# EWROPEAS  

## STANDARDS:

## SS6G10 Describe selected cultural characteristics of

## Europe.

a. Describe the diversity of languages spoken within Europe.

## Many Languages

- Europe is full of diverse languages.
- There are over twenty major languages in Europe.
- Some examples include English, Spanish, Italian, and French.
- Even though they are different, many European languages have the same roots-the early Indo-European language.


## Same Roots

- The term "Indo-European" refers to the ancient people who lived in Central Asia over 5,000 years ago.
- Indo-European tribes migrated into Europe and settled throughout the continent.
- Over thousands of years, their language changed and developed into the many languages spoken in Europe today.

- Languages on the same branch are closely related.
- The major branches in Europe are Romance, Germanic, and Slavic.


## Germanic

- The Germanic language family has the most native speakers.
- Most live in northwest and central Europe
- English \& German are part of this family.
- About $20 \%$ of Europeans speak one of these two languages.
- Most Europeans learn English as a ${ }^{2 n d}$ language in their schools.
- Other examples include Danish, Dutch, and Swedish.


## Romannee

- The Romance language family includes French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian.
- Most speakers live in the south and west of Europe.
- These languages come from Latin, the language of the ancient Roman Empire.
- Romance Languages


## Slavic

- The Slavic language family is mostly found in central and eastern Europe.
- This family includes Russian, as well as Polish, Czech, Ukrainian, and Croatian.
- These languages are written with a Cyrillic alphabet.


## Diversity Today

- Many European countries have more than one official language.
- This is a part of life in many countries due to the ethnic background of the people living there.
- Also, many countries share borders and people move back and forth across them.
- About 400 million people in the world speak English because it is often the choice for a $2^{\text {nd }}$ language.
- Over $1 / 2$ of all Europeans speak English.

Major Indo-European Branches
Germanic group

2 German
3 Frisian
4 English
$\square$ Ro
10 Portuguese
12 Catalan 15 Frailan
13 Provencal 16 月haeto-Romance
$\square$


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group
Wrtsino
 24 Belarisian

Bouth mavace
25 Siovene
55 siovere.
26 SerboCroatian
27
Macedonian 28 Bulgarian

| Other Indo-European Branches |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Celtic group |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { "intive } \\ & \text { 29Beton } \\ & 30 \text { Welsh } \end{aligned}$ | culum <br> 31 trish Gaelic <br> 32 scots Gaelic |
| Baltic group |  |
| 33 Lativian | vian 34 Lithuanian |
| $\square$ Hellenic |  |
| 35 Greek |  |
| 36 Albanian |  |
| 37 Romani | Thracian/llyrian group mani |

Thracian/llyrian group


Areas with significant concentrations of other adjacent national languages).

Boundary between indo-European and languages.

## Diversity Today

- Having speakers of so many different languages in one area can be a problem.
- Language barriers make it difficult to live, work, and trade with people who cannot communicate with each other.
- So...
- Schoolchildren learn 1 or 2 other languages besides their own.
- European Union has 23 "official" languages to make sure that people can understand laws and decisions made by the government.

