

Titre : Le corpus portait sur les régions minières sinistrées (plus que sur le secteur industriel)	Can Coal Country Survive the Energy Transition?	L'accroche décrit simplement la situation actuelle La ph suivante présente la problématique (le sujet de la phrase est le corpus)
La fourchette chronologique était capitale ici puisqu'elle met en exergue les trois politiques menées par 3 présidents successifs	Phasing out coal has wreaked havoc on both an industry and local populations. The set under study investigates /considers how the U.S. "coal country" can overcome this crisis. There are three articles published between 2017 and April 2021. <i>NPR</i> (Document 3) explains why coalminers overwhelmingly voted Trump whereas the September 2020 <i>Guardian</i> article (Document 1) relates their disappointment. <i>CNN</i> (Document 2) delineates Joe Biden's rescue plan. Two charts (Documents 4 and 5) published by the <i>Energy Information Administration</i> and the <i>U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistic</i> depict the last decade's trends in the coal sector. This presentation will describe the crisis in coal country and how it has been addressed.	On peut éviter une présentation monotone et inintéressante des divers docs. <u>Cette présentation-ci nous dit déjà beaucoup des « forces en présence.</u>
On commence par l'origine de la crise (les défauts du charbon)	<b>The coal country is undergoing an unprecedented crisis.</b> The main culprit, <i>The Guardian</i> reminds us, is coal itself. First, coalmining pollutes rivers. Secondly, this CO <sub>2</sub> -emitting fossil fuel has notorious knock-on effects on climate change. Thirdly, coal causes "black-lung disease", common among miners. In the past decade, coal production has fallen, what with environmental regulation passed by Obama and with cheap natural gas. The first graph shows that the coal and natural gas curves have crossed and renewables are increasing steadily. The social consequences are dire. The second graph speaks volumes, showing a free-fall in coal jobs. The three articles confirm this. As many mining companies went under/bust/bankrupt ( <i>NPR</i> ), well-paying mining jobs were axed, causing dereliction as mining families moved out.	Trump a gagné des voix dans ces régions car il voulait « sauver le charbon » en s'opposant à Obama qui voulait avant tout mettre en place la transition énergétique en négligeant, d'après Trump, le sort des mineurs.
Puis, description de la tendance lourde  On termine par les conséquences sociales proprement dites (cf. le titre qui se concentrat sur les régions minières et non l'industrie du charbon)	<b>The rescue of coal country is a political battleground.</b> When Donald Trump promised to bring back coal jobs by countering Obama's so-called/so-called "war on coal", <i>The Guardian</i> explains, he was backed by the coal industry and got desperate miners' votes ( <i>NPR</i> ). Eventually, Trump did not deliver: The fall in job numbers had already levelled off in 2016 (before Trump) but resumed in 2019 (document 5). A miner interviewed by <i>The Guardian</i> and who, atypically, did not vote for Trump, accused him of deceiving the miners. Then came Joe Biden, proposing a \$2 trillion plan to rebuild sustainable infrastructure (Document 1). This plan, now coming to fruition ( <i>CNN</i> ), tackles energy transition and economic issues together. More surprisingly, infrastructure works should buoy up the steel sector and therefore coalmining, as steel requires metallurgical coal (Document 1). Furthermore/Lastly, infrastructure works will improve life in isolated coal-mining areas. The package is supported by the major miners' union (mentioned in Documents 2 and 1), both for the jobs and because it is time to transition. Families of sick miners agree ( <i>The Guardian</i> ).	Biden a gagné en « mettant tout le monde d'accord », c'est-à-dire en proposant un plan qui allie transition énergétique et protection des travailleurs
Cette partie sur les « solutions » se présente comme un historique des différentes stratégies politiques (on pourrait résumer à gros traits les trois présidences successives sur ce sujet : thèse, antithèse, synthèse !)  Notez que ce plan chronologique n'est convaincant que parce qu'il présente un substrat dialectique en sus.	It is now abundantly clear that coal jobs will not come back. Will the latest federal plan to create green infrastructure jobs save coal country? Possibly, but only time will tell. <b>440 words</b>	La conclusion est d'abord franche et quand elle hésite, ce n'est pas sur l'avenir du charbon mais sur l'efficacité du plan économique.

VOCABULAIRE. (certains mots ou expressions ont déjà été vus)		
<b>To survive sb/sth</b> (verbe transitif)	Can Coal Country Survive the Energy Transition?	<b>To wreak havoc on :</b> dévaster
<b>To phase out sth: faire disparaître (progressivement)</b>	Phasing out coal has wreaked havoc on both an industry and local populations. The set under study investigates /considers how the U.S. “coal country” can overcome this crisis. There are three articles published between 2017 and April 2021. <i>NPR</i> (Document 3) explains why coalminers overwhelmingly voted Trump whereas the September 2020 <i>Guardian</i> article (Document 1) relates their disappointment. <i>CNN</i> (Document 2) delineates Joe Biden’s rescue plan. Two charts (Documents 4 and 5) published by the <i>Energy Information Administration</i> and the <i>U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistic</i> depict the last decade’s trends in the coal sector. This presentation will describe the crisis in coal country and how it has been addressed.	<b>Overwhelmingly :</b> dans une écrasante majorité
<b># to phase in</b>		<b>Trend :</b> tendance
<b>Delineate: décrire</b>		<b>To address :</b> traîter
<b>To undergo: subir</b>		
<b>Unprecedented: sans précédent</b>	The coal country is undergoing an unprecedented crisis. The main culprit, <i>The Guardian</i> reminds us, is coal itself. First, coalmining pollutes rivers. Secondly, this CO <sub>2</sub> -emitting fossil fuel has notorious knock-on effects on climate change. Thirdly, coal causes “black-lung disease”, common among miners. In the past decade, coal production has fallen, what with environmental regulation passed by Obama and with cheap natural gas. The first graph shows that the coal and natural gas curves have crossed and renewables are increasing steadily. The social consequences are dire. The second graph speaks volumes, showing a free-fall in coal jobs. The three articles confirm this. As many mining companies went under/bust/bankrupt ( <i>NPR</i> ), well-paying mining jobs were axed, causing dereliction as mining families moved out.	<b>Knock-on effects :</b> conséquences en cascade
<b>Notorious: de triste réputation (≠ famous)</b>		
<b>Les courbes se sont croisées</b>		<b>To speak volumes :</b> être éloquent, en dire long
<b>Dire : terrible</b>		<b>Faire faillite</b>
<b>A free-fall in coal jobs: des emplois miniers en chute libre</b>		<b>To axe jobs :</b> supprimer des emplois (an axe : une hâche)
<b>Dereliction: état d’abandon</b>	The rescue of coal country is a political battleground. When Donald Trump promised to bring back coal jobs by countering Obama’s so-called/so-called “war on coal”, <i>The Guardian</i> explains, he was backed by the coal industry and got desperate miners’ votes ( <i>NPR</i> ). Eventually, Trump did not deliver: The fall in job numbers had already levelled off in 2016 (before Trump) but resumed in 2019 (document 5). A miner interviewed by <i>The Guardian</i> and who, atypically, did not vote for Trump, accused him of deceiving the miners. Then came Joe Biden, proposing a \$2 trillion plan to rebuild sustainable infrastructure (Document 1). This plan, now coming to fruition ( <i>CNN</i> ), tackles energy transition and economic issues together. More surprisingly, infrastructure works should buoy up the steel sector and therefore coalmining, as steel requires metallurgical coal (Document 1). Furthermore/Lastly, infrastructure works will improve life in isolated coal-mining areas. The package is supported by the major miners’ union (mentioned in Documents 2 and 1), both for the jobs and because it is time to transition. Families of sick miners agree ( <i>The Guardian</i> ).	<b>To counter sb/sth (verbe transitif): s’opposer à</b>
<b>To move out : déménager, partir définitivement</b>		<b>To deliver (on one’s promise): tenir ses promesses</b>
<b>A battleground : un champ de bataille</b>		
<b>A vote : un suffrage</b>		<b>To come to fruition: se concrétiser</b>
<b>To level off : se stabiliser (se dit d'une courbe qui repasse à l'horizontale)</b>		<b>To buoy up (a buoy: une bouée !): sauvegarder, soutenir</b>
<b>Infrastructure works (les grands travaux)</b>		
<b>It is abundantly clear that : Il est évident que</b>	It is now abundantly clear that coal jobs will not come back. Will the latest federal plan to create green infrastructure jobs save coal country? Possibly, but only time will tell. <b>440 words</b>	<b>The latest: le tout-dernier</b>
		<b>Only time will tell : l’avenir le dira</b>

