

European Languages

SS6G11

The student will describe the cultural characteristics of Europe.

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

What does diversity mean?

Mixture, range, assortment

Which European languages are you comparing?

**German, English, Russian,
French, Italian**

- **Opening:**

Languages of different countries.

- **Learning Target:**

Today I'm learning about languages in different countries because I need to understand how people communicate with each other.

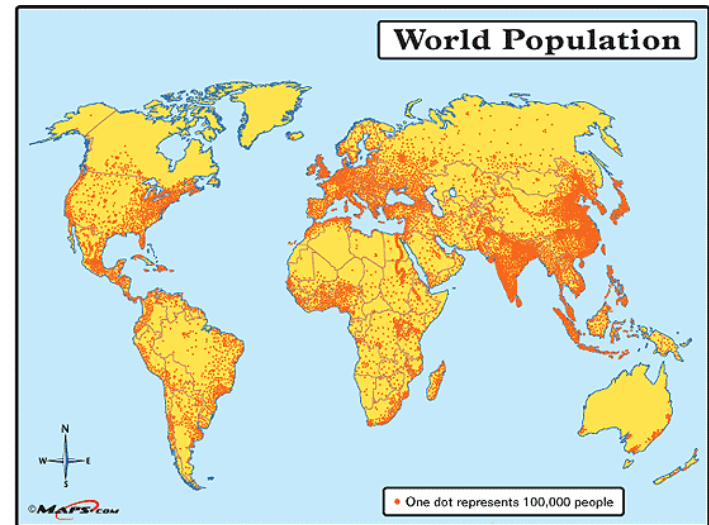
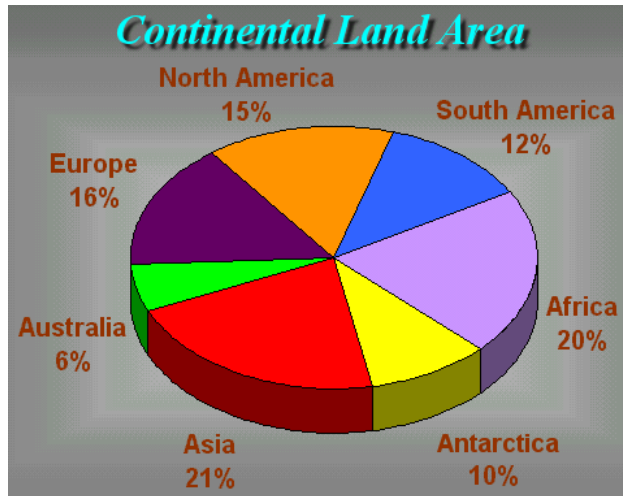
- **Work Session:**

- Notes – European Languages

- **Closing:** Discuss essential questions

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.

Europe is the home to more than 200 native languages.

French **Germany**

Italian **Russian**

English

Three Categories

- Germanic Languages
- Romance Languages
- Slavic Languages

Germanic Languages

- Most native speakers
- Live mostly in northwest and central Europe
- 20% of Europeans speak one of two languages - English and German- as their native language.
- Children learn English as a second language in schools.

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 Languages

- French, Italian, and Spanish
- Found in south and west of Europe
- Languages comes from the language of ancient Roman Empire
- Roman alphabet is used to write Romance and Germanic languages.



Italian

- Known as a romance language.'
- Italian is the official language of Italy.
- It is also spoken in Switzerland and Belgium.



Slavic Languages

- Russian
- Found in central and eastern Europe
- Use 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 Ээ Юю Яя

Russian

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

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?

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



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.

Resource

- [http://internet.savannah.chatham.k12.ga.us/schools/bms/6/Seminoles/Shared%20Documents/Mrs.%20Kennedy/SS6G11%20A%20European%20Languages\[1\].pptx](http://internet.savannah.chatham.k12.ga.us/schools/bms/6/Seminoles/Shared%20Documents/Mrs.%20Kennedy/SS6G11%20A%20European%20Languages[1].pptx)
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