moment belongs to us – that agony is our triumph.” (Adapted from Wikipedia).

## 2. Answer these questions

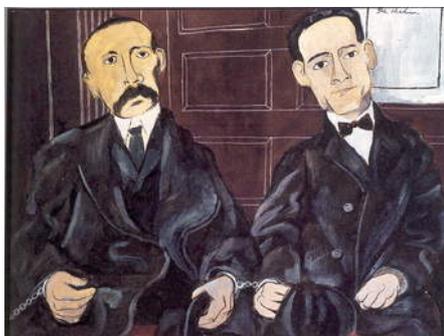
1. Who were Sacco and Vanzetti? (Nationality - job- opinions)
2. What happened to them?
3. Make sure you can translate the underlined words in the text.
4. What is the Red Scare? Surf the internet to answer.

## 3. Study the painting



*The passion of Sacco and Vanzetti*, Ben Shahn (1931 – 1932)

1. Surf the net for a short biography of Ben Shahn.
2. Describe the painting.
3. Find more information about the painting on the net (size – genre – names).



Paintings from the series *The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti*.

**4. Complete the text with words of your own choice after looking at the painting.**

Four years following the 1927 execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for the 1920 \_\_\_\_\_ of a Massachusetts and guard. Ben Shahn painted a series of gouache dealing with their fate. The \_\_\_\_\_ case was a cause célèbre \_\_\_\_\_ wide. Many, including Shahn believed that the two professed \_\_\_\_\_, were convicted for their philosophical beliefs and origins rather than on the \_\_\_\_\_ which never connected them to the \_\_\_\_\_ with certainty. Shahn's visual response, direct and pungent images of an event he likened to the Crucifixion, made him a major artist of the social realist painters.

**5. Look more closely at Shahn's work. Think of the painter's intentions, the ways and means he used to express them. Fill in the blanks with the following words:**

Angry accusation / caricatured / distortions/ adequate / portrait / coffins/ severity / dead/ rigidity

In the *Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti*, Shahn showed the three \_\_\_\_\_ members of the Lowell Committee with \_\_\_\_\_ propriety to both the \_\_\_\_\_ men in their \_\_\_\_\_ and to the formality of the establishment's judicial architecture which includes a \_\_\_\_\_ of presiding Judge Thayer upholding the law. The various \_\_\_\_\_ belong to expressionist painting derived mainly from Matisse. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Shahn design, its angularity and \_\_\_\_\_ is symbolic in its \_\_\_\_\_ of justice.

## 4. Translate

Translate from “*Their execution provoked international riots*” to “*that agony is our triumph.*”

## 5. Listen to the song

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oday\\_Fc-Gc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oday_Fc-Gc)

1. Find information about the song “Here’s to you”
2. Find information about Joan Baez and Ennio Morricone.
3. Listen to the music before Joan Baez starts singing. What does it sound like?
4. Analyse the song: rhythm and instruments.
5. Why has this song become a reference?
6. Sing along.



## B. Captain! O My Captain

### Cultural background

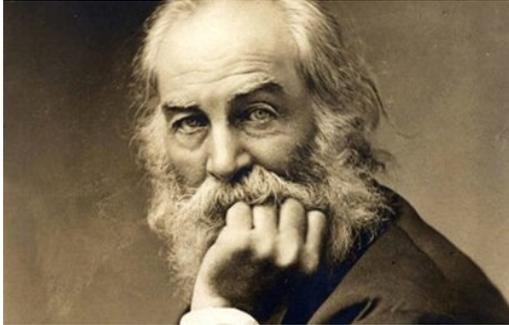
The American civil war ended in 1865 with the victory of the Union Army and the North over the Confederates and the South. In the wake of the Civil War, slavery was abolished in the Southern States. Abraham Lincoln was elected president, and this is why he is one of the most celebrated American presidents.

### 1. Study the picture



1. Look at the picture carefully. What is going on?
2. How did Lincoln die?

### The author



**Walt Whitman** (1812 – 1892) is an American poet known for his poetry collection *Leaves of Grass*. He belongs to the generation of **transcendentalists** together with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. At the beginning of the American Civil war, Whitman published a poem entitled *Beat! Beat! Drums!* Which can be regarded as a patriotic call for the

Union Army. In 1865 after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln he wrote the famous poem *O Captain my Captain* as a tribute to the dead president.

### 2. Read the poem

O Captain! My Captain! our fearful trip is done;  
 The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won;  
 The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,  
 While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:  
     But O heart! Heart! Heart!  
     O the bleeding drops of red,  
     Where on the deck my Captain lies,  
     Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! My Captain! rise up and hear the bells;  
 Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;  
 For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths—for you the shores a-crowding;  
 For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;  
     Here captain! Dear father!  
     This arm beneath your head;  
     It is some dream that on the deck,  
     You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;  
 My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;



*The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;  
From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;  
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!  
But I, with mournful tread,  
Walk the deck my captain lies,  
Fallen cold and dead.*

*Walt Whitman, Leaves of grass, 1865*

### 3. Answer these questions

1. What type does the poem belong to?

A ballad    an elegy    a sonnet    a haiku

2. Taking the date of the poem into account, who does the word Captain refer to?

3. Study the poem (stanzas, lines, rhymes...)

4. Study the metaphor in the first stanza.

5. How does Whitman refer to the character present in the poem and what does it show?

6. Study the end of each stanza. What do you notice?

7. Pick up all the words referring to the same lexical field.

8. Can you give a title to each stanza?

9. Would you say this elegy conveys an expression of sadness, happiness or both? Justify your answer.

### 4. Musical version

A musical version of the poem appears on Carolyn Hester's 1965 live album *At Town Hall*.

1. Listen to it: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dZhLZrILSe0>

2. What instrument is used?

### 5. Dead Poets' Society

1. Watch this scene from the film by Peter Weir starring Robin William :



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3X81np\\_9QIE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3X81np_9QIE)

2. Describe the scene. What do you understand of the situation? (If you have already seen the film, try and analyse the scene without the context.)

3. What makes poetry according to the definition the student reads?

4. What shows the student have a feeling of injustice?

5. Study the camera moves.

- a. 2:46 (time of the extract): what shot is it?
- b. Why is it paradoxical?
- c. What shot is it now? What does it mean?
- d. Draw your conclusion.

## 6. Follow up

Watch the whole film: *Dead Poet's Society* by Peter Weir in 1989.

## 7. Essay

There are different effective means of denouncing injustice.

In your opinion, what are the most effective ones? Give examples of works which have given you food for thoughts.



Envoyer le devoir à soumettre n°1

