

Exercices Empire et indépendances

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices Empire et indépendances t'entraînent à manier le vocabulaire de la colonisation, à situer les grandes dates et à comprendre des documents sur Gandhi et la décolonisation. Ensuite, les difficultés augmentent progressivement jusqu'à une courte production écrite.

De plus, cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

Les exercices

Exercices Empire et indépendances : du vocabulaire à l'essai

Exercice 1 : associer les mots

D'abord, associe chaque mot anglais à sa traduction (a à h).

1. a settler
2. to rule
3. a legacy
4. a subject
5. to gain independence
6. civil disobedience
7. the mother country
8. a freedom fighter

a. la métropole – b. un héritage – c. obtenir l'indépendance – d. un colon – e. un combattant de la liberté – f. gouverner – g. un sujet de la Couronne – h. la désobéissance civile

Exercice 2 : la famille de mots

Ainsi, complète avec le mot de la même famille qui convient : colony, colonial, colonise, colonisation, colonists.

1. Britain decided to ___ large parts of Africa.
2. Jamaica was a British ___ until 1962.
3. The ___ period left deep scars.

4. The first ___ arrived in Virginia in 1607.
5. Many historians study the effects of ___ on local cultures.

Toutefois, demandez de l'aide si un point reste flou.

Exercice 3 : remettre les événements dans l'ordre

Ensuite, classe ces événements du plus ancien au plus récent.

1. Ghana becomes independent.
2. The East India Company is founded.
3. Gandhi leads the Salt March.
4. Queen Victoria becomes Empress of India.
5. India and Pakistan become independent.
6. The Quit India movement is launched.

Suite du travail : exercice 4 : exercices Empire et indépendances

Exercice 4 : compléter avec le bon mot

Ensuite, complète avec : boycott, ruled, arrested, gained, non-violent, oppressed.

1. Britain ___ India from 1858 to 1947.
2. Gandhi asked Indians to ___ British goods.
3. His protest was always ___.
4. Thousands of protesters were ___ by the police.
5. Many colonised people felt ___ by unfair laws.
6. Kenya ___ independence in 1963.

En effet, la répétition reste le meilleur allié de la mémoire.

Suite du travail : exercice 5 : exercices Empire et indépendances

Exercice 5 : comprendre un texte

Puis, lis le texte puis réponds en anglais par des phrases complètes.

Priya's grandmother was twelve on 15 August 1947. She still remembers the sound of fireworks in Delhi and the new flag on every balcony. "We were dancing in the streets," she says, "but a few weeks later our neighbours had to leave for Pakistan. We never saw them again." Today, Priya studies history in London. She says that the Partition is rarely taught in British schools, and she wants to change that. Last year she recorded her grandmother's memories and shared them online. Thousands of people listened, and many wrote to her with their own family stories.

1. How old was Priya's grandmother in 1947?
2. What does she remember about Independence Day?
3. What happened to her neighbours?

De plus, variez les exercices pour garder l'attention.

4. What does Priya study and where?
5. What problem does Priya point out?

Puis, refaites le sujet quelques jours plus tard.

6. What did she do last year?
7. How did people react?

Suite du travail : exercice 6 : exercices Empire et indépendances

Exercice 6 : vrai ou faux ? Justifie

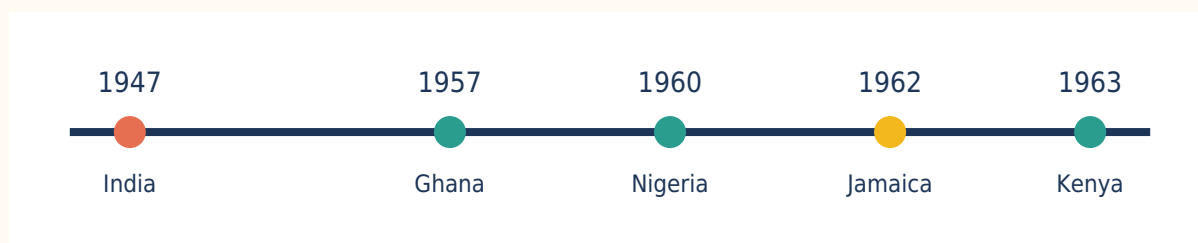
Ainsi, dis si chaque phrase est vraie (True) ou fausse (False) d'après le cours, et corrige les phrases fausses.

1. The British Empire started as a trading company.
2. Gandhi used violence to fight the British.
3. The Salt March took place in 1947.
4. The Partition created two states: India and Pakistan.
5. Ghana was the last African colony to become independent.
6. Chinua Achebe wrote *Things Fall Apart*.

D'abord, lisez tous les énoncés une première fois.

Exercice 7 : lire une frise

Ensuite, observe la frise et réponds aux questions en anglais.



Quelques indépendances dans l'ancien Empire britannique.

1. Which country became independent first?
2. When did Nigeria gain independence?
3. Which Caribbean country appears on the timeline?
4. How many years separate India's and Kenya's independence?
5. Which two countries became independent in the 1950s or 1960s in West Africa?

Exercice 8 : corriger les erreurs

Ensuite, chaque phrase contient une erreur. Recopie-la correctement.

1. The colons took the land of the farmers.
2. India became independant in 1947.
3. Gandhi was born in 1869 and he die in 1948.
4. The british ruled a huge empire.
5. India gained its independence of Britain.
6. Millions of people was displaced during the Partition.

Ensuite, imaginez-vous dans les conditions réelles d'une classe.

Suite du travail : exercice 9

Exercice 9 : traduire en anglais

Puis, traduis ces phrases en anglais.

1. L'Inde a obtenu son indépendance en 1947.
2. Gandhi croyait en la non-violence.
3. Les colons ont pris les meilleures terres.
4. La langue anglaise est un héritage de l'Empire.
5. Des milliers de personnes l'ont rejoint pendant la marche.
6. Le Royaume-Uni a gouverné le Kenya jusqu'en 1963.

Exercice 10 : traduire en français

Ainsi, traduis ces phrases en français.

1. The empire on which the sun never sets.
2. Gandhi defied the salt law.
3. Many families were torn apart by the Partition.
4. Postcolonial writers tell history from their own point of view.
5. The wind of change is blowing through Africa.

Ainsi, les petites erreurs d'inattention disparaissent.

Exercice 11 : qui est-ce ?

Ensuite, retrouve la personne décrite : Gandhi, Nehru, Kwame Nkrumah, Chinua Achebe, Salman Rushdie, Queen Victoria.

1. She became Empress of India in 1876.
2. He led Ghana to independence.

3. He wrote a novel about a boy born at midnight on 15 August 1947.

Ainsi, l'habitude s'installe sans effort.

4. He walked to the sea to collect salt.

5. He was India's first Prime Minister.

Ainsi, la confiance revient peu à peu.

6. He wrote about an Igbo village and the arrival of missionaries.

Suite du travail : exercice 12

Exercice 12 : production guidée

Écris un paragraphe de 100 à 120 mots en anglais : *Why is Gandhi still a source of inspiration today?* Utilise au moins cinq de ces éléments : non-violence, civil disobedience, the Salt March, to defy, to inspire, legacy, however, that is why.

1. Présente Gandhi en une phrase.
2. Explique sa méthode.
3. Donne un exemple précis.
4. Cite une personne qu'il a inspirée.
5. Termine par ton opinion personnelle.

Conseils de méthode : exercices Empire et indépendances

Avant de commencer

Ainsi, le thème « exercices Empire et indépendances » demande de la méthode. Donc préparez votre matériel avant de commencer. Par exemple, un schéma rapide clarifie une consigne confuse. Donc ne restez pas bloqué sur une seule question. De même, félicitez-vous après chaque exercice réussi. Mais passez à la suite quand le temps file. De plus, une bonne nuit de sommeil améliore la concentration.

Pendant le travail

Ensuite, rangez vos feuilles dans un classeur dédié. Donc travaillez par séances courtes et régulières. De même, surlignez les mots clés de chaque consigne. En effet, un esprit détendu retient bien mieux.

Exercice 13 : les prépositions

Complète chaque phrase avec une préposition de la liste (une seule fois chacune) : **for, under, over, from, against, in, of, to.**

1. India fought ____ independence for decades.
2. Millions of people lived ____ British rule.
3. The Governor ruled ____ the whole colony.
4. Ghana became independent ____ Britain in 1957.
5. The struggle ____ colonial power was long and hard.
6. Gandhi believed ____ peaceful protest.
7. She is proud ____ her grandfather, a freedom fighter.
8. Many settlers sailed ____ the colonies to start a new life.

Exercice 14 : le prétérit

Mets le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit.

1. In 1947, India (become) ____ independent.
2. The British (leave) ____ the country after almost two centuries.
3. Gandhi (lead) ____ the Salt March in 1930.
4. Thousands of people (join) ____ him.
5. The settlers (build) ____ railways and ports.
6. The colonised peoples (fight) ____ for their rights.
7. Ghana (win) ____ its independence in 1957.
8. The leaders (not accept) ____ foreign rule.

Exercice 15 : mettre au passif

Réécris chaque phrase au passif.

1. The British ruled India.
2. Gandhi led the movement.
3. The government banned the protest.
4. Workers built the railways.
5. The leaders signed the agreement.
6. People still speak English in many former colonies.
7. The British drew the borders.

Exercice 16 : lire un tableau

Observe le tableau, puis réponds en anglais par des phrases complètes.

Independence from the United Kingdom

Country	Year
India	1947
Ghana	1957
Nigeria	1960
Jamaica	1962
Kenya	1963

Cinq pays devenus indépendants du Royaume-Uni

1. Which country became independent first?
2. How many years after India did Ghana gain independence?
3. True or false? Nigeria became independent after Jamaica. Justify.
4. In which year did Kenya become independent?
5. How many countries on the table became independent in the 1960s?
6. Complete: Between 1947 and 1963, ____ countries on the table gained independence.

Exercice 17 : les connecteurs

Complète avec un mot de la liste (une seule fois chacun) : **however, because of, although, as a result, whereas, despite.**

1. ____ the violence, the movement stayed peaceful.
2. The British controlled trade; ____, local industries suffered.
3. ____ the empire was powerful, it could not stop the protests.
4. Some colonies gained independence peacefully, ____ others had to fight.
5. Many farmers lost their land ____ new laws.
6. The empire was rich. ____, many colonised people lived in poverty.

Exercice 18 : comprendre un texte

Lis le texte, puis réponds en anglais.

In 1930, the British Empire controlled India and made Indians pay a tax on salt. Mahatma Gandhi decided to protest against this unfair law. On 12 March, he left his home with about eighty followers and walked for twenty-four days towards the sea. Along the way, thousands of people joined him. When he arrived at the coast, he picked up a little salt from the beach. This simple act broke the law, but it was completely peaceful. The police arrested many protesters, and the news travelled around the world. The march showed that ordinary people could challenge a powerful empire without

using weapons.

1. Which law did Gandhi protest against?
2. How long did the walk last?
3. Why was picking up the salt important?
4. What happened to many protesters?
5. True or false? Gandhi used weapons. Quote the text.
6. Find a word in the text that means « remettre en cause ».

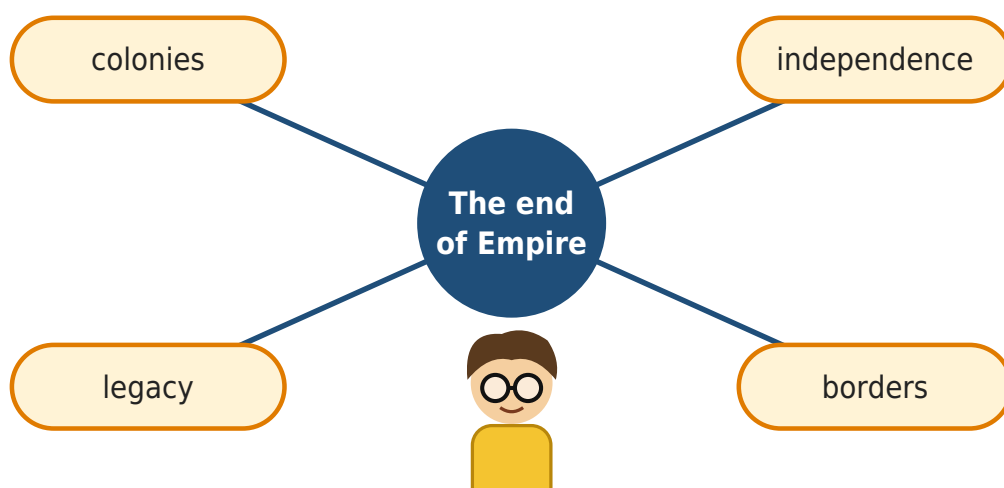
Exercice 19 : quel mot ?

Trouve le mot qui correspond à chaque définition : **colony, empire, independence, protest, treaty, ruler.**

1. a country controlled by another country
2. freedom from foreign control
3. a group of countries governed by one power
4. a written agreement between countries
5. a person who governs a country
6. a public action to show you disagree

Exercice 20 : production écrite

Observe la carte mentale, puis écris 60 à 80 mots en anglais : *Was the end of the Empire a victory for the colonised peoples?* Utilise au moins deux connecteurs de l'exercice 17 et deux verbes au prétérit.



Carte mentale pour préparer ta réponse