

## SUJET D'EXAMEN DE 1ère SESSION

Semestres 1-3-5

Année universitaire 2022 – 2023

Intitulé de l'épreuve : Méthodologie de la civilisation

Semestre : 1

Nom de l'enseignant : Chloé Lacoste

Licence : LEA

Modalités et durée de l'épreuve : Epreuve écrite, 1h

Document et/ou matériels autorisés : Toutes notes préparatoires personnelles

P 1/5

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### Sujet

**Prompt:** Answer the questions on the next page. Take your time to provide a structured answer with an effort at analysing the situation and connecting various elements together, and to the text.

Remember the answers are not necessarily in the text, but you need to mobilise previous knowledge and connect it to the text in order to explain it. Answers to the previous questions can help in some cases.

**Rubric:** For each question, 25% of the points go to describing / explaining the basic elements for someone who knows nothing about the topic to understand.

40% go to analysing the topic, by connecting various elements together and to the text, discussing the issues at stake, providing examples...

25% go to organising your answer clearly. 10% remain for style and mechanics. It's not much but bear in mind that too many mistakes can also have consequences on the rest of the rubric.

## **Part 1 – Discuss your research**

Question 1 (2 pts): Briefly explain the process you went through while choosing your topic. Was it the first idea that came to you or did you choose to change. Why ?

Question 2 (3pts): How did you assess your document as valid ? What aspects of it made it particularly relevant to your topic and angle ?

## **Part 2 – Answer the following questions on your chosen text**

Question 1a (5 pts): The text is about British identity and how various people relate to it. Based both on the text and the knowledge you have otherwise gathered, how would you define British identity ?

Question 1b (4 pts): Paragraph 3, the author mentions “ suggestions that the British identity is gradually dying out”. Do you think people who say that have the same definition of Britishness as the people who ticked that box in the census ? Give arguments, not just a yes or no.

*Note : you may choose to answer the questions separately or as a single question*

Question 2 (3 pts): Paragraph 2, the author describes the older generation as “ those who watched the sun set on the British Empire”. Explain the origin and meaning of this expression.

Question 3 (3 pts): Paragraph 8 (under the second heatmap), the author mentions the influence of Welsh language in schools. What arguments are there regarding the relation between people learning Welsh and identifying as Welsh ? (arguments can be for and/or against)

*Note : **If you have time left**, feel free to add any information you think is particularly relevant to the text (bonus points).*

# How British is Britain?

BBC, Mark Easton, 30 September 2013

The *British identity* is more attractive to younger people than the elderly, according to analysis of data from the 2011 census, writes Mark Easton for The Editors, a programme which sets out to ask challenging questions.

In England and Wales, the generation least likely to have ticked the box marked "British" to describe their national identity are those who lived through the war and *watched the sun set on the British Empire*.

More than 20% of people under 60 picked British as their sole identity. Among the over-75s, it was just 13%. *Suggestions that the British identity is gradually dying out are contradicted by the statistics.*

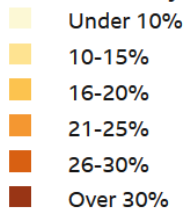
The analysis also reveals that those whose ethnicity is white British are the least likely to describe their identity as British - just 14%. About half of people with black or Asian ethnicity picked British.

The British identity reflects the increasing diversity of our society.

It is a similar story with religion - the faith group least likely to describe themselves as British are Christians (15%) and the most likely are Sikhs (62%).

## How British is Britain?

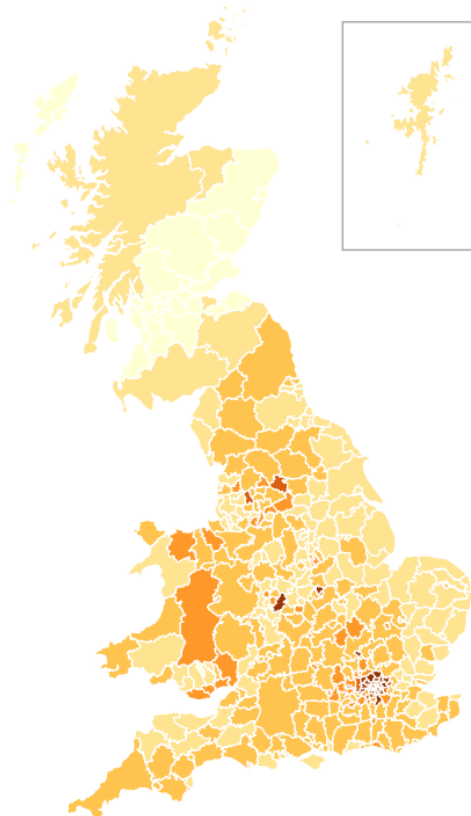
% who identify themselves as just British



### British identity top five (%)

Harrow	41.6
Tower Hamlets	40.6
Brent	40.5
Redbridge	39.7
Newham	39.4

### London in detail



Source: ONS, National Records of Scotland

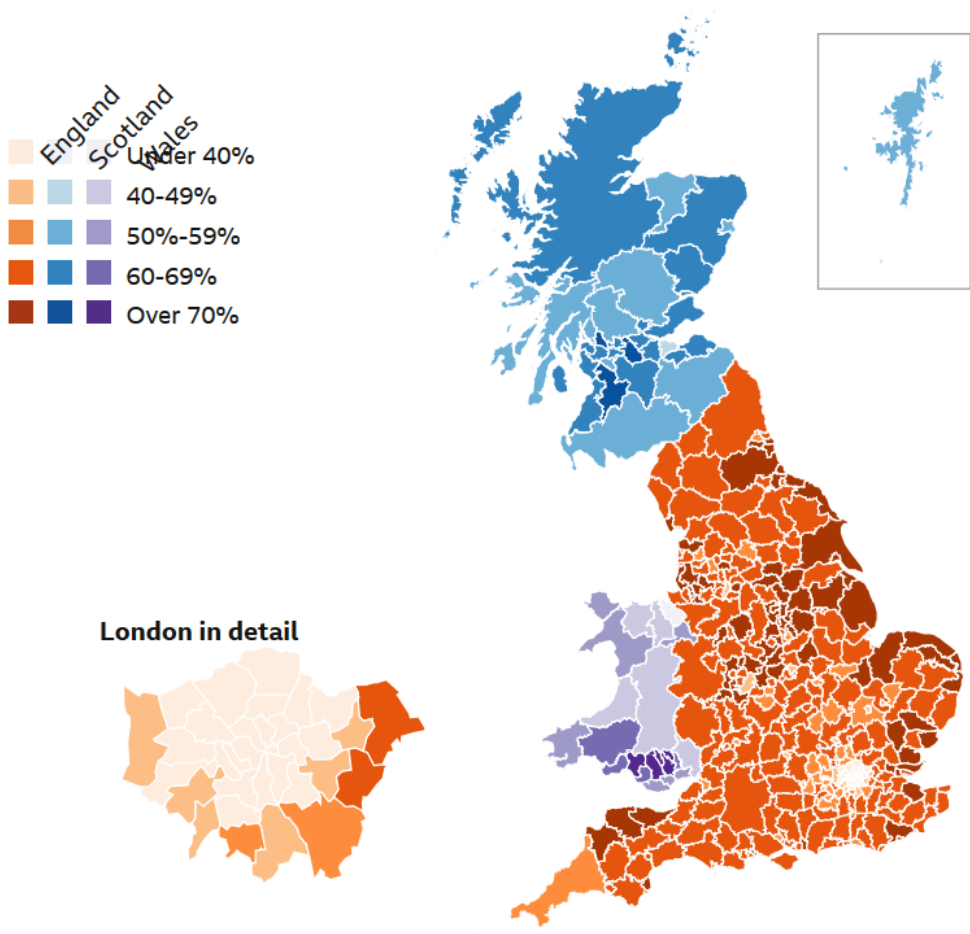
A heat map of places according to the proportion of people who just ticked British as their identity in the census reveals London as a hot-spot. The top five local authorities for British identity are all in the capital, with Harrow at number one.

Winston Churchill may have attended the famous public school, but it is Harrow's ethnically diverse population that explains the borough's powerful sense of Britishness.

Outside London, the most British local authorities are Slough, Leicester, Luton and Birmingham - all places with high levels of ethnic diversity.

### A question of national identity

% who identify as just English, Scottish or Welsh



Source: ONS, National Records of Scotland

#### Top five (%)

English identity		Welsh identity		Scottish identity	
Castle Point	77.5	Rhondda Cynon Taf	73.3	W Dunbartonshire	72.0
Knowsley	77.0	Merthyr Tydfil	73.2	N Lanarkshire	71.6
Ashfield	76.1	Blaenau Gwent	72.4	East Ayrshire	70.6
Cannock Chase	76.0	Neath Port Talbot	71.8	Inverclyde	69.9
Hartlepool	75.8	Caerphilly	71.2	Eilean Siar	69.2

The census in 2011 was the first to ask people to describe their national identity and so no comparisons can be made over time. However, it appears that people of working age are significantly more likely to pick British than those of pensionable age.

In Wales, though, children and young people are less likely to describe themselves as British than their parents - about 16% compared to 18%. One possible explanation for this may be the introduction of *compulsory Welsh language teaching in schools*.

No age breakdown for national identity is yet available for Scotland.

And, as yet, there are no figures from Northern Ireland.

Britishness is attractive to those with a mixed cultural heritage. It has always been an accommodating label, tolerant of complexity and difference. It may be that our increasingly mobile and cosmopolitan society sees the British identity become more popular than it has been in its 300-year history.

Heat maps also identify the areas where local people have the strongest sense of English, Scottish or Welsh identity.

In England, the local authorities in which higher proportions of people simply ticked English as their national identity tend to be on the coasts, particularly on the eastern side of the country.

East Anglia and the Fens, parts of the Midlands and up the north-east coast show some of the highest figures for English identity.

The place that tops the table for English identity is Castle Point - the local authority that includes Canvey Island on the Thames estuary. Home to an older and predominantly white, working-class population, eight out of 10 people here ticked the English box in the census.

In Wales, the strongest measure of Welsh-only identity is found in the valleys in the south of the country. Highest of all is the Rhondda area, followed by Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Gwent. Younger people are more likely to describe themselves as Welsh than their parents - almost 62% of under 24s compared to 55% of those aged 25-64.

Figures for Scotland, released last week, reveal that the Scottish-only identity is strongest in the central belt. More than 70% of people describe themselves that way in West Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire and East Ayrshire.

Overall in Scotland, 62% of people chose Scottish as their sole identity with 8% choosing British only and a further 18% ticking both.

What emerges from the census results is that, while a majority of people in England, Scotland and Wales pick English (60%), Scottish (62%) or Welsh (58%) as their sole identity, younger and more diverse communities show higher proportions selecting a British identity.

Britishness, it would appear, is an identity quite at home in the 21st Century.