

Corrigé MP - DS 4 - SYNTHÈSE DE DOCUMENTS type CCINP

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Equality for Australia's First Nations

Australia appears to have left its First Nations peoples behind, but is this soon to change with growing calls for them to be given a seat at the table? This question is raised in this set of documents, a 2023 *Guardian* article, the 2017 "Uluru Statement from the Heart", an opinion piece published in *The Conversation* in 2019 and a cartoon by Cathy Wilcox, published in 2017 in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, that pits a delegation of Aboriginals against two white men in suits, obviously politicians. The documents explore the historical perspective, inequalities, and future empowerment of Indigenous Australians.

Scientific evidence shows that Aboriginals Australians have been living in Australia for over 60,000 years. According to document2, as the traditional custodians of the country, their spiritual and cultural identity has endured for that time, and has survived the Crown rule imposed by the settlers. Despite this, the dossier shows that for over two centuries (document4) of "colonial authority" - as put in document3 - First Nations people have been denied the fundamental/basic rights that other Australians enjoy freely.

Systemic exclusion has led to suffering and stark inequality. Although certain measures such as the Closing the Gap program outlined in documents1 and 3, have been taken and shown improvement in education, they are failing to redress the situation in many domains. According to documents1 and 2, the plight of Aboriginals is worsening. Compared to non-Indigenous Australians, there are a disproportionately high number of First Nations people in prison or children placed in care and the higher rate of suicide is also indicative of the hardships they face. This, documents2 and 3 show, is no fault of theirs, but is due to structural issues in society. The government is not giving First Nations peoples the say that they demand in how to improve their lot.

After long-standing failings and ineffectual policies, First Nations communities came together in 2017, as shown in documents2, 3 and 4 in order to initiate a reconciliation process. For there to be meaningful change, they believe historical truths about their plight have to be told, and they should be given an equal place in the Constitution in the form of a Voice to Parliament and, recently, the Indigenous Australians minister agrees (document1). However, as shown by the wavering politicians in the cartoon, whether this will be granted is another matter. The opinion piece floats the idea that the solution no longer lies in decision and power-sharing but in a more radical form of political autonomy for First Nations peoples.

Although change is afoot for Australia's Aboriginals, no one knows who will act on it. 440 words

Remarques :

- les topic sentences dans ce corrigé sont un peu plus fournies qu'à l'habitude, la problématique se concentrant davantage sur un processus historique (partie1 purement historique et partie 3 qui part d'un Manifeste)
- Point politique : Le premier document, plus récent, correspond à une Australie gouvernée par le parti travailliste, c'est-à-dire de gauche (the Labor) alors que les trois autres décrivaient la situation durant la Coalition de centre-droit. Cependant, les auteurs ne semblent pas faire grand cas de ces différences puisqu'un gouvernement travailliste précédent n'a pas suffisamment œuvré pour les Aborigènes.

Deux élèves sur dix ont à nouveau oublié le titre !

Un plan à bannir : point de vue des Aborigènes suivi de point de vue des Blancs excluait la moindre évocation d'une issue possible au conflit. Or, le corpus était tourné aussi vers l'avenir.

Il est à noter que j'ai eu deux excellentes copies !