

Shine Brighter 2^{de}

File 17 Still I rise

Video p. 141 – Extrait du reportage “Young marchers talk about Martin Luther King Day”, *KCRA 3*, 2020.

Ki’Angelo Jackson: I came out here to march for Dr. Martin Luther King.

Brandi Cummings (journalist): Out of the mouth o babes.

Cameron Carson: King was a teacher and preacher.

Brandi: The reason for today’s remembrance.

Ki’Angelo Jackson: He made a big movement for us.

Brandi: Their knowledge of the civil rights leader, who they celebrate.

Cameron Carson: He is respectful and he wants people to be with freedom.

Brandi: Could be a lesson for us all.

Young boy: He said “I have a dream”. It means that people can be together freely without having to be racist.

Brandi: Because even though these youngsters and their parents could have attended Dr. Martin Luther King’s 1963 speech during the freedom march. Today, with music and camaraderie, they remember...

Zoraya Phillips: Just gives people hope...

Brandi: ... and reflect on the legacy Dr. King left behind.

Zoraya Phillips: Every year it’s making an impact. It’s bringing people back to the focus of what we are here to do and what this event is for.

Brandi: A dream of togetherness and equality make clear to the youngest of us. In Sacramento, Brandi Cummings, *KCRA 3 News*.

Vidéo p. 142 – Extrait du témoignage “Former Little Rock 9 member shares her story”, *WPLGLocal10*, 2023.

Terrell Forney (journalist): Long before Elizabeth Eckford was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal by former President Clinton, she was just a teen trying to get to class following a controversial landmark Federal Court order.

Elizabeth Eckford: What we experienced was desegregation. We we were never considered uh and treated like equals.

Terrell Forney: Central High in Little Rock, Arkansas was an all-white school until September 4th, 1957.

Elizabeth Eckford: They were taunting me, shouting racial slurs.

Terrell Forney: Eckford and eight other black students were turned away by the very National Guard that was brought in to keep the peace under racial tensions.

Elizabeth Eckford: I'd seen them break ranks. They met white students. When I approached them, they closed ranks to bar me.

Terrell Forney: The protesters were worst, outside the school was a mob scene.

Elizabeth Eckford: And I heard someone say, “Let's hang her!”

Terrell Forney: And there is, there's no doubt that Elizabeth is a walking piece of history. She tells me that it actually took her forty years to get to a place where she was comfortable enough in sharing the details of her story. Not just what happened outside, but the hell that she endured on the daily basis inside of the school as well. By the way, eight of the Little Rock nine are still alive today. We are live in Coral Springs. Terrell Forney, Local 10 News.

Vidéo p. 142 – Extrait du documentaire “Thousands rallied in Washington DC”, *History Channel*, 2013.

Voice-over: On August 28, 1963 250,000 people gathered in the nation's capital for the historic March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. The march rallied Americans to stand up against the continuing political and social injustices African-Americans still faced 100 years after emancipation. The march took place at a critical moment in the civil rights movement. Tension and racial unrest had been building up throughout the years with anti-segregation demonstrators making headlines in Alabama and president John F. Kennedy announcing his intention to pass the civil rights legislation.

The time was right for a massive demonstration. Due to security concerns, internal marshals were trained to ensure order within the crowd. But as it turned out, the marchers chose peace not violence that sunny Wednesday. The event featured speeches from prominent leaders and musical performances by Josephine Baker, Joan Baez, Bob Dylan, Mahalia Jackson and many others.

The march is probably best remembered for Martin Luther King's Jr's acclaimed “I Have a Dream” speech.

Historians believe that the marches and King's speech were important catalysts in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Audio p. 145 – Extrait du reportage “Children’s march 60 years later”,
NPR, 2023.

Juana Summers (host): Sixty years ago, thousands of children took to the streets in Birmingham, Alabama, to protest racism and discrimination. Today, teens gathered again to reenact that historic moment. Kyra Miles from member station WBHM reports they’re learning how to continue the movement.

Unidentified person: (*Chanting*) Fired up.

Unidentified group: (*Chanting*) Ready to go.

Unidentified person: (*Chanting*) Fired up.

Unidentified group: (*Chanting*) Ready to go.

Unidentified person: (*Chanting*) Fired up.

Kyra Miles, Byline: Hundreds of students march on Kelly Ingram Park in Birmingham. They hold signs that read “We shall overcome” and “Hands up, don’t shoot”. Terrence Miller says it’s an honor to stand where many other student activists stood sixty years ago.

Terrence Miller: They are giving us the potential, the opportunity and the idea to actually do it ourselves today—kind of feels amazing. I’m glad that they actually took the opportunity and a chance and the risk to do all of that.

Miles: Today is a reenactment of the Children’s March of 1963. Back then, thousands of students walked out of their classrooms to get arrested.

Miles: In this year’s march, students still call for equal rights and an end to discrimination. Seven-teen-year-old Deon Arnold says they also have battles unique to now.

Deon Arnold: A lot of new issues like social media, the internet, AI, all these new foes that we have to face in the upcoming years—and the biggest one being climate change.

Miles: He says even sixty years later, student activists are at the forefront of change. They’re not only the present but the future. For NPR News, I’m Kyra Miles in Birmingham.

Vidéo p. 146 – Reportage du témoignage “Yolanda King evokes her grandfather’s legacy”, *The Arena, NBA on TNT*, 2022.

Martin Luther King Jr.’s words in the background.

Yolanda Renee King: It takes tremendous courage... to do the work of justice... to do the work of love.

MLK Jr.: ... *as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.*

Yolanda Renee King: ... to challenge and reimagine systems that were based on hatred and ignorance. *Martin Luther King Jr.’s words in the background.*

Yolanda Renee King: As I sit here, staring at the words of Dr. King inscribed on this wall, who put his life on the line, for what he knew was right. I wonder: do I have the strength to follow his footsteps? To use my power, to lift my voice, for the betterment of this world, not tomorrow or next year, but now!

MLK. Jr.: *I have a dream that my four little children one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today.*

Yolanda Renee King: It’s been almost sixty years since Dr. King uttered those iconic words. His dream was for his children to live in a nation free of prejudice.

I am his granddaughter. I too share his dream that every person in this nation will be afforded their constitutional right to vote, and what I know is that we have work to do, in the ways to go before we see his dream fulfilled.

Music.

Yolanda Renee King: I am thirteen years old and do you know that during my life span, I have progressively lost voting rights. My grandfather was a giant.

He served as a beacon of hope and I’m honoured to stand in his light and continue his work. Our nation needs me, our nation needs you. Honour Dr King’s legacy by making your voice heard. I, truly believe, that one day this nation will be able to join hands and sing the words “free at last!”

Vidéo p. 147 – Reportage du reportage “Campaigning against voter suppression”, *Scripps News*, 2020.

Journalist: As residents in Georgia lined up for hours Tuesday to exercise their right to vote, NBA superstar LeBron James took notice. Outraged, he went on Twitter and asked some pointed questions. “Everyone talking about, how do we fix this” he wrote. “They say ‘go out and vote’. What about asking if how we vote is structurally racist.” On Wednesday, James set out to answer those questions advocating political change. He announced the formation of an organization to inspire and protect voter participation by African-Americans.

In an interview with the New York Times, James said he will partner with other athletes and celebrities in a campaign to combat voter suppression. He says the campaign called “More than a vote” will help register African-American voters and also publicly call out efforts to deny voting rights or discourage turn out.

Auto-évaluation de la compréhension de l'oral

Vidéo p. 154 – “60 years since I Have a Dream speech”, *CBS News Miami*, 2023.

Female anchor: This year marks the 60th anniversary of the March on Washington where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his famous “I Have a Dream” speech.

Male anchor: An estimated 250,000 people attended what turned out to be the largest civil-rights gathering of its time. They were there protesting racial discrimination, civil-rights abuses, among other things. CBS News Miami’s Natalie Brand spoke to four women who were there.

Woman 1: What I remember most was feeling excited.

Woman 2: I remember walking across this expanse of grass, with a sea of people.

Natalie Brand: Among the sea of people there that day, Howard alumni Margaret Wright, Kaye Henson, Beverly Brooks Anderson, and Marsha Moore.

Beverly Brooks Anderson: It was mind-blowing as they would say.

Margaret Wright: Hearing that speech that day, it was etched and sketched in the mind to move me forward.

Natalie Brand: The women share a common bond of hearing about Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s dream for a better America in person.

Beverly Brooks Anderson: Once Dr. King started speaking, they listened with rapt attention.

Margaret Wright: We should leave there with, and be guided by, his vision and his words to us for the rest of our lives.

Natalie Brand: A call to action.

Kaye Henson: I knew that I wanted to be part of the movement.

Marsha Moore: I think I was uplifted, spiritually, intellectually, and morally.

Évaluation de la compréhension de l'oral – Guide pédagogique

Audio – Extrait du témoignage “A future that includes all of us”, *The National Educational Association*, 2022.

Marely Dias: Hi, I'm Marley Dias. When I started the 1,000 black girl books campaign, it was rooted in this simple idea. Books are for all of us. Kids should be able to be the main characters in their own lives. We want them to know that who they are matters. But too many students have never and may never see themselves in literature assigned in schools and far too many schools lack the books and resources that show women and girls like me. They fail to show black women and girls as protagonists, characters of African descent and black love and joy. Instead of allowing us the freedom to learn and making sure we can reckon with the past to shape the future, some decision-makers are trying to ban books, dictate what teachers say, and block kids from learning our shared stories to confront injustice and build a more perfect union. It's not an independent act to change the world. It takes all of us, joining together, no matter what we look like, where we're from, or who we love, to organize for a future that includes all of us. No exceptions.