

UNIVERSITE DU SUD (TOULON-VAR)
Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines

MASTER 1
Civilisation US

Année 2005-2006
Session 1, Semestre 1

Cours de C. Saint-Jean-Paulin

Durée : 3 heures

Dissertation :

Intelligence and its place in US foreign policy.

NB : aucun document n'est autorisé

UNIVERSITÉ DE TOULON ET DU VAR
FACULTÉ DES LETTRES ET SCIENCES HUMAINES

SESSION / SEMESTRE	: Semestre 2 / 2ème Session
DÉPARTEMENT	: MASTER RECHERCHE CIVILISATIONS
CODE U.E. / ANNÉE	: UE 421A
MATIÈRE	: CIVILISATION BRITANNIQUE
DURÉE de l'ÉPREUVE	: 3 heures.
DATE	:
SALLE	:
ENSEIGNANT	: K. Tournier-Sol
DOCUMENTS AUTORISÉS	: Aucun

WRITE AN ESSAY ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT :

Britain and the European ideal.

UNIVERSITÉ DU SUD
TOULON - VAR
FACULTÉ DES LETTRES & SCIENCES HUMAINES

SESSION	:	septembre 2006 (8-06-06)
DÉPARTEMENT	:	Espagnol
CODE U.E. / ANNÉE	:	UE 421B – UE 541B
MATIÈRE	:	Master Civilisation (Am lat)
DURÉE de l'ÉPREUVE	:	3 h
ENSEIGNANT	:	Francisco Albizú Labbé

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L'usage de tout ouvrage de référence, de notes de cours, de tout dictionnaire et de tout matériel électronique (agenda, téléphone portable, etc.) est **rigoureusement interdit**.

● *Extensión máxima de su composición: un folio simple de examen (2 páginas)* ●

Analice, sitúe y comente el siguiente párrafo:

“ Las Repúblicas de la América del Sur son producto y testimonio vivo de la acción de Europa en América. Lo que llamamos América independiente no es más que Europa establecida en América; y nuestra revolución no es otra es más que Europa establecida en América; y nuestra revolución no es otra cosa que la desmembración de un poder europeo en dos mitades, que hoy se manejan por sí mismas. ”

Juan Bautista Alberdi

*Bases: y puntos de partida para
la organización política de la República Argentina
Valparaiso, 1 ° de mayo de 1852.*



MASTER 1 – UE423 (Domaine Anglais)
Session 2 de SEPTEMBRE 2006

Durée de l'épreuve : 3 heures

Document(s) autorisé(s) :
LLCE Anglais : **aucun**
Autres étudiants : **dictionnaire unilingue**

ANALYSIS

Analyse the following extract from *We Have to Kick Against the Pricks*.
This article was published shortly after 52 eminent British diplomats publicly expressed their doubts about their government's policies in the Middle East.

TRANSLATION

Translate from line 37 to 51.

We have to kick against the pricks

Britain must lose its reluctance to question the special relationship

Charles Wheeler
Wednesday April 28, 2004

Guardian

The special relationship has been the foundation of Britain's foreign policy for too long. The second world war ended nearly 60 years ago. The cold war is also over. We no longer depend on the US to save the pound. We have other sometimes conflicting ties. Like Europe - our destiny, Tony Blair told the Commons on Tuesday, lies in the heart of Europe.

- 5 Even its admirers admit that the special relationship can never be an equal one. More important is that America's purposes in the world change, along with American presidencies. With the result that every so often our ties with Washington take us into uncharted waters, into dangers we wouldn't venture into on our own. Most obviously, Iraq.

10 An American writer (I can't remember who) has said that the outstanding American presidents - Franklin D Roosevelt, Harry Truman, John Kennedy - have always defined America's purpose in the world in terms countries like ours can buy into. On some of these we've moved at different speeds, but on the whole we've moved in the same direction.

15 So what about today? Under Bush and his inner circle (Cheney, Rumsfeld, Perle and company), America sees its place in the world from a more self-interested perspective than ever before.

20 Preserving its pre-eminence has become national doctrine. True, the state Iraq is in has prompted a suddenly less dismissive attitude in the Bush White House to the United Nations. However, it's clearly driven by the need to find others to share the burden and the dangers. In other words, it's a tactical move, if not a blatant attempt to dump the burden in the UN's collective lap.

In the past there have been rare occasions when British leaders, Conservative and Labour, broke away from the special relationship. I can think of only two such rebels.

25 The first was Anthony Eden, foreign secretary in 1954, when the French were facing defeat by the Vietminh in Indochina. That year, the foreign ministers of the great powers met in Geneva to try and prevent that colonial war from turning into a big one. John Foster Dulles, the US secretary of state who walked out after a week, was provoked by Eden's flat refusal to agree to an Anglo-American military intervention on France's side.

30 The second, and I think last British leader to kick against the pricks, was Harold Wilson 10 years later. As is well known, Wilson repeatedly rejected President Johnson's demand that he support America's war in Vietnam by sending out a contingent of ground troops. He also had the temerity - privately - to try and challenge Johnson over the bombing of North Vietnam. It's worth remembering that those were the days of perennial sterling crises.

35 As the number of US troops in Vietnam reached 150,000, a note to Johnson from his principal aide, McGeorge Bundy, said this: "We want to make very sure that the British get it into their heads that it makes no sense for us to rescue the pound while there is no British flag in Vietnam."

40 Johnson never forgave Wilson for opposing him. I was in Washington when Wilson made what I think was his last visit. There was the obligatory banquet in his honour, and British correspondents were invited to the White House - not for the meal, but to watch the entertainment. Johnson had chosen an opera star and the song he was to sing. It was I Got Plenty o' Nuttin from Porgy and Bess.

45 Though he was under great pressure from the left, Wilson refused to denounce American policy in Vietnam. There was too much at stake and, besides, it wouldn't have made a difference. As co-chair of the Geneva conference, he tried hard to mediate to end the war. Consistently the Johnson administration cut him out. What he was doing was questioning America's judgment.

50 The diplomats end their letter with an appeal to Tony Blair to exploit the influence he currently enjoys in Washington and to withhold Britain's support if his advice is unwelcome or unacceptable. But can Britain withdraw its support? For that it's surely too late. What we can do is to be more wary of American judgment in future - and stop treating the special relationship as holy writ.

• Charles Wheeler is a journalist, broadcaster and former BBC foreign correspondent

MASTERS CIVILISATIONS ET IMAGINAIRES

Université du Sud Toulon - Var

Domaine espagnol - 423 B et 543B

Session de mai 2006 - Semestres 2 et 4

Durée de l'épreuve : 1h00

Documents utilisés : aucun

Enseignant : Mme Vatrican

1. Traduce

1. Si nous arrivons en retard, c'est de ta faute.
2. Elle a prié pour toi toute la journée.
3. La petite fille était habillée en rose et le petit garçon en bleu.
4. Ce livre est à Paul.
5. Ils sont arrivés en France avant-hier.
6. J'ai vu Jean au bureau.
7. Rapproche-toi du radiateur si tu as froid.
8. Nous serons à Madrid demain.

2. Traduce

1. Le jour où je t'ai connu, tout a changé pour moi.
2. Nos parents dont les idées sont démodées ne nous comprennent pas.
3. L'époque dont tu parles est bien différente de la nôtre.
4. La dette est de 21 (*à écrire en toutes lettres*) millions de dollars.
5. Cet objet coûte 4500 (*à écrire en toutes lettres*) pesetas.

3. Completar por *poco, demasiado, bastante, mucho.*

1. Quieres más cosas? No gracias, ya tengo _____.
2. Ahora están _____ más ricos que ustedes.
3. Había _____ gente.
4. He recibido _____ cartas de agradecimiento.
5. Me queda muy _____ paciencia.
6. Gozamos de _____ más libertad que antes.
7. Estoy _____ preocupado como para hacerle caso.

4. Traduce

1. Si seulement tu m'avais prêté la somme dont j'avais besoin !
2. Pourvu que les enfants ne se bagarrent pas pendant que nous serons au cinéma !
3. Si seulement nous l'avions su, nous aurions profité de cette offre.
4. Pourvu que tu aies raison et que l'on t'écoute.

5. Pon el verbo en imperativo

1. (Aplicar) _____ el ejemplo a su caso particular.
2. (Almorzar) _____ pronto, que le están esperando.
3. (Salir) _____ inmediatamente, dijeron a los viajeros.
4. Eche canela en la salsa y (cocerla) _____ media hora.
5. Te digo que no lo pongas tumbado, (ponerlo) _____ de pie.
6. No vayas esta tarde si no quieres, (ir) _____ mañana.
7. Pero hombre, no vayáis andando, ¡(ir) _____ en coche!
8. Corregid el primer párrafo sólo, no (corregir) _____ los demás.

6. Traduce

1. C'est toi qui as tout mélangé.
2. Lorsqu'elle se maria, c'était la femme la plus riche du monde.
3. Ne t'inquiètes pas, je ne suis pas aussi exigeant que tu l'imagines.
4. Ce n'est pas pour cette raison qu'ils ont décidé de partir.
5. Nous laissions croire que c'était nous qui avions abattu le loup.
6. Il me dit sèchement 'non'. Je n'en fus pas offensé car c'est toujours ainsi qu'il répond.
7. C'est sans doute le film le moins cher de l'histoire du cinéma.
8. Et c'est alors que l'idée me vint d'écrire un roman.