**AMC**

Le nombre de mots :

* Environ 500 mots
* Ne jamais évaluer au détriment du candidat
* On ne pénalise pas s’il y a plus de mots parce qu’on peut avoir des candidats qui ont fait une synthèse mais plus longue
* MAIS on ne valorise pas non plus par rapport aux autres qui ont respecté les 500 mots environ.
* ET on n’attend pas autant dans les copies qui respectent les 500 mots
* La norme reste les 500 mots environ. Nous sommes dans une synthèse

Attention sur le ou les thèmes proposés par les sujets sous forme de tirets :

* il s’agit d’éléments de réflexion qui peuvent être pris en compte par les candidats ;
* il peut prendre en compte mais ce sont des pistes
* Indicatif et non contraignant. On peut mettre 20 même si tout n’est pas pris en compte.

**Ireland:**

**Les sous-thèmes proposés**

**Irish diaspora and recent migration movements**

**The evolution of Ireland’s image**

**The political strategies to reinforce Ireland’s position on the international stage**

**Ireland 460 mots**

**Des erreurs de base. B2 Il n’aborde le point 2 « the evolution of Ireland’s image » : 18/20**

**Bien organisé. Transition malhabile.**

**Il manque la mise en relation explicite des documents (document A/B/C) avec des citations courtes.**

**C’est court et synthétique.**

**Attention : La 1ère et la 3ème partie du sujet sont bien expliquées. La 2ème est sous-entendue. Ceci n’est pas un critère de réussite.**

After decades of political and economic crisis, Ireland seems to have moved on from its tragedies. Document A is an article from the Irish Times about Irish diaspora. Documentary B is an article from Irish Central about Ireland’s diplomatic influence worldwide. Documents C is a scheme about migration in Ireland. In this context, we can ask ourselves, how did Ireland clean its rusted image. First, we’ll talk about the emigrant’s role, and the government.

To begin with, Ireland has one of the biggest diaspora in Europe. Indeed, document A informs us that 70 million people across the globe are affiliated to Ireland to a certain degree. This massive diaspora is spreading across the world and help the country building a brand-new image, one that isn’t about poverty or civil war. The millions of people that advocate for Ireland only reinforce their “soft power”. A country as small as Ireland - around 5 million inhabitants in 2021- can only benefits from this new interest around the country and their culture, known by many thanks to the emigrants. This wave of excitement around Ireland is so strong that holidays like Saint Patrick’s Day is celebrated in far-flung countries like the United States, where Irish communities are the most. Ireland can also count on emigrants to keep the bond between their loved-ones who stayed in England, proof that Irish influence and culture is tied to many countries by indivisible strings. Indeed, in 2021, 30,200 people return to live in Ireland.

Now let’s dive into the second part.

The Irish government also plays a huge part in Ireland’s renewal. Document B tackles the new face of Ireland in the diplomatic sphere, with many Irish political figures being at the head of international organizations like Eurogroup or the European Central bank. Those Irish politician help the country gaining influence and building a brand-new reputation, especially after an economic crisis in 2010 and a recession in 2008. Ireland was one of the most affected by the 2008 economic crisis among European countries, and while they are pretty resilient country, other countries were still a bit hesitant about giving them more important roles, up until now. Today Ireland is part of the United Nations Security Council and the European Commission for Trade, wich undoubtedly help them reinforce their influence. The government also encourage the diaspora, with the establishment of the Ireland’s diaspora policy. The government is embracing Irish culture and even the stereotypes to apeal to as many countries as possible. Ireland’s diplomatic influence is nowhere to be proved now that they played a crucial role during Brexit.

To conclude, Ireland cleaned its rusted image worldwide by using their diaspora and emigrants who helped spreading the culture, and the government, by being involved in international organizations.

London and green spaces

* **Inequalities of access to green space**
* **The function of the green belt**
* **The challenges that London faces**

Deux copies sont proposées.

Copie 1 533 mots

**20/20**

**Excellente mise en relation des documents.**

**Allusions explicites aux documents.**

**Bien organisé. Bonne articulation de la synthèse. Très cohérent.**

**Les trois points sont traités. Ceci n’est pas obligatoire mais on voit bien que c’est exhaustif.**

Nowadays, it is more than half of the world’s population that lives in cities. Building green spaces in those cities presents many advantages, for the physical and mental health of the inhabitants, and to preserve the biodiversity as well. Therefore, we might wonder, through the example of London, how are green spaces managed, in and around the city?

First, we will see the functions of green spaces and the Green Belt. Then, we will focus on the inequalities of access to green spaces, and we will end up with the challenges that London faces, all that through the study of the four documents.

In the case of London and green spaces there is a specificity. The Green Belt, London’s “protected land“ according to document C, was thought and developed extremely early. Its function is to restrain the city’s expansion. But, more generally speaking, green spaces are considered vital, at least as much as water or energy by London’s mayor in the document B. Those spaces are built to enhance or improve life in the neighbourhoods in the core of cities and try to solve the problem of environmental justice. Lastly, they have an aesthetic purpose, in order to make cities “greener rather than greyer“.

However, the greatest issue with green spaces in cities is that they are widely but inequally spread. We see in document A that there are fewer parks in East London. The document B shows that one out of five Londoners live 1 km away from nature. Based on Mr Lindo’s testimony, we understand that the population disadvantaged here are the poorer, often colored, minorities of workers. Document B highlights the notion of environmental injustice. The testimony coupled with document D shows the contrast : one part of London would appreciate more than the bare minimum, whereas the other is making green spaces more than an accommodation a modern luxury.

Ultimately, the environmental injustice is not the only challenge London faces. The Green Belt is endangered, as, because of the housing crisis, developpers want to build on some of its portions. The government, we learn in document C, rejected a call “last year“ (so in 2018) for a complete ban on building in the Green Belt area.

This is a paradox, because London’s mayor, Sadiq Khan seems to be for the protection of green spaces, as he declared that access to nature should be available to everyone. But that doesn’t mean he is for the preservation of the Green Belt. Accordingly to document B, he is more for building new areas in the neighbourhoods. Anyways, local authorities seem to be pressured into accepting that project of building housing under the pretext that it will solve the crisis, which is the last problem. Building in the greenbelt will not help, but it will just be a means to keep on gentrifying London, spoil the concept of Green Belt and make poorer people even more invisible, as they will not afford living anywhere.

To conclude, green spaces have become a key concern in many fields. Managing them in and around the city is difficult, because it means destabilizing a lot of things : the people, the economy and the architecture for example.

Copie 2: 490 mots

**20/20**

**C1 partout.**

**Des erreurs de base.**

**Bonne problématisation.**

Green space in urban area has been the subject of numerous debates for the past few decades. What are the challenges related to green space access and protection and how does London face them?

Four documents adress this issue. Document A is a map of London green spaces and Belt, document B deals with access to green space related inequalities, document C denounces developers threatening the Green Belt and document D is an architectural proposition to make London greener.

Enlightened by them, we will see that there is a lot of green spaces in and out of London, but their access is limited and endangered. To end this problem, people wants the government to act.

There are a lot of natural areas in London. The London greenbelt is a 2, 000 square miles area around the city, created in 1935 to prevent urban sprawl. And 100 organisations are gathered in the “London Green Belt Council” to make it accessible and protect it. Green space represents about half of the city. Green buildings, natural areas and parks have been created as the King’s Cross wildfire Oasis from 1982.

But their access is limited, inequal and endangered. A fifth of London inhabitants lives away from any green area, and only nine percent of the Green Belt is open to the public. The people having lower(*fewer*?) access to natural areas are young, poor and black people. This environmental injustice is due to the crisis of affordability of housing. Poor people stay in polluted and urban neighbourhoods because housing near the Green Belt is too expensive. Developers propose to build in protected lands in order to provide more affordable dwellings. But according to LGBC reports it wouldn’t be efficient and only represents a threat to the green outskirts.

To answer this problem, scientists and inhabitants react, but the government and the City Hall don’t seem to follow the lead.

Activists know David Lino recommand changes in the planning rules. Lino advocates for equal access to green areas and, being an ornithologist, he emphasizes on the wildlife matter. Companies submit projects for a greener city as Wimberley, Allison, Tang and Co. And societies propose new laws, Fabian think-tank wants for instance, every resident to be near a green space. The mayor agrees, saying that “green space (is) as vital as access to water”. But no concrete action is taken. The government rejects Green Belt protection laws propositions and wants to allow housing construction on protected land, even though it won’t end the housing affordability crisis according to the London Green Belt Council.

To put it in a nutshell, parks and the Green Belt make London a green city. But the access to those natural areas is limited, inequal and endangered scientists and companies submit propositions to make it easier to access and protect them. The government and the City Hall say that they are interested in those ideas, but they don’t seem to take action.