Université du Sud-Toulon-Var
UFR Lettres
Master « Imaginaires et genèses littéraires »
Session d’examens de janvier 2011
Durée de l’épreuve : 4 heures

UE 412B « Questionnement épistémologique » (séminaire de critique littéraire, P. Menneteau) : “ Enjeux de la critique & témoignage, domaine anglais ”

Choisir un des sujets suivants selon la langue de l’examen :

Anglais:
Please comment upon the following statement by Northrop Frye, illustrating your argumentation with a number of literary examples.

The failure to make, in practice, the most elementary of all distinctions in literature, the distinction between fiction and fact, hypothesis and assertion, imaginative and discursive writing, produces what in criticism has been called the “intentional fallacy,” the notion that the poet has a primary intention of conveying meaning to a reader, and that the first duty of a critic is to recapture that intention. (…) But a poet’s primary concern is to produce a work of art, and hence his intention can only be expressed by some kind of tautology. (…) One has to assume, as an essential heuristic axiom, that the work as produced constitutes the definitive record of the writer’s intention. (…) What the poet meant to say, then, is, literally, the poem itself.

Français:
Commentez SVP le texte suivant, de Northrop Frye, en illustrant votre argumentaire d’exemples tirés de la littérature:

Manquer de faire, en pratique, la plus élémentaire des distinctions en littérature, à savoir la distinction entre faits imaginaires et faits réels, entre hypothèse et affirmation, entre récit imaginaire et discours, produit ce que l’on a appelé en critique « l’intention de l’auteur »1, c’est-à-dire l’idée selon laquelle le poète a pour intention première de communiquer un sens au lecteur, le premier devoir du critique étant de retrouver cette intention. (…) Mais le premier souci d’un poète est de créer une œuvre d’art, et par conséquent, son intention ne peut être exprimée que par une certaine forme de tautologie. (…) On doit poser comme axiome heuristique2 essentiel que c’est l’œuvre telle qu’elle se présente qui constitue la forme achevée de l’intention du poète. (…) Ce que le poète a voulu dire, c’est alors, littéralement, le poème lui-même.

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1 Cette expression, plus directement critique en anglais, condamne la tendance à juger une œuvre en fonction de ce que l’auteur est supposé avoir eu comme intention au moment de son écriture.
2 Heuristique : « qui sert à la découverte »
J'étais resté en ours pour conduire. Du synthétique, pas tout jeune, et qui tenait chaud, mais dans lequel je m'étais toujours senti à l'aise. Toujours naturellement est excessif, je ne m'étais pas rendu à plus de trois soirées déguisées au cours de ma vie déjà assez longue, à l'époque. Et encore, les deux premières, je m'en souvenais mal. Je n'aime pas trop les soirées déguisées mais je m'y tiens prêt, j'ai à coeur de ne pas me laisser surprendre.

J'ai donc cette peau d'ours. Cette fausse peau. Elle m'appartient. Elle me vient de mon grand-père. Mon grand-père n'a probablement jamais mis cette peau. Une fois qu'il l'a eu acquise, à mon avis, il l'a gardée. J'ignore s'il s'intéressait particulièrement aux ours. Il est probable que la peau provient d'un cirque ou même d'un stand de foire.

Je l'ai retrouvée tout au fond d'un coffre, à la mort de ma grand-mère: Nous regardions ce que contenaient ce coffre et quelques vieux meubles, au grenier, avec Ingrid, et tout à coup c'est elle qui a vu la tête d'ours. Elle a crié. On voyait tout de suite, pourtant, que ce n'était pas une vraie tête d'ours. Trop de poils. Les ours ont moins de poils qu'on ne croit, en fait. Beaucoup de poils, c'est entendu, mais, et c'est là qu'on peut juger de la qualité de l'imitation, pas tant que ça. Les mauvais artisans, dans ce domaine, en rajoutent. Là où ils ne savent plus comment faire, ils vous remettent du poil. La peau de mon grand-père n'était donc pas d'excellente qualité, mais elle avait fait peur à Ingrid.

Christian Oster, Ma tête d'ours
Les nouvelles du Monde 2, Septembre 2006
It is early July, and you and your sister have been living together for two weeks now. Since all your friends have vanished for the summer, Gwyn is the only person you have seen - not counting the people you work with at the library, but they don't count for much. You have no girlfriend at the moment (Margot was the last woman you slept with), and your sister has recently parted ways with the young professor she was involved with for the past year and a half. Therefore, you have only each other for company, but there is nothing wrong with that as far as you are concerned, and all in all you are more than satisfied with the way things have worked out since she moved in with you. You are entirely at ease in her company, you can talk more openly with her than anyone else you know, and your relations are remarkably free of conflict. Every now and then, she becomes annoyed with you for neglecting to wash the dishes or leaving a mess in the bathroom, but each time you fall down on the domestic front you promise to mend your lackadaisical habits, and little by little you have been improving.

It is a happy arrangement, then, just as you imagined it would be when you proposed the idea in the first place, and now that you are slowly going to pieces at your job in the Castle of Yawns, you understand that living in the apartment with your sister is no doubt helping you keep your sanity, that more than anyone else she has the power to lighten the despair you carry around inside you. On the other hand, the fact that you are together again has produced some curious effects, consequences you did not foresee when the two of you discussed the possibility of joining forces back in the spring. Now you ask yourself how you could have been so blind. You and Gwyn are brother and sister, you belong to the same family and therefore it is only natural during the course of the long conversations you have with each other, that family matters should sometimes be mentioned.

Paul Auster, *Invisible*, Faber and Faber, 2009

**Butterflies**

I saw my first corpse on Thursday. **Today** it was Sunday and there was nothing to do. And it was hot. I have never known **it** so hot in England. Towards midday I decided on a walk. I stood outside the house, hesitating. I was not sure whether to go left or right. Charlie was on the other side of the street, underneath a car. He must have seen my legs for he called out,

‘How’s tricks?’ I never have ready answers to questions like that. I fumbled in my mind for several seconds, and said,

‘How are you, Charlie?’ He crawled out. The sun was on my side of the street, straight into his eyes. He shielded them with his hand, and said,

‘Where you off to now?’ Again I did not know. It was Sunday, there was nothing to do, it was too hot . . .

‘Out,’ I said. ‘A walk . . .’ I crossed over and looked at the car’s engine, although it meant nothing to me. Charlie is an old man who knows about machines. He repairs cars for the people in the street and their friends. He came round the side of the car carrying a heavy tool kit in two hands.

‘She died, then?’ He stood there wiping a spanner with cotton waste for something to do. He knew it already, of course, but he wanted to hear my story.

‘Yes,’ I told him. ‘She’s dead.’ He waited for me to go on. I leaned against the side of the car. Its roof was too hot to touch. Charlie prompted me.

‘You saw her last . . .’

‘I was on the bridge. I saw her running by the canal.’

‘You saw her . . .’

‘I didn’t see her fall in.’ Charlie put the spanner back in the box. He was getting ready to crawl back under the car, his way of telling me the conversation was over. **I was still deciding** which way to walk.
Albert J. Beveridge’s salute to imperialism (1900).

The Philippines are ours forever, “territory belonging to the United States”, as the Constitution calls them. And just beyond the Philippines are China’s illimitable markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the archipelago. We will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient. We will not renounce our part in the mission of our people, trustee under God, of the civilization of the world. […]

This island empire is the last land left in all the oceans. To hold it will be no mistake. Our largest trade henceforth must be with Asia. The Pacific is our ocean. More and more, Europe will manufacture the most it needs, secure from its colonies the most it consumes. Where shall we turn for consumers of our surplus? Geography answers the question. China is our natural customer. She is nearer to us than to England, Germany, or Russia, the commercial powers of the present and the future. They have moved nearer to China by securing permanent bases on her borders. The Philippines gives us a base at the door of all the East.

Lines of navigation from our ports to the Orient and Australia; from the Isthmian Canal to Asia; from all Oriental ports to Australia, converge at and separate from the Philippines. And the Pacific is the ocean of the commerce of the future. Most future wars will be conflicts for commerce. The power that rules the Pacific, therefore, is the power that rules the world. And, with the Philippines, that power is and will forever be the

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1 Albert J. Beveridge (1862-1927) was a United States Senator from Indiana (1899-1911) and was elected as a Republican. He is known as one of the most famous American imperialists of the early 20th century.
2 To repudiate (here): to refuse to accept.
3 Trustee (here): who has the trust of.
4 Henceforth: désormais.
5 Another name for the Panama Canal.
American Republic. China’s trade is the mightiest commercial fact in our future, and
China’s foreign commerce is only beginning. Her resources, her possibilities, her wants,⁶ are all undeveloped. She has only 340 miles of railway. I have seen trains loaded with Natives and all the activities of modern life already appearing along the line. But she needs, and in fifty years will have, 20,000 miles of railway. [...] But, if they did not command China, India, the Orient, for purposes of defense and trade, the Philippines are so valuable in themselves that we should hold them. I have ridden hundreds of miles on the islands, every foot of the way a revelation of vegetable and mineral riches. The wood of the Philippines can supply the furniture of the world for a century to come. [...] I have a nugget of pure gold picked up on the banks of a Philippine creek⁷ and it indicates great deposits at the source from which it comes. [...] Mr. President, this question is deeper than any question of party politics; deeper than any question of the isolated policy of our country even; deeper even than any question of constitutional power. It is elemental. God has not been preparing the English-speaking peoples for a thousand years for self-admiration. No! He has made us the master organizers of the world to establish system where chaos reigns. He has given us the spirit of progress to overwhelm⁸ the forces of reaction throughout the earth. He has made us adept in government, so that we may administer government among other peoples. This is the divine mission of America, and it holds for us all the profit, all the glory, all the happiness possible to man. We are trustees of the world’s progress, guardians of its righteous peace.

⁶ Her wants (here): ses besoins.
⁷ A creek (Am. E.): a river.
⁸ To overwhelm (here): submerger.
ANNEXES.

Annex 1. A definition of imperialism.

1. The practice of forming a large group of countries all under the direct political control of a single state or ruler.
2. (pejorative) The gaining of political and trade advantages over poorer nations by a powerful country which rules them or controls them indirectly.
   (The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)

Annex 2. Timeline.

1890 The Frontier, an imaginary line that had marked the advance of “civilization” since the first settlements in the New World, is declared officially closed, meaning that the whole American territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was considered as conquered and “tamed” (domestiqué).

   In The Influence of Sea Power upon History, Alfred Thayer Mahan discusses the various factors needed to achieve sea power, the main condition to the expansion of a country, according to him.

1892 In Chicago, the World Columbian Exposition, a world’s fair (exposition universelle), celebrates the discovery of America, as well as the achievements of the United States in terms of technical progress.

1896 Republican William McKinley is elected as the 25th President of the United States (he takes the oath in March 1897).

1898 The Spanish-American War breaks out in April and lasts until August. In December, the Treaty of Paris recognizes the temporary American control of Cuba and indefinite colonial authority over Puerto Rico, the isle of Guam and the Philippines.

   In August, after the battle of Manila, the Filipino forces are prevented from entering the captured city, an action which is deeply resented by the Filipinos.

1899 The Philippine Insurrection begins. A First Philippine Republic declares war on the United States, but the revolt officially ends in 1902.

1916 The Philippines is granted autonomy.

1946 The Philippines is granted independence.

Annex 3. Theodore Roosevelt’s expansionist philosophy and program (1899).

   From the standpoint of international honor the argument for expansion is even stronger. The guns that thundered off Manila left us echoes of glory, but they also left us a legacy of duty. If we drove out a mediaeval tyranny only to make room for savage
anarchy, we had better not begun the task at all. [...] The work must be done; we cannot escape our responsibility; and if we are worth our salt, we shall be glad of the chance to do the work—glad of the chance to show ourselves equal to one of our great tasks: set modern civilization.
SUJET

Partie 1 : Didactique

Quels sont les éléments qui doivent composer une séquence d’enseignement en anglais ?

Vous détaillerez votre réponse en suivant l’ordre chronologique de déroulement de la séquence et ferez tous les parallèles utiles avec les recommandations et directives institutionnelles.

Au besoin, vous pourrez produire un schéma légendé.

Partie 2 : Analyse de pratique

Quels sont d’après vous les facteurs motivants pour les élèves qu’un professeur de langue peut introduire dans son cours. Vous prendrez en compte les différents aspects du cours.
Master 1 ENSEIGNEMENT lettres/anglais/espagnol

SUJET DE RATTRAPAGE SEMESTRE 1

CONNAISSANCE DU SYSTÉMATIQUE - APPRENTISSAGE

ENSEIGNANTE : BERTILE BEUNARD

Écrit Durée 1 heure

1 Définition de l'apprentissage / 4 POINTS

2 Pouvez-vous citer différents types de mémoires et expliquez les processus de base en jeu dans la mémorisation à long terme ? / 6 POINTS

3 Représentez sous forme de schéma, puis caractérissez la théorie CONSTRUCTIVISTE de l'apprentissage / 10 POINTS
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Comment on the passage from *Oliver Twist* on Page 2, using the annexed documents if necessary.
The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a rub alternately. As the young woman spoke, he rose, and advancing to the bed's head, said with more kindness than might have been expected of him.

"Oh, you must not talk about dying yet."

"Lor bless her dear heart, no!" interposed the nurse, hastily depositing in her pocket a green glass bottle, the contents of which she had been tasting in a corner with evident satisfaction. "Lor bless her dear heart, when she has lived as long as I have, sir, and had thirteen children of her own, and all on 'em dead except two, and them in the wurkus with me, she'll know better than to take on in that way, bless her dear heart! Think what it is to be a mother, there's a dear young lamb, do."

Apparently this consolatory perspective of a mother's prospects failed in producing its due effect. The patient shook her head, and stretched out her hand towards child.

The surgeon deposited it in her arms. She imprinted cold white lips passionately on its forehead, passed her hands over her face, gazed wildly round, shuddered, fell back—and died. They chafed her breast, hands, and temples; but the blood had stopped for ever. They talked of hope and comfort. They had been strangers too long.

"It's all over, Mrs. Thingummy," said the surgeon at last.

"Ah, poor dear, so it is!" said the nurse, picking up the cork of the green bottle, which had fallen out on the pillow, as she stooped to take up the child. "Poor dear!"

"You needn't mind sending up to me, if the child cries, nurse," said the surgeon, putting on his gloves with great deliberation. "It's very likely it will be troublesome. Give it a little gruel if it is." He put on his hat, and, pausing by the bedside on his way to the door, added, "She was a good-looking girl, too; where did she come from?"

"She was brought here last night," replied the old woman, "by the overseer's order. She was found lying in the street. She had walked some distance, for her shoes were worn to pieces; but where she came from, or where she was going to, nobody knows."

The surgeon leaned over the body, and raised the left hand. "The old story," he said, shaking his head: "no wedding-ring, I see. Ah! Good night!"

The medical gentleman walked away to dinner; and the nurse, having once more applied herself to the green bottle, sat down on a low chair before the fire, and proceeded to dress the infant.

What an excellent example of the power of dress, young Oliver Twist was! Wrapped in the blanket which had hitherto formed his only covering, he might have been the child of a nobleman or a beggar; it would have been hard for the haughtiest stranger to have assigned him his proper station in society. But now that he was enveloped in the old calico robes which had grown yellow in the same service, he was badged and ticketed, and fell into his place at once—a parish child—the orphan of a workhouse—the humble, half-starved drudge—to be cuffed and buffeted through the world—despised by all, and pitied by none.

Oliver cried lustily. If he could have known that he was an orphan, left to the tender mercies of churchwardens and overseers, perhaps he would have cried the louder.

Charles Dickens, Oliver Twist, 1843
ANNEXES:

A

Let us be quite clear about William’s fate, if he is to be despatched by the philanthropic parish overseers to a workhouse in the nearest town. In the fourth and fifth decades of the nineteenth century the poor of England were subjected to a tyrant more ruthless than any squire or landowner they had previously encountered. The enactment of the Workhouse System, born in 1834, passed through Parliament with a face beaming with enlightenment; but by the time it appeared in the towns and fields of the country, it had assumed an expression of savage despotism.

Through the newly-wrought iron gates the men, women and children were herded; then the husbands were separated from wives, the mothers from children. All paupers were deprived of adequate nourishment; all were made to work at exhausting labours, grinding bones or glass from dawn to dusk; physical violence, or imprisonment in the workhouse cage, without food or water, awaited those who voiced their protests; unmarried mothers were humiliated by being forced to wear a yellow badge of shame. Over all, silence, discipline, despair, cruelty, and, inevitably, death hovered: the cost, in human misery, of saving the ratepayers a million a year. As my father - who has dedicated most of his life to the lessons of history - points out to me, we might as well be looking at a prototype for Auschwitz, a century before its realization.

Are we to conclude that William dies in the workhouse, his life curtailed by cholera or pneumonia, breathing his last in a dungeon with barred windows? Or do we see him being put out to work for a factory master? He is, after all, able-bodied, although he is physically too developed (fortunately for him) to be chosen for that most dreadful apprenticeship of all: chimney boy to a master sweep. Whatever - a life of enslavement will certainly begin for him. He will start work at five o’clock in the morning, and will not finish until seven or eight o’clock at night, following this pattern for six days a week, for fifty weeks of the year.

Imprisoned all these days within the spinning mill’s walls, tending and cleaning the cacophonous machines which never cease their giddying motions, he will be sapped of strength and willpower by undernourishment and plain cruelty. Each afternoon he will feel so exhausted, his ability to concentrate on his work will be spent; and having no family at work by his side, he will be persecuted by a sadistic overseer. What horrors we could imagine! - to find that William is to be flogged severely, or hung upside down by his feet above that deafening machinery, or locked in a small cupboard, for committing the smallest of misdemeanours. Such destinies for William would be entirely credible, and yet - and I picture my father shaking his head - we know that a different fate, in short, a kind of salvation, now awaits the boy.

Ben Wolfenden, *The Ruins of Time* 1993
B

Oliver Twist, a novel by Dickens (q.v.), published in 1837-8.

Oliver Twist is the name given to a child of unknown parentage born in a workhouse and brought up under the cruel conditions to which pauper children were formerly exposed, the tyrant at whose hands he especially suffers being Bumble, the parish beadle. After experience of an unhappy apprenticeship, he runs away, reaches London, and falls into the hands of a gang of thieves, at the head of which is the old Jew Fagin, and whose other chief members are the burglar, Bill Sikes, his companion Nancy, and 'the Artful Dodger', an impudent young pickpocket. Every effort is made to convert Oliver into a thief. He is temporarily rescued by the benevolent Mr. Brownlow, but kidnapped by the gang, whose interest in his retention has been increased by the offers of a sinister person named Monks, who has a special interest, presently disclosed, in Oliver's perversion. Oliver is now made to accompany Bill Sikes on a burgling expedition, in the course of which he receives a gunshot wound, and comes into the hands of Mrs. Maylie and her protégée Rose, by whom he is kindly treated and brought up. After a time, Nancy, who develops some redeeming traits, reveals to Rose that Monks is aware of Oliver's parentage, and wishes all proof of it destroyed; also that there is some relationship between Oliver and Rose herself. Inquiry is set on foot. In the course of it Nancy's action is discovered by the gang, and she is brutally murdered by Bill Sikes. A hue and cry is raised; Sikes, trying to escape, accidentally hangs himself, and the rest of the gang are secured and Fagin executed. Monks, found and threatened with exposure, confesses what remains unknown. He is the half-brother of Oliver, and has pursued his ruin, animated by hatred and the desire to retain the whole of his father's property. Rose is the sister of Oliver's unfortunate mother. Oliver is adopted by Mr. Brownlow. Monks emigrates and dies in prison. Bumble ends his career in the workhouse over which he formerly ruled.

The Oxford Companion to English Literature
Poor laws

In 1832, a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of the Bishop of London, was appointed to review the administration of the Old Poor Law - the body of legislation governing the relief of the poor founded on the 1601 Poor Relief Act and subsequent legislation. The Commission accumulated a mass of information, the bulk of which came in the form of reports from a team of Assistant Commissioners who visited parishes across the country, and via questionnaires which were returned from around 1500 parishes - around ten per cent of the total.

The Commission's report, presented in March 1834, was largely the work of two of the Commissioners, Nassau Senior and Edwin Chadwick. The report took the view that poverty was essentially caused the indigence of individuals rather than economic and social conditions. Thus, the pauper claimed relief regardless of his merits: large families got most, which encouraged improvident marriages; women claimed relief for bastards, which encouraged immorality; labourers had no incentive to work; employers kept wages artificially low as workers subsidized from the poor rate.

The report made a series of 22 recommendations which were to form the basis of the new legislation that followed in the same year. Its main legislative proposal was that:

Except as to medical attendance, and subject to the exception respecting apprenticeship herein after stated, all relief whatever to able-bodied persons or to their families, otherwise than in well-regulated workhouses (i.e. places where they may be set to work according to the spirit and intention of the 43d of Elizabeth) shall be declared unlawful, and shall cease, in manner and at periods hereafter specified; and that all relief afforded in respect of children under the age of 16 shall be considered as afforded to their parents.

In addition, it recommended:

- The grouping of parishes for the purposes of operating a workhouse
- That workhouse conditions should be 'less eligible' (less desirable) than those of an independent labourer of the lowest class
- The appointment of a central body to administer the new system

The report also revived the workhouse test — the belief that the deserving and the undeserving poor could be distinguished by a simple test: anyone prepared to accept relief in the repellent workhouse must be lacking the moral determination to survive outside it.

The 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act

In the wake of the Royal Commission's report came the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 — An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales (4 & 5 Will IV c. 76) which received Royal Assent on August 14th, 1834.

The 'Bastardy Clause'

One of the most controversial parts of the Act was the 'Bastardy Clause' (actually a sequence of several clauses) which made the obtaining of affiliation orders much more difficult and expensive than had formerly been the case. Previously, such orders were obtained through local Petty Sessions courts but after 1834 had to be heard at county Quarter Sessions and could only be initiated by Overseers or Guardians. Evidence of paternity claims now also had
to be "corroborated in some material particular", something that was often impossible to achieve. The Act effectively made illegitimate children the sole responsibility of their mothers until they were 16 years old. If mothers of such children were unable to support themselves and their offspring, they would have to enter the workhouse. The 1834 Act, it was hoped, would make the consequences sufficiently unattractive to deter women from risking extra-marital pregnancy. Perhaps unsurprisingly, it was a highly unpopular and contentious measure and was diluted in 1839 by an Act (2&3 Vic. c.85.) which allowed affiliation claims to again be heard by local magistrates at Petty Sessions. The clause was effectively overturned by a further Act in 1844 (7&8 Vic. c.101) which enabled an unmarried mother to apply for an affiliation order against the father for maintenance of the mother and child, regardless of whether she was in receipt of poor relief.

D

A Picture of a workhouse: Aylesbury workhouse

E

Medical Care in the Workhouse

Virtually all workhouses had a small infirmary room or block for the care of sick inmates. Poor Law unions were also obliged to employ one or more suitably qualified medical officers to minister to the union's sick poor, both inside and outside the workhouse. The post of medical officer was not always a particularly attractive one. Until 1842, posts could be put out to competitive tender, with the appointment usually being made to whoever demanded the lowest salary. This meant that applicants were often the least experienced members of the profession, or ones with private practice where the physician's priorities would invariably lie. Apart from attending patients, medical officers often had to pay for any drugs they prescribed.

Early nursing care in the union workhouse was invariably in the hands of female inmates who would often not be able to read — a serious problem when dealing with labels on medicine.
bottles. Before 1863, not a single trained nurse existed in any workhouse infirmary outside London.

In the 1860s, pressure began for improvements in workhouse medical care. Some of the most notable campaigners were Louisa Twining — a prominent figure in the Workhouse Visiting Society, Joseph Rogers — medical officer (and severe critic) of the Strand workhouse, Florence Nightingale, and the medical journal The Lancet. In 1865, The Lancet began a serious of detailed reports about conditions in London's workhouse infirmaries. Its description of St George the Martyr in Southwark was typical of what it uncovered:

*Each ward had an open fireplace; a lavatory and water-closet in a recess or lobby; in some instances the latter served for two or three wards. In several cases the grossest possible carelessness and neglect were discovered in some of these wards. Take the following in illustration:—Thirty men had used one closet, in which there had been no water for more than a week, and which was in close proximity to their ward; and in an adjoining ward so strong was the ammoniacal smell that we had no doubt respecting the position of the cabinet, which we found dry. In No. 4 ward (female), with 17 beds, the drain-smell from a lavatory in a recess of the room was so offensive that we suspected a sewer-communication, and soon discovered that there was no trap: indeed it had been lost for some considerable time. Apart from this source of contamination of the ward, there were several cases with offensive discharges: one particularly, a case of cancer, which, no disinfectant being used, rendered the room almost unbearable to the other inmates.*
My Lords, Gentlemen, my Reverend Brothers of the Clergy.

I am desired by the Lords Lieutenants\(^1\) of the several ridings\(^2\) to open to you the reason of our present assembling. And as the advertisement which has called us together is in everybody's hands, and the fact now speaks itself too plainly, a few words will be sufficient on this occasion.

It was some time before it was believed (I would to God\(^3\) it had gained credit sooner), but now every child knows it, that the Pretender's son is in Scotland, has set up his standard there, has gathered and disciplined an army of great force, receives daily increase of numbers, is in the possession of the capital city there, has defeated a small part of the King's forces, and is advancing with hasty steps towards England.

What will be the issue of this rapid progress must be left to the providence of God. However, what is incumbent upon us to do is to make the best provision\(^4\) we can against it; and every gentleman, I dare say every man in England, will think it his wisdom and his interest to guard against the mischievous attempts of these wild and desperate ruffians\(^5\).

But the great mischief to be feared, which ought to alarm us exceedingly and put us immediately on our defence, is the certain evidence which every day opens more and more that these commotions\(^6\) in the North are but part of a great plan concerted for our ruin. They have begun under the countenance\(^7\), and will be supported by the forces, of France and Spain, our old and inveterate (and late experience calls upon me to add, our savage and blood-thirsty) enemies – a circumstance that should fire the indignation of every honest Englishman. If these designs should succeed, and popery and arbitrary power come in upon us under the influence and direction of these two tyrannical and corrupted courts, I leave you to reflect what would become of everything that is valuable to us.

We are now blessed under the mild administration of a just and Protestant king, who is of so strict an adherence to the laws of our country that not an instance can be pointed out during his whole reign wherein he made the least attempt upon the liberty, or property, or religion of a single person. But, if the ambition and pride of France and Spain is to dictate to us, we must submit to a man to govern us under their hatred and accursed influence, who brings his religion from Rome, and the rules and maxims of his government from Paris and Madrid.

For God's sake, gentlemen, let us consider this matter as becomes us, and let no time be lost to guard against this prodigious ruin. To your immortal honour be it spoken, you have considered it, and are now met together to call in the unanimous consent and assistance of this great county. This county, as it exceeds every other for its extent and riches, so it very naturally takes the lead of the inferior ones. And it will be extremely to our credit, give courage to the friends of the best constitution in the world, damp the spirits of its enemies at home (if any such can be conceived in Britain at this dangerous crisis), and be an instruction to those abroad, that there is still spirit and honesty enough among us to stand up in defence of our common country. This will be the use of an

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1. The monarch's representatives in the counties.
2. Historic subdivisions of Yorkshire, due to its great size: the North Riding, the East Riding and the West Riding of Yorkshire.
3. I wish (to God).
4. To make provision for: take preparatory measures.
5. A ruffian: a violent, wild and unpleasant person.
6. A commotion: agitation, confusion; tumult, upheaval; rebellion, revolt, riot...
7. A countenance: appearance, mask; under the countenance of: under the guise of.
[sic] unanimous and hearty declaration of fidelity to our country and loyalty to our king. But the times, gentlemen, call for something more than this! Something must be done as well as said - and the fund for our defence, already begun and now to be proposed to this assembly, will, it is hoped, from reasons of public example and public safety, meet with the hearty concurrence of every individual that composes it. And at the same time that your hearts go along with the association, your hands will be open to support the necessary measures of self defence.

As to you, my reverend brethren⁹, I have not long had the honour to preside among you, but from the experience I have had, and what I have always heard of your honest love to your country (if you permit me to say so), I will be your security to the public, that you will decline no pains to instruct and animate your people, nor expense, according to your circumstance, to stand up against popery and arbitrary power under a French or Spanish government. We scorn the policies of the court of Rome, have no interests separate from the people, but on every occasion where our country is concerned, look upon ourselves as incorporated with the warmest defenders of it; or if we desire to be distinguished, it will be by our ardour and zeal to preserve our happy constitution.

Let us unite then, gentlemen, as one man to stop this dangerous mischief, from which union no man surely can withdraw or withhold his assistance, who is not listed into the wicked service of a French or Spanish invasion, or wholly unconcerned for the fate of his bleeding country.

May the great God of battle stretch out his all powerful hand to defend us, inspire an [sic] union of hearts and hands among all ranks of people, a clear wisdom into the councils of His Majesty, and a steady courage and resolution into the hearts of his generals.

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⁹ *Brethren*: (form of address to members of an organisation or religious group) brothers.
ANNEX 1 – Thomas Herring (1)

Thomas Herring, the Archbishop of Canterbury (1747-1757) was the cousin of William Herring Rector of Carlton in Lindrick (1743-1762). They had a long standing correspondence throughout their lives [...]. From the letters which were written to William you get an insight to Thomas Herring’s character and way of thinking. He was foremost a modest but generous man both to his family, friends and servants, His will confirms this. In the year 1749 he made a reversionary grant to provide for members of his family.

Thomas was interested in all of his cousins. [...] The children of William seem to be closest and very special to him. [...] When the boys grew up they introduced him to books some of them a bit risque [sic] at which he had a good laugh. Voltaire, whom he may have known, comes up quite often. Religious books came under scrutiny and criticism.

[...]

The period that the letters cover is of interest. The Austrian Succession and George II’s War in Europe 1740-1748 [sic]. [...] In a letter the Archbishop writes at length about a successful action against the Spaniards near Havana.

On the affairs in England he discusses many of the Acts to be passed in the Lords. [...] The House of Lords and life at Court plus all the intrigues of the times are hinted at. The Lisbon Earthquake disaster and violent weather are described. Most major news items of the time are mentioned and commented on.

Thomas Herring’s promotions are discussed from his doubts on accepting the Bishopric of Bangor where he was never happy and therefore so pleased to leave to take the position of Archbishop of York then finally Archbishop of Canterbury. Both in Wales and York he gives a good account of his visitations. [...]

His conduct upon various occasions was most beneficial to his Country but never more so than when the Scottish Rebellion broke out in 1745: The rebels had defeated the King’s troops at Prestonpans; this event spread panic throughout the country which had hitherto appeared sunk into lethargy. The good Archbishop immediately called a meeting of the Great County of York, over which he presided. On September, 24th 1745 he addressed the assembled nobility, gentry and clergy in an energetic speech to raise money and troops to quell the rebellion. The result being a subscription of £40,000; and similar subscriptions were made in various parts of the kingdom. On the Duke of Cumberland’s return to York after the Victory of Culloden, the Archbishop at the head of the Clergy, met the Royal Duke on the 23rd of July 1746 and addressed him in congratulatory speech

[...]


ANNEX 2 – Thomas Herring (2)

Thomas Herring (1693 – 1757) was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1747 to 1757.

He was educated at Wisbech Grammar School and later Jesus College, Cambridge. [...]

Herring became a close friend of Philip Yorke, the Solicitor General, who would later, as Lord Hardwicke, serve for many years as Lord Chancellor, and as such, was able to advance quickly. In 1728 he became Doctor of Divinity and a chaplain to George II, and in 1737 he was appointed Bishop
of Bangor. Six years later he became Archbishop of York. On 23 September 1745, during the Jacobite rising, Herring gave a rousing sermon which, as Paul Langford notes, "captured the patriotic imagination as nothing previously had. It was to remain long in the collective mind of patriotic Protestantism". At a speech at York Castle on 24 September, Herring said: "...these Commotions in the North are but Part of a Great Plan concerted for our Ruin [...]".

Horace Walpole said this speech "had as much true spirit, honesty and bravery in it as ever was penned by an historian for an ancient hero". When Lord Hardwicke, the Lord Chancellor, repeated the speech's contents to King George II, the King ordered that the speech be printed in the Gazette. After Hardwicke enquired whether he should send Herring a message containing the King's admiration of "his zeal and activity", the King said this was not enough: "...you must also tell the Archbishop that I heartily thank him for it".

Herring organised Yorkshire into resistance against the Jacobites by raising volunteers and money. Herring's behaviour during the rebellion had demonstrated that he was "a resolute Whig, a brave Briton, and a commanding prelate". Herring supported the Walpolean Whigs because he viewed the Protestant Succession embodied in the House of Hanover as essential to Britain: "Let us remember that, next under God, Union at Home, and Loyalty and Affection to the King and his Royal Family, are our great and sure Defence". He was also deeply suspicious of France as a Roman Catholic nation and a threat to the British nation.

In 1747 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. There he generally followed the lead of his friend the Lord Chancellor, and frequently came into disputes with the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State. [...] [A]s a reconciler he eschewed controversy and rejoiced that he was "called up to this high station, at a time, when spite, and rancour, and bitterness of spirit are out of countenance; when we breathe the benign and comfortable air of liberty and toleration."

[Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Herring]

ANNEX 3 – ASSOCIATION OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTLEMEN OF YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1745

A declaration made at York Castle on September 24, 1745:

Whereas there is now a horrid and unnatural rebellion formed and carried on in Scotland by papists and other wicked and traitorous [sic] persons, countenanced and supported by the old and inveterate enemies of our country and the religion and liberties thereof, the crowns of France and Spain, in order to dethrone his present majesty King George, the only rightful and lawful king of these realms, and having subverted our religion, laws and liberties (which God forbid) to set upon the throne a papish pretender, a dependant and a slave to those tyrannous and corrupted courts: we the Lord Archbishop of York, lords lieutenants, nobility, deputy lieutenants, justices of the peace, clergy, gentlemen, freeholders and others of the county of York, whose names are subscribed to this writing, and every of us, being of opinion, that in times so full of danger and treasonable practices as these are, an union of our hearts and forces will be most conducing to His Majesty's safety and the public good of our country, do voluntarily and willingly bind ourselves, every one of us to the other

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9 In Wales.
11 See document to be analysed and commented on.
13 First published on 7 November 1665, the London Gazette is one of the official journals of record of the British government.
14 W. A. Speck, op. cit., p. 56.
15 Reed Browning, 'Thomas Herring, the Court Whig as Pastor', Political and Constitutional Ideas of the Court Whigs (Louisiana State University Press, 1982) p. 90.
16 Reed Browning, op. cit., p. 100.
jointly and severally, in the band of one firm and loyal society, and do hereby promise, that with our whole powers, bodies, lives, and estates, we and every of us will stand by and assist each other in the support and defence of His Majesty's sacred person and government, and will withstand, offend and pursue, as well by force of arms as by all other means, the said popish pretender and traitors, and also all manner of persons of what state soever [sic] they be and their abettors that shall attempt, act, counsel or consent to anything that shall tend to the harm of His Majesty King George, or of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, or any of their issue, or to the subversion of His Majesty's government. And we do by this instrument declare, that no one of us shall, for any respect of persons or causes, or fear or reward, separate ourselves from this association, or fail in the prosecution thereof during our lives.

Dated at the Castle of York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1745.

[Source: http://www.jacobite.ca/documents/17450924a.htm]

ANNEX 4 - '1744 FRENCH INVASION ATTEMPT'

In 1743 the War of the Austrian Succession drew Britain and France into open, though unofficial, hostilities against each other. Leading English Jacobites made a formal request to France for armed intervention and the French king's Master of Horse toured southern England meeting Tories and discussing their proposals. In November 1743 Louis XV of France authorised a large-scale invasion of southern England in February 1744 which was to be a surprise attack. Troops were to march from their winter quarters to hidden invasion barges which were to take them and Charles Edward Stuart, with the guidance of English Jacobite pilots to Maldon in Essex where they were to be joined by local Tories in an immediate march on London. Charles [...] was in exile in Rome with his father (James Stuart [...]'), and rushed to France.

As late as 13 February the British were still unaware of these intentions, and while they then arrested many suspected Jacobites the French plans really went astray on 24 February when one of the worst storms of the century scattered the French fleets which were about to battle for control of the English Channel, sinking one ship and putting five out of action.

The barges had begun embarking some 10,000 troops and the storm wrecked the troop and equipment transports, sinking some with the loss of all hands. Charles was officially informed on 28 February that the invasion had been cancelled. The British lodged strong diplomatic objections to the presence of Charles, and France declared war but gave Charles no more support.

[Source: extracted from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacobite_Risings#The_Rebellion.2FRising_of_1745.28.27The_Forty-Five.27.29]

ANNEX 5 - THE SECOND JACOBITE RISING

As part of the War of the Austrian Succession, George II had sent most of the British Army to the continent of Europe to do battle with their long-time enemy, the French. In May 1745 at the Battle of Fontenoy, both armies suffered heavy casualties, but the French carried the day and forced the allied British, Hanoverian and Austrian army from the field. Maintaining the offensive, the French invaded and captured a number of Flemish towns through 1745, and kept the opposing forces off-balance throughout.

With only 6,000 troops left in England, and the majority of those on the continent having been recently defeated, Charles Edward Stuart saw an opportunity to re-open the Jacobite Rising. He mounted a campaign to take Scotland and England [...]. Against long odds, and aided by the early support of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, XIX chief of Clan Cameron, his party of ten raised an army which eventually numbered over 2,000 Scots as they marched to Glenfinnan and then to Edinburgh.
ANNEX 6 – THE 1745 JACOBITE RISING (DETALLLED HISTORY)

FROM FRANCE TO EDINBURGH

On the 5th of July 1745, Charles Edward Stuart sailed from France to Scotland on the frigate Le du Teillay to begin his efforts to claim the throne of Britain for his father, James Francis Edward Stuart. Following an eventful eighteen day voyage, in which the support ship, the Elisabeth, was damaged and had to return to France, Charles first set foot on Scottish soil on the island of Eriskay in the Outer Hebrides. The day after his arrival he was met by Macdonald of Boisdale who promptly suggested that Charles returned home, to which Charles replied I am come home, sir.

On the 25th July, Charles sailed for the mainland, landing on the shore of Loch nan Uamh, the loch of the caves, near Arisaig; a cairn marks the spot where he landed. The prince then met with Donald Cameron, acting chief of the Camerons of Lochiel and also known as the Gentle Lochiel, who, despite his own misgivings, agreed to share the fate of the prince. At this point the prince was staying at Borrodale, near Arisaig, while his companions from France, the Seven Men of Moidart, stayed at Kinlochmoidart where Charles joined them before they made their way to Glenfinnan.

Initially Charles had only been joined by 150 Clanranalds; however 700 Camerons led by Lochiel soon joined them. The red and white Jacobite standard was then raised; James was proclaimed king and Charles was named Regent. A further 300 Keppoch Macdonalds and some Macleods joined, swelling the number of supporters to around 1200. In Edinburgh plans were made to stop the Jacobites before they advanced too far; John Cope left the capital to make his way to the Highlands to confront the prince and his army; and a £30,000 reward was placed on Charles head.

So the Jacobites headed east, bypassing Fort William, to face Cope on the Corrieyairack Pass. However Cope decided against facing a Highland army in their own territory and made his way to Inverness instead. So the Jacobites continued on the road to Perth, adding 400 Macphersons to their ranks along the way. In Perth, Charles appointed the Duke or Perth and Lord George Murray as joint Lieutenant-Generals. While the Jacobite army were in Perth, Cope was making his way to Aberdeen in order to sail to Leith and be in a position to defend Edinburgh.

From Perth, the Jacobites made their way to Stirling then Linlithgow before heading for Edinburgh, stopping at Corstorphine to the west of the town. From there Charles made an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the capital; a deputation from the town, aware that Cope had arrived in Dunbar, asked for more time, but Charles refused and sent Lochiel and his men to take Edinburgh instead. At 2am on the 17th September, when the Netherbow Port was opened to allow the deputation's coach out, the Camerons entered Edinburgh and by 6am had taken the town, apart from the castle. In the meantime Charles had made his way to Duddingston, where he spent the night, before making his way to the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

A month after raising the standard at Glenfinnan, Charles had managed to reach and take command of Edinburgh without any opposition. That was soon to change as, with the knowledge that Cope was making his way to the capital with 500 cavalry, 2000 infantry and their artillery, Charles knew he would have to fight his first battle. So, with 50 horses, 2500 infantry and one piece of ancient artillery, the Jacobites started their march from Duddingston to face Cope's army at Prestonpans. [The inexperienced government troops were outflanked and broke in the face of a highland charge (21 September 1745). The victory was a huge morale boost for the Jacobites, and more recruits were soon gained in Scotland.]

Following their victory, the prince and his men returned to Edinburgh; [at this point, the campaign was going the Stuarts' way]; they waited there for reinforcements before heading south.
INTO ENGLAND AND BACK AGAIN

On the 1st November 1745, over five weeks after their victory against Cope's army at Prestonpans, the Jacobite army of 600 cavalry and 5000 infantry began their march into England. Charles had wanted to attack Field Marshal Wade in Newcastle and then march to London; however he was persuaded to avoid Wade and enter England in the west. Following a siege, Carlisle surrendered on 15th November; however, it wasn't until the prince entered Manchester on the 28th that he gained more troops with the addition of the 300 strong Manchester Regiment.

The Duke of Cumberland had gathered his army at Lichfield, a day away from the Jacobites, but Lord Murray led him to believe they were heading for Wales; this allowed the Jacobites to reach Derby, 130 miles from London, on the 4th of December. Despite the fact that London was within reach and George II was considering a return to Hanover, the next move for the Jacobites was to return to Scotland. The main reasons for this decision were the lack of support from the English and the Jacobite army of less than 6000 men was potentially facing 30000; Cumberland was in Lichfield once more; Wade was in Wetherby near York; and a militia of 5000 was in Finchley to the north of London.

So, following a council of war on 5th December, the decision was made the following day, referred to as Black Friday by supporters of the Jacobite cause, to begin the retreat; a decision that the prince was unhappy with. [...] Two days later the Jacobites [...] entered Scotland once more. Having left as a victorious, advancing army, the prince and his men received a hostile reception in Dumfries and worse in Glasgow. By this time his army was also reduced to 500 cavalry and 3600 infantry; when the news that the garrison left in Carlisle had fallen to Cumberland it was clear a return to England was almost impossible at that moment.

However, the Jacobites were far from defeated; on 17th January 1746 Lord Murray's men defeated the army of General Hawley in a battle near Falkirk. During January there was also an unsuccessful siege of Stirling Castle, which was followed by a decision on the 30th to retreat further. The prince took this further setback to his plans worse than the retreat from Derby; on 1st February the Jacobites headed north to the Highlands, capturing Inverness on the 17th and destroying the castle two days later. Meanwhile, Cumberland had also been making his way north; he reached Nairn, about 12 miles east of Inverness by 14th April.

Expecting an immediate attack, the Jacobite army gathered on Culloden Moor on the 15th of April; however, Cumberland [...] advanced towards Culloden the following day. The Jacobite army of fewer than 6000 tired, hungry men were faced with an army of 9000 well-rested and fed, as well as better trained, troops; in addition to that, the ground on which the armies stood was unsuitable for the Highlanders' famous charge. What followed was the destruction of the Jacobite army and the end of the prince's dream of claiming what he saw as his father's right, the throne of Britain. Charles then started his five months as a fugitive in the north of Scotland; his faithful army were left to their fate at the hands of Cumberland's men.

[Sources: adapted from http://www.scotsites.co.uk/history/1745jacobiterising.htm http://www.scotsites.co.uk/history/1745jacobiterising2.htm]
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U.F.R. LETTRES & SCIENCES HUMAINES

SESSION / SEMESTRE : Session 2 – Semestre 2
DIPLÔME : Master Enseignement - Anglais
ANNÉE : ME1
CODE Ue - Ecue MATIÈRE : UE2 222 – Méthodologie du Commentaire de Documents en Civilisation (Grande-Bretagne)
DURÉE de L'ÉPREUVE : 5 heures
SALLE : Y' 008
DATE : Mardi 4 septembre 2012
HEURE EXAMEN / 13h30-18h30
ENSEIGNANT : M. Darribehaude
DOCUMENTS AUTORISÉS : Aucun
The Mutiny at the Nore, 1797

During a truce in the French wars, some 50,000 sailors mutinied and collected nearly the whole navy on the Thames estuary, at the place called the Nore. Their demands included the payment of arrears corresponding to the time spent by some of them as war prisoners in France. They blocked access to London, hoisted the red flag, and issued the present manifesto. The subsequent Mutiny Act was revived on several occasions against trade-unionists.

Preliminary information

(1) **The Broader Context**

The French Wars, which spanned both the Revolutionary and the Napoleonic periods, were frequently interrupted by ceasefires, so as to allow both sides to lick their wounds and exchange prisoners – a must to continue the war when the issue of the conflict was as yet undecided. It is during such lulls in the battle that the painter Turner rushed to France and brought back hurriedly his sketches and watercolours when fighting was resumed. But it is such a provisional peace that produced some of the grievances of sailors: should the returning prisoners be paid their arrears? The naval mutinies of 1797 took place, first at Spithead, in the Portsmouth harbour, then spread to the Thames estuary, at a place called the Nore (a sandbank, now disappeared, at Sheerness).

(2) **The Immediate Context**

The period was rich in events that infected the ruling elite with the idea that revolution would sweep through England if they were weak enough to let it happen. French agitators were spotted everywhere, and rumours of invasion were rampant. Thomas Paine’s works, such as Rights of Man (1791 & 1792) and The Age of Reason (1794 & 1796) enjoyed an ominous mass-circulation. In Ireland, Wolfe Tone did attempt an invasion with the French and Dutch navies in late 1796. As the year 1795-96 had seen a crop failure, creating resentment which radicals exploited, measures were taken to strengthen the coercive power of the state, including the raising of stamp duties on newspapers in 1797. This would be completed after the mutiny by the Mutiny Act the same year and in 1799 by the first Combination Act. In addition, the government took unpopular economic and financial measures. With the benefit of hindsight, we know that British revolutionary groups were on the wane, but the government believed its severe policy to be both necessary and risky: it might have provoked unwanted reactions.

(3) **The Mutinies**

The naval mutinies seemed to be one of them. But they were the produce of a complex series of factors. In addition to the influence of French revolutionary ideas, one may add the following:

(i) There was a simple, straightforward element of purely economic discontent among sailors: they wanted a better pay (it had not been upgraded since Cromwell) and they wanted to be paid for the time they might have been prisoners of war on French pontoons. At the same time, soldiers had their pay augmented, and this was not easily accepted: the brunt of the war was borne by the Fleet, whereas soldiers were rather unpopular, as they were used as a police force at home.

(ii) Conditions on board the ships were alarmingly dangerous and brutal. If more and more were recruited as volunteers from the ranks of “respectable” commoners, many among the sailors had been “pressed” into the royal service, which increased their frustration. There was no steamship as yet in use, and the rapidity of ships depended on the quantity of canvas they could carry, manoeuvres being done by hand, sail by sail. The biggest ships had masts of up to 60 yards in length, i.e. reaching to a height equivalent to the 20th floor of a modern building. If this was the exception, an average of some 20 or 30 yards was sufficient to produce danger: when the surface of canvas (furling or spreading), or the direction of the sails had to be changed, generally in a strong wind, seamen had to climb those masts, holding to a piece of rope while climbing, and to nothing at all while working. Just imagine yourself literally walking a shaking rope, holding to a vibrant mast or yardarm when you could, at the level of a 7th or 10th floor. The worst accident was not falling into the sea (you might recover from that if you were among the few who could swim), but falling onto the deck (which would be fatal).
(iii) In those conditions, discipline was maintained with great hardship: punishments were brutal (the whole range of cruelties from flogging to hanging), the officers' rule was an iron one and their discretionary power left the sadistic tendencies of some unchecked. Desertions and mutinies on a small scale, sometimes by individuals, were very frequent (such as the famous mutiny on board The Bounty in 1789). Any reading of the reports received by the Admiralty showed that discontent was deeply-rooted and widespread.

(4) The Outcome

February 1797: a first round of petitions was sent to the Admiralty by the Channel Fleet sailors at Spithead, and was met with silence and inaction. A second round of petitions was sent on April 16, 1797 as the Channel Fleet refused to put to sea. On May 17, the Spithead men resumed work, their grievances being redressed. On May 12, the men of the North Sea Fleet, at the Nore, had begun a similar action. The Mutiny Bill was introduced on June 1st for, in the words of Pitt: “The whole affair was of that colour and description which proved it not to be of native growth, and left no hesitation in the mind of any thinking man to determine whence it was imported.” On the third, the Bill had passed the Lords and was an Act. It had been intended for a few months; it lasted until 1934.

On June 16, the last mutineers surrendered: constant squabbles between the revolutionary elements and the purely discontented who had protested all along they wanted a speedy settlement so as to turn back on the French “rascals”, had prevented the men at the Nore from achieving the earlier success of their Spithead comrades. A number of “ringleaders” were hanged, many were jailed. But the “masterminds” behind both mutinies were never discovered. And to avoid the repetition of similar events, the sailors’ lot was gradually improved.
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FACULTÉ DES LETTURES ET SCIENCES HUMAINES

SESSION/SEMESTRE : 2012 (1)/semestre 2
DÉPARTEMENT : MASTER ENSEIGNEMENT ANGLAIS
CODE U.E./ANNÉE : 23
MATERIÈRE : TRADUCTION
DURÉE DE L’ÉPREUVE : 4 heures
SALLE :
DATE : 29 MAI
HEURE : 8.30
ENSEIGNANT : M. Heinrich
DOCUMENTS AUTORISÉS : aucun

-Attention, voilà l’empoisonneuse!

Vingt ans plus tôt, après deux procès, la justice avait prononcé un non-lieu et sorti Marie Maurestier de la prison où elle avait séjourné en détention préventive. À Saint-Sorlin, la majorité des villageois considéraient Marie Maurestier comme innocente sauf les enfants qui préféraient croire une meurtrière, afin de rendre leur vie dangereuse et merveilleuse. Or, la raison pour laquelle les adultes estimait Marie Maurestier non coupable n’était guère plus rationnelle : les villageois refusaient l’idée de côtoyer un assassin en liberté, de lui donner le bonjour, de partager leurs rues, leurs commerces, leur église avec une tueuse ; pour leur tranquillité, ils avaient besoin qu’elle fût honnête, comme eux.

Personne ici ne l’aimait vraiment car la dame, fière, réservée, capable de reparties cinglantes, ne provoquait ni la sympathie ni l’affection mais chacun se réjouissait de la notoriété qu’elle avait apportée à l’agglomération. « L’Empoisonneuse de Saint-Sorlin », « la Diabolique du Bugey », « la Messaline de Saint-Sorlin-en-Bugey », pendant quelques saisons, ces titres fracassants ouvrirent les éditions des journaux, radios et télévisions. Tant de bruit avait attiré les curieux ; même si l’on jugeait cet intérêt malsain, le nom de Saint-Sorlin s’était retrouvé sur le devant de la scène, et cette soudaine renommée avait incité les automobilistes à quitter l’autoroute pour venir boire un verre au café, grignoter un plat à l’auberge, acheter du pain à la boulangerie, feuilleter la presse en espérant apercevoir Marie Maurestier. Les badauds s’étonnaient qu’un si joli village, paisible, semé de lavoirs recueillant l’eau des sources, dont les murs en pierre se couvraient aux beaux jours de roses ou d’églantines par milliers, qu’une commune blottie le long d’un bras du Rhône où foisonnaient truites et brochets, pût abriter une âme si noire. Quelle paradoxale publicité ! Si ce bourg de mille têtes avait possédé un syndicat d’initiative, il n’aurait pu inventer mieux que Marie Maurestier pour sa promotion.

Eric Emmanuel Schmitt, L’empoisonneuse, in Concerto à la mémoire d’un ange.

Albin Michel, 2010
All of this feels like part of a growing harmony in Adam’s life, a settling into his new incarnation. The weekdays in town are only half of it. The other half is the weekends he spends out at Gondwana, with Canning and Baby. The days there are unattached to anything else. Even time seems to pass at a different pace - much faster, slipping over him like wind.

When he thinks back afterwards on these visits, it’s as if he’s taken part in something heightened and artificial: a drama in a theatre full of rich colours and subtle lighting effects, with a row of roosting peacocks as an audience. The supporting cast is numerous and nameless. Everywhere in the background there are servants dressed in khaki. They are the guards at the gate, the labourers in the fields, the workers repairing fences. They are, he understands, the community of people from Nuwe Hoop, at the gate to the farm. Outside the fence they are individual in their poverty, but inside, in their generic pale uniforms, they are like a single entity, a chorus without a voice. Closer to the centre, there is Ezekiel and Grace, for some reason the only two servants allowed to work in the echoing, empty lodge and the surrounding buildings. They have names and a dim past, which trails behind them when they walk, though their lines are few and indistinct. In the middle of the stage there is Canning and his wife, with their cryptic dialogue, their mysterious exits and entrances. They seem to have usurped the main roles by accident, like understudies suddenly thrust into the spotlight.

His own part in this is as yet obscure. At certain moments he thinks of himself as a central character, at others he is merely a spectator. Nor is it entirely obvious yet whether this is farce or tragedy?

UNIVERSITE DU SUD TOULON-VAR
U.F.R. LETTRES & SCIENCES HUMAINES

SESSION / SEMESTRE : Session 1 semestre 2
DIPLÔME : MASTER
ANNÉE : 2011-2012
CODE Ue - Ecue MATIÈRE : UE4
DURÉE de l'ÉPREUVE : 2h30
SALLE :
DATE :
HEURE EXAMEN /
ENSEIGNANT : X. SOLTYSIAK
DOCUMENTS AUTORISÉS : aucun

SUJET

Partie 1 : Didactique

Exposez ce qu'implique le fait d'enseigner les langues avec le CECRL (Cadre Européen Commun de Référence en Langue)

Partie 2 : Analyse de pratique

Quelles sont les difficultés rencontrées par les élèves en compréhension de l'oral pour la discipline langue vivante étrangère.
METHODOLOGIE INTERVENTION

ENSEIGNANTE : BERTILE BEUNARD

Ecrit Durée 1 heure

1 Comment caractériseriez-vous ce qui fonde l'autorité en général et celle de l'enseignant en particulier ?
   Définissez le rôle de la sanction pour un élève ; quelles caractéristiques permettront qu'elle ait un rôle éducatif. / 10 POINTS

2 La psychologie sociale a étudié les caractéristiques des phénomènes qui se vivent en groupe (K. LEWIN). Pouvez-vous les nommer et les caractériser ? Qu'est ce qu'un sociogramme ? Quelle peut être son utilité pour l'enseignant ? Quelles seraient les grandes règles à suivre pour un enseignant face à un conflit avec des élèves dans sa classe ? / 10 POINTS