



**NO FUTURE**

# **DOWN WITH THE CROWN**

**LEVEL 3 ENGLISH COURSE MATERIAL**

**SECOND TERM OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-2026**

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## **PART 3 - proposition de corrigé**

# **TRIGGER WARNING: sexual abuse - rape**



## **PART 3 – NOT JUST ANOTHER ROYAL SCANDAL**

Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor, Virginia Giuffre and Ghislaine Maxwell posing for a photo in 2001.  
Photograph: US District Court – Southern District/AFP/Getty

## Background: The Jeffrey Epstein saga - Key Events

Read the snippets below and answer the questions.

### A. “The fall of Prince Andrew” *The Guardian*, Oct 30 2025

**1999:** Andrew is reportedly introduced to Epstein, an investment banker and financier, through a mutual friend, Ghislaine Maxwell – the daughter of the late media tycoon Robert Maxwell. A photograph that comes to light during Maxwell’s 2021 trial for child sex trafficking shows her and Epstein at the queen’s Balmoral residence that year. Maxwell was found guilty.

**March 2001:** According to Virginia Giuffre, Andrew sexually assaults her at Maxwell’s home in Belgravia, London, and also twice more, at Epstein’s New York home and at an “orgy” on his private island in the Caribbean when she was 17. The allegation prompts a comprehensive denial from the Duke of York.

### B. “Jeffrey Epstein files: Tracing the legal cases that led to sex-trafficking charges”, NPR, July 25 2025

The Trump administration is under increasing pressure to release “the Epstein files” — a call that President Trump has sometimes joined, even as his own ties to Epstein come under renewed scrutiny.

**July 6, 2019:** Federal agents arrest Epstein. He is charged in the Southern District Court of New York with one count of sex trafficking of minors and one count of conspiracy to commit sex trafficking of minors.

**Aug 10, 2019:** Epstein is found dead in the Metropolitan Correctional Center, the federal detention facility where he was being held in Manhattan. The New York City chief medical examiner later concludes that Epstein died by suicide.

### C. “A complete timeline of what we know about the Jeffrey Epstein sex abuse saga,” ABC News Australia, 4 Sept, 2025

**Sept 3, 2025:** More than 33,000 pages of files are released by a United States House of Representatives committee. The documents largely include court files and other previously released information relating to Epstein and Maxwell.

### D. “Trump signs Epstein bill he once labored to kill,” *Politico.com*, Nov 19, 2025

President Donald Trump signed a bill to force the Department of Justice to release more information related to its case against the late convicted sex offender Jeffrey Epstein in a stunning reversal after fighting the bill’s passage for months.

The law — the Epstein Files Transparency Act — is the culmination of months of fierce Republican infighting as some defectors joined Democrats to ignore their party’s leadership and force a vote.

1. **What was Jeffrey Epstein accused of when he was arrested in 2019?**
  - A. Tax fraud and money laundering
  - B. Illegal arms dealing
  - C. Child sex abuse**
  
2. **According to the official account, how did Jeffrey Epstein die on August 10, 2019?**
  - A. He killed himself**
  - B. He was assassinated by the CIA and the MI6
  - C. He was murdered by a fellow prisoner
  
3. **Which documents are often considered essential to understanding the full size of Epstein's network?**
  - A. Epstein's personal and professional correspondence (emails, letters, contact lists, etc.)
  - B. Flight records
  - C. Investigation and court records
  - D. All of the above**
  
3. **When did Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor first meet Jeffrey Epstein?**
  - A. More than 25 years ago
  - B. Around 15 years ago
  - C. There is no precise record of the circumstances of their first encounter (which may well date back to 1980s)**
  
4. **What is the main purpose of the Epstein Files Transparency Act adopted in 2025?**
  - A. To clear all charges related to Epstein after his death
  - B. To publish unclassified documents related to the Epstein case for public transparency**
  - C. To grant financial compensation to all victims automatically
  
5. **What was Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor's first reaction when Virginia Giuffre went public about the true nature of their relationship in 2021?**
  - A. He apologised extensively
  - B. He replied none of it was true**
  - C. He chose not to comment
  
6. **What does the fact that Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor invited Epstein and Maxwell to Balmoral (go back to the icebreaker!) suggest about their relationship?**
  - A. Their relationship was close and personal**
  - B. Their relationship was distant and strictly professional
  - C. Their relationship was accidental and based on a single meeting
  
7. **What about President D.J. Trump's role in the Epstein case?**
  - A. Trump suddenly changed his mind about the release of more Epstein files, although some might be about him
  - B. He was the subject of a controversy within his own party about it
  - C. All of the above**

## **Document 2: Stupidity and royal self-entitlement sank Andrew, and it may not be over**

Adapted from Stephen Bates, *The Guardian* · Analysis, 31 October, 2025

It started with a simple photograph, probably the most consequential ever taken of a member of the royal family.

There was Prince Andrew, Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, Baron Killyleagh and Knight of the Garter, with his arm around a young woman.

Without that photograph, taken at a party at Ghislaine Maxwell's London home in 2001, who would ever have believed Virginia Giuffre when she said she had been trafficked across the Atlantic as a teenager and obliged to have sex with a prince of the blood royal? The story could not be made to go away, even if friends of Andrew tried to suggest the picture was a fake, even if Andrew sought to blacken her name much later by instructing his royal protection officer to look for negative details about her, even providing her birth date and social security number, which can only have come from the **convicted** child sex offender Jeffrey Epstein or his minions.

An odd gesture by someone who had publicly pretended to have never heard of her, said he could never have had sex with her, he paid her \$12m of his mother's money to avoid a very long lawsuit.

In this context, talk of the royals acting decisively to cut Andrew off are wide **off the mark**. This scandal has gone on for the best part of 15 years since that photograph, and another of Andrew walking amiably in Central Park with Epstein, came to light. It was probably even longer: how long ago did his brothers and sisters, perhaps even his parents, know that Andrew was so **self-entitled**?

They must have realised, if his staff and the police were doing their jobs, that he had some deeply **disreputable** friends given he openly invited them to Buckingham Palace, or Balmoral, or even Royal Lodge, another of his perks.

If the family did not know about his sexual behaviour, they certainly knew about his extravagance with public money, because the trips were printed in the royal annual reports: a helicopter from the palace to an Oxfordshire golf course and back again in time for lunch, the numerous private flights. Then there was the entitlement that **demand**ed deference when he entered a room or the supreme consciousness about the use of his royal titles.

He could **get away with** it while his mother, who inexplicably **indulged** him, was still alive. Queen Elizabeth did at least strip him of public duties and honorary colonel titles after his disastrous and, we now know, **mendacious** *Newsnight* interview six years ago, which he thought had gone rather well. But his behaviour has not changed since, pushing himself into the spotlight at public events, most recently at the Duchess of Kent's funeral in September, vainly trying to make conversation with an all too evidently uncomfortable Prince William. And **clinging on** desperately to his residence at the 30-room Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park, even into this week **reluctant** to give it up in the face of pressure from the king.

It was only over the past two weeks that events sped up after the publication not only of Lownie's biography of Andrew, *Entitled*, but also of Giuffre's posthumous memoir, *Nobody's Girl*, giving more sordid details of his behaviour and that of Epstein and the convicted child sex trafficker Maxwell towards her. Further revelations have again exposed Andrew's thinking that he could get away with lying about his contact with Epstein in the *Newsnight* interview. If the palace thought that ceasing the use of his titles without actually **removing** them – **allegedly**, though clearly not **actually**, at his request and still without admitting to any fault – it had another think coming.

The public (and the media) were far ahead of the royals. There was no one of any consequence to **speak up for** him, a result of all those years of arrogance, and the gravity of the **looming** institutional damage was finally clear. The more intelligent royals realised that. The one imperative is to **pass on** the monarchy, if not as **heretofore** at least intact and **untarnished**. They have spent the last 190 years trying to undo the reputation of the Georgians, proving they are useful, responsible and responsive to their subjects; if not exactly like them, then role models for respectability and good behaviour. Andrew was putting all that in danger in an age when deference and discretion is no longer enough.

Finally, the king was **prodded** further. There was no alternative. The palace had lost control of the narrative.

It is losing his titles and the continued and lifelong public humiliation that will hurt Andrew, **demoted** to just Mr Mountbatten-Windsor, the most. As will the fact that he is the first royal to lose his titles in modern times; the last to do so was the Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, who sided with Germany in the first world war. He is still a counsellor of state, theoretically able to **stand in for** the king, and he is still eighth in line to the throne, but neither of these will ever happen.

Of course, he is retiring to the royal family's 8,100-hectare (20,000 acre) estate at Sandringham. There, he will be furnished by the king with one of the **grace and favour houses** – will it be York Cottage or Wood Farm? – and given some sort of private **allowance**, though it may still take some time for him to move in. It is not Royal Lodge, where he paid a **peppercorn rent** for more than 20 years – that really caused public outrage, and Norfolk is a bit distant, but even so it may not be far enough. Presumably Kazakhstan, where he is friends with members of the elite, was a bit far away.

This is not over. There are still files in the hands of the US Congress to be **disclosed**, though the Americans are more interested in who on their side of the Atlantic was in Epstein's net. Will Parliament demand more, or investigate the waste of public money? There may even be a police investigation into his behaviour, though that seems little probable – neither the government nor the king would want that.

Perhaps for the moment the institutional damage to the monarchy is limited. The narrative from the palace on Thursday night was clearly that the removal of titles was what Charles, and particularly Prince William, wanted. No more **pretence** that Andrew was doing it voluntarily. And, remarkably, the brief five sentences showed clearly that the royals were siding with Giuffre's version of events, not Andrew's. Even more, for the first time they finally showed **concern** for the victims: "The censures are **deemed** necessary, **notwithstanding the fact that** he continues to deny the allegations against him. Their majesties wish to make clear that their thoughts and utmost sympathies have been, and will remain with, the victims and survivors of any and all forms of abuse."

Ultimately it is entitlement, **self-seeking** and indolence that will kill the monarchy. In his stupidity, self-indulgence and venality, Andrew seems never to have learned that lesson.

## A. COMPREHENSION

### 1. Present the document briefly (type, source, author, date, topic).

This article, published on 31st October 2025 on the day after it was announced that Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor would lose all his remaining titles is an in-depth analysis of what this all means for the monarchy. It was published in the British newspaper *The Guardian*, known for its anti-monarchist views, and written by Stephen Bates, a senior royal correspondent.

**Focus on part 1: ll. 1-23** (From “It started with...” to “...another of his perks.”)

**3. True or False? Justify with a quote from the text.**

- a. Virginia Giuffre’s claims were considered unbelievable until the photograph with Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor appeared.**

TRUE (ll. 5-7): “Without that photograph, taken at a party at Ghislaine Maxwell’s London home in 2001, who would ever have believed Virginia Giuffre when she said she had been trafficked across the Atlantic as a teenager and obliged to have sex with a prince of the blood royal?”

- b. Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor tried to protect Virginia Giuffre by asking his security officer to clear her name.**

FALSE (ll.9-10): “Andrew sought to blacken her name much later by instructing his royal protection officer to look for negative details about her, even providing her birth date and social security number.”

**Focus on part 2: ll. 24-54** (From “If the family did not know...” to “...control of the narrative.”)

**4. True or False? Justify with a quote from the text.**

- a. Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor frequently used public money in excess for his travels.**

TRUE (ll.25-27): “the trips were printed in the royal annual reports: a helicopter from the palace to an Oxfordshire golf course and back again in time for lunch, the numerous private flights.”

- b. After the *Newsnight* interview, Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor immediately changed his behaviour and avoided public events.**

FALSE (ll.32-33): “But his behaviour has not changed since, pushing himself into the spotlight at public events, most recently at the Duchess of Kent’s funeral in September, vainly trying to make conversation with an all too evidently uncomfortable Prince William.”

**5. In your own words, summarize the events that accelerated the downfall of Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor.**

A biography of Mountbatten-Windsor, titled *Entitled*, which means having a feeling that one has the right to certain privileges, as well as Virginia Giuffre’s posthumous autobiography were both published more or less at the same time. They both provided further evidence of his criminal acts and unrepentant attitude towards them.

**Focus on part 2: ll. 55-83** (From “It is losing his titles...” to “have learned that lesson.”)

**6. True or False? Justify with a quote from the text - Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor is the first royal in modern times to have his titles removed.**

TRUE (ll.56-57): “he is the first royal to lose his titles in modern times; the last to do so was the Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, who sided with Germany in the first world war”

**7. In your own words, give two/three reasons why the royal family decided that removing Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor’s titles was necessary.**

First, in the face of all the evidence published in the books, they no longer got to decide what the official version would be. Secondly, William was worried that his own reign would suffer if nothing was done to stop his uncle. Thirdly, the royal family has finally understood that they have a responsibility to the people above everything else.

## B. GRAMMAIRE : poser des questions

### 1. Les 2 types de questions

<b>Ouvertes:</b>	Recherche d'information(s) particulière(s) (identité, nombre, manière, etc.) → <b>on les appelle aussi les OPEN questions.</b>
<b>Fermées:</b>	Réponse attendue = "oui" ou "non" → <b>on les appelle aussi les YES/NO questions.</b>

### 2. La structure interrogative

En anglais, **la structure** d'une question est **globalement toujours la même, sauf** dans **quelques cas très précis** dont la logique est assez simple.

Le tableau ci-dessous fonctionne à tous les temps (présent, prétérit) et aspects (présent continu, present perfect, etc.).

Mot en Wh- (optionnel: questions ouvertes)	Auxiliaire	Sujet	Verbe	Complément (optionnel)
	Do	we	have	a democracy?
	Are	you	thinking	(about a revolution)?
<b>What</b>	did	I	say	?
	Will	they	renounce	their privileges?
<b>How</b>	has	she	done	that?

**Exception à ce schéma** : lorsque la question **porte sur le sujet (celle/celui qui fait l'action)** avec certaines questions en **who ou what**.

💡 Puisqu'on le cherche, c'est qu'il n'y est pas. Logique! → **Who/what** prend alors le **rôle du sujet**.

**La structure est alors:**

Who/WHat	Auxiliaire (optionnel)	Verbe	Complément (optionnel)
Who	is	plotting	(with me)?
Who	will	plot	(with me)?
What	∅	happened	?

**BE**, verbe le plus usité de la langue anglaise et également auxiliaire, **suit son propre modèle: l'inversion SUJET/VERBE.**

**Exemple** : *Was a pint with Prince William on your bucket list?*

💡 *Ce modèle est hérité de la forme de la question en français!*

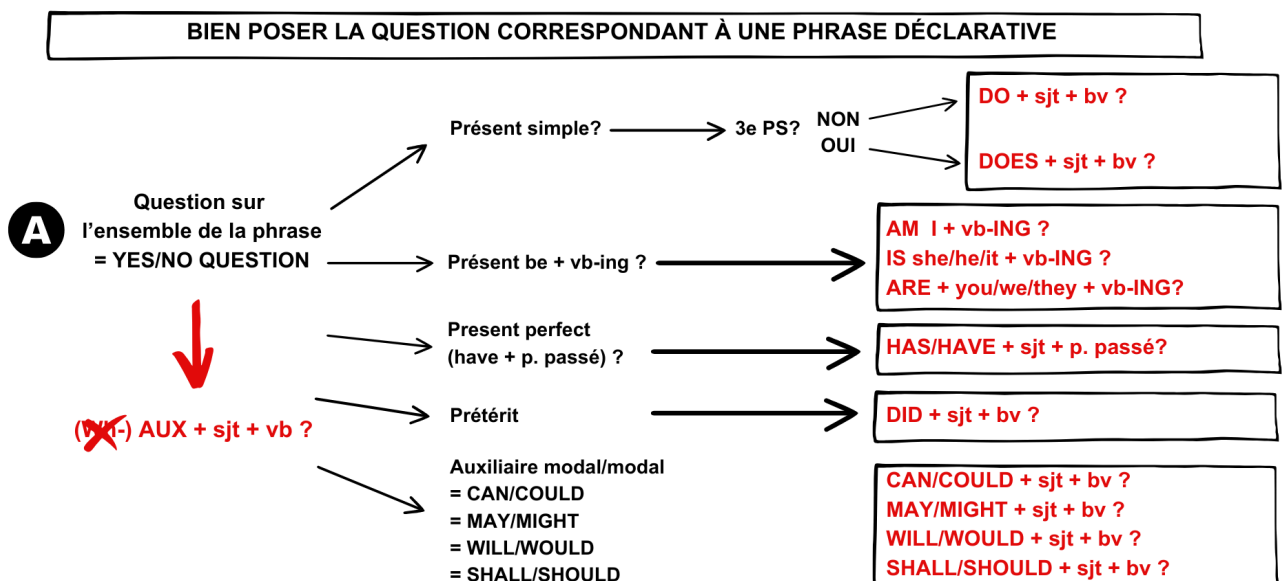
**3. Exercice a : Complétez les tableaux ci-dessous à l'aide des exemples tirés/adaptés de la brochure pour travailler la construction des questions.**

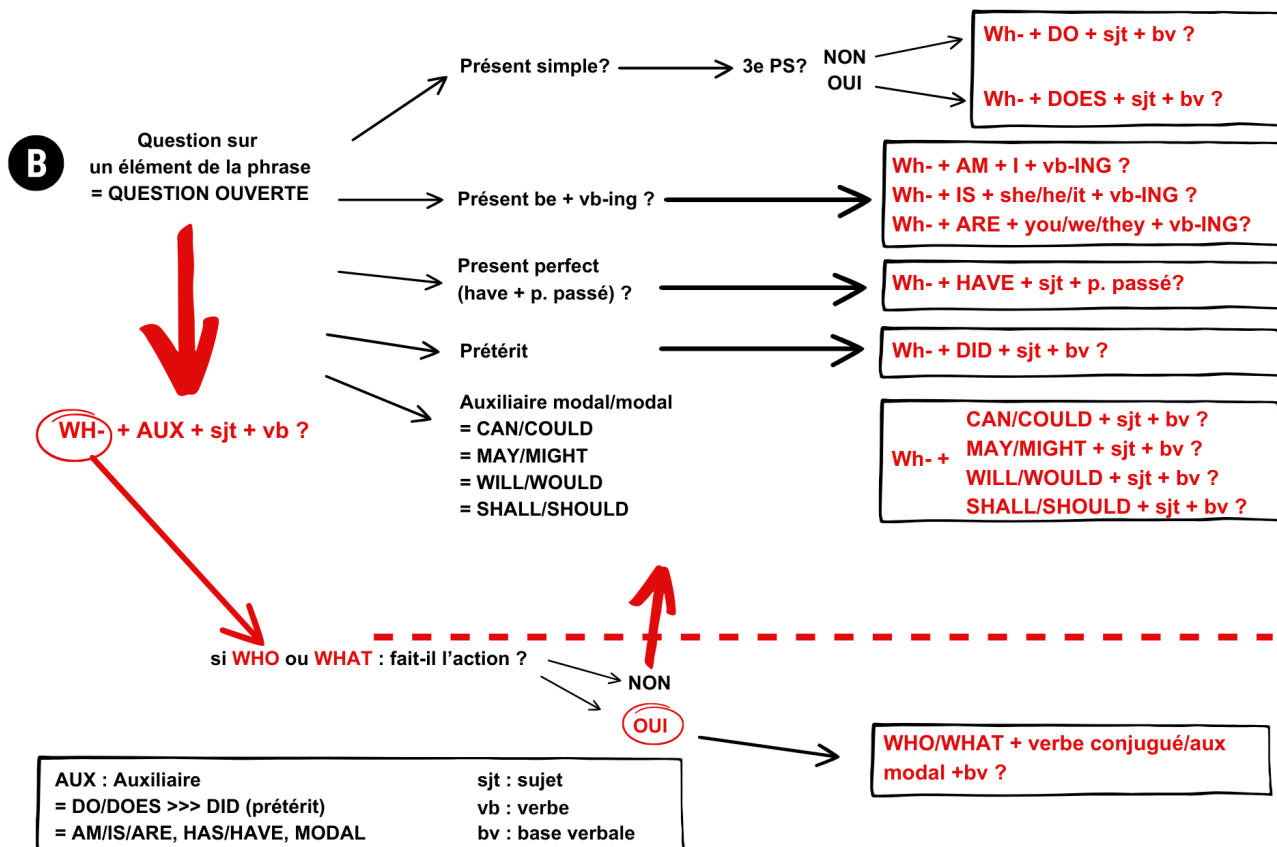
- (1) How long ago did his family know?
- (2) Who would ever have believed Virginia Giuffre?
- (3) Will Parliament demand more, or investigate the waste of public money?
- (4) How had that happened?
- (5) Why didn't you come to me?
- (6) Does the crown feel heavy?

Questions fermées (Yes/No questions)			
Auxiliaire	Sujet	Verbe	Complément (optionnel)
Will	Parliament	demand	more...?
Does	the crown	feel	heavy ?

Questions ouvertes				
Mot en Wh-	Auxiliaire	Sujet	Verbe	Complément
		Who	would have believed	Virginia Giuffre ?
How	had	that	happened ?	
Why	didn't	you	come	to me ?
How long ago	did	his family	know ?	

**4. Exercice b : Utilisez les schémas de raisonnement ci-dessous pour retrouver la question posée pour obtenir l'information en gras.**





## EXERCICES → EPIGRAM



<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/section.php?id=248596>

### C. GRAMMAIRE : les auxiliaires modaux et l'expression du futur

1. Repérez les auxiliaires modaux exprimant le futur dans ces exemples, puis utilisez-les pour compléter l'encadré ci-dessous et le reste de la leçon.

- (1) the continued and lifelong public humiliation will hurt Andrew
- (2) it may still take some time for him to move in
- (3) Will Parliament demand more, or investigate the waste of public money?
- (4) There may even be a police investigation into his behaviour
- (5) entitlement, self-seeking and indolence will kill the monarchy
- (6) William offered some intriguing hints about how he might shake up the monarchy.

**L'anglais ne dispose pas de temps futur à proprement parler.**

Pour exprimer le futur, il faut donc recourir à des tournures qui dépendent du degré de certitude quant à la réalisation dans l'avenir de ce dont on parle.

Or les modaux servent à permettre à l'énonciateur-trice (= **la personne qui parle**) de donner son **opinion**, d'émettre un jugement quant à la **possibilité** que ce dont iel parle se réalise. Utiliser certains modaux est donc un moyen très fréquent pour parler de l'avenir en anglais.

2. Les valeurs des modaux exprimant la probabilité dans l'avenir. Servez-vous des exemples ci-dessus pour compléter le tableau ci-dessous.

	Pour exprimer :	Modal (aux) :	Exemple(s) :
100%	Le futur certain	WILL	the continued and lifelong public humiliation will hurt Andrew Will Parliament demand more ? entitlement, self-seeking and indolence will kill the monarchy
90%	Le futur quasi-certain	MUST	They must have realised, if his staff and the police were doing their jobs, that he had some deeply disreputable friends
50%	Le futur incertain	MAY	it may still take some time for him to move in There may even be a police investigation into his behaviour
20%	Le futur très incertain	MIGHT	William offered some intriguing hints about how he might shake up the monarchy.

⚠ Contrairement au français, en anglais les propositions subordonnées de temps introduites par "WHEN" et "AS SOON AS" sont suivies du présent.

Les propositions principales, quant à elles, sont suivies du futur.

**Exemple : When Charles dies, William will become king.**

👉 **RAPPEL : On ne peut JAMAIS employer 2 modaux à la suite.**

- "CAN," lorsqu'il sert à exprimer la capacité devient "**BE ABLE TO.**"
- "MUST," lorsqu'il sert à exprimer l'obligation devient "**HAVE TO**"

**EXERCICES → EPIGRAM**



<https://cours.univ-paris1.fr/course/section.php?id=248582>

## D. SPEAKING

Do you agree that “entitlement, self-seeking and indolence [...] will kill the monarchy?”

Agree	Disagree
<p>1. <b>Entitlement damages trust</b>  <b>When royals seem out of touch, the public reacts negatively.</b>  <i>Example:</i> Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor gave a controversial 2019 interview about his relationship with Jeffrey Epstein. Many viewers felt he showed little empathy, which increased criticism of royal privilege.</p> <p>2. <b>Self-seeking behavior creates scandals</b>  Using royal status for personal benefit can hurt the monarchy’s image.  <i>Example:</i> Sarah Ferguson was involved in a 2010 “cash for access” scandal, where she was filmed offering access to Prince Andrew for money.</p> <p>3. <b>Perceived lack of work causes resentment</b>  If royals seem inactive, people question why they are supported.  <i>Example:</i> Prince Harry and Meghan Markle stepped back from royal duties in 2020 but kept titles, which led some critics to say they wanted benefits without responsibilities.</p> <p>4. <b>Repeated controversies weaken respect</b>  Several scandals over time can create a negative pattern.  <i>Example:</i> Criticism also affected Prince Edward in the early 2000s when his TV production company was accused of exploiting royal connections.</p> <p>5. <b>Modern media highlights personal failings</b>  Individual mistakes quickly affect the whole institution.  <i>Example:</i> Media coverage of Prince Andrew’s legal settlement in the Virginia Giuffre case led to him losing</p>	<p>1. <b>Strong figures maintain stability</b>  Dedicated royals can protect the monarchy’s reputation.  <i>Example:</i> Elizabeth II was widely respected for her sense of duty over 70 years, even during family scandals.</p> <p>2. <b>Reform shows the monarchy can adapt</b>  Leadership can reduce the impact of problematic members.  <i>Example:</i> Charles III has supported a “slimmed-down” monarchy, limiting the roles of less active members.</p> <p>3. <b>Positive role models balance negative cases</b>  Some royals are known for hard work and service.  <i>Example:</i> Princess Anne (Charles’s sister) is often praised for carrying out hundreds of engagements each year with little publicity.</p> <p>4. <b>Public service can rebuild trust</b>  Active engagement helps maintain support.  <i>Example:</i> William focuses on issues like homelessness and mental health, improving the monarchy’s modern image.</p> <p>5. <b>Cultural importance goes beyond individuals</b>  The monarchy is bigger than one person’s behavior.  <i>Example:</i> Events like royal weddings or jubilees still attract global attention, regardless of controversies involving figures like Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor.</p>

official royal roles, showing how one person's actions can damage the monarchy.	
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## E. WRITING

<b>Catchphrase</b>	Many people were shocked when the Epstein case revealed links between wealthy, influential people such as Bill Clinton, Donald Trump, and Andrew, and serious accusations of sexual abuse.
Key Question	<b>This raises the question:</b> To what extent was the latter truly a key character in the Epstein case, or simply a public figure whose actions attracted attention?
Outline	<b>First</b> , I will demonstrate his close connection with Epstein. <b>Secondly</b> , I will explain the consequences of his attitude in the face of the scandal.
Idea	<b>To begin with</b> , Prince Andrew's 25-year friendship with Epstein made people suspect that he was more involved than he claimed.
Argument	<b>Thus</b> , he visited Epstein's homes several times, and they kept in contact even after Epstein's first conviction in 2008.
<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>But the most damning evidence</b> is probably the picture showing Andrew with Virginia Giuffre when she was only 17 in 2001.
Idea	<b>Secondly</b> , Andrew's behaviour throughout the scandal has also made the public think he played a significant role in the case.
Argument	<b>In fact</b> , he created the impression that he was trying to cover up his role,
<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<b>for instance, with</b> his repeated denials, including in a BBC television interview, and with the financial agreement he signed with Guiffre, as if he wanted to avoid further investigation.
Summary	<b>To conclude</b> , both Andrew's long relationship with Epstein and his poorly handled responses during the scandal have contributed to the belief that he played an important part in the case.
Final answer	<b>Hence</b> , Andrew can be considered a key character.
<b>Opening statement</b>	<b>Ultimately</b> , it remains to be seen how damaging to the monarchy his behaviour has been.

2. **Use the key question question below to comment on** “Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor, Virginia Giuffre and Ghislaine Maxwell posing for a photo in 2001,” Photograph: US District Court – Southern District/AFP/Getty, p. 1

**How does this picture reveal Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor’s sense of entitlement?**

- **Relaxed and confident body language**  
Andrew Mountbatten-Windsor stands very comfortably, with a casual posture and a slight smile. This can suggest he feels secure and powerful in the situation.
- **Physical closeness without hesitation**  
He places his arm around Virginia Giuffre in a familiar way. This may show he assumes he has the right to act freely, without worrying about boundaries.
- **Lack of concern about being photographed**  
The photo looks informal, but he does not seem worried about how it could appear later. This can suggest a belief that normal rules or consequences do not apply to him.
- **Social environment linked to privilege**  
The presence of Ghislaine Maxwell<sup>1</sup> and the private indoor setting suggest an exclusive social circle. This kind of environment can reinforce feelings of privilege and special status.
- **Power imbalance in the image**  
He appears older and more authoritative than the young woman beside him. This contrast can highlight a situation where he may feel more powerful and therefore more entitled.
- **Informality despite serious context (in hindsight)**  
Looking back, the casual and friendly tone of the photo contrasts with later controversies. This can suggest he did not expect to be questioned or held accountable.

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<sup>1</sup> Epstein’s on-and-off girlfriend, who is currently serving a 25-year prison sentence for child sex trafficking