Vous procédez en anglais à la mise en relation des documents suivants, en vous appuyant sur la consigne ci-dessous :

Analyse the representation of political power in the following set of documents.

**Document A**: Extracts from First lady Michelle Obama's speech at the Democratic National Convention (September 2012).

**Document B (audio)**: NPR Interview of Michelle Obama in the White House’s garden (29 May 2012).


Extracts from First lady Michelle Obama's speech at the Democratic National Convention (September 2012).

You see, Barack and I were both raised by families who didn't have much in the way of money or material possessions but who had given us something far more valuable – their unconditional love, their unflinching sacrifice, and the chance to go places they had never imagined for themselves.

My father was a pump operator at the city water plant, and he was diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis when my brother and I were young.

And even as a kid, I knew there were plenty of days when he was in pain...I knew there were plenty of mornings when it was a struggle for him to simply get out of bed.

But every morning, I watched my father wake up with a smile, grab his walker, prop himself up against the bathroom sink, and slowly shave and button his uniform.

And when my brother and I finally made it to college, nearly all of our tuition came from student loans and grants.

But my dad still had to pay a tiny portion of that tuition himself.

And every semester, he was determined to pay that bill right on time, even taking out loans when he fell short.

He was so proud to be sending his kids to college...and he made sure we never missed a registration deadline because his check was late.

You see, for my dad, that's what it meant to be a man.

Like so many of us, that was the measure of his success in life – being able to earn a decent living that allowed him to support his family.

And as I got to know Barack, I realized that even though he'd grown up all the way across the country, he'd been brought up just like me.

Barack was raised by a single mother who struggled to pay the bills, and by grandparents who stepped in when she needed help.

Like so many American families, our families weren't asking for much.

They didn't begrudge anyone else's success or care that others had much more than they did...in fact, they admired it.

They simply believed in that fundamental American promise that, even if you don't start out with much, if you work hard and do what you're supposed to do, then you should be able to build a decent life for yourself and an even better life for your kids and grandkids.

That's how they raised us...that's what we learned from their example.

We learned about dignity and decency – that how hard you work matters more than how much you make...that helping others means more than just getting ahead yourself.

We learned about honesty and integrity – that the truth matters...that you don't take shortcuts or play by your own set of rules...and success doesn't count unless you earn it fair and square.

We learned about gratitude and humility – that so many people had a hand in our success, from the teachers who inspired us to the janitors who kept our school clean...and we were taught to value everyone's contribution and treat everyone with respect.

Those are the values Barack and I – and so many of you – are trying to pass on to our own children.

That's who we are.

Source: http://www.npr.org/2012/09/04/160578836/transcript-michelle-obamas-convention-speech
DOCUMENT B

AUDIO: NPR Interview of Michelle Obama in the White House’s garden (29 May 2012).

Source:
http://www.npr.org/2012/05/29/153705721/the-first-lady-cultivates-american-grown-gardening
DOCUMENT C


Source:
http://www.npr.org/2012/05/29/153705721/the-first-lady-cultivates-american-grown-gardening
Letter to John Adams¹, George Washington (10 May 1789).

The President of the United States wishes to avail himself of your sentiments on the following points.

1st. Whether a line of conduct, equally distant from an association with all kinds of company on the one hand and from a total seclusion from Society on the other, ought to be adopted by him? And, in that case, how is it to be done? [...] 5

3rd. Whether, after a little time, one day in every week will not be sufficient for receiving visits of Compliment?

4th. Whether it would tend to prompt impertinent applications and involve disagreeable consequences to have it known, that the President will, every Morning at 8 o’clock, be at leisure to give Audiences to persons who may have business with him? [...] 10

6th. Whether it would be satisfactory to the Public for the President to make about four great entertainments in a year on such great occasions as—the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the Alliance with France—the Peace with Great Britain—the Organization of the general government: and whether arrangements of these two last kinds could be in danger of diverting too much of the President’s time from business, or of producing the evils which it was intended to avoid by his living more recluse than the Presidents of Congress have heretofore lived? 15

7th. Whether there would be any impropriety in the President’s making informal visits—that is to say, in his calling upon his Acquaintances or public Characters for the purposes of sociability or civility—and what (as to the form of doing it) might evince these visits to have been made in his private character, so that they might not be construed into visits from the President of the United States? And in what light would his appearance rarely at Tea parties be considered? 20

8th. Whether, during the recess of Congress, it would not be advantageous to the interests of the Union for the President to make the tour of the United States, in order to become better acquainted with their principal Characters and internal Circumstances, as well as to be more accessible to numbers of well-informed persons, who might give him useful information and advice on political subjects? [...] 25

The President in all matters of business and etiquette, can have no object but to demean himself in his public character, in such a manner as to maintain the dignity of Office, without subjecting himself to the imputation of superciliousness or unnecessary reserve. Under these impressions, he asks for your candid and undisguised opinions.


¹ John Adams was George Washington's Vice-President.