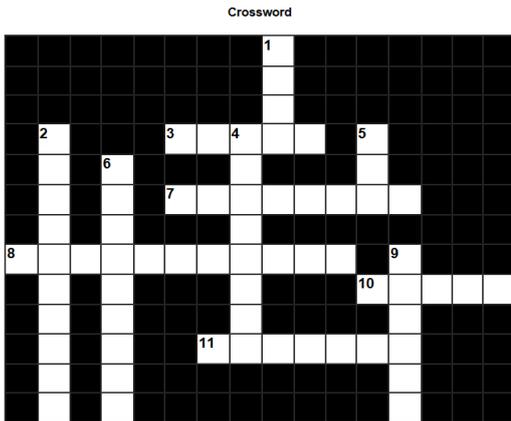




# RESSOURCES ANNEXES

## Documents du cours

### Crosswords:



#### Down:

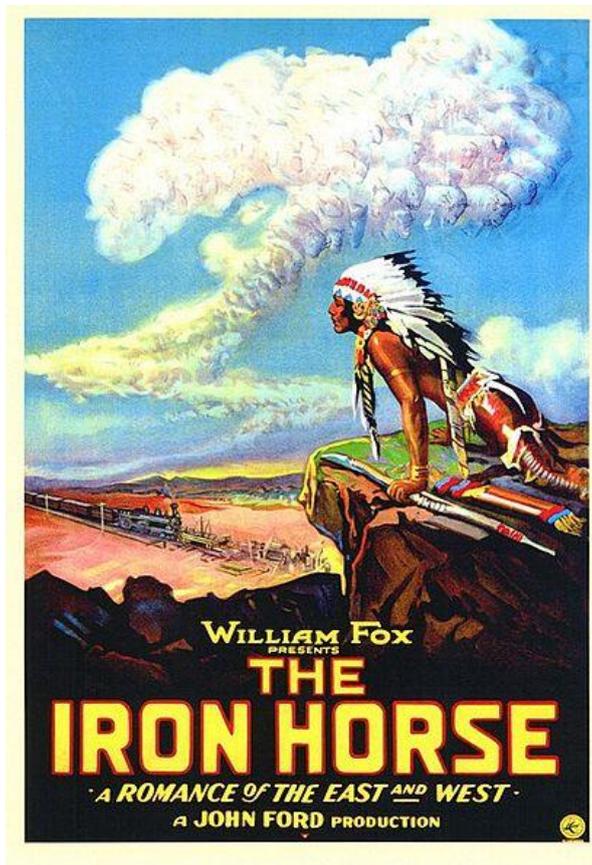
- 1 a place where criminals are kept in order to punish them, or where people waiting to be tried are kept
- 2 a large carriage pulled by horses which carried passengers and mail.
- 4 In the American West, an underdeveloped area to be conquered. A zone separating two states.
- 5 a weapon for shooting arrows which consists of a long piece of curved wood with a string attached to both its ends.
- 6 Animals, such as cows and sheep, which are kept on a farm
- 9 Bovines, cows and bulls, kept for meat and dairy products

#### Across:

- 3 a gun with a long barrel, usually used in order to hunt
- 7 A community that grew suddenly, when a mine opened for example
- 8 nowadays, an area of land set aside by the government for Native Americans
- 10 a large farm used for raising animals, especially horses, bovines and sheep
- 11 a long period of time during which no rain falls.

### Exemple de 2 cartes pour le jeu "debunk the myths of the west" (recto à gauche et verso à droite)

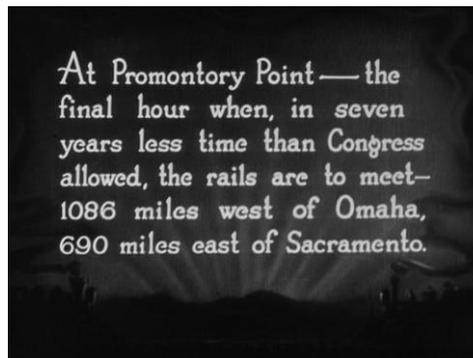
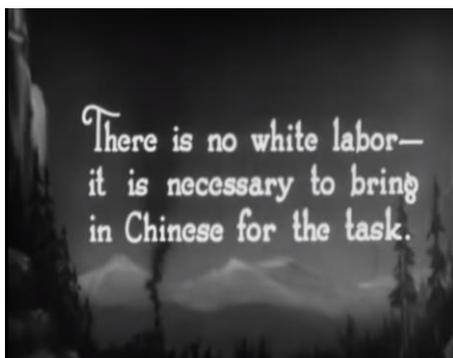
<p>Cowboys were all white</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> True</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> False</p>	<p>False <i>Cowboys were poorly paid. Therefore, most of them were in fact Mexicans or Afro Americans</i></p> 	<p>Not all the Indian tribes wore feathers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> True</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> False</p>	<p>True <i>Only the Sioux were wearing feathers, and it was only for ceremonies</i></p> 
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Extrait 1



Extrait 2



## Comparaison de la jonction des deux compagnies de chemin de fer



CO



You want to go West and settle there because you have heard that there are a lot of opportunities.

You go at the local saloon to listen to some people who just came back from California.

They are explaining the everyday life of the farmers in the West.

[https://www.ducksters.com/history/westward\\_expansion/daily\\_life\\_on\\_the\\_frontier.php](https://www.ducksters.com/history/westward_expansion/daily_life_on_the_frontier.php)

CE

**You want to go west, so you read a diary from a pioneer in order to know what the dangers are and what to take for the journey**

- ❖ Why is she leaving?
- ❖ Question to ask yourself before the departure
- ❖ How much time does it take to prepare yourself for the trip when you have decided to go?
- ❖ What season should you avoid?
- ❖ Where was the limit between civilisation and wilderness at the time?
- ❖ Best means of transport: & why?
- ❖ What is the issue with small children?
- ❖ How do you protect the camp at night?
- ❖ Chores done by men?
- ❖ Chores performed by women?
- ❖ How far was the west from her starting point?
- ❖ How long did it take to reach the settlement?
- ❖ How quickly can you build a cabin once you've arrived?

## A Pioneer Woman's Westward Journey (1849)

From Catherine Haun, "A Woman's Trip Across the Plains in 1849," in Lillian Schlissel, *Women's Diaries of the Westward Journey* (New York: Schocken Books, 1992)

*Although pioneering was usually initiated by men, they were by no means the only ones engaged in that endeavour. Most of these women were married, and while some were forced to make the move, many others insisted on accompanying their men, for they were determined to maintain family unity despite the great potential risks to their health and safety. Some of the single women married on the trip or soon thereafter, while numerous married women were widowed. Taken away from civilization, they were determined to take civilization with them. Catherine Haun, young, newly married, and of the middle class, was one of the women who met the challenges with considerable strength.*

Early in January of 1849 we first thought of emigrating to California. It was a period of National hard times and we being financially involved in our business interests near Clinton, Iowa, longed to go to the new El Dorado and "pick up" gold enough with which to return and pay off our debts.

At that time the "gold fever" was contagious and few, old or young, escaped the malady. On the streets, in the fields, in the workshops and by the fireside, golden California was the chief topic of conversation. Who were going? How was best to "fix up" the "**outfit**"? What to take as food and clothing? Who would stay at home to care for the farm and womenfolks? Who would take wives and children along? Advice was handed out quite free of charge and often quite free of common sense. Some half dozen families of our neighborhood joined us and probably about twenty-five persons constituted our little band. (...)

It was more than three months before we were thoroughly equipped and on April 24th, 1849 we left our comparatively comfortable homes—and the uncomfortable creditors—for the uncertain and dangerous trip, beyond which loomed up, in our **mind's eye**, castles of shining gold. There was still snow upon the ground and the roads were bad, but in our eagerness to be off we **ventured** forth. This was a mistake as had we delayed for a couple of weeks the weather would have been more settled, the roads better and much of the discouragement and hardship of the first days of travel might have been avoided. (...)

As Council Bluffs was the last settlement on the route we made ready for the final plunge into the wilderness by looking over our wagons and disposing of whatever we could spare. It was very essential that the animals be sturdy, whether oxen, mules or horses. Oxen were preferred as they were less liable to stampede or be stolen by Indians. Besides, in an emergency they could be used as beef. When possible the provisions and **ammunition** were protected from water and dust by heavy **canvas** or **rubber** sheets.

Good health, and above all, not too large a proportion of women and children was also taken into consideration. The morning starts had to be made early—always before six o'clock—and it would be hard to get children ready by that hour. Later on, experience taught the mothers that in order not to delay the trains it was best to allow the smaller children to sleep in the wagons until after several hours of travel when they were taken up for the day. (...) Each week seven Captains were appointed to serve on "Grand Duty." They were to protect the camps and animals at night. One served each night and in case of danger gave the alarm.(...) Although the men were generally busy **mending** wagons, harness, **yokes**, **shoeing** the animals etc., and the women washed clothes, boiled a big mess of beans, to be warmed over for several meals, or perhaps mended clothes or did other household straightening up.

Finally, after a couple of weeks' travel the distant mountains of the west came into view. (...) As we had lived in a tent and had been on the move for nine months, traveling 2400 miles we were glad to settle down and go housekeeping in a shed that was built in a day of lumber purchased with the first fee (...).

John Gast, *American Progress*



CO

Cowboy painter:

<https://nationalcowboymuseum.org/explore-the-west/>

Comparaison de trois films différents (seulement ces photos) pour réviser comparatif, double comparatif et superlatif :

*The Outlaw Josey Wales*, dir. Clint Eastwood, Warner Bros, 1976.



*Westworld*, Jonathan Nolan, Lisa Joy, HBO, 2016-2018,



*Community*, Dan Harmon, NBC, 2009-2015



**Tâche finale :**

Au choix :

Frances Palmer *Across the Continent*



Albert Bierstadt *Emigrants Crossing the Plains*



## PRL abordées au cours de la séquence :

(réutilisation des PRL des séquences précédentes : hypothèses / expression de l'opinion / argumentation / description d'image)

### COMPARATIF

#### Comparatif d'infériorité (moins ... que)

Observe : Souligne les marqueurs du comparatif d'infériorité

He is less visionary than Lincoln

The comic strip is less realistic than the engraver

Deduce :

La forme du comparatif d'infériorité est **identique** pour tous les adjectifs/ adverbes

L'adjectif / adverbe est précédé de \_\_\_\_\_ et suivi de \_\_\_\_\_ qui introduit l'autre élément de la comparaison

#### Comparatif d'égalité (aussi ... que) / (pas aussi ... que)

Observe : Souligne les marqueurs du comparatif d'égalité ou d'inégalité

He rode his horse as fast as possible.

The Pony Express was not as efficient as the train.

Deduce :

La forme du comparatif d'égalité est \_\_\_\_\_ pour tous les adjectifs/ adverbes

L'adjectif / adverbe est précédé par \_\_\_\_\_ et suivi de \_\_\_\_\_ qui introduit l'autre élément de la comparaison

#### Comparatif de supériorité (plus ... que)

Observe : Souligne les marqueurs du comparatif de supériorité

The train is faster than the stagecoaches

The steam engines seem bigger in the comic strip than in reality

The stagecoach was more comfortable than the train

Deduce :

La forme du comparatif de supériorité \_\_\_\_\_ selon l'adjectif / adverbe

- On ajoute à l'adjectif \_\_\_\_\_ :
- On place devant l'adjectif \_\_\_\_\_

L'adjectif / adverbe est suivi de \_\_\_\_\_ qui introduit l'autre élément de la comparaison

Particularités orthographiques :

- Redoublement de la consonne finale pour les adjectifs d'une syllabe (big > bigger)
- Transformation en « i » de la voyelle finale « y » (lucky > luckier)

## LE DOUBLE COMPARATIF" de plus en plus" ou "de moins en moins"

observe:

- The climate is becoming warmer and warmer
- This journey is getting more and more boring
- The horses are less and less strong

deduce:

**double comparatif de supériorité:** more and more + adjectif \_\_\_\_\_

pour les adjectifs courts : \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_

**double comparatif d'infériorité:** quel que soit l'adjectif: \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ +adjectif

*exercice:*

(+) expensive *Food was* \_\_\_\_\_

(+) tired *The horses were* \_\_\_\_\_

(+) easy *It was* \_\_\_\_\_ *to get lost*

(-) visible *Civilisation was* \_\_\_\_\_

### DIMINUTION ET ACCROISSEMENT

accroissement:

- The richer I am, the happier I am → *traduction:*
- The more money I have, the more things I buy.
- 

**(The + expression comparative + sujet + verbe) x2**

pour l'accroissement et pour la diminution

diminution:

- The less money I have, the fewer things I can buy.

deduce:

less + nom \_\_\_\_\_

fewer + nom \_\_\_\_\_

**accroissement et diminution dans la même phrase :**

- The less money you had, the more enthusiast you were to go west.
- The more I see, the less I know
- The fewer problems she has, the happier she is.

ellipse: the more, the merrier : the more (we are), the merrier (we are): plus on est de fous, plus on rit

## SUPERLATIF

### Superlatif d'infériorité (le moins)

Observe : Souligne les marqueurs du superlatif d'infériorité

Winter was the least favourable season to start a journey westward.

Deduce :

La forme du superlatif d'infériorité est \_\_\_\_\_ pour tous les adjectifs / adv

L'adjectif / adverbe est précédé de \_\_\_\_\_

### Superlatif de supériorité (le plus)

Observe : Souligne les marqueurs du superlatif de supériorité

Pioneer women were the most courageous

Pioneer women were the bravest

Spring was the best season to start a journey westward.

Deduce :

La forme du superlatif de supériorité \_\_\_\_\_ selon l'adjectif / adverbe

- On ajoute à l'adjectif \_\_\_\_\_ :
- On place  devant l'adjectif \_\_\_\_\_.

Particularités:

- Redoublement de la consonne finale pour les adjectifs d'une syllabe (big > biggest)
- Transformation en « i » de la voyelle finale « y » (lucky > luckiest).
- On utilise « least » le plus souvent avec des adjectifs **longs** ; pour les adjectifs courts on utilise plutôt l'adjectif contraire avec le superlatif de supériorité.