

Correction CB1 ECT

Résumé analytique comparatif:

Common theme: Ireland is redefining its identity at a time of cultural revival and political questioning. They reveal that the re-imagining of Irish identity depends both on cultural pride and on a genuine effort toward reconciliation and inclusion.

Part I: Ireland's search for renewal:(surligné en vert)

Both documents show that Ireland is eager to turn a page.

Doc 1 - Connolly's election, cultural revival, Irish language, political shift

Doc 2 - Hope for a new Ireland, political change

Part II: The obstacles to a truly inclusive identity: (surligné en jaune)

If cultural and political aspirations converge, both authors stress the challenges of inclusion.

Doc 1 - Language can divide people/exclude, political fight for power

Doc 2 - Peace process, the weight of a shared history, dangers to avoid to build unity, use of language as a political tool, real political commitment to build it

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Document 1:

Hopes of Irish language revival in public life as Catherine Connolly takes office

The Guardian, Rory Carroll, November 11, 2025

The Irish language has scored cultural breakthroughs with **the film The Quiet Girl and the controversial rap trio Kneecap** and is now about to acquire a new talisman: Catherine Connolly.

When the independent leftwing politician is inaugurated as Ireland's president on Tuesday, she will carry hopes of **a transformational Gaelic revival**.

The former barrister from Galway made Gaelic a central part of her election campaign and has indicated she wishes to make it the working language of the presidency. **"I will do my best to bring Irish in from the margins and use it,"** Connolly told the Irish language station Raidió na Gaeltachta.

The 68-year-old shocked the centre-right political establishment last month when she won a landslide in the election to succeed Michael D Higgins as Ireland's 10th president. Her candidacy united opposition leftwing parties, energised young voters and won 64% of the vote.

The inability of her centrist rival Heather Humphreys to speak Irish, in contrast to Connolly's fluency, bolstered the latter's appeal. The presidency is a largely symbolic post but Connolly is expected to use it as a platform for social and international issues and the promotion of Irish language.

"She has brought the language to the centre of national debate," said Conchúr Ó Muadaigh, a spokesperson for the advocacy group Conradh na Gaeilge. "She doesn't treat it as a cultural afterthought or decoration. It's something she genuinely believes in. It's part of her solidarity with indigenous struggles against decolonisation."

The Irish language, once the majority of Ireland's native tongue, withered under British rule in the 19th century. Decline continued after independence despite the constitution proclaiming Irish as the first official language.

Less than 2% of the population converse in Irish daily, according to census figures, although roughly 40% say they can speak the language. Exemptions from the compulsory study of Irish at school are at record level and critics say government plans to improve its teaching lack ambition.

However, revival efforts have widened its use from rural western areas to towns and cities. The number of schools teaching all subjects exclusively in Irish has multiplied from fewer than 20 in the 1970s to more than 200 today, fuelling curiosity and appreciation for content in the language. The Quiet Girl, known in Irish as An Cailín Ciúin, became a standard bearer after breaking box office records in Ireland and the UK in 2022.

The group Kneecap has coined new usages and given the language a punk cachet. Irish language and bilingual podcasts such as Motherfoclóir and How To Gael have proliferated, as have Gaeilgeoir TikTok creators such as the comedian and writer Eoin P Ó Murchú. The platform has 54,600 posts in Irish, a 71% growth in a year, the company said.

Kara Owen, the new British ambassador to Ireland, introduced herself to the Irish people last month with a bilingual video that won widespread praise. "It's a beautiful language and it's helped me understand so much about Irish culture and even Hiberno-English," she told the news site the Journal.

Connolly's presidency comes amid the language's growing reach in Northern Ireland, which has become a proxy political battle between nationalists and unionists. Under the terms of a landmark 2022 law, Stormont recently appointed the region's first Irish language commissioner.

Activists hope Connolly's seven-year term in Áras an Uachtaráin, the presidential residence, will be a watershed. "Despite the limitations of the post there is genuine reason to think her presidency could be a transformative moment for Irish language in public life," said Ó Muadaigh, who is also a spokesperson for An Dream Dearg, a Northern Ireland-based campaign group. "She has the ability to show that the state can function at its highest level through Irish."

Document 2:

Presidential election made clear that we cannot just wish ourselves into a united Ireland

Claire Hanna, The Irish Times, Nov 10 2025

The recent presidential election campaign holds many lessons for politics on the island, but one of the most significant may be that it has shone a light on the uncomfortable truth that **the peace brought about by the Belfast Agreement has not yet become reconciliation.**

Both Catherine Connolly – who will be inaugurated as president tomorrow – and Heather Humphreys **expressed a strong commitment to Irish unity.** But perhaps the most startling and depressing feature of the debate were the sectarian comments directed at Heather Humphreys.

The abuse – and there was abuse, even if there are now attempts to deny it ever existed – reveals that there is much to be done across the island on division, accommodation and how all of us **address the complexities of history that we have inherited.**

The election generated many talking points, but for some, particularly those of us in the North who want to see the creation of a New Ireland, the conversation around unity – so long ignored south of the border – was especially significant.

A good starting point is considering what a New Ireland should not be. **It should not be about righting a historic wrong or settling an 800-year-old score.** It is not about the green of the flag claiming victory over the orange.

Nor can it be about legitimisation of the horrors of our past. That approach is doomed to fail and must be stopped in its tracks. Nor is it about simply bolting the North onto the South. **We cannot just wish ourselves into a united Ireland.**

Our problems will not magically disappear by removing the Border.

If we are serious about change, we must radically rethink how we in the North present ourselves, how we want others to think about us, and how we approach this once-in-a-generation opportunity to peacefully build something new.

That vision demands a full understanding of where we are now. The idea that Northern Ireland is a place beyond redemption, incapable of running its own affairs without collapsing every few years, is hardly a compelling invitation to a southern electorate.

A failing Northern Ireland is not a strategy for a New Ireland. Their failure to deliver has left us with an environmental catastrophe in Lough Neagh, a health service on the brink and a trail of broken promises from Casement Park to childcare costs to the delivery of a safe A5 road.

These challenges cannot be postponed in hope of some future promised land. **The case for a New Ireland must be built on the positive change** that we deliver here and now. Decisions and indecision have consequences.

Belfast is a vibrant European city; Derry's resilience is unmatched; Fermanagh's lakes and Antrim's coast are assets any country would be proud of.

A New Ireland can be a catalyst for social and economic renewal across the island. An opportunity to build a society where everyone has a fair share of prosperity, universal public services alongside private wealth. Where cultural identities are diverse; where the Irish language is respected and not politicised; where it is inclusive and not essential, so that those with a grá for it can use it, but that those who do not are not perceived as any less Irish as a result.

Politics is changing in profound ways, we must recognise this. Old assumptions about stability, identity and belonging are shifting. People are questioning who governs them, how they are represented, and the future they want. In that uncertainty lies both risk and opportunity for everyone with a stake in this land. **If we are not prepared, if we are not leading the conversation with clarity and confidence, others will fill the void.**

To do that, we need to start planning for constitutional change with the same seriousness that the Irish Government prepared for Brexit, with research, transparency and a focus on facts, opportunities and challenges. That is why **we have called for a Ministry for a New Ireland to begin the detailed, practical work of preparation, rather than simply throwing about dates for a Border poll.** So rather than asking when a referendum will happen, we need to first ask how and why we would make a New Ireland work. When the moment comes, **the choice before people is not between chaos and comfort,** but between stagnation and renewal.

The election of a new president gives us a chance to reset the debate, to move from rhetoric to real work, **from division to design.**

Essai: (350 mots)

In recent years, companies like Amazon have mandated employees to return to in-person work, eliminating remote working arrangements that became commonplace during the pandemic. This decision has reignited a fundamental debate about the role of work in our lives. While some, including figures like Donald Trump, emphasize the importance of physical workplace presence and professional dedication, others advocate for greater flexibility and personal time. This raises a crucial question: should we prioritize work as the center of our existence, or should it merely serve as a means to support our broader life goals?

It is true that work plays an essential role in modern society. Employment provides not only financial stability but also social connections and a sense of purpose. The workplace serves as a community where individuals forge meaningful relationships and establish their place in society. Historically, workers have understood this value, as demonstrated by the Match Girls' strike of 1888, where laborers fought to improve their working conditions, recognizing that dignified work was fundamental to their well-being. Furthermore, regular workplace attendance can foster

collaboration, mentorship, and professional development opportunities that remote arrangements may struggle to replicate.

However, achieving a healthy work-life balance has become increasingly important in contemporary discourse. The pandemic demonstrated that remote working could be both productive and beneficial for many employees, allowing them to spend more time with family, pursue hobbies, and reduce commuting stress. Yet, discrimination against remote workers has emerged, with some employers questioning their commitment and productivity. This prejudice reveals an outdated assumption that physical presence equals dedication. A balanced approach recognizes that employees can be highly effective while maintaining boundaries between their professional and personal lives, ultimately benefiting both workers and organizations through reduced burnout and increased job satisfaction.

Furthermore, I think that mental health considerations must be central to this discussion. Living to work often leads to chronic stress, anxiety, and depression. When professional demands consume all available time and energy, individuals lack opportunities for rest, recreation, and relationship-building outside work. This imbalance can result in serious psychological consequences that affect not only individual well-being but also workplace productivity and broader societal health, preventing some workers from joining the workplace, like women or disabled people.

In conclusion, while work undeniably provides structure, purpose, and social connection, it should serve as a foundation for living rather than life's sole focus. We should work to live, ensuring that professional responsibilities enable rather than prevent personal fulfillment. As society continues evolving, perhaps the question itself needs reframing: how can we create working conditions that support both professional success and meaningful lives beyond the workplace?

Version:

Drake's lawsuit over Kendrick Lamar is dismissed

Le procès intenté par Drake contre Kendrick Lamar est rejeté.

A judge has dismissed Drake's lawsuit against Universal Music Group about Kendrick Lamar's song "Not Like Us".

Un juge a rejeté le recours en justice de Drake à l'encontre du groupe Universal Music à propos de la chanson "Not Like Us" de Kendrick Lamar.

Judge Jeannette Vargas said that Lamar's lyrics were just an opinion, not facts.

La juge Jeannette Vargas a déclaré que les paroles de Lamar représentaient juste une opinion, pas des faits.

In the song, Lamar accused Drake and his friends of being "certified paedophiles".

Dans la chanson, Lamar accuse Drake et ses amis d'être des "pédophiles certifiés".

The judge decided this could not be considered defamation.

La juge a décidé que cela ne pouvait être considéré comme de la diffamation.

Drake started the lawsuit in January.

Drake a démarré son action en justice/intenté son procès au mois de janvier.

He accused Universal Music Group (UMG) - the record company for both rappers - of defamation.

Il a accusé le groupe Universal Music, la maison de disque des deux rappers, de diffamation.

Drake said UMG allowed the song to be published and promoted, and this spread "false and malicious information" about him. Drake's spokesperson said he will appeal the decision.

Drake a déclaré que UMG a autorisé la production et la promotion de cette chanson et que cela a contribué à répandre des "informations fausses et malveillantes" à son encontre/à son sujet. Le porte-parole de Drake a indiqué qu'il fera appel de la décision.

"Not Like Us" came out in May 2024.

"Not Like Us" est sortie en mai 2024.

Many people saw it as the winning moment in a long fight between the two rappers.

Beaucoup de personnes ont vu cela comme le moment de victoire dans une longue bataille entre les deux rappers.

The song became Lamar's biggest hit.

Cette chanson est devenue le plus gros tube/succès de Lamar.

It won five Grammy awards and was one of the most popular parts of his Super Bowl performance in February.

Elle a gagné 5 grammy awards et a été un des moments les plus populaires de sa performance/prestation au Super Bowl en février.

The judge explained: "The two artists had a rap battle with seven songs. It was a 'war of words' that the media and people online talked about a lot.

La juge a expliqué : "Les deux artistes ont mené une bataille de rap en 7 chansons. C'était une "guerre de mots" dont les médias et les internautes ont beaucoup parlé.

Calling someone a pedophile is a serious accusation.

Traiter quelqu'un de pédaophile est une accusation grave.

However, in a heated rap battle, both artists use extreme language and offensive insults.

Toutefois, dans une bataille de rap enflammée / passionnée , les deux artistes utilisent un langage excessif et des insultes offensantes.

A reasonable listener would not believe that 'Not Like Us' gives real facts about Drake."

Un auditeur raisonnable ne pourrait croire que "Not Like Us" délivre des faits réels/ informations véridiques à propos de Drake".