

Territoire et mémoire

I. Vocabulaire

1. History : l'histoire

- *an event* : un événement
- *a landmark* : un monument/ un événement majeur/ une date importante
- *a place* : un lieu
- *past* : le passé
- *future* : le futur
- *timeline* : la chronologie
- *official history* : l'histoire officielle
- *an authorized biography* : une biographie officielle
- *historical objectivity* : l'objectivité historique
- *propaganda* : la propagande
- *historians* : les historiens
- *an architect* : un architecte
- *to restore* : restaurer
- *a world heritage site* : un site classé au patrimoine mondial
- *a historic district* : un quartier historique
- *built heritage* : patrimoine bâti
- *legacy* : l'héritage
- *to inherit* : hériter
- *the Second World War* : la Seconde Guerre mondiale
- *the civil war* : la guerre civile
- *amnesty* : l'amnistie
- *to grant amnesty to* : amnistier
- *the scars of the war* : les traces de la guerre
- *a war memorial* : un monument aux morts
- *slavery* : l'esclavage
- *a slave* : un esclave

Ex. : *The American Civil War lasted 4 years.*

La guerre civile américaine a duré 4 ans.

Ex. : *The slave trade was officially abolished in 1808 in the US.*

Le commerce des esclaves a été officiellement aboli en 1808 aux Etats-Unis.

Ex. : *The Statue of Liberty was designated as a world heritage site by UNESCO in 1984.*

La Statue de la Liberté a été classée au patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco en 1984.

Ex. : *Mandela Day celebrates Nelson Mandela's life and legacy.*

Le « Mandela Day » commémore la vie de Nelson Mandela et l'héritage qu'il a laissé.

Ex. : *The Gherkin is one of the most recognizable landmarks in central London.*

Le « Cornichon » est l'un des bâtiments les plus reconnaissables du centre de Londres.

Ex. : *Restoring a historic building requires funding.*

Un financement est nécessaire pour restaurer un bâtiment historique.

2. Memory : la mémoire

- *collective memory* : la mémoire collective
- *to remember* : se souvenir

- *duty of remembrance* : le devoir de mémoire
- *to remind someone of something* : rappeler quelque chose à quelqu'un
- *a reminder* : un rappel
- *to forget* : oublier
- *to learn by heart* : apprendre par cœur
- *a tribute* : un hommage
- *to pay tribute to* : rendre hommage à
- *oblivion* : l'état d'oubli
- *to sink /fall into oblivion*: tomber dans l'oubli
- *amnesia* : l'amnésie
- *dedicated to someone's memory* : en souvenir de
- *to commemorate* : commémorer
- *to honour* : honorer

Ex. : *President Trump paid tribute to 9/11 victims and heroes.*

Le président Trump a rendu hommage aux victimes et héros du 11 septembre.

Ex. : *It is important to remember those who fought for the freedom we enjoy.*

Il est important de se souvenir de ceux qui se sont battus pour la liberté dont nous profitons.

Ex. : *He reminds me of my cousin.*

Il me fait penser à mon cousin.

Ex. : *The ceremony reminds us that freedom was won through the sacrifices of our ancestors.*

La cérémonie nous rappelle que la liberté a été gagnée grâce aux sacrifices faits par nos ancêtres.

II. Questions d'expression types

1. Why is it important to study history?

- It is important to study history because it makes us understand *us* how we evolved.
- Understanding history is essential for a good understanding of the condition of human beings.
- Besides, studying history helps us to better understand current events from different perspectives.
- It is only through reading history that we appreciate the achievements of humanity as well as our failures.
- We study history to remember our heroes and villains.
- I think that the main reason for studying history is to ensure that we don't repeat the same mistakes.
- We should learn from the past in order to have a better future.
- Studying history can be useful when taking decisions today in similar situations.
- Certain past events can serve as inspirations for people who find themselves dominated/ outnumbered by their opponents.
- History teaches us to distinguish right from wrong.

2. Is forgetting beneficial or harmful?

- Memories are precious and we don't want to lose them.
- ~~Memory~~ It is essential to remember past events so as not to repeat the same mistakes again and again.
- Remembering the victims of genocide contributes to preventing history from repeating itself.
- When we lose our memory we lose our identity.
- However, I am convinced that forgetting can also be beneficial.
- Forgetting enables our brain to remember important information.
- Forgetting allows new information to replace irrelevant information.
- There is evidence that forgetting is a vital part of healthy brain function.
- Forgetting can provide relief for people who do not want to relive unpleasant memories.

- Some psychologists have asserted that forgetting helps people to be happy.

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