



U.F.R. des Sciences Humaines

Département d'Histoire

LICENCE 3 AMC
- parcours Histoire et
Sociologie -

Les annales des sujets
Session 1 – décembre 2012

UNIVERSITE de DIJON
Département d'Histoire

Examens – décembre 2012

UE Fondamentale

Année universitaire 2012/2013

LICENCE 3^{ème} année – parcours AMC

SESSION 1 – DÉCEMBRE 2012

Intitulé de l'épreuve écrite :

UE1 – Fondamentale 1
Temps présent

Date, horaire et lieu de l'épreuve :

lundi 17 décembre 2012
8h à 12h
Amphithéâtre BACHELARD

Responsable du sujet :

M. VIGNA Xavier

Durée de l'épreuve :

4 heures

Indications :

Le sujet comporte 2 pages recto verso agrafées et numérotées de 1/2 à 2/2.

Assurez-vous que cet exemplaire est complet.

Consigne :

Le candidat traitera, au choix, l'un des 2 sujets suivants sur la copie d'examen.

RAPPEL : L'usage de tout document et tout matériel électronique est strictement interdit.

[REDACTED] (dissertation)

La société française en Libération : 1944-1948

[REDACTED] (dissertation)

Être ouvrier en France de la Libération à nos jours

LICENCE 3^{ème} année – parcours AMC

SESSION 1 – DÉCEMBRE 2012

Intitulé de l'épreuve écrite :

UE2 – Fondamentale 2
Sociologie politique

Date, horaire et lieu de l'épreuve :

mardi 18 décembre 2012
8h à 12h
Amphithéâtre SCELLE

Responsable du sujet :

M. UBBIALI Georges

Durée de l'épreuve :

4 heures

Indications :

Le sujet comporte 2 pages recto verso agrafées et numérotées de 1/2 à 2/2.

Assurez-vous que cet exemplaire est complet.

Consigne :

Le candidat traitera le sujet suivant sur la copie d'examen.

RAPPEL : L'usage de tout document et tout matériel électronique est strictement interdit.



La sociologie des mobilisations comporte de nombreux courants qui prétendent décrire ce phénomène. Expliquez quels sont les points forts et les points faibles des écoles étudiées au long du semestre.

LICENCE 3^{ème} année – parcours AMC

SESSION 1 – DÉCEMBRE 2012

Intitulé de l'épreuve écrite :

UE3 – Fondamentale 3
Philosophie politique

Date, horaire et lieu de l'épreuve :

mercredi 12 décembre 2012
14h à 18h
Amphithéâtre PROUDHON

Responsable du sujet :

Mme LABOPIN DELPHINE

Durée de l'épreuve :

4 heures

Indications :

Le sujet comporte 2 pages recto verso agrafées et numérotées de 1/2 à 2/2.

Assurez-vous que cet exemplaire est complet.

Consigne :

Le candidat traitera, au choix, l'un des 2 sujets suivants sur la copie d'examen.

RAPPEL : L'usage de tout document et tout matériel électronique est strictement interdit.

[REDACTED] (dissertation)

La confrontation de la liberté et de l'égalité dans l'idée de justice sociale

[REDACTED] (dissertation)

Faut-il renoncer à l'idée d'une justice universelle ?

UNIVERSITE de DIJON
Département d'Histoire

Examens – décembre 2012

UE Méthodologie

Année universitaire 2012/2013

LICENCE 3^{ème} année – parcours AMC

SESSION 1 – DÉCEMBRE 2012

Intitulé de l'épreuve écrite :

UE4 – Méthodologie
Civilisation anglo-saxonne

Date, horaire et lieu de l'épreuve :

vendredi 21 décembre 2012
14h à 16h
Amphithéâtre PROUDHON

Responsable du sujet :

Mme MORISSON Valérie

Durée de l'épreuve :

2 heures

Indications :

Le sujet comporte 4 pages recto verso agrafées et numérotées de 1/4 à 4/4.

Assurez-vous que cet exemplaire est complet.

Consigne :

Le candidat traitera le sujet suivant sur la copie d'examen.

RAPPEL : L'usage de tout document et tout matériel électronique est strictement interdit.



Goodbye to monochrome

The 1960s was a mythical period in British history in which the way the country was run fundamentally changed, says Andrew Marr.

A chance meeting at a party at Cliveden in Berkshire in July 1961 sowed the seeds of a scandal that forever changed the way Britain was governed. John Profumo, the secretary State for War, a Russian spy called Captain Eugene Ivanov and model Christine Keeler were among the guests of Lord Astor, gathered around the swimming pool. Mr Profumo and Miss Keeler were from two different worlds. He was part of the inner circle of the British traditional establishment while she was part of the brash, new Britain rapidly taking shape around it. They met and began an affair, a liaison which he subsequently denied in Parliament. Rumours began to circulate that secret information on nuclear weapons could have been passed via Miss Keeler to Captain Ivanov, and Mr Profumo eventually resigned from the government after admitting he had lied to the Commons.

The events stoked huge national interest and Harold Macmillan's government, which was a closed world of public schoolboys, was struggling to make the brave decisions needed to tackle the economic difficulties. Its troubles were lampooned by satirists. Macmillan resigned and Labour won the general election the following year by four seats. What happened at and after Cliveden ripped open the whole way of ruling Britain. The secretive establishment cliques were confronted by the impertinent, publicity-crazed, 1960s. And "the chaps" lost.

The Sixties is most remembered, however, as a mythical period of British history. The country turned from the black and white austerity of the 40s and 50s into a Technicolor, psychedelic Garden of Eden. *Not since before the Romans invaded had long-haired people wandered around in public wearing so little. And not since the early Christians had love been so earnestly declared the answer to almost everything.* A heady optimism was shared by people who had never enjoyed this kind of cultural power before - the children of dockers and factory workers bringing a transfusion of energy that pale, old Britain badly needed.

Harold Wilson, the new prime minister, hailed the dawn of the classless society. A period which lasted 15 years and began during his premiership saw modern Britain starting to rise. The look and shape of the country which was formed during 1964-79 is still here today, essentially unaltered - the motorways and mass car economy, the concrete architecture, the rock music, the high street chains.

Here "modern" also means a belief in planning and management. This was the time of practical men, educated in grammar schools, sure of their intelligence, rolling up their sleeves and taking no nonsense. They were going to scrap the old and fusty, whether that meant the huge Victorian railway network, the grand Edwardian palaces of government in Whitehall, regiments, terraced housing, the grim laws of their ancestors - hanging, theatre censorship, the prohibitions on homosexual behaviour and abortion - or the ancient coinage and quaint county names. Bigger in general would be better. *Huge comprehensive schools would be more efficient and fairer than the maze of selective and rubbish-heap academies. The many hundreds of trade unions would resolve themselves into a few leviathans, known only by their initials.* Small companies would wither and combine and ever-larger corporations would arise in their place, ruthless, sleek and scientifically managed.

Eyebrows were raised as hemlines went up. Contraceptives became available, and abortion and homosexuality were legalised.

These were years of increased social mobility, a time of impatience with the old class domination. The country was full of little Harolds and lesser Teds, bright men and women from lower middle-class or working class families who were rising fast through business, universities and the professions, who hugely admired such leaders.

When Wilson talked of the scientific revolution that would transform Britain, his audience included tens of thousands of managers and engineers, in their off-the-peg tweed jackets and flannel trousers, who shared his vision entirely.

In the early 60s, the wartime generation were still in control of the country. But a cascade of reforms happened later in the decade, headed by the liberal Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, who detected an appetite for "a more civilised society".

So divorce became easier, hanging was abolished, homosexuality decriminalised for men over 21 and abortion was legalised. And the older Britons who grew up in a time characterised by deference and order thought the country was turning into a permissive and irresponsible society. One thing was certain. Britain was becoming a more divided one, on several fronts.

Mass protests were staged over the Vietnam War, but they failed to persuade Wilson to condemn the country's creditor, the US. And among white Britons here were fears Britain was under siege from Commonwealth immigrants, a feeling stirred up by Tory outsider Enoch Powell in his famous "rivers of blood" speech in 1968. And the Sixties ended as they began, with protests. There were seven million working days lost to strikes in 1969. Even the Mini, held up as a triumph for British design, provided a dark warning about the future of British business and manufacturing because it was sold too cheaply. The optimism of the Sixties was starting to evaporate and it was clear there were tough times ahead.

Andrew Marr's History of Modern Britain continues on BBC Two on Tuesday, 29 May, at 2100 BST.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/6692503.stm

1. Vocabulary (5 marks)

Find the English equivalents for the words hereafter. Their order follows the text.

Espion – effronté, impertinent – renforcer – s’attaquer à – caricaturé – ébranler – entêtant – clamer, annoncer – l’aube – dépoussiérer – suranné, vieillot – lugubre – désuet, pittoresque - s’étioier – impitoyable – épuré – ourlet – prêt-à-porter – initié par – ravivé

2. Translate the two italicized passages from the text into French (2 marks):

a) Not since before the Romans invaded had long-haired people wandered around in public wearing so little. And not since the early Christians had love been so earnestly declared the answer to almost everything.

b) Huge comprehensive schools would be more efficient and fairer than the maze of selective and rubbish-heap academies. The many hundreds of trade unions would resolve themselves into a few leviathans, known only by their initials.

3. Using the text but without copying from it, answer the following questions in about 50 words (3 marks).

- Why is the Cliveden episode considered as a symbol of new times ahead?
- Why was Britain become a more permissive society?
- Why does the author say that “Britain was becoming a more divided one, on several fronts”?

4. Analyzing the text (3 marks):

The author suggests that 1960s Britain was a classless society. Which elements from the text could justify this opinion? Which other elements studied in class may contradict his judgment? Was Britain a country giving its citizens equal opportunities in the 1960s? (100 words)

5. Essay writing: Can films have a real social or political impact? Don’t forget to discuss examples in your essay (7 marks).

Langues vivantes & UE Ouverture

**Attention ! Consultez
respectivement les sujets de
L3-Histoire ou L3-Sociologie
selon votre parcours.**