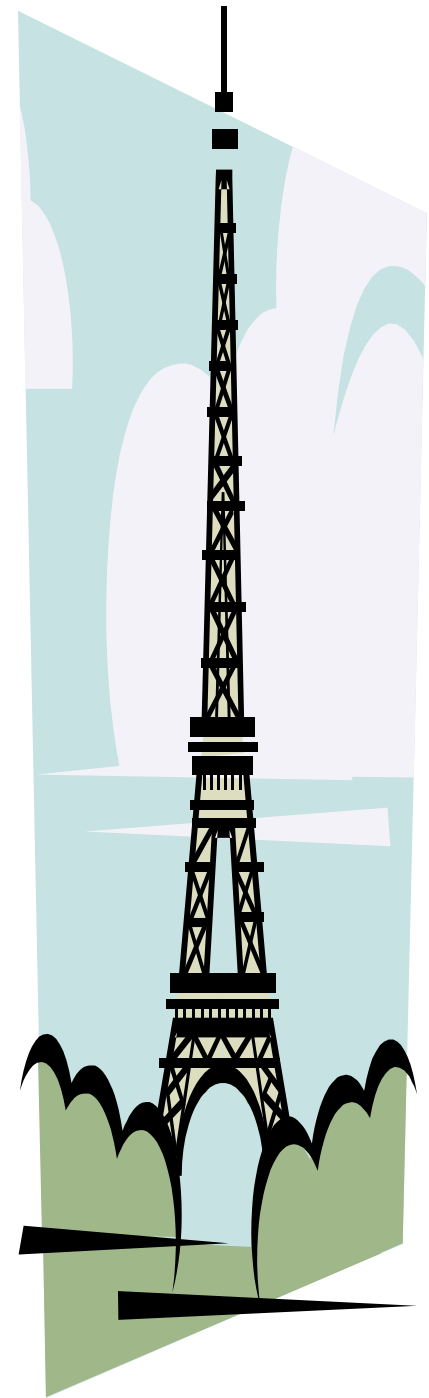


SS6G11 A
DIVERSITY OF EUROPEAN
LANGUAGES



SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARD

SS6G11

- 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)

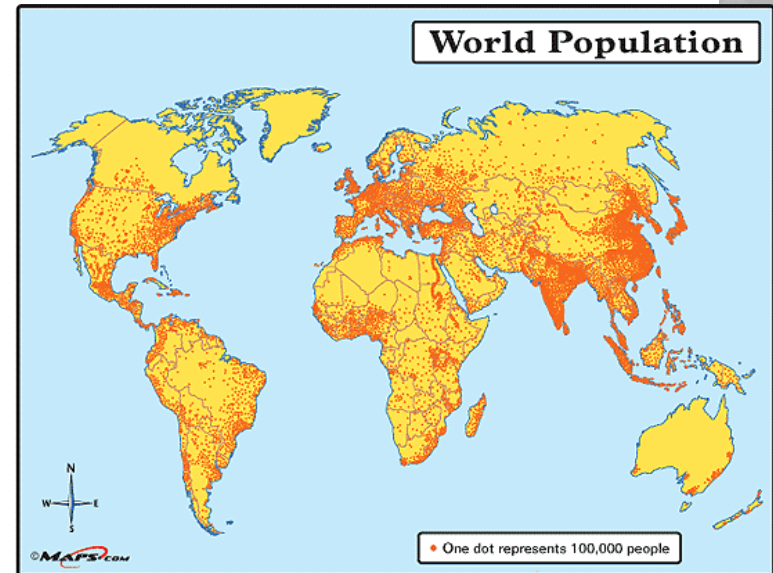
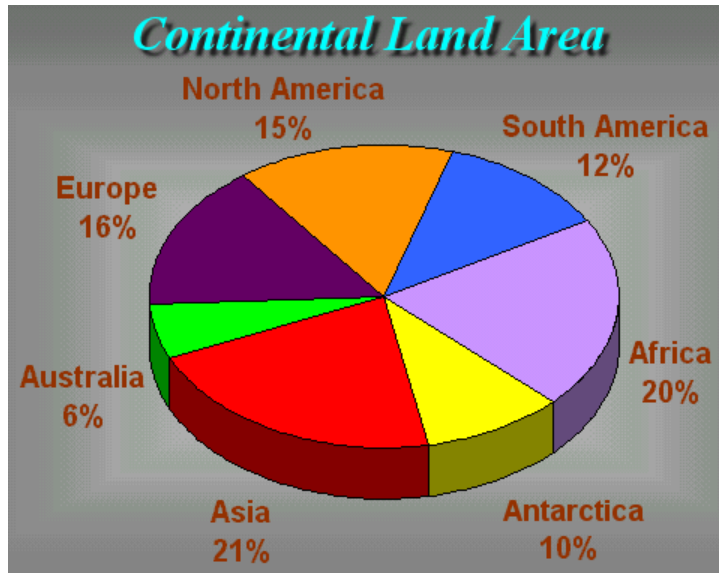


ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- ① Why is it important for countries within Europe to have the same languages?
- ① How does the diversity of languages in Europe reflect its unique cultural characteristics?

VOCABULARY

- ◎ Diversity-
differences (races and cultures)
- ◎ Comparison-
looking at the similarities and
differences of things
- ◎ Dialects-
a variation of a language



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

CURRENT LANGUAGES OF EUROPE



What were the languages in the standard that we have to study?

German

English

French

Italian

Russian

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

⦿ http://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 United States speak English but it sounds different than that spoken in Britain.

GERMAN

- ◎ German 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 dialects are spoken in Germany and other nations of Europe.

ROMANCE LANGUAGE GROUP

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



FRENCH

⊙ Known as a ‘romance language.’

⊙ French is the official language of France.

⊙ It is also spoken widely in Belgium and Switzerland.

ITALIAN

- Known as a ‘romance language.’
- Italian is the official of Italy.
- It is spoken in Switzerland, also.

SLAVIC LANGUAGE GROUP

- ⦿ This includes Russian
- ⦿ They are found in central and eastern Europe
- ⦿ They are written with a Cyrillic Alphabet

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 ъ Ы ы Ь ь Ээ Юю Яя

RUSSIAN

- ◎ Russian is the official language of Russia.
- ◎ Russian is known as a Slavic (a branch of Indo-European) language.
- ◎ It is the largest native language in Europe.
- ◎ Russian is also spoken widespread outside of Russia.

HAVING MANY LANGUAGES CAN BE CHALLENGING:

- ⦿ Difficult 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

- ① Why is it important for countries within Europe to have the same languages?
- ① How does the diversity of languages in Europe reflect its unique cultural characteristics?

THE LITERACY RATE AND STANDARD OF LIVING

- ⊙ **Literacy** is the ability to read and write
- ⊙ Usually found as a **high percentage** of the **population in developed or industrialized countries**
- ⊙ Standard of living is high: access to goods and services
 - Increase wealth of countries allows them to provide better education, healthcare, access to technology, and shows investment in human capital
- ⊙ **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**
 - Not much industry; depend on farming for most of wealth

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

CONTINUED

- Fewer people read and write
 - Education health care and jobs not easily available
 - may be restricted to allow boys to learn to read and write
 - Lower paying jobs, countries are poor, people are uneducated
 - Difficult to pay for education when little money for food
- ⊙ Russia is different: high literacy rate; low GDP (total value of goods and services produced in a country in one year)
- ⊙ Always required education: poverty declining and Russia's economy is growing

LITERACY RATE AND PER CAPITA GDP

Country	Literacy Rate	GDP per person
United Kingdom	99%	35,100
France	99%	33,000
Russia	99%	14,700
Germany	99%	33,200
Italy	98%	30,400

In your group explain why Russia could have a high literacy rate, but a low gross domestic product per capita (per person)?

Hint: Think back to what you learned about the physical geography of Russia and its location.

GDP per Capita: the goods and services produced within a countries borders within one year divided by the population.