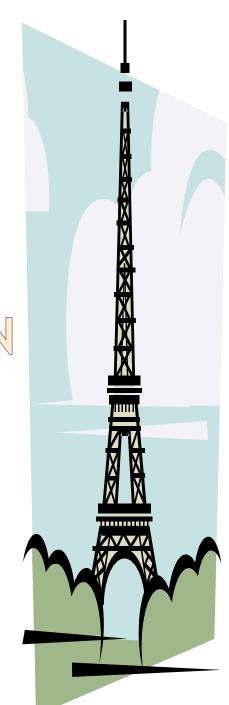
SS6G10 A DIVERSITY OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES



SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD SS6G10

a. Explain the diversity of European languages as seen in a comparison of German, English, Russian, French, and Italian.

LANGUAGE DIVERSITY

• YouTube video:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e7Wf3nP aUno

Observations: As you watch make a list of the things that you notice (it is not a right or wrong exercise)



ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

Why is it important for countries within Europe to have the same languages?

How does the diversity of languages in Europe reflect its unique cultural characteristics?

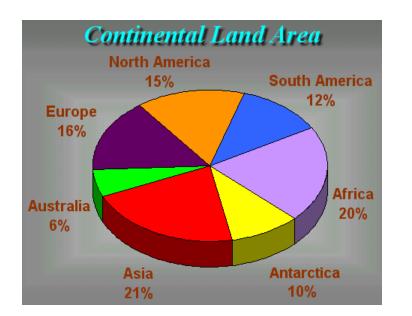


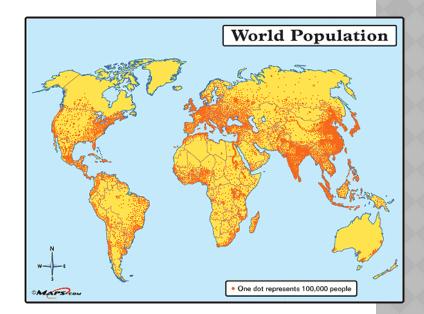
Oiversitydifferences (races and cultures)

Comparisonlooking at the similarities and differences of things

Dialects-

a variation of a language





Europe is slightly <u>larger</u> than the US in land area
Europe's population is more than double the US
In the US, <u>English</u> is the dominant language
Europe is different. It is home to more than <u>200</u> languages

CURRENT LANGUAGES OF EUROPE



WHAT IS THE PERCENT OF PEOPLE WHO SPEAK THESE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES IN EUROPE?

Ohttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_ Europe

As we look at the different language percentages that are spoken today in Europe pay attention to which languages are spoken as the highest percent in most of the European countries.

GERMANIC

• Has the most native speakers

• Live mostly in northwest and central Europe

- 20 percent of Europeans speak one or two languages: English and German as their native language.
- •Learn English as second language in schools even if not at home



ENGLISH

English is the official language of Britain

It is spoken differently from region to region.

English lends itself to having different accents

People in the <u>United</u> States speak English but it sounds different than that spoken in Britain.



• Germany is the official language of Germany and Austria .

 It is also spoken in Switzerland, eastern part of France, Luxembourg, Italy, and parts of Eastern Europe.
 Many <u>dialects</u> are spoken in Germany and other nations of Europe.

ROMANCE LANGUAGE GROUP

- This group includes French, Italian, and <u>Spanish</u>
- These are found in the south and west of Europe
- These languages come from <u>Latin</u>, the language of the Roman Empire
- The Roman alphabet is used to write <u>Romance</u> and <u>Germanic</u> languages



FRENCH Output State of the second st

French is the official language of France

It is also spoken widely in Belgium and Switzerland.



• Known as a '<u>romance</u> language.'

Italian is the official of <u>Italy</u>.

It is spoken in Switzerland, also.

SLAVIC LANGUAGE GROUP

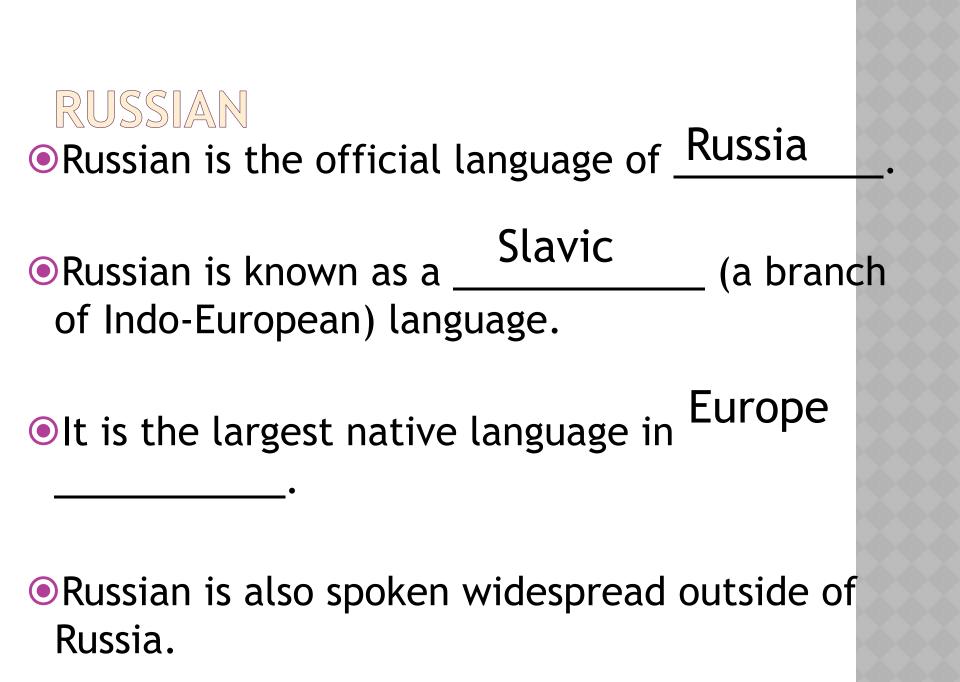
• This includes <u>Russian</u>

They are found in central and <u>eastern</u>
Europe

Thay are written with a Curillie Alababat

The Cyrillic Alphabet

Аа Бб Вв Гг Дд Ее Ёё Жж Зз Ии Йй Кк Лл Мм Нн Оо Пп Рр Сс Тт Уу Фф Хх Цц Чч Шш Щщ ъ ы ь Ээ Юю Яя



HAVING MANY LANGUAGES CAN BE CHALLENGING:

- Oifficult to live, work, and trade with people who cannot communicate with each other
- Europeans have worked hard to solve this problem: school children learn one or two other languages beside their own
- European Union has twenty three "official" languages



LANGUAGE

Cornish language is not a major language spoken in a country, but is it important to teach in schools?

• YouTube video

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8zhPNy_qHo

- What about the language of Breton?
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c0vMxu1bUq8
- What do you think?

ANSWER ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS THROUGH CLASS DISCUSSION

Why is it important for countries within Europe to have the same languages?

How does the diversity of languages in Europe reflect its unique cultural characteristics?